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THE
ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY

THE

ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY

BEING THE

COMPLETE VOCABULARY OF ALL DIALECT WORDS STILL IN USE, OR KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN IN USE DURING THE LAST TWO HUNDRED YEARS

FOUNDED ON THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY AND ON A LARGE AMOUNT OF MATERIAL NEVER BEFORE PRINTED

EDITED BY

JOSEPH WRIGHT, M.A., PH.D., D.C.L., LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

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HENRY FROWDE

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LIST OF WORDS FOR THE PRESENT KEPT BACK FROM THE WANT OF FURTHER INFORMATION

MAD, *adj.* In phr. *a mad mountain-side*, meaning unknown (Ir.).
MAEGINS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
MAGEE, *sb.* A cat (Hrf.).
MAGICAL MUSIC, *phr.* A drawing-room amusement (Suf.).
MAGMES, *sb.* Manganese (Stf.).
MALAPEN, *v.* In phr. *to malapen hares*, meaning unknown (Abd.).
MALA-WHOOT, *int.* A direction to horses; exact meaning doubtful (Hmp.).
MALICE, *sb.* In phr. *to die without malice*, meaning unknown (Wor.).
MANATHER, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Ir.).
MANE, *sb.* In phr. *the mane of a sheaf*, meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
MANGLE, *sb.* In phr. *the mangle count*, meaning unknown (w.Yks.).
MANGRIM, *sb.* Lameness (? Sh.I.).
MAPPET, *ppl. adj.* In phr. *a mappet chin*, meaning unknown (Dev.).
MARCH-WISHER, *sb.* In phr. *a March-wisher is never a good fisher*, meaning unknown (Nhb.).
MARGEN, *sb.* Tares in corn (s.Cy.).
MARLE-THROWING, *ppl. adj.* Meaning unknown (Gall.).
MARRET, *sb.* A marsh, bog (n.Cy.).
MASK, *v.* To bewilder (Wil.).
MATHER, *sb.* A dish for holding meal (Kcb.).
MAUD, *adj.* Ill (Ess.).
MAUL, *v.* In phr. *the ewes mauled their turnips*, meaning unknown (Nrf.).
MAUND or **MAND**, *sb.* A root (Dev.).
MAWSE, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).
MAY-BOYS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Wxf.).
MAYBURN, *sb.* A kind of bird (Cor.).
MAY-DOLL, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Cor.).
MEA, *sb.* A pasture (w.Yks.).
MEARA-GEEKS, *sb. pl.* Noisy or obstinate people (Cor.).
MEDDER, *sb.* or *adj.* In phr. *one medder edder ware*, meaning unknown (Chs.).
MEDDY, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Cor.).
MEENIA or **MINYAR**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Gall.).
MEG, *sb.* In phr. *for a bit of a meg*, meaning unknown (Dev.).
MELT(E), *sb.* A measure of two bushels of coal [? misprint for 'mett'] (Ken.).
MENSE, *sb.* ? A confinement (Cum.).
MENSE, *v.* To clear the way (Som.).
MERLIN, *sb.* A mermaid (Lth.).
METHAM, *adj.* In phr. *metham with*, equal to (? Cor.).
MICONOMY, *sb.* Melancholia, a low-spirited condition (Wil.).
MILLVADER, *v.* Meaning unknown (Gall.).
MINNOYT, *pp.* Meaning unknown (Bnff.).
MISDIMABLE, *adj.* Applied to a house: meaning unknown (Sc.).
MISGATE, *sb.* A misdeed (Sc.).
MISHWY or **MISHWE**, *adj.* Unwell, poorly (War.).
MISLOOIN, *sb.* Displeasure (Sc.).
MISSET, *adj.* Not missed (Lin.).
MITCH-POOL, *sb.* A whirlpool (e.An.).
MOARLIE, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Gall.).
MOINBU, *sb.* An invitation to a funeral transmitted in a manner similar to the fiery cross (Sh.I.).
MOINDER, *v.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
MOLLION, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Slg.).
MOLLY, *sb.* In phr. *a molly of potatoes*, meaning unknown (Chs.).
MONE-DAYS, *sb. pl.* Certain slates used in roofing (Glo.).
MOONED, *ppl. adj.* In phr. *mooned poots*, meaning unknown (Lan.).
MOOP, *v.* In phr. *to have the nose and chin moop*, meaning unknown (Lth.).
MOOPING, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Slk.).
MOOR-GED, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Dev.).
MORT, *sb.* In phr. *not fit for any mort to see*, meaning unknown (Nrf.).
MOSSICK, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Lin.).
MOT, *conj.* But (Wxf.).
MOUSE, *v.* In phr. *to mouse or talk*, meaning unknown (Yks.).
MOUSUNT, *pp.* In phr. *to be mousunt in a poke*, meaning unknown (Lan.).
MOUT, *sb.* In phr. *to house with mout*, meaning unknown (Lth.).
MOWT, *pp.* In phr. *neither lamed nor mowt*, meaning unknown (Lan.).
MUGGENT, *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* **Ill-muggent**, meaning unknown (Bch.).
MULLOCK, *sb.* The stump of a tree (w.Cy.).
MUM, *sb.* In phr. *a dead mum*, meaning unknown (Lan.).
MUMPER, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Kcb.).
MUMPIT, *sb.* In phr. *mumpit and crumpet*, meaning unknown (Dev.).
MUNCHEON, *sb.* A luncheon [prob. misprint for 'nuncheon'] (Glo.).
MUNGUS, *sb.* An old marl-pit (War.).
MURCHEN, *sb.* Some kind of animal (Per.).
MURKLE, *sb.* A term of contempt applied to a person (Fif.).
MURT, *adj.* In phr. *a blue murt fin*, meaning unknown (Slk.).

NAAT, *sb.* In phr. *a naat's chack*, meaning unknown (Nrf.).
NABLE, *adj.* In phr. *nable rigs*, meaning unknown (Ken.).
NABOB, *sb.* In phr. *to play nabob*, to trespass (Wor.).
NAMEUL, *sb.* An animal (w.Yks.).
NANK, *sb.* The great northern diver, *Colymbus glacialis* [? a misprint for 'nauk'] (Nhb.).
NAPER, *sb.* In phr. *wealth of grace seemed in your naper to spare a farl*, meaning unknown (Edb.).
NARGER, *adj.* Narrower (Som.).
NAZZLES [*sic*], *adj.* Ill-tempered (Yks.).
'NELSE, *conj.* Unless (w.Cy.).
NESH, *adj.* Hungry (Suf.).
NIDGELL, *sb.* A fat, froward young man; a lover whom no rival can displace (Gall.).
NIDY-NOY, *adv.* In phr. *to gang donaring nidy-noy*, meaning unknown (Edb.).
NIP-NAP, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Stf.).
NIRB, *sb.* Anything of stunted growth; a dwarf (Slk.).
NOGER-NOW, *sb.* In phr. *a great noger-now of a fellow*, meaning unknown (Lan.).
NOIT, *v.* To throw away a chance; to spoil carelessly (w.Yks.).
NOOCHING, *ppl. adj.* Slouching, stooping [? a misprint for 'mooching'] (Glo.).
NOR, *adv.* No more (n.Cy.).
NOR-NE ME, *phr.* Not I (w.Yks.).
NOSESKIP, *adj.* ? Nasal; in phr. *a noseskip twang* (Elg.).
NOUGHEL, *sb.* A knuckle (Wxf.).
NUDGELL, *sb.* A corner (Dev.).
NUNIKIN, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
NURRILL'D, *ppl. adj.* In phr. *a nurrill'd stott*, meaning unknown (Gall.).
NUZE, ? *sb.* Coughing (Lan.).

OASTEED, *sb.* The grey wagtail, *Motacilla melanope* [? misprint for 'oatseed'] (Cum.).
OCTOAVER, *sb.* In phr. *a pair of octoavers*, meaning unknown (e.Yks.).
OLER, *sb.* Meaning unknown (w.Yks.).
OLFORD, *sb.* An orphan (Dev.).
OLINK, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).
OMBRE, *sb.* ? A magic-lantern slide (Lon. slang).
OMER, *sb.* An allowance, esp. for horses (w.Yks.).
ONRUDE, *adj.* Rude (Cor.).
ONTJETH or **ONJETH**, *sb.* A small parcel of ground lately enclosed from a common and let to a tenant for a money-rent only (Sh.I.).
OSSITING, *prp.* Coughing (w.Yks.).
OUSEL-HUNTING, *vbl. sb.* A customary method of expressing popular disapproval of an individual [prob. a misprint for 'ouset' = hooset, q.v.] (Hmp.).

OUSET, *sb.* A cluster of small cottages (n.Cy.).
O-WARPS, *sb.* A landing-place (Chs.).

PACK-DAM, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Dev.).
PADDY, *adj.* Clear, unmistakeable (Cum.).
PADOCK, *sb.* In *comb.* **Dike-padock**, some kind of fish (Dev.).
PAG-AE, *v.* To please (Cor.).
PALADUM, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Glo.).
PALE, *sb.* In phr. *to pour on one's pale a pot of good ale*, meaning unknown (Edb.).
PALLACH, *v.* Meaning unknown (Frf.).
PALLINS, ? *adv.* An intensitive (Lin.).
PALSKE, *sb.* A kind of cake (Wxf.).
PAPARAP, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Mry.).
PAR-TAIL, *sb.* Some kind of fish (Slk.).
PAUSATION, *sb.* A pause (Dev.).
PAWN, *v.* To move (Sh.I.).
PAWRE, *v.* To push (Dev.).
PEAK, *v.* In phr. *to peak the pheasants in the trees*, meaning unknown (Yks.).
PEEDINS, ? *adv.* An intensitive (Lin.).
PEENEADLAND, *sb.* The urine that escapes from a hare or rabbit after death by shooting (n.Yks.).
PERSEEN, *v.* To pretend (Wil.).
PETT or **PETTIT**, *sb.* The skin of a sheep without the wool (Rxb.).
PICTREES, *sb. pl.* Ghosts (n.Cy.).
PIL, *sb.* A heavy club (n.Cy.).
PINDER, *sb.* In phr. *a pinder green*, meaning unknown (w.Yks.).
PINK-PANK, *v.* To make a noise by touching the strings of a stringed instrument (Elg.).
PINNER, *sb.* In phr. *to take another pinner*, meaning unknown (Rnf.).
PIOUS-HIGH, *adv.* In phr. *to hold up the nose pious-high*, to act in a sanctimonious manner (Dor.).
PLAYER, *sb.* Pleasure (Cor.).
PLECKY, *sb.* ? A plan or a place (w.Yks.).
PLENE, *adj.* Full, abundant (Sc.).
POCHIN, *sb.* A hedgehog (Som.).
PODGE, *sb.* A purge (n.Yks.).
POD-LIHKER, *sb.* An octopus (Cor.).
POIRE, *sb.* A party sect or creed (s.Don.).
POLL, *sb.* In phr. *my heart is lighter than the poll*, meaning unknown (n.Sc.).
POMER, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
PONG, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Abd.).
POOLE, *sb.* Some kind of bird (w.Yks.).
POPJOYING, *prp.* Meaning unknown (Brks.).
POPPOE, *sb.* An ass (w.Yks.).
PORTUNI, *sb.* The name of a demon (? Nhb.).
POSIL, *sb.* In phr. *to rack to posils*, meaning unknown (Frf.).
POSSEE, *adj.* Possible (Wil.).
POSSILE, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Frf.).
POSTISSER, *sb.* Pots (Brks.).
POU, *sb.* A pan [? misprint for 'pon'] (Lan.).
POUKEN-PIN, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Rnf.).
POUSTER, *v.* To use quack remedies (Dev.).
POUT-HEARED, *ppl. adj.* Having staring hair (Dor.).
POW, *sb.*[1] In phr. *to steal a pow*, meaning unknown (Edb.).
POW, *sb.*[2] The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus* (Som.).
POWELL, *sb.* In phr. *to win in fair powell*, meaning unknown (Lan.).
POWLENS, *sb. pl.* In phr. *to put powlens under the needle*, meaning unknown (Dur.).
PRASE, *sb.* A small common (Cor.).
PRING, *sb.* In phr. *by pring*, meaning unknown (Nhb.).
PROANDER, *adv.* Peradventure (Cor.).
PROINER, *sb.* A pruner (Som.).
PROSEYLA', *sb.* Meaning unknown (n.Sc.).
PUD-DUD, *v.* To pad about (Oxf.).
PUFFINET, *sb.* The black guillemot, *Uria grylle* (Farne I.).
PUG, *v.* To eat (Wil.).
PULLA, *sb.* A pool or lake of standing water (Nrf.).
PULLAS, *sb.* A pulley (Lan.).
PUNDLE, *sb.* A short, fat woman; an ill-dressed woman (? I.W.).
PUNGARLICKING, *ppl. adj.* Anxious, troubled (Rdn.).
PUPETS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Ess.).
PUP-GALLANTER, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Elg.).
PURL-HANDED, *ppl. adj.* Meaning unknown (Lnk.).
PURSELLED, *ppl. adj.* Meaning unknown (Edb.).
PUTSOM. Meaning unknown (Dev.).
PYAGH, *sb.* A large dog-fish (Uls.).

QUAT, *v.* To flatter (Dev.).
QUILLE, *sb.* In phr. *a maiden oak which stood in the quille*, meaning unknown (Som.).
QUILT, *v.* In phr. *to quilt upstairs for employment*, meaning unknown (w.Yks.).
QUINDAM, *sb.* A fifteenth (Lan.).
QUINEL, *sb.* The wedge or nail fastening the blade to the handle of a scythe (Hrf.).
QUISK, *v.* To complain [? misprint for 'quirk'] (Hmp., Wil.).
QUISTICAL, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Ayr.).

M

MA, see **Mae**, *adj.*, **Mar**, *v.*[1], **Maw**, *sb.*[1], **Mow**, *v.*[1], **My**.

MAA, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also Nrf. Also written **ma** Sh.I.; and in forms **mar** Kcb.; **maw** Sc.; **mow** Nrf. [mā.] **1.** The common gull or sea-mew, *Larus canus*.

Sh.I. A'll waager 'at A'm fune mair maa's eggs is ony ane o' me age in Shetlan', *Sh. News* (May 20, 1899); Feth du'l see Di'l hae de fleein' lek' a ma', *ib.* (Mar. 12, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Cai.**[1] Applied to several species of gull. **Abd.** It is here to be noted that no maws were seen in the lochs of New or Old Aberdeen since the beginning of thir troubles and coming of soldiers to Aberdeen, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 332. **Per.** To 'ding the Dutch,' and secure their own fish for their own maws, was now [1720] the great aim and end of Scottish maritime enterprise, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 97. **Rnf.** Yon lonely maw, that, ever and anon, Dives into the parting bosom of the bonnie Forth, FRASER *Poet. Chimes* (1853) 21. **Kcb.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 207. **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 49.

2. *Comp.* **Maa-craig**, a crag frequented by gulls.

Sh.I. The gull that kept us company has gone to roost in the distant maa-craig, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 133.

3. The herring-gull, *Larus argentatus*. Cai.[1]

[1. ON. *már*, a sea-mew, gull (*'larus'*), *má-* (in *comps.*) (VIGFUSSON); cp. OE. *mǽw*.]

MAA, *sb.*[2] Lth. (JAM.) Also in form **maw**. [Not known to our correspondents.] An atom, jot, whit.

Ne'er a maa. Fiend a maw. Deil a maa.

[Norw. dial. *ma*, a chip of sawdust (AASEN).]

MAA, MAAD, MAADER, MAADHUR, see **Mow**, *v.*[1], **Mae**, *sb.*, **Maw**, *sb.*[1], **Maud**, *sb.*, **Mather**, *int.*, **Mawther**.

MA-AGED, *ppl. adj.* Cor. Mad, crazy, 'mazed.'

Our ould cat wud tear up, coover its ars like a ma-aged thing, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 255; **Cor.**[3] A mere variation of the pronunciation of ma-azed, mazed (q.v.).

MAAGER, *adj.* S. & Ork.[1] [mā·gər.] Lean, thin, scraggy.

[Norw. dial. *mager*, lean (AASEN); ON. *magr* (VIGFUSSON); cp. OE. *mæger* (SWEET).]

MAAGUM, MAAIN, see **May-game, Mowing**.

MAAK, *sb.* Cai.[1] [māk.] The milt of a fish.

[Norw. dial. *mjølke* and *mjokkje*, the milt of a fish (AASEN); Dan. *mælke*.]

MAAK, see **Mawk**, *sb.*[12]

MAAKER, *sb.* Dor. A pole with a cloth fastened to it with which an oven is cleaned. Cf. **mawkin**, *sb.* **4.** (W.C. c. 1750); (A.C.)

MAAKIN, MAAKISH, MAAL, MAALD, see **Mawkin**, *sb.*, **Mawkish, Meal**, *sb.*[1], **Mould**, *adj.*

MAALIN, *sb.* Sh.I. [mā·lin.] The merlin, *Falco aesalon*. S. & Ork.[1]

MAALIN, MAALWARP, MAAM, see **Mailin, Marlin, Mouldywarp, Malm**.

MAAMBLE, *v.* Suf.[1] [mā·m(b)l.] Of soil: to stick to the spade or dibbling instrument. See **Malm**.

When the soil sticks to the dabs in the operation of dibbling, and falls off in lumps, it is said to 'maamble.' In digging stone land also, when it sticks to the spade.

MAAMIE, *v.* and *adj.* Sh.I. [mā·mi.] **1.** *v.* To soften or crush the earth by delving or ploughing. S. & Ork.[1]

2. *adj.* Soft, fine. *ib.* See **Malm**.

MAAMIE, see **Mammy**, *sb.*[1]

MAAMOUTH, *sb.* I.W.[2] A silly, talkative person.

Hence **Maamouthed**, *ppl. adj.* talking foolishly, stupid. Cf. **mawmooin**.

Ded ye ever zee sich a gurt zote, maamouthed thing as she is?

MAAN, MAANDER, see **Mow**, *v.*[1], **Maunder**.

MAANDRED, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **maandrhid**. Manhood; strength; manliness.

For maandrhid der foon his equal, edder at sea or shore, *Sh. News* (May 21, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1]

MAANDREDAN, MAAP, see **Maunder, Mope**.

MAAR, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **mar-**. [mār.] **1.** The ocean; the sea-bottom.

SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 120; 'To lay de mar,' to lay the long-lines on the sea-bottom, JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 93; Maar, one of the old haaf-terms for the ocean, now only occurs in *comps.*, *ib. Dial.* (1897) 24.

2. *Comp.* **Mar-bank**, an abrupt slope of the sea-bottom. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 24.

[1. ON. *marr*, the sea. 2. ON. *mar-bakki*, the border between shoal and deep water along the coast (VIGFUSSON).]

MAAS, MAAT, MAAWL, see **Maws, Mout**, *v.*, **Mole**, *sb.*

MAAYCOCK, *sb.* I.W.[1] A conceited fellow; a coxcomb.

[A meacock wretch can make the curtest shrew, SHAKS. *T. Shrew*, II. i. 315.]

MAB, *sb.*[1] and *v. Obs.* n.Cy. **1.** *sb.* A slattern. BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[12] **2.** *v.* To dress in a careless, slovenly manner. *ib.* See **Mob**(b.

[Prob. the same word as 'Mab,' the queen of the fairies; cf. **Mab led**.]

MAB, *sb.*[2] Yks. [mab.] A marble, taw. w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.[2]

MABBIE, *sb.* Sc. A woman's cap. See **Mob**, *sb.*[2]

And we maun hae pearlins and mabbies and cocks, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 223.

MABBIER, see **Mabyer**.

MABBLE, *v.*[1] Nhb. Yks. Also in form **mable** Nhb.[1] [ma·bl.] To dress stone roughly with a hammer or stone axe instead of smoothing it with a chisel. n.Yks.[124]

Hence **Mablin**, *sb.* a mason's small hammer, having a hammer face at one end and a chisel point at the other. Nhb.[1]

MABBLE, *v.*[2] Ken. [mæ·bl.] To confuse, mix, throw into disorder.

An books and such like mabbled up, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 70; **Ken.**[1]

MAB LED, *phr. Obs.* War. Also in form **mobbled**. Led astray by a Will-o'-the-Wisp.

JOHNSON & STEEVENS *Shakespeare* (1803) X. 265, in BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 678; Mobbled Pleck, ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1852) 438.

[In Shaks. 'Mab' appears as the queen of the fairies. O then, I see Queen Mab hath been with you, *R. & J.* I. iv. 53.]

MABYER, *sb.* Cor. Also written **mabbier, mabyear**. [mæ·bjə(r).] A young hen; a pullet, chicken.

I'll sell en them two mabyers, THOMAS *Rhymes* (1895) 23; GROSE (1790); POLWHELE in WILLIAMS (s.v. Iar); **Cor.**[1] **As stiff as** a mabyer; **Cor.**[23], **w.Cor.** (G.F.R.)

[OCor. *mab+iar*, i.e. the son of a hen.]

MAC, *sb.* w.Yks. A shortened form of 'sumac,' used by dyers. (S.K.C.)

MAC, see **Make**, *sb.*[1]

MACABAW, *sb.* Sc. Also written **macabaa**. A kind of snuff.

Lnk. Licht broon an' macabaw, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 9. Gall. Ye maun bring me a treat o' this same Macabaa, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 223, ed. 1876.

[Fr. *macouba*, 'tabac qui croît dans le canton de la Martinique qui porte ce nom' (LITTRÉ).]

MACALIVE CATTLE, *phr.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Cattle appropriated to a child who is sent out to be fostered.

w.Sc. These beasts are considered as a portion and called Macalive cattle, of which the father has the produce but is supposed not to have the full property but to owe the same number to the child, as a portion to the daughter or a stock for the son, JOHNSON *Jrn. Hebrides*, VIII. 374 (JAM.).

MACARONI, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Nhp. e.An. Also written **macaroony** e.An.[2]; **maccaroni** Sc.; **mackerony** w.Yks.[2]; and in form **macaroon** e.An.[1]

1. A fop, 'dandy'; an overdressed person. Also used *attrib.*

Frf. Than does an oyster wench or cronnie To personate a Macaroni, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 8. Slg. Aff wi' maccaroni shape Turn shoe or boot, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 5. Edb. Daft gowk, in macaroni dress, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 138, ed. 1785; His coat an' hat were o' the maccaroni clip, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 336. Rxb. Each master, miss, and parent sage, Is now a macaroni, W. WILSON *Poems* (1824) 22. w.Yks.[2] Way, tha does look a mackerony now' Nhp.[1], e.An.[1 2]

Hence **Macaronian**, *adj.* foppish.

Slg. Give ear ilk Macaronian beau 'Tween George's Square an eke Soho, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 16.

2. *Comp.* **Macaroni-gin**, *obs.*, a kind of colliery gin.

Nhb.[1] There is a sort of gins called 'whim-gins,' and a kind known by the name of 'macaroni-gins,' BRAND *Hist. Newc.* (1789) II. 684.

MACDONALD'S DISEASE, *phr.* ? *Obs.* Sc. An affection of the lungs.

Per. It is called the Macdonald's disease because there are particular tribes of Macdonalds who are believed to cure it with the charms of their touch and the use of a certain set of words. There must be no fee given of any kind, *Statist. Acc.* V. 84 (JAM.).

MACE, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [mēs.] The top of the jaw of a vice.

MACE, see **Make**, *sb.*[2], **Mass**, *sb.*[2]

MACER, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A mace-bearer, an officer who preserves order in a court of law.

Sc. No macer's lungs did bawl the rolls of hell, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 21. Abd. The heraulds, pursuivants, macers, and trumpeters, followed his majesty in silence, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 24. Slg. When removed, the macer came to him, and charged him to enter ward in the house of Airth, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 91, ed. 1843. Edb. Built anno 1663, by the old Macer to the Session, Robert Hamilton, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 172, ed. 1815.

[Meires and maceres that menes ben bitwene The kynge and the comune to kepe the lawes, *P. Plowman* (B.) III. 76.]

MACH, see **Maught**, *sb.*, **Mawk**, *sb.*[1]

MACHINE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Dev. Also in form **machie** Wgt. [məʃi'n.] 1. In *comp.* **Machine-house**, the shed containing the horse-gear for driving machinery. nw.Dev.[1] 2. The engine for drawing coals. Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). 3. A piece of flat wood used in making a kind of oatcake. w.Yks.[2] Hence **Machine-bread**, *sb.* a kind of oatcake made with the 'machine.'

The meal, being first leavened, is poured on a bake-stone, and then scraped by a piece of flat wood called the machine. It makes the cake quite flat, *ib.*

4. A conveyance, vehicle, a carriage, cart.

Sc. I hadn't the face to bring such a ramshackle, rotten old machine up to the front door, KEITH *Prue* (1895) 230; Have the machine brought to the door (H.W.). Abd. His machine, as Sandy termed the gig, became familiarly known, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 107. Frf. Mr. Dishart, give Nanny your arm, and I'll carry her box to the machine, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xiii. Ayr. A close machine, hurrying up from Ayr, vomits oot the Bishop, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 182. Lnk. GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 158. Lth. LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 224. Gall. (A.W.) Wgt. A carter, who sometimes left his machie over night at the scene of his day's labour, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 321. N.I.[1]

MACHLE, *v.* Per. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To busy oneself to no purpose, to be earnestly engaged yet to do nothing right.

Ye'll machle yoursell in the mids of your wark.

MACHREE, *phr.* Irel. I.Ma. A term of endearment: my heart!

Ir. Och, Molly, we thought, machree, ye would start back agin into life, TENNYSON *To-morrow* (1885). n.Ir. Och, Barney, machree! it's meself that was fooled, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 20. Ant. A profusion of 'machrees,' HUME *Dial.* (1878) 23. w.Ir. But, jew'l machree, they soon run back into his room, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 102. Wxf. But girls, machree, he'll be living for ever, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 48. I.Ma. Machree! Machree! The darling's dancing like a drumstick! CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. I. v; Machree! machree! it shudn be! BROWN *Witch* (1889) 126.

[Ir. *mo croidhe!* my heart! (O'REILLY).]

MACHT, see **Maught**, *sb.*

MACIATE, *v.* Cor. To emaciate; to smash, crush.

(M.A.C.); A g'eat stoane faalled down 'pon my hand 'esterday, and 'maciated my fust finger, TREGELLAS *Tales*, *'Lizbeth Jane*, 3.

MACK, *sb.* Glo.[1] [mak.] In phr. *at mack*, 'maris appetens.'

MACK, see **Mag**, *sb.*[1], **Make**, *v.*[1], *sb.*[1 2], **Mawk**, *sb.*[1]

MACKAINGIE, *sb.* Bnff.[1] In phr. *fair mackaingie*, fair play, full scope.

Gee me fair mackaingie o't, an' a'll dee't ringin'. To hae fair mackaingie.

MACKER, *sb.* Nhb.[1] Also in forms **macket**, **mawkie**. A black coaly band or inferior coarse coal.

MACKEREL, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Sus. Guer. Also written **mackeral** Lnk.; **macrel** Sc. (JAM.) [ma·kril, ma·k-rl.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Mackerel-bird**, the wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*; (2) **-cock**, the Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*; (3) **-guide**, the gorebill or gar-fish, *Belone vulgaris*; (4) **-hawk**, Richardson's skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus*; (5) **-scout**, see (3); (6) **-sture** or **-stor**, the tunny, *Thynnus vulgaris.*

(1) Guer. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 103; The mackerel bird was heard at St. Martin's on Sunday last, *Clerk's Guer. News* (Apr. 12, 1889). (2) N.I.[1] e.Ir. SWAINSON *ib.* 212. (3) Cum.[4] (s.v. Herring). Sus. [It] is supposed to act as pilot to the mackerel, SAWYER *Sus. Nat. Hist.* (1883) 13. [SATCHELL (1879).] (4) Cum.[4] (5) N.I.[1] At Strangford Lough, and Spearling at Portrush (s.v. Horn-eel). (6) Sc. From its enormous size, it being the largest of the genus, PENNANT *Tour* (1772) 8 (JAM.). [SATCHELL (1879).]

2. Phr. *as clean as a mackerel*, completely, entirely.

Lnk. 'Dune as clean as a mackerel!' he roared, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 103. w.Yks. A nokt im ouər əz tliən əz ə makril (J.W.).

MACKET, **MACKLE**, see **Macker**, **Maggot**, *sb.*[2], **Makle**.

MACKLED, *ppl. adj.* Nhp.[1] [ma·kld.] Spotted.

Applied to marble-paper, which was 'nicely mackled.'

[Fr. *maculer*, to spot, blot (COTGR.).]

MACKRO, *sb.* Ken. [mæ·krō.] A mackerel, a cry used by street-hawkers of mackerel.

Fine mackro, six-a-shillin' mackro (D.W.L.).

[Fr. *maquereau*, a makerel (COTGR.).]

MACK(S, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. Also written **mak-** Nhp.[2]; **makk-** n.Yks. Lan. s.Chs.[1]; **moek-** Lan. [mak(s.] In phr. *by the mack(s*, an oath, an exclamation, a disguised form of 'by the mass!' Cf. **meaks**, **megs**. See **Mass**, *sb.*[1] 3.

Lan. By th' mack, hoo says, but there'd need no Maine Liquor Law, STATON *B. Shuttle Visit Manch.* 34. n.Der. ADDY *Gl.* (1890).

Hence (1) **Mackin(s** or **Makkin(g)s**, (2) **Macklins**, (3) **Makkers**, *sb.* (*pl.* used in oaths and exclamations.

(1) n.Yks. Neea, makkings! *Spec. Dial.* (1839) 5. s.Chs.[1] (s.v. By). Nhp.[2] (2) Lan. By the macklins, age, un so aw will, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 117; By th' macklins, Bobby, but yon chap's not sitch a foo after aw, *ib. Shuttle Bowtun*, 35. (3) Lan. By the makkers, that ud just be it, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 27; By the makkurs would he? *ib. Day Out* (1859) 16.

[Is not my daughter Maudge as fine a mayd, And yet, by Mack, you see she troules the bowle, *Hist. Albino* (1638) 130 (NARES); Mack, I think it be so, JONSON *Every Man* (1598) III. iv. 18, ed. Wheatley, 58. (1) I would not have

my zonne Dick one of those boets for the best pig in my stye, by the mackins! RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-glasse* (1643) (*ib.*).]

MACKY-MOON, *sb.* and *v.* Som. **1.** *sb.* A fool, a silly person; a 'guy,' a queer-looking figure.

AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) *Introd.* 7; (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Come, be quiet, cas-n, and neet make a macky-moon o' thyzul.

2. The kingfisher, *Alcedo ispida.* **w.Som.**[1]

3. *v.* To play the fool.

Meüstur see I a macky-mooning along wi' tother chaps: he soon stopped I at that (W.F.R.).

MACMILLAN FOLK, *phr.* Sc. The Reformed Presbyterians. Also called **Macmillanites.**

Lnk. The 'Macmillan fock,' known as the Reformed Presbyterians of the present day, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 184. **Gall.** *Obsol.* So called from Macmillan, one of the founders of that body. The Reformed Presbyterian Church was in 1875 mostly united with the Free Church of Scotland (A.W.).

MACON, see **Mawkin**, *sb.*

MAD, *adj.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [mad, mæd.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Mad-leed**, a mad strain; also used *attrib.*; (2) **-lock**, a lunatic, a mad fellow; a wild, giddy person, a madcap; (3) **— moll o' the woods**, an untidy woman or girl; (4) **-pash**, (5) **-start**, see (2); (6) **-woman's milk**, the sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia.*

(1) **Abd.** When days o' grief Come sleekin in, like midnight thief And nails yir mad-leed vauntin, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 17 (JAM.). (2) **Lan.** This madlock here is gooin' t' liver yor letters, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 253, ed. 1868; Whoopin on sheawtin like madlocks, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 17; **Lan.**[1] (3) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (4) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123] (5) **Chs.**[1] I once had a cow with so vile a temper that no one could milk her. She always went by the name of 'Madstart.' (6) **s.Bck.** (B. & H.)

2. Angry, annoyed, vexed. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Frf. She'll be mad when she gets it, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 35. **Per.** She was beaten for aince and wes rael mad, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 219. **Ayr.** Care, mad to see a man sae happy, E'en drown'd himself amang the nappy, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 53. **Gall.** Says I, as plain as if he hadna been a minister, I was that mad, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 379. **N.I.**[1], **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[3] What mak's yan madder nor o' t'rest, 8. **Wm.** He med meh sayah mad, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 34; A wes reet mad at em, that a wos, *Spec. Dial.* (1883) pt. iii. 2. **n.Yks.**[4] Aa bud. Ah war mad wiv her. **ne.Yks.**[1] He was mad, noo. **e.Yks.** Neddy hissen gat seeah mad ower it, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 34. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Are ta mad at mha? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 5, 1889); **w.Yks.**[45] **Lan.** Nay, don't get mad, and go off, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 160; Barbara was still 'mad,' FRANCIS *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 67. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** What I said to her, made her as mad as mad (S.M.). **Chs.**[1] **Der.**[2] Aye, but I was mad at him. **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** Don't be mad with me, PRIOR *Rene* (1895) 262. **Not.**[1] **Lin.**[1] Did yah do it to make me mad? **n.Lin.** Then Crookleshanks gets mad, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 93. **sw.Lin.**[1] Some women would have turned up, and been very mad. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2] I was that mad I didn't know how to contain myself; **War.**[4], **s.War.**[1] **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **w.Mid.** I was that mad I could have boxed his ears (W.P.M.). **Ess.** Made me feel that mad, I could a swore, DOWNES *Ballads* (1895) II. 10; **Ess.**[1], **Ken.**[1] **Sur.** JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 38. **Sus.** (F.A.A.); **Sus.**[1] Ah! he just will be mad if he comes to hear an't. **I.W.**[1] She was mad wi'n. **w.Som.**[1] I was mad 'nough to hat'n down.

Hence (1) *mad angry*, (2) *as mad as a bear with a sore lug*, (3) *— a hare*, (4) *— a hedge*, (5) *— a March hare*, (6) *— a piper*, (7) *— a pown hand*, (8) *— a tup*, (9) *— a wasp*, (10) *— wheelbarrows*, *phr.* very angry.

(1) **N.I.**[1] (2) **e.Yks.**[1] (3) **Ayr.** It pits me aye as mad 's a hare, BURNS *Ep. to J. Rankine* (1784) st. 13. (4) **w.Yks.** (E.S.A.) (5) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (6) **Cum.**, **Wm.** (M.P.) **n.Yks.** Mēstərwəzəz mad əz ə paiper went'lad let hoses galəp əwē (W.H.). **w.Yks.** As mad as a piper, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889). **n.Lan.** Look, we've med him as mad as a piper (G.W.). (7) **Lan.** Dick, as mad as a pown haund, *Takin' th' New Year in* (1888) 9. (8) **nw.Der.**[1] He wur as mad as a tup. (9) **I.Ma.** Walks out of the room as mad as a wasp, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 39. **Chs.**[1] (10) **w.Cor.** The sheep were as mad as wheelbarrows (A.L.M.).

3. Excited by liquor.

Cum. I'll hev a drop o' new rum; it'll mak me as mad as owt (J.Ar.).

4. Dotingly fond of, eager, keen, desirous of; *gen.* with *for* or *after.*

Cai.[1] To be mad for a thing. **Cld.** He was mad for't (JAM.). **n.Yks.**[4] He seems fair mad efter t'lass, 414. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

5. *sb.* Madness, intoxication. **Glo.**[1]

6. Spite; *gen.* in phr. *for mad.*

w.Yks. He threw a stoan through t'winda for mad (S.K.C.).

7. *pl. Obs.* A disease in sheep.

e. & s.Cy. RAY (1691). [WORLIDGE (1681).]

MAD, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Yks. Ess. Also written **madde** e.Yks.; and in forms **made** Gall.; **maid** n.Sc. (JAM.); **mid** Ess. **1.** A maggot. Cf. **maddock**, *sb.*[1]

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Gall.** The larvae, or seed of mawks, maggots, as laid by the blue-douped mawking flee . . . on . . . putrid flesh, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **e.Yks.** For fear of maddes breeding, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 6.

2. An earthworm.

m.Yks.[1] **Ess.** RAY (1691); (K.); (P.R.); *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1]

[1. Cp. ME. *mathe*, 'tarmus' (*Prompt.* 321); OE. *maþa*, maggot (SWEET).]

MAD, *sb.*[3] Cld. (JAM.) Also in form **maud.** A net for catching salmon or trout.

[It is] fixed in a square form by four stakes and allowed to stand some time in the river before it be drawn.

MAD, *adj.*[2] *Obs.* Wil. Of land: spoilt, damaged.

If it be sowed with wheat it will be mad, and come to nothing, LISLE *Husbandry* (1757) 100; The wet spewy clay . . . is mad by much rain, if heat and winds follow, *ib.* 117; **Wil.**[1]

MAD, see **Maud**, *sb.*

MADAM, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **ma'am** Som.; **marm** Midl. [ma·dəm, mæ·dəm.]

1. A title of respect often prefixed to the names of gentlewomen instead of 'Mrs.'; a squire's wife.

Nhb. Aw was gannin to th' Madam's at Apperley, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 12. **w.Yks.**[2], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Midl.** Ould Marm Wroight, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 55. **Nhp.**[1] *Obsol.* **War.**[3], **s.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.**[1] A young unmarried lady is a 'young madam.' **e.An.**[1] In a village, the esquire's wife . . . must have 'madam' prefixed to her surname. The parson's wife, if he be a doctor, or a man of considerable preferment and genteel figure, must be 'madam' too. The wife of the humble vicar, the curate, the farmer, and the tradesman, must be content with the style of 'mistress.' **Dor.**[1] Madam A gi'ed me deas frock. **Som.** Applied to the most respectable classes of society: Madam Greenwood, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

2. A mistress; a fine lady.

Ayr. I redde ye warn your madam, that gin she sends you here again I'll maybe let his grace ken, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) ii. **Lnk.** When she's married she turns a madam, her mistress did not work much, and why should she? GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 149. **Edb.** A fine madam that maun have nae less than a fedder bed to rest on, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 233.

3. A title given to the mistress of a parish school.

Som. 'Ma'am ood touch us on the han' wi' her ferule.' An old school-mistress of bygone days is well remembered by the title of 'Ma'am Davis' (W.F.R.).

4. A contemptuous term for a woman; a 'hussy'; also applied to children.

Per. The deil a penny debt has he—Nor scarlet madams blinking, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 177. **Ayr.** Putting on the look of a losel and roister, gave him a groat, and bade him go to the madam's dwelling, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) viii. **Gall.** A wildcat madam at the best, I warrant, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) xviii. **s.Stf.** Her's a reglar brazen madam, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **s.Not.** Come heär, madam, or ah'll smack yer. She's a mardy little madam (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**[1] I'll give it you, madam, if you don't do as you're bid. **War.**[3] She is a madam. **w.Wor.** I'm quite ashamed of 'em, they're brazen madams, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 68. **s.Wor.**[1] **Dev.** I'd make the madams squall, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 183.

MADANCHOLY, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Also written **mad-an-colly** e.Lan.[1] [ma·dənkoli.] **1.** A corruption of the word 'melancholy.' e.Lan.[1] **2.** Very vexed, sulky.

w.Yks. Shoo'd be as madancholy as owght if tha wor to tell her shoo'd a wart ov her nooase, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 2, 1895).

MADDED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Mad, foolish.

Per. Shall I so besotted be, And madded, as to sell my soul? NICOL *Poems* 1700 240.

MADDEN, *v.* Sc. Yks. [ma·dən.] To anger, annoy, vex.

Frf. But what maddens me is that every penny of it should go to those bare-faced scoundrels, BARRIE *M. Ogilvy* (1896) 78. w.Yks.[5] Doan't madden him no moar, pretha doan't; he's mad eniff i' awal conscience.

MADDER, *sb.*[1] Hmp. Wil. Dor. Also in form **mader** Dor.[1] [mæ·də(r), ?mæ·ðə(r).] 1. The stinking chamomile, *Anthemis Cotula.* Also in *pl.* Hmp.[1], Wil.[1], Dor.[1] Cf. **ma·ther**, *sb.* 2. The sweet woodruff, *Asperula odorata.* Wil.[1]

MADDER, *sb.*[2] w.Sc. (JAM.) [ma·dər.] A vessel used in mills to hold meal.

Hence **Madders-full**, *sb.* as much as will fill a 'madder.'

She . . . was there at home crying out her eyes madders'full, fit for neither mill nor moss, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 2.

MADDER, *sb.*[3] and *v.* Yks. Also written **maddher** e.Yks.[1]; **mader** n.Yks. 1. *sb.* Pus, suppurating matter.

n.Yks. It's mebi betər fər madər kumin ût; it'l hiəl siuner (W.H.); n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks.[1]

Hence **Maddery**, *adj.* charged with matter. n.Yks.[2]

2. *v.* To fester. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

MADDERDOM, *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. *horror o' madderdom*, a wild, madcap person.

Come doon oot o' da ledder an' leave aff dat ringin' a bells on a Sunday night, dû horror o' madderdom, *Sh. News* (Jan. 22, 1898).

MADDERIM, *sb.* Sc. Also written **madderam** S. & Ork.[1]; **maderim** Sh.I.; and in forms **maddendrim** Cai.[1]; **madram**, **madrim** Sh.I. [ma·d(ə)rim.] Madness, folly; mad pranks, boisterous fun.

Sh.I. Der madram allwis maks me wae, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 31; Da muck kishie 'ill tak' a' dis maderim oot o' dee, *Sh. News* (Mar. 24, 1900); I wis . . . carin' fur naethin' bit madrim an' foally, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 88; S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1]

MADDIE, *sb.*[1] Abd. A lunatic. (A.W.)

MADDIE, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Sc. A large species of mussel.

w.Sc. The three rocks . . . are call'd maddies from the great quantity of big muscles called maddies, that grows upon them, MARTIN *W. Islands* 1716, 54; JAM. .

MADDLE, *v.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **maddal** w.Yks.; **maddel** Lan.; **madle** n.Yks. Lan. [ma·dl.] 1. To wander in speech, to ramble, talk incoherently; to rave, be delirious.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum., Wm. (M.P.) Cum.[3] This he maddelt aboot ebben endways away, 164; Cum.[4], n.Yks.[1] w.Yks. He mawne'd an' maddle'd all aboot His daddy cumin heame, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 16; (J.W.); WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[1] Then shoe maddles an taurns ower in a sweb, ii. 291. Lan. I mun be madlin, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 22; THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 108. ne Lan.[1]

2. To become confused or bewildered; to forget.

Dur.[1], s.Dur. (J.E.D.), Lakel.[2] Wm. A wes faer maddlet an sed ta masell', this is parlish waark, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 3. n.Yks.[14] e.Yks.[1] Ah's fair maddled amang it all. w.Yks. Ah felt reight dizzy an maddald, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 43. Lan. Aw felt rayther maddelt, FERGUSON *Preston Eggsibishun* (1865) i; Tummy geet maddle't clen up i' th' fur end, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 229.

Hence **Madly**, *adj.* in a dazed, muddled condition.

n.Yks. Aye! He's vara old an' madly (R.H.H.).

3. To lose one's way; to stagger; to move aimlessly about, to potter; *gen.* with *along.*

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[4] Ah didn't ken wheear Ah war, bud Ah maddled along, fust yah waay an' then t'ither. w.Yks. Well, 'ow's your uncle? I suppose 'e maddles along as usual? (F.P.T.); w.Yks.[1] As soon as I gat to t'moor I began to maddle. ne.Lan.[1]

4. With *of* or *after*: to be fond of, to dote, to be madly in love with.

n.Cy. She maddles after that fellow, GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[2] She maddles of this fellow. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] He runs maddling after her the day tiv an end; n.Yks.[4] Thoo'll gan maddlin' efter t'lass whahl thoo'll loss thi job.

5. To confuse, bewilder, esp. with noise; to perplex, muddle.

Cum.[1], s.Wm. (J.A.B.) n.Yks. 'Twad maddle a priest (R.H.H.); n.Yks.[1] Ah was fairly maddled wi't, sik a din an' clatter as 'twar; n.Yks.[234] ne.Yks.[1] T'noise o' t'organ maddles ma. e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] My head aches, and feels fair maddled. w.Yks. (C.W.D.); w.Yks.[1] Thou parfitly maddles me wi aw thy . . . larnin, ii. 308; w.Yks.[234]; w.Yks.[5] Mother! ah can't du this sum if t'barn goas on i' that wâay, cos he maddles muh. Lan. Feerfo things, . . welli maddlunt me fur o' bit, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 11; Lan.[1] Make a less din, childer, win yo; for my yed's fair maddle't wi one thing an' another, WAUGH *Home Life* (1867) xix. n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1]

6. *Comp.* **Maddle-brain**, strong drink.

w.Yks. He'd gotten so mich maddle-brain wal he didn't knaw t'road home, *Dewsbre Olm.* (Dec. 2, 1865) 16.

[*Delirare*, *dissipere*, to maddle, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

MADDLIN(G), *sb.* and *adj.* Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **maddlen** Lakel.[2]; **madlin** Cum. w.Yks.[3] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **madling** w.Yks.[5] [ma·dlin.] 1. *sb.* A fool, simpleton, blockhead; a dotard; a flighty, extravagant person. See **Maddle.**

Lakel.[2] Thoo's a gurt maddlen ta gang an' sell t'cowey. n.Yks. He's a reet maddlin, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). w.Yks. Gooid-for-naught madling! BRONTË *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) xiii; Thah maddlin', what's ta been dewin' nah? (S.K.C.); w.Yks.[135] Lan. Thaa meytherin' owd maddlin thaa, ACKWORTH *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 66; Do haud thi tung, thoo madlin', I pritho, WAUGH *Jannock* (1874) ii; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1]

2. A bad memory.

Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 307; *Gl.* (1851). ne.Lan.[1]

3. A weaving term: see below.

w.Yks. A way used by weavers to mix or confuse the place in a piece of cloth, where a slightly different weft began to be used. This was done by using first alternate threads of the new and old kinds, and so gradually introducing the new till it was solely used (W.T.).

4. *adj.* Foolish, silly, flighty; confused.

n.Yks.[2] A maddling deed. w.Yks. A madlin fool, *Nidderdale Olm.* (1876); w.Yks.[3]; w.Yks.[5] To be 'maddling,' is to have our ideas of things confused. Lan. A lot o' madlin' chatter-baskets, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 152.

5. Perplexing. w.Yks. (J.W.), w.Yks.[3]

MADDOCK, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. 1. A maggot. Cf. **mad**, *sb.*[2], **mawk**, *sb.*[1] 1.

n.Cy. (K., s.v. Mauks). n.Yks. MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) *Gl.* m.Yks.[1]

2. A whim. n.Cy. GROSE (1790).

[1. Dan. *maddik*, maggot (LARSEN); ON. *maðkr* (VIGFUSSON).]

MADDOCK, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Dev. Also in form **maddick** nw.Dev.[1] [ma·dək, mæ·dik.] 1. A mattock.

nw.Dev.[1] There are three different kinds in general use, viz.: 1. 'Rooting maddick' for digging furze, earth, &c.; 2. 'Hacking maddick' for cleaning the surface of the earth of weeds, &c.; 3. 'Digger' or 'Digging maddick,' formed with two prongs, and used for digging potatoes, &c.

2. *Comp.* **Maddock-hoe**, a tool, an axe at one end and a hoe at the other, used in clearings for stubbing up furze-roots, &c. Nhb.[1]

MADDRICK GULL, *phr.* Cor. The black-headed gull, *Larus ridibundus.*

RODD *Birds* (1880) 315; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 209.

MADE, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Lin. Lei. War. Som. In *comb.* (1) **Made earth**, (2) — **ground**, ground that has been disturbed by digging as distinct from virgin soil; land where the surface soil has been raised, or hollows filled up with rubbish, or any material differing from the surroundings; (3) — **hedge**, a hedge made of dead material, such as thorns, &c.; (4) — **lie**, a deliberate falsehood; (5) — **up**, (*a*) in phr. *made-up land*, &c., see (2); (*b*) in phr. *a' made up frae the pan and the spoon*, a man of more flesh and appetite than brains; (6) — **wine**, home-made wine.

(1) w.Yks.[2] Lei.[1] When a pit is filled up with earth, or a bank or mound artificially raised, the earth used for the purpose is so called. War.[3] (2) w.Yks.[2], Lei.[1], War.[3] w.Som.[1] Well! anybody wid'n reckon to vind made-ground here, down to this here deepness. (3) n.Lin.[1] (4) Slk. A downright made lee, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 296, ed. 1866. (5, *a*) Nhb. Homes built on 'made up' land. 'Made up' sites are composed of street sweepings, &c., *Newc. Wkly. Chron.* (May 4, 1895) 5, col. 6. (*b*) Slk. He's a comical chap; he's no a' made up frae the pan and spoon, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 282, ed. 1866; (A.W.) (6) Chs.[1], w.Som.[1]

MADE, see **Mad**, *sb.*[2]

MADELL, *sb.* Wil.[1] Also in form **medal**. The game of 'merills' or 'nine men's morris'; see below. See **Merrills**.

Several varieties known respectively as 'Eleven-penny,' 'Nine-penny,' 'Six-penny,' and 'Three-penny,' according to the number of pieces used. 'Eleven-penny' is played with eleven pieces each side, instead of nine. The players move alternately, and the general principle is to get three pieces together in a line anywhere on the dots or holes, while at the same time preventing your adversary from making a line. 'Nine-penny,' 'Six-penny,' and 'Three-penny' differ only in the number of men each side and the form of the board. The 'board' is scratched or chalked out on paving-stones, drawn on the slate, cut deep into the turf on the downs, or the top of the corn-bin (with holes instead of dots), in short, made anywhere and anyhow. The 'men' or 'pieces' may be anything available, sticks being played against stones, beans against oats, &c.

MADEMENT, *sb.* Cmb. [mē·dment.] Hay harvest. See **Math**, *sb.*[1] 'About madement' [hay-making time] (W.M.B.).

MADER, **MADERIM**, see **Madder**, *sb.*[1,3], **Madderim**.

MADGE, *sb.*[1] Yks. Also in form **madgy** n.Yks.[12] [madʒ.] The clown or buffoon of the 'Plough-stots' (q.v.); a fool. Also in *comp.* **Madgy Peg**.

n.Yks. During the dance two or three Toms or Clowns make antic gestures, while another set called Madgies or Madgypegs, dressed like women, collect money, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 48; n.Yks.[124], **m.Yks.**[1]

MADGE, *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. Wor. Suf. [madʒ.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Madge-bone**, the fetlock bone of a horse; (2) **-mony-legs**, the dog's-wheat, *Triticum caninum*; (3) **-owl**, the barn-owl, *Strix flammea*; see **Madge-howlet**; (4) **Madges Station**, a certain landmark on the moors, west of Dore.

(1) **ne.Lan.**[1] (2) **Yks.** From its numerous creeping roots, which quickly fill the soil (B. & H.). (3) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). [Morris *Hist. Brit. Birds* (1857).] (4) **w.Yks.**[2]

2. The barn-owl, *Strix flammea*. Nhp.[1]

3. The magpie, *Pica rustica*.

w.Yks.[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[3] (s.v. Jack Nicker), **Der.**[1] *Obs.*, **Nhp.**[1], **Wor.** (H.K.), **Suf.**[1] [Morris *Hist. Brit. Birds* (1857).]

4. A playful or contemptuous term for a woman.

Sc. That glaikit madge Leddy Sibby, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) III. 106 (Jam.). **Lnk.** (Jam.)

5. The little fore-pin set up in the game of ninepins, the 'Jack.' ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1]

[**2.** Thou lasie madge That fearing light, still seekest where to hide, *Du Bartas* (1598) (Nares).]

MADGE-HOWLET, *sb.* Wor. Nrf. The barn-owl, *Strix flammea*. Cf. **margiowlet**.

w.Wor. *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Nrf.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 125.

[As sweet melodious as madge-howlet's song, Taylor *Workes* (1630) (Nares); Ile sit in a barn with madge-howlet, and catch mice first, Jonson *Every Man* (1598) II. ii, ed. Cunningham, I. 18.]

MADGETIN, *sb.* e.An. [mæ·dʒətin.] The Margaret apple. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

[Cp. Fr. *margoton*, the name of a kind of apple in Normandy; see Joret *Flore populaire* (1887) 258.]

MADGIN, see **Mudgin**.

MADGIOWLER, *sb.* Cor.[1] A large moth. Cf. **maggy-owler**, **margiowlet**.

MADLE, **MADLIN(G**, see **Maddle**, **Maddlin**.

MADLOCKS, *sb. pl.* Rnf. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Oatmeal brose made with milk instead of water.

MADRAM, **MADRIM**, see **Madderim**.

MAE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Also written **maa**, **maie** Sc.; **may** Sc. Ir.; **mey** Sc. [mē.] **1.** *sb.* The cry or bleat of sheep, esp. that of lambs.

Cai.[1] **Frf.** The innocent lammies hae ceased . . . tae gi'e vent to their plaintive mae, mae, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 56. **Edb.** Lambs bear treble with their kindly mae, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 24. **Slk.** As to the storm, my sheep are just at ane mae wi't, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 293, ed. 1866.

2. A child's name for a sheep; a sheep call.

Sc. My sheep maie, maie, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 31. **Abd.** (G.W.) **Fif.** Oo' gleaned fae the fiel', What thorn had torn fae tousy mey, Allan *Cracks wi' Flutorum* (1899) 36. **Per.** (G.W.)

3. *v.* To cry or bleat softly, as a lamb does.

Sc. Used to denote the bleating of lambs, while 'bae' is *gen.* confined to that of sheep (Jam.). **Ayr.** By ran a black tip maying, Which did her fright, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 149. **Lnk.** Ewes shall bleat, and little lambkins mae, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 14 (Jam.); The boys would maa and bleat, Stewart *Twa Elders* (1886) 147. **Gall.** Ewies for their younglin's maed, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 42, ed. 1897. **n.Ir.** Whuniver yin o' the fellas met me he wud begin mayin' like a goat, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 16.

MAE, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Stf. Also written **ma** Sc. e.Yks.[1]; **may** Nhb.[1]; and in forms **meea** e.Yks.; **moo** Stf.[1] [mē.] More, more in number. Also used *subst.*

Sc. A fair maiden tocherless will get mae wooers than husbands, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Bnff.** Taylor *Poems* (1787) 67. **Kcd.** Several mae that I did ken, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 71. **Frf.** Mony mae had nane ava, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 6. **Per.** (G.W.) **Dmb.** Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 83. **Rnf.** Gie's nae mae sic withershins, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 151. **Ayr.** Sal-alkali o' Midge-tail clippings, And mony mae, Burns *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 22. **Lnk.** Mony gentry mae than he, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) III, ed. 1783. **Edb.** Wha mae than he can tell, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 222. **Bwk.** Need I mention ony mae? Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 14. **Peb.** Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 92. **Slk.** Mae to care for than yoursel', Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 336. **Dmf.** And twa-three mae the fight prolong, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 73. **Gall.** The mae she drowned the mair enjoyment, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 30. **Kcb.** To fetch mae stanes wi' 's apron furl'd, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 39. **Nhb.** Like her alake! I hae nae mae, Donaldson *Poems* (1809), in Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 252; **Nhb.**[1] The mae pairt on them wis gan back agyen. **e.Yks.** Meea meyn, and mare wark [more men, and more work], Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **Stf.**[1]

Hence *a ma, phr.* all the more.

Sc. 'I wot they cost me dear eneugh.' 'The shame a ma,' Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 122, ed. 1848.

[Sex scor and seuen yeir liued sarra And deid wit-outen childer ma, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 3210. OE. *mā*, more in number.]

MAEG, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **maig** Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. Cai.; and in forms **mag** Sc. (Jam.); **mage** Nhb. (Hall.); **meag** Nhb.[1]; **meg**, **myeg** Nhb.[1] [mēg, miəg.] **1.** *sb.* A hand, a large, clumsy hand, used in an uncomplimentary sense.

Sc. Rede thame owt o' the maig o' the wicket, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) lxxxii. 4. **Sh.I.** If he gets his maigs ower da jaws o' da gaut, he'll repent hit afore William slips his grip, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898); (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Cai.**[1] Keep yer maigs aff that. **Bwk.** Your sherney maegs wa'd file the sea, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 79. **Rxb.** Haud aff yer maigs, man (Jam.). **Nhb.**[1] A dorty meag. Keep yor clarty megs off the butter.

Hence **Maegsie**, *sb.* one who has large, clumsy hands. S. & Ork.[1]

2. *pl.* The flippers of a seal. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1]

3. *v.* To handle, finger; to handle anything roughly so as to render it useless or disgusting.

Rxb. 'He's maigit that bit flesh sae, that I'll hae nane o't.' Often applied to the handling of meal in baking. 'Lay down that kitlin, lassie, ye'll maig it a' away to naething' (Jam.). **Nhb.**[1] Whae's gan ta eat that eftor a' yer myegin?

MAEN, see **Moan**.

MAESH, *sb.* Som. Moss. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

MAESLIE, **MAET**, **MAETHER**, **MAEZLE**, see **Measly**, **Meat**, **Mather**, *int.*, **Mazle**.

MAFF, *sb.* Cum. [maf.] A foolish, silly person; a fool. See **Mafflin**.

Maffs better fed far than taught, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 170; Poor silly Maff, Dickinson *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 139; **Cum.**[1]

MAFFIE, *sb.* Nrf. [mæ·fi.] A farmer's cart; see below. See **Morfreydite**, **2**.

'Maffie' is derived from hermaphrodite, and signifies a cart on to which, for the purpose of carting hay or corn, is affixed a contrivance like the fore-part of a wagon, so that in fact it is neither cart nor wagon, Haggard *Farmer's Year*, in *Longman's Mag.* (June 1899) 153.

MAFFLAN FEAST, *phr.* Cum.[1] See below; also called **Fummellan Feast** (q.v.), s.v. **Fumble**.

When a married couple are dilatory in producing issue, a few sly neighbours assemble, unbidden, at the house of the barren pair and invite themselves to tea and make merry, and to wish better success (s.v. Fummellan').

MAFFLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. e.An. Dor. Som. Also in forms **moffle** Yks. Lin. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3] e.An.[1]; **muffle** Lin. Lei.[1] War.[2 4] s.War.[1] Wor. e.An.[1] Dor. Som. [ma·fl, mo·fl, mʉ·fl.] **1.** *v.* To stammer, hesitate; to mumble, speak indistinctly.

N.Cy.[1] **Cum.** He wad a maffelt an toke 't on, Scoap *Joe Sargisson* (1881) 198; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.**[4] Noo let's hear what thoo 'ez ti saay foor thisel, an' deean't maffle on i' that road. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** Holloway. **Lei.**[1] A moffles soo, yo' cain't mek aout a wood as a says, not joostly. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **e.An.**[1] **e.Nrf.** Forby *Gl.* (1830). **Dor.** (C.V.G.) **Som.** She did zim to muffly when one spok to her, but I didn' think she were so bad (W.F.R.).

Hence **Maffling** or **Moffling**, *ppl. adj.* speaking thickly and unintelligibly. Nhp.[1]

2. To blunder, make mistakes, muddle; to act or talk in a foolish way; to idle away time, to strive uselessly.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Cum.** (M.P.); **Cum.**[13]; **Cum.**[4] He just maffles aboot an' dus nowt geud. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.**[4] If he maffles on wi' t'job i' yon waay he'll nivver mannish it. **w.Yks** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **n.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

Hence (1) **Maffle-horn**, *sb.* an incapable, blundering, inefficient person; (2) **Mafflement**, *sb.* dilatoriness, nonsense, trifling; concealment, underhand work; (3) **Maffling**, **Moffling**, or **Muffling**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* mismanagement, blundering; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* blundering, clumsy, foolish, stupid; useless, unable to work; weak, feeble, infirm.

(1) **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (2) **Cum.** (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[8] Toakin sike maflement! Ye mun be nick't i' t'heead, 216. **Lan.** I like that! There's nae mafflement aboot it, *ib. Jannock* (1874) v.; **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13] (3, *a*) **Dmf.** After much higgling and maffling, the printers have got fairly afloat, Carlyle *Lett.* (Jan. 22, 1837). (*b*) **Nhb.** Like a mafflin' aad man, aa's gan te gi ye the fore pairt o' the story at the hint end, Haldane *Geordy's Last* (1878) 8. **Cum.** He . . . turned his maffling oald heid t'other way, *Mary Drayson* (1872) 10. **w.Yks.**[1] **s.Yks.** I remember hearing an old lady speak of a person as moffling whose mind and thoughts had become impaired by reason of old age, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 256. **n.Lan.** Sum mafflin' fella set it agaain, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 11. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A's a shooflin' mofflin' sort o' feller. Ah'm sa very mofflin. **War.**[2 3 4] **s.War.**[1] I get as muffling as a child. **Wor.** My sight gets very muffling (H.K.).

3. To puzzle, confuse, bewilder.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** 'Twad maffle ony ferryman Te be a tick behine, Haldane *Geordy's Last* (1828) 19. **Lakel.**[2] Thoo's maffled me noo, an' Ah've lost me coont. **Cum.** Ah's been fair maffelt wi' work aw t'day. What's maffelt ye so? Rigby *Midsummer to Martinmas* (1891) iii. **Wm.** Thoo mont mind them sea mich er else thoo'll git maffled, *Billy Tyson*, 18. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

Hence (1) **Maffled**, *ppl. adj.* puzzled; confused, bewildered; slightly insane; (2) **Maffling**, (*a*) *sb.* a state of perplexity or confusion; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* confusing, bewildering; (3) **Maffly**, *adj.*, see (1).

(1) **Cum.** (H.W.) **Wm.** She was what they call in the country maffled, that is confused in her intellect, Southey *Lett.* (1820) III. 186, ed. Warter. **w.Yks.** Ye's nivver goin'! I's fair maffled! Banks *Wooers* (1880) i. **n.Lin.**[1] She's not craazy but just maffled like. 2, *a* **N.Cy.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Nhp.**[1] As often evinced in the imbecility and indecision of old age. (3) **Cum.**[4] Said of an old person who, by reason of age, is bewildered. 'He's turnin' varra maffly.' **Wm.** (B.K.)

4. To spend recklessly; to squander, waste in trifles.

s.Chs.[1] Dh)uwd mon aad ŭ jel ŭ mŭn·i wŭnst, bŭr ey maaf·lt it au· ŭwee· [Th' owd mon had a jell o' money wunst, bur he mafflet it aw awee]. **Nhp.**[1] The following item appears in the accounts of a certain parish, where the money could not be accounted for: 'To moffled away, forty pounds.' 'He moffles all his money away.'

5. See below.

Nhp.[1] Applied to land in an intermediate state between very wet and very dry. When it clings to the plough, and obstructs its working, a farmer would say, 'The land moffles so, I can't get on.'

6. To stifle, overcome with heat. **m.Yks.**[1] Cf. **maft.**

7. *sb.* Hesitation, dilatoriness; nonsense, trifling, concealment, underhand work.

Lan. Wi' no maffle abeawt him, Waugh *Sketches* (1855) 49; **Lan.**[1]

[1. Which so stammered or mafled in his talke, that he was not able to bring forth a readie worde, Baret (1580). MDu. *maffelen*, to stammer (Oudemans).]

MAFFLIN, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [ma·flin.] A simpleton, a silly, foolish person.

n.Cy. (Hall.), **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** (M.P.); **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] Whoar's thy eyes, thoo mafflin? 177; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Like a mafflin bezzling dawn strang liquors, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 456; It wes a lile bit afoor t'poor mafflin es wes left i' t'wood cud find his way back ta t'rooad, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 35. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.); Lile mafflins, as we wer, Southey *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 559. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1]

MAFFLING, *prp.* Lin.[1] [ma·flin.] Said of a dog running after and barking at sheep.

MAFT, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Also in form **meft** n.Yks.[4] [maft.] **1.** *v.* Of dust, snow, &c.: to drift.

n.Yks.[2] 'It mafts sair,' the dust or the snow drifts very much.

Hence **Mafting**, *ppl. adj.* drifting.

n.Yks. Sky was thick wi' maftin fog, Munby *Verses* (1865) 62.

2. *pass.* To be stifled or overpowered by want of air, great heat, &c.; to be out of breath by great exertion, as in fighting against a storm.

n.Yks. (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] Oppent'winner,.. Ah's ommaist mafted i' t'pleeace. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah wer that mafted, ah wer fit ti soond awaay. **e.Yks.** It's a sowmy neet; Ah's ommast mafted, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 92; **e.Yks.**[1] Cum in, thoo leeaks ommost mafted. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Shoo wur ommast mafted, T. Toddles *Comic Alm.* (1866); **w.Yks.**[5]

3. *sb.* A state of suffocation or stifling.

n.Yks.[2] 'What a maft!' a close packed company.

MAG, *sb.*[1] and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also in forms **mack** w.Som.[1]; **maggy** Dev. [mag, mæg.] **1.** *sb.* The magpie, *Pica rustica*. Cf. **madge**, *sb.*[2] 3.

Nhp. While Mag's on her nest with her tail peeping out, Clare *Poems* (ed. 1873) 245. **Brks.**[1], **Suf.**[1] (s.v. Madge), **w.Som.**[1]

2. A chatterer, a chatterbox; a talkative, garrulous person.

w.Yks.[2] **s.Not.** What a mag you are, child; rest your tongue a bit (J.P.K.). **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] Sometimes reduplicated, as, 'I never 'eard sich a mag-mag as yo' in all my days.' **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Oxf.** (G.O.)

3. Prattle, chatter; a talk, gossip, chat.

Brks.[1] Hawld thee mag. **e.Suf.** Shut your mag (F.H.). **Hmp.**[1] **Dev.** Let me have a little mag with Emma, Sharland *Ways Village* (1885) 26.

4. A scold, a fault-finding woman. **m.Wor.** (J.C.), **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1]

5. *v.* To chatter, prattle, talk continuously; to gossip, chat.

w.Yks. For t'sake a stoppin' longer to mag, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 42; **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[5] Turn in, Tom, an' let's mag a bit! **Chs.**[13] **s.Not.** She magged and magged, till I felt fit to drop (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**[1] How the child mags away. That woman's always magging about. **Hrf.** Ther wuz ur maging un ur meaking moor naise nur vower undert monkind ood (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **Nrf.** Holloway. **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1]

Hence **Magging**, *vbl. sb.* talking, chattering.

Dev. They want to read in peace without any magging going on round 'em, Sharland *Ways Village* (1885) 99. **Slang.** I'm bound the members as silenced us, in doing it had plenty of magging, Hood *Poems* (ed. 1862-3) *Sweep's Complaint.*

6. To tease, worry incessantly; to scold, complain, find fault; to abuse.

w.Yks. He was always maggin at t'bairns er somebody (B.K.). **Nhp.**[2] They two be allas maggin. **War.**[3], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Canna yo' be queet, an' nod mag me so? **Hrf.**[2] **n.Bck.** His wife is always a magging at him (A.C.). **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 138. **Hrt.** She comes out and mags at me over the hedge (G.H.G.). **e.An.**[1] It implies somewhat of displeasure, not amounting to wrath. When two vulgar vixens come to a downright scolding bout, each is said to 'rag' her antagonist. In a trifling disagreement, they are said to 'mag' at one another. **Nrf.** You're allus a magging, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 366. **Ess.** I mag at her (M.A.R.). **Ken.** Such a one to mag. Keeps on mag, magging D.W.L.). **I.W.**[2] **Dev.** Don't ee maggy zo, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 114, ed. 1871.

Hence (1) **Magger,** *sb.* a scolding, complaining person; (2) **Maggy,** *adj.* cross-grained, disagreeable.

(1) w.Yks. He's nowt nobbut a regular magger (B.K.). (2) Ken. A maggy sort of man (D.W.L.).

MAG, *sb.*[2] Nhp. War. Shr. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms **meg** Nhp.[1] War.[2] Shr.[2] Wil.[1]; **meggy** Wil.[1] [mæg, meg.] 1. A mark or stake to pitch or throw at, in the games of 'pitch and toss,' quoits, &c.; a stone thrown at a mark or other stone.

Nhp.[1], War. (J.R.W.), War.[2] Shr. Northall *Wd-bk.* (1896); Shr.[2], I.W.[12] Wil.[1] In the game of Must, q.v., a small stone—called a 'meg' or 'meggy'—is placed on the top of a large one, and bowled at with other 'meggies,' of which each player has one. Dor.[1] Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

Hence **Meg-flying,** *sb.* the game of 'pitch and toss.' War.[2]

2. A boys' game; see below; a stone used in the game.

Dor.[1] A game among boys in which the players throw at a stone set up on edge.

MAG, see **Maeg.**

MAGAZINE, *sb.* Yks. [magəzī·n.] A lot, quantity, number; a crowd, gathering.

w.Yks. All t'magazine on 'em stood up, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 16, 1896); Pitch all t'magazine on 'em on t'fire an' burn 'em. All t'bloomin' magazine on 'em's ta goa! *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 26, 1896).

MAGDUM, *sb.* Sh.I. [ma·gdəm.] A counterpart, an exact resemblance. S. & Ork.[1]

MAGE, see **Maeg.**

MAGENIKEN, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A genius, ? a corruption of the word 'magician.'

MAGERFUL, *adj.* Sc. Masterful, exercising an undue influence over.

Frf. I couldna help contrasting them, and thinking how masterful your father looked. . . I couldna help admiring him for looking so magerful, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) x; O God, keep me from becoming a magerful man! *ib.*; She spirited hersel awa', the magerful crittur, *ib. Minister* (1891) ix.

MAG(G, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **maick** Abd.; **maik** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1]; **make** Inv. Cld. (Jam.) Edb. Ant.; **meg** Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[235] m.Lan.[1] Not. War.[2] Glo.[1] Nrf. [mag, meg, mēk.] 1. A halfpenny; *fig.* a very small sum.

Sc. (Jam.), Inv. (H.E.F.) Abd. He married for siller . . . But . . . he ne'er fingered a maick o't, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 17; In common use in the city of Aberdeen (W.M.). Frf. First they toss them up a maik To learn what course they ought to take, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 12, ed. 1882. w.Sc. Still a cant term, esp. among boys when bargain-making, as, 'Come, I'll gie ye a maik for yon peerie' (Jam.). Fif. In common use among boys and lower classes in Dundee. At weddings it was the custom (until quite recently at least) to throw coppers out of the window to the children in the street. These commonly shouted, 'Maiks, maiks, butter an' baiks, Up wi' the window [wi·ndī] and doun wi' the maiks' (W.A.C.). Slg. Three pence—twa maiks frae a groat, Taylor *Poems* (1862) 31. Cld. 'A make bake,' a halfpenny biscuit (Jam.). Rnf. Wi' a maik in his haun, He gangs business-like wi't tae the candyman's stan', Neilson *Poems* (1877) 47. Ayr. He grabbit at every maik, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 27; (F.J.C.) Lnk. Wee toddlin callans hain their orie maiks, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 2. e.Lth. The chaps used to stop in the hame-comin an' melt their maggs, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 97. Edb. Recompens'd wi' makes, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 84. Ant. (W.H.P.) Nhb. Aw'll cadge a meg ov Toby Walker, Wilson *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 342; Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] Only used in the phr. 'Ah a'e n't a meg.' w.Yks. A meg for runnin' a errand, *Yksman.* (Oct. 1898) 315; w.Yks.[235], m.Lan.[1], Not. (J.H.B.), War.[2] Glo.[1] I haven't a meg about me. Lon. I does what they call 'the pile of mags,' that is, putting four halfpence on a boy's cap, and making them disappear, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) III. 107. Nrf. (H.J.H.) Som. A hadn't got a mag, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 73. Slang. You cares not a mag if one party should fall, Lytton *Paul Clifford* (1848) 123.

2. A penny. w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897). Nhp.[1]

3. *pl.* A small fee or gratuity; a 'tip.'

Sc. Allowance to ploughmen when on duty from home, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Ayr. 'Thou's nane blate for thy years, but tak thou that by way o' mags!' quo' she, and she yerkit my haffet with her loof, Service *Notandums* (1890) 110. Lnk. They're well paid for their preaching, they may very well both marry and chrisen a' the poor foukes into the bargain, by way of a maggs, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 60. Lth. The gratuity which servants expect from those to whom they drive any goods (Jam.).

MAGG, *v.* Sc. [mag.] To carry off clandestinely, to steal.

Sc. They were a bad pack—steal'd meat and mault, and loot the carters magg the coals, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xliv. Lth. To magg coals, to defraud a purchaser of coals, by laying [*sic*] off part of them by the way (Jam.).

MAGGED, *pp.* Bdf. Tired out, exhausted, jaded.

I'm quite magged with my day's glanin' (J.W.B.).

MAGGEM, MAGGER, see **May-game, Maugre.**

MAGGIE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Brks. w.Cy. Also written **Maggy.** [ma·gi, mæ·gi.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Maggie Findy,** a woman who is good at shifting for herself; (2) **— manyfeet,** (*a*) a centipede; also called **Maggie wi' the many feet**; (*b*) a wood-louse; (3) **— Rab** or **Robb,** (*a*) a bad halfpenny; (*b*) a bad wife.

(1) Rxb. (Jam.) (2, *a*) Bnff. The boy was asked what it was. 'It's a Maggy Monny Feet,' he said, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) ii. Ags. (Jam., s.v. Monyfeet). Rxb. *ib.* Brks. *Gent. Mag.* (1784) 332, ed. Gomme. (*b*) w.Cy. (Hall.) (3, *a*) Sc. (Jam.) (*b*) Abd. He's a very guid man, but I trow he's gotten a Maggy Robb o' a wife (*ib.*).

2. A young woman or girl; a jade.

Frf. Troth little profit has she made By fisher maggies, Beattie *Ketty Pert* (c. 1820).

3. *Obs.* Mining term: a species of till or clay; see below.

Lnk. The most uncommon variety of till, is one that by the miners is called Maggy. It is incumbent on a coarse iron-stone, Ure *Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 253 (Jam.).

MAGGIE, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Wm. Lan. [ma·gi.] 1. The magpie, *Pica rustica.*

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Maggys an' cock robins an' butterflees, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 12; Nhb.[1] Wm. *Penrith Obs.* (May 18, 1897). ne.Lan.[1]

2. The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile.*

Frf. [So called] from the black and white plumage, resembling that of a magpie, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 218.

MAGGIE, see **Magrim.**

MAGGLE, *v.* Wor. Glo. Oxf. [ma·gl, mæ·gl.] To worry, tease; to tire out, exhaust.

w.Wor.[1] Glo.[1] 'It's enough to maggle un to dyuth' [death]; said on a very muggy day. Oxf. A person who is both hot and tired is 'maggled to death' (G.P.); Oxf.[1] I be maggled to dyeath.

[To maggle, *mactare, excarnificare,* Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

MAGGLED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Mangled, bungled.

What a maggled work you have made it now, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 276.

[Creuell maglit face, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 42.]

MAGGOT, *sb.*[1] and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **magot** Dmb. e.An.[1] Sus. Dor.; and in forms **maggat** Wm.; **maggit** Elg. Per. Hrf.; **meggot** Hmp. [ma·gət, mæ·gət.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* **Maggot-fly,** the fly, *Musca vomitoria.*

Nhp.[1] The common flesh-fly, so called from its depositing its eggs upon butcher's meat.

2. A whim, fancy, caprice; a fad, crotchet.

Sc. He has a wheen maggots that maun be cannily guided, Scott *Nigel* (1822) iii. Elg. Tester *Poems* (1865) 79. Abd. What new maggot has ta'en them noo? McKenzie *Sketches* (1894) xiv. Per. Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 10, ed. 1887. Dmb. Mr. Bacon has gotten himself vext and affronted so much with his magot about the Kirk, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxviii. Edb. Some crank, or maggots, dand'rin i' their head, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 305. Bwk. She's as fu' o' maggots as the Bride o' Preston, Wha stopt hauf-way, as she gaed to the Kirk, *Prov.*, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 106. n.Cy. (J.W.) Wm. Let me hear na mair o thee maggats, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 38. w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Hoo's getten some maggot in her head, Francis *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 72. ne.Lan.[1] n.Stf. When there's a bigger maggot than usial in your head, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 115. Der. His head's as full o' maggots as an egg is o' meat, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) x. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] 'What maggot have you got in your head now?' or, 'What maggot bites?' is an expression in common use. War.[4], Glo.[1] Brks.[1] 'To have a maggot in the yead' is to hold very strange and unusual notions. e.An.[1] e.Suf. She won't work till the maggot bites (F.H.). Ess. (W.W.S.), Ess.[1] Sus. Don't have any of your magots with me (F.E.S.). Hmp. A person

full of whims and fads is said to have the maggots (H.C.M.B.). **s.Hmp.** His father had impatiently endured these most unnatural, absurd tastes as some of Everhard's 'maggots,' VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) v. **I.W.**[1] He's vull o' maggots. **Dor.** What maggot has gaffer got in his head? HARDY *Woodlanders* (1887) II. vi; BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** He've a-got a maggot in the brain o' un that won't let un bide still, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ii. **Dev.** Vather've a gotten a maggot in's head, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 160. **Cor.**[2]

Hence (1) **Maggative** or **Maggativous**, *adj.*, (2) **Maggotting**, *ppl. adj.* full of whims or fancies, whimsical, capricious, crotchety; (3) **Maggoty**, *adj.* (*a*) see (2); (*b*) queer-tempered, fractious, cross, ill-tempered, irritable; (4) **Maggoty-headed**, *adj.* (*a*) see (2); (*b*) passionate; (5) **-minded**, *ppl. adj.*, see (2); (6) **-pate**, *sb.* an opprobrious term; (7) **-pow**, *sb.* a whimsical, crotchety person.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] He's a peer maggative bodie. Fah wid mine fat he diz? 'Maggativous' has more force than 'maggative.' (2) **Sus.** I won't stand your magotting tricks (F.E.S.). (3, *a*) **Cai.**[1] **Dmb.** Offendin' him wi' your maggotty notions, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) v. **N.Cy.**[1] **s.Dur.** She's a varra maggotty awd body (J.E.D.). **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **e.Suf.** Dainty about food or drink (F.H.). **Ken.**[1] He's a maggoty kind o' chap, he is. **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Dor.** (C.W.); What a magoty man he is, BARNES *Gl.* (1863). (*b*) **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** Ah! he wur a sad maggotty cust'mer a' times, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi; **Glo.**[1] **Dev.**[2] Don't be so maggoty, you silly boy. (4, *a*) **Abd.** Ye're a maggoty-heided wratch, Dominie Will, MCKENZIE *Sketches* (1894) iii. (*b*) **nw.Dev.**[1] (5) **Oxf.** He's a maggotty-minded customer, you can't depend on his saying the same thing two days running (G.O.). (6) **s.Chs.**[1] I have heard schoolboys call after a red-headed companion, 'Red-yed and maggoty-pate.' In an old school book, in use some two hundred years ago, occurs the following, 'Mr.—— is an old maggoty-pate.' (7) **Sc.** DARLINGTON *Flk-Sp.* 1887.

3. A fidgety, restless child.

Chs.[1] Eh! tha unaisy maggot. **Ken.** Can't ye kip still, ye little maggot? (W.F.S.)

4. *pl.* Tricks, nonsense.

Wil.[1] Her's at her maggots again. Thur be such a sight o' 'oondermentin' chaps a gaapsin' about thur allus, a body caan't bide quiet nohow fur their maggots, *ib.* 213.

Hence (1) *Maggotf's diversions*, *phr.* wanton or rattling fun; see *Meg's diversions*, s.v. **Meg**, *sb.*[1]; (2) **Maggotty**, *adj.* frisky, playful, full of tricks, frolicsome.

(1) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (2) **N.Cy.**[1] **s.Not.** Spirited, wild and tricky (of a horse; used by women and children). 'Run away, Willy, there's a maggoty horse coming' (J.P.K.). **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); BRITTON *Beauties* (1820); **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** He's so terrible maggotty (E.H.G.).

5. *v.* To kill the maggots on sheep with mercury dressing.

s.Wor. (H.K.) **Hrf.** They ave dun maggitin the ship (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **Oxf.**[1] Get up an' maggot the ship, *MS. add.*

6. Of deer: to damage the bark of young trees by nibbling at them here and there. Also used *fig.*

Hmp. *Gen.* of a boy committing wanton mischief (J.Ar.)

7. To waste money, to spend foolishly.

Hmp. To maggot your money away (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1]

MAGGOT, *sb.*[2] Irel. Lin. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms **macket** w.Som.[1]; **magget** w.Wor.[1] s.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] Cor.[1]; **maggit** se.Wor.[1]; **maggut** Glo. [ma·gət, mæ·gət.] The magpie, *Pica rustica*. Cf. mag, *sb.*[1] 1.

Lin. (E.P.), **Wor.** (W.K.W.C.C.) **w.Wor.** Thee's no more brains nor a maggit, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 10, 1888); **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.** (J.W.), **Som.** (W.F.R.), **w.Som.**[1]

Hence **Maggotty-pie**, *sb.* the magpie.

Wxf.[1], **Wor.** (H.K.), **Glo.**[1] **Wil.**[1] Still in use. At Deverill, thirty years ago, there was a nursery rhyme as follows: 'Hushaby, baby, the beggar shan't have 'ee, No more shall the maggotty-pie.' **w.Som.**[1] A very old riddle, which is commonly asked in a mocking way of very stupid people, is: 'So black's my 'at, so whit's my cap, magotty pie, and what's that?' **Cor.**[1 2]

[The same word as obs. E. *Magot*, a pet form of the name *Margaret*. Cp. Fr. *Margot*, 'diminutif très familier de Marguerite, nom vulgaire de la pie' (LITTRÉ).]

MAGGOTTING, *prp.* Wil. [mæ·gətin.] Meddling. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1]

MAGGY-OWLER, *sb.* Cor.[2] Also written **-owla**. The goat-moth, *Cossus ligniperda*. Cf. **madgiowler**, **mag-owlet**, 2.

MAGHOGES, *sb. pl. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Maggots.

MAGISTRAND, *sb.* Sc. A student in his fourth year about to become a Master of Arts, in the University of Aberdeen.

Abd. Now a Magistrand—that is, one about to take his degree of Master of Arts, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) l. **Fif.** Up from their mouldy books and tasks had sprung Bigent and Magistrand, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 25, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** We of the magistrand class, now in the beginning of April, concluded our lecturing, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 271, ed. 1828; The Magistrand Class is the class of Magistrands, those who proceed to the M.A. degree (A.W.).

MAGISTRATE, *sb.* Sc. A red herring. See **Glasgow magistrate**.

Lnk. Ham's unco dear, sae, if ye like, we's hae a 'magistrate,' NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 119; Frequently heard in the Glasgow district (D.N.); 'Glasgow magistrate' is a common cant name for a red herring. The qualifying word may be omitted at times (G.W.).

MAGLOON, *sb.* Nrt. 1. The red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis*. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 214.

2. The great northern diver, *C. glacialis*. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 49.

MAGNIFICAL, *adj.* w.Som.[1] Grand, fine, magnificent.

Squire —— 's a magnifical [mag·neef·ikl] sort of a gin'lman.

[The house that is to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding magnifical, of fame and glory throughout all countries, BIBLE I *Chron.* xxii. 5.]

MAGNIFY, *v.* Irel. Glo. Dev. [ma·gnifai.] To signify, matter.

N.I.[1] That hurt won't magnify. **Glo.**[2] It don't magnify, 20. **Dev.** How may hap, sir, what doez ael this magnify? *Gent. Mag.* (1733) 331, ed. Gomme; (HALL.)

MAGOWFIN, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [məgau·fin.] A grimace.

MAG-OWLET, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Lin. Also in forms **mag-owl** Lin.[1]; **-ullat** n.Lin.[1] 1. The owl, *Strix flammea*.

THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 714; BROOKES *Tracts Gl.*; **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.** (E.P.), **n.Lin.**[1]

2. A large moth. See **Madgiowler**.

Applied not only to the owl itself, but to some large moth, which may have been thought, perhaps, to resemble it, BROOKES *Tracts Gl.*; **Lin.**[1]

MAGPIE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. War. Shr. Ken. Wil. Som. Cor. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Magpie diver**, (*a*) the smew, *Mergus albellus*; (*b*) the golden-eye duck, *Fuligula clangula*; (2) **— widgeon**, the goosander, *Mergus castor*.

(1, *a*) **Ir.**, **Ken.** [So called] from its black back and white under parts, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 165. (*b*) **Wil.** Also known as the 'magpie diver,' a very descriptive name, by reason of the black and white plumage of the male, SMITH *Birds* (1887) 494. (2) **Shr.**[1]

2. *Fig.* A talkative child or woman; a scold, a term of contempt.

Dmb. To sea the mistress soe ill about sitch an ugly wee magpie of a body, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) viii. **War.**[3] She is a regular magpie. **Cor.** A scolding woman is called a magpie, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 429, ed. 1896.

3. *Fig.* A collector of specimens, curiosities, &c.

War.[3] In Birmingham the word is used of collectors. 'What a magpie he is,' he is enthusiastic in adding to his collection.

4. A large moth. Cf. **maggy-owler**. Som. COMPTON *Winscombe Sketches* (1882) 140. 5. A variety of potato.

n.Som. The sorts [potatoes] cultivated are the kidney, white scotch, magpie, rough red, purple, and silver skin, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 519.

6. A large marble of brown earthenware. War.[3]

MAGRE, see **Maugre**.

MAGRIM, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Also in form **maggie** Dur. [ma·grim.] A difficulty, an awkward predicament.

Nhb.[1] 'That's the magrim!' you exclaim if you suffer a mishap that is difficult to be rectified. **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

MAGY, *adj.* Yks. [mē·gi.] Foggy.

n.Yks. It's terr'ble magy to-neet (F.P.T.).

MAHERS, *sb. pl.* Sc. A tract of low-lying wet land, of a marshy and moory nature.

Gall. Mahermore or Mahermere is a specimen, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

MAHOGANY, *sb.* Irel. Cor. [mə·o·g(ə)ni.] **1.** In *comb.* **Mahogany acquaintances.** See below.

Ir. To give offence, as he did, to many of the most respectable gentlemen of Ireland by calling the Whigs an 'eating and drinking club,'.. what they call in Ireland mahogany acquaintances, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. xv.

2. A drink consisting of gin and treacle.

Cor. Drinking mahogany, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 436; Mr. Eliot mentioned a curious liquor peculiar to his country which the Cornish fishermen drink. They call it 'mahogany,' and it is made of two parts of gin and one part treacle, well beaten together, CROKER *Boswell's Life Johnson* (ed. 1835) 53, in *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 280; **Cor.**[12]

MAHOUN, *sb. Obsol.* Sc. A name given to the Devil; *gen.* in phr. *Auld Mahoun.*

Sc. To this day Mr. P. enjoys the reputation of being no less a personage than auld Mahoun himself, *Scotch Haggis*, 118. **Mry.** Save us! that's surely Mahoun, Or that fearfu' Sir Robert o' Gordonstown, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 58. **Abd.** A' the auld wives cried, auld Mahoun, I wis ye luck o' the prize, man, PAUL *Abd.* (1881) 63. **s.Sc.** Peeping at him, as if he were the 'guidman o' the croft,' Mahoun himsel, WILSON *Tales* (1839) 322. **Ayr.** And ilka wife cry'd 'Auld Mahoun, We wish you luck o' your prize, man,' BURNS *The Deil's awa' wi' the Exciseman*, st. 1. **Dmf.** Even he from whom our word of evil omen 'Mahoun' is comed, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 133.

['Gramercy, tel3our,' said Mahoun, 'Renunce thy God and cum to me,' DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 145. OFr. *Mahon*, name of one of the principal devils, prop. a form of 'Mahomet'; see LA CURNE (s.v.).]

MAICE, *sb.* Cor.[3] [meis.] The mesh of a net.

[Cp. Du. *maas*, a mesh.]

MAICH, see **Maught.**

MAICHERAND, *ppl. adj.* Ags. (JAM.) Weak, feeble, incapable of exertion.

MAICK, see **Mag(g.**

MAID, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **meed-** s.Chs.[1] [mēd, meəd.] **1.** *sb.* A young girl, a 'lass'; a daughter.

Pem. Hisht now, there's a good maid (E.D.). **Glo.**[1] **Wil.** The little village girls answer to a stranger: 'I be Mrs. Fletcher's little maid,' TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 53. **Dor.** Vor all the worl like a zick chile or a little maid a-fretten, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Five, they've buried there. Yes five, and she no more than a maid yet, HARDY *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) I. 19. **Som.** 'Is it a boy or a maid?' is the question invariably put if the sex of a 'little stranger' is asked. 'I've not seen my maid this while,' an old woman will say, speaking of a married daughter (W.F.R.); A ginger-headed maid, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 11. **w.Som.**[1] Her's a oncommon purty maid. Who did 'er marry? Why, her's the old Jan Baker's maid. **Dev.** He didn't know how his little maid comed to break her leg at all, PEARD *Mother Molly* (1889) 213; The small maid, his darter Susan, be gone off to her mother's folks, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 155. **n.Dev.** Bet a tyrant maid for work, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 569. **Cor.** Maids should bide tu bed, CAHILL *Wheal Certainty* (1890) 45.

Hence (1) **Maidy**, *sb.* a young girl; also used as a term of address; (2) **Meedish**, *adj.* of a man: effeminate; of a woman: prudish.

(1) **Dor.** Why maidy, .. the prettiest milker I've got in my dairy, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 173, ed. 1895; Maidy Anne must come in, *ib. Trumpet-Major* (1880) iii. (2) **Chs.**[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Maid-in-the-mist**, the navel-wort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus.* s.Sc. (JAM.); (2) **-'s-love**, the southern-wood, *Artemisia Abrotanum.* Nhp.[1]; (3) **-of-the-mead**, the meadow-sweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria.* Chs.[1]

3. Phr. (1) *auld maid's bairn*, a child according to the pattern or ideal of an old maid, such a child as an old maid would have brought up if she had had one; (2) *best maid*, a bridesmaid; cf. **best, 2** (7).

(1) **Fif.** 'Auld maid's bairns are never misleared,' she would remark, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 17. (2) **e.Fif.** Andra Soutar was to be best man an' my sister Chirstie best maid, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv.

4. A female sweetheart.

Som. Young men did walk their maids, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 35. **Dev.** Ah! yer com'th Bill Rooks an' 'es maid, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

5. A person of chaste life of either sex; a bachelor.

w.Yks. *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 8, 1883) 7. **w.Som.**[1] He was a very quiet fuller—my belief, he lived and died a maid.

Hence **Maidship**, *sb.* maiden condition, an unmarried state.

Lnk. Tib ne'er had ance been married, But ticht an' square her maidship carried, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 103.

6. A child of either sex.

Sus. FRIEND *Plant Names* (1881) 10; **Sus.**[1] Sometimes used for children of both sexes who are too young to work.

7. The last handful of corn cut in harvest. See **Maiden, 10.**

Edb. Sad mischance! The Maid was shorn After sunset! As rank a witch as e'er was born, They'll ne'er forget! *Har'st Rig* (1794) 43, ed. 1801; This is esteemed exceedingly unlucky, and carefully guarded against, *note.*

8. Various species of skate, esp. *Raia batis.* Cf. **maiden, 13.**

w.Ir. I recollect when fishing at the sea-side hearing a very old Joe about being 'caught by a maid' when one has been accidentally bitten by a skate, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 311. **Cum.**[4], **Lin.** (P.R.) **Sus.**[1] At Hastings (s.v. Kiveling); A fish-wife crying, 'Buy my soles, buy my maids,' *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 391. [SATCHELL (1879).]

9. A fish-worm. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **10.** A clothes-horse. Cf. **maiden, 17.**

Lan.[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** 1727 (Inventory), 2 Old Maids, o. o. 9, BARLOW *Hist. Collector* (1855) II. 99. **s.Chs.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Ken.**[12]

11. A wooden instrument for washing clothes, a 'dolly' (q.v.). Cf. **maiden, 18.**

s.Stf. PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.** Prisoner struck his wife with a washing 'maid,' *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Oct. 6, 1896); **War.**[2] It differs from the Dolly-peg, in that its base is circular and solid, save for two deep intersecting fissures from the opposite diameters: thus exhibiting four massive staves, instead of slender pegs; **War.**[3], **w.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** NORTHALL *Wds.* (1896).

12. An iron frame for holding the 'backstone' (q.v.) over the fire. Shr.[12] **13.** An iron trivet placed on a fire on which to stand a kettle. e.An.[1] **14.** A contrivance by means of which a smith sprinkles water on the fire. *ib.* Cf. **maiden, 20.**

15. *Obs.* A straw mat; see below.

Shr.[1] A round straw mat—having a bow-handle—used as a kind of breastplate to protect the person when lifting a large iron pot off the fire: the pot rested against it, and was carried by the 'ears' on each side.

16. In lace-making: a short three-legged tressel to support the pillow in the lap of the lace-maker, her foot resting on the rail at the bottom to steady the frame. Nhp.[1] See **Lace-horse**, s.v. **Lace**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

17. *v.* To wash clothes with a 'dolly.' War.[2], w.Wor.[1]

Hence **Maiding-tub**, *sb.* a tub for washing clothes with a 'dolly.' **s.Stf.** PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**[2], **w.Wor.**[1]

MAID, see **Mad**, *sb.*[2]

MAIDEN, *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **maaiden** Brks.[1]; **mayden** n.Cy. Wil.; and in form **meaden** Dor. [mē·dən, meə·dən.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Maiden bark**, the bark of a young oak-sapling not yet arrived at timber; (2) **— chance**, a first chance; (3) **— comb**, the new white comb of the first year made at the top of the hive in which eggs have not yet been deposited; (4) **— crop**, a first crop grown from seed; (5) **— down**, an unbroken, unploughed down or hill; (6) **— duck**, the shoveller, *Spatula clypeata*; (7) **-hair** or **maiden's —**, the muscles or sinews of oxen when boiled; (8) **-'s name**, a maiden name; (9) **— pasture**, grass land which has never been ploughed; (10) **— rents**, *obs.*, a noble paid by every tenant of the manor of Builth at their marriage or the marriage of a daughter; (11) **— way**, a Roman road; (12) **Ha'-maiden**, the bridesmaid at a wedding.

(1) **Hmp.**[1] It is more valuable than 'timber-bark' (which requires to be cut and hatched for the market), and still more so than 'pollard-bark.' (2) **Dmf.** Yer ain lug 'se get the maiden chance, Loot doon and hear me, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 133. (3) **Dev.** We took some maiden comb from that hive, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 23. (4) **Hrt.** Very reluctant of going to seed in a maiden crop, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 589. (5) **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **n.Hmp.** (J.R.W.) (6) **Wxf.** (J.S.); SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 158. (7) **Gall.** It is called maiden-hair from its resembling in colour the hair of a maiden, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 336, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**[1] (8) **w.Yks.** A

connot justly say whot her maiden's name mut be (A.C.). (9) w.Yks.[2] (10) Rdn. (K.); Bailey (1721). (11) N.Cy.[1] The Roman highway running from the station at Whitley Castle, Northumberland, into the county of Westmoreland. Nhb.[1] A Roman branch road which leaves the main way near Kirby Thore, after it has descended the pass of Stainmore, in Westmoreland. Slanting along the western side of the Pennine Range under Cross Fell it grades up the slope to the water shade, and then descends to the Gildersdale burn and enters Northumberland. [Mayden way is generally reckoned a Roman way, and mayden castle one that stands upon such a way, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 184.] (12) n.Sc. (Jam.)

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Maiden barberry**, a variety of barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*; (2) **— elder**, the elder of the wood, *Sambucus fragilis*; (3) **-('s hair**, (*a*) the bog asphodel, *Narthecium ossifragum*; (*b*) the hair-grass, *Aira cristata*; (*c*) the quaking-grass, *Briza media*; (*d*) the brist e-fern, *Trichomanes radicans*; (*e*) the lesser dodder, *Cuscuta Epithymum*; (*f*) the traveller's joy, *Clematis Vitalba*; (*g*) the yellow bedstraw, *Galium verum*; (4) **heads**, the common burnet, *Sanguisorba officinalis*; (5) **-'s honesty**, see (3, *f*); (6) **— oak**, the stalkless flowered oak, *Quercus Robur*, var. *sessiliflora*; (7) **-('s ruin**, (8) **Maidens' delight**, the southern-wood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*; (9) **— hair**, the cross-wort, *Galium cruciata*.

(1) **War.** A variety which produces fruit without 'stones.' (2) **Cor.**[2] 3, *a* **n.Yks.** I.W., **Lan.** (*b*) **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 714; **Lin.**[1] (*c*) **Nrf.** A notion still prevails that to have a bunch of the grass called 'maiden-hair' . . . brought into the house is sure to bring ill luck, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 58. **I.W.** (*d*) **Suf.**[1] (*e*) **I.W.** (*f*) **Bck.** (*g*) **n.Cy.** Turner *Herbes* (1548). **Yks.** (4) **Yks.** (5) **Wil.** About Michaelmas all the hedges about Thickwood (in the parish Colerne) are . . . hung with maydens honesty, Aubrey *Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* 120; **Wil.**[1] *Obs.* (6) **Hmp.** (7) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* 1895); **Dev.**[4] (8) **Cor.**[2] (9) **Nhb.**[1]

3. A young girl; a daughter. See **Maid, 1.**

Dev. Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); I bain't a gurl. I be a maiden. There be maidens in those parts, and no gurls. I dunnow, but the leddy may be a girl, Baring-Gould *J. Herring* (1888) 17.

4. A servant-girl.

e.Yks.[1] Smith's maiden. **sw.Lin.**[1] My maiden has left me. She has gone to the Half-way House Stattis to seek a maiden. **Dev.** Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** Mother she looked after the maidens both fore and after the poor lady's death, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 1.

5. A female sweetheart. Dev. Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

6. An old maid, an elderly unmarried lady.

Lnk. The maiden's bairns is a' unco weel bred, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 36. **Shr.** We shall all be maidens, and so shall we all die, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxxiii.

7. A title given to the eldest daughter of a farmer.

n.Sc. She is called the Maiden of such a place, as the farmer's wife is called the Goodwife of the same place (Jam.).

Hence **Ha'-maiden**, *sb.* a farmer's daughter who sits apart from the servants.

Bwk. A ha'-maiden and a hynd's cow are ay eatin', *Prov.* (*ib.*)

8. The female who lays the child in the arms of its parent when it is presented for baptism. Lnk. (Jam.) Also called **Ha'-maiden**.

Hence **Maiden-kimmer**, *sb.*, see below.

Gall. The maid who attends the kimmer, or matron who has charge of the infant at kimmerings and baptisms; who lifts the baby into the arms of its father to receive the sprinkling of salvation, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 336, ed. 1876.

9. A person of chaste life. See **Maid, 5.**

w.Yks. *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 8, 1883) 7.

10. The last handful of corn cut in the harvest.

Sc. The last handful of corn forfeits the youthful designation of maiden when it is not shorn before Hallowmas and it is called the carlin (Jam.). **n.Sc.** The maiden is carefully preserved till Yule morning, when it is divided among the cattle, 'to make them thrive all the year round' (*ib.*). **Per.** As the harvest of the year approached completion a strife sprang up among the reapers which had for its object the taking of the maiden. . . The cry arose, 'Wha tane the maiden?' and the name was received with cheers. . . The maiden was tied up with ribands and presented to the farmer's wife, who gave it the chief place in the principal room of the farmhouse above the mirror and between the sheaves of peacock's feathers on the mantel. There it remained carefully preserved throughout the succeeding winter, often indeed till the rape of a new Proserpine replaced it in the following autumn, Haliburton *Puir Auld Sc.* (1887) 147; [The maiden] was generally contrived to fall into the hands of one of the finest girls in the field; was dressed up in ribbons and brought home in triumph, with the music of fiddles or bagpipes. A good dinner was given to the whole band and the evening spent in joviality and dancing, while the fortunate lass who took the maiden was the queen of the feast; after which this handful of corn was dressed out, generally in the form of a cross, and hung up, with the date of the year in some conspicuous part of the house. This custom is now entirely done away, *Statist. Acc.* XIX. 550 (Jam.). **Fif.** Now the corn is feckly shorn; Niest day they'll get the Maiden, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 137. **e.Fif.** Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxii. **Edb.** Now the Maiden has been win, And Winter is at last brought in; And syne they dance and had the kirn In Farmer's Ha', *Har'st Rig* (1794) 42, ed. 1801.

Hence (1) **Maiden-day**, *sb.* the day when the last sheaf of the harvest is cut; (2) **-feast**, *sb.* the feast given on the last day of the harvest; (3) **-night**, *sb.* the night of the harvest-feast.

(1) **Fif.** Let us tak' a gill O' whisky, gin, or brandy This Maiden-Day, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 140. (2) **Per.** *Statist. Acc.* XIX. 550 (Jam.). **Fif.** Owre your riggs we'll scour wi' haste, And hurry on the Maiden Feast, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 117. **e.Fif.** Great store o' comestibles an' comdrinkables had been laid in for the maiden feast, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. (3) **Fif.** They are fell doul'd an' weary This Maiden-night, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 152.

11. The harvest-home; the feast on the night of the harvest-home. Also in *pl.*

Sc. The 'fry,' the 'maiden,' and dozens of inevitable occasions demanded that the 'greybeard' should be filled and emptied, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 124. **Per.** When the hairst was shorn, The Maidens cam', Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 72. **Fif.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **s.Sc.** Mary and her sisters apprised me of the evening on which their maiden, or kirn, would take place, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 340.

12. An oak which has sprung direct from an acorn. Ken. (W.F.S.) **13.** The skate or thornback, *Raia batis* and *R. clavata*. Also in *comp.* **Maiden-skate.** Cf. **maid, 8.**

Or.I. Barry *Desc. Or. I.* (1707) 296 (Jam.). **e.Sc.** Neill *Fishes* (1810) 28 (*ib.*). **w.Ir.** *N. & Q.* (1879) 4th S. iii. 311. [Satchell (1879).]

14. A swarm of bees coming from a swarm of the same year; *gen.* in *comp.* **Maiden-swarm.** War.[3], se.Wor.[1]

15. A gosling. Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1] **16.** *Obs.* An instrument for beheading similar to the guillotine. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. He that invented 'the maiden' first hanselled it, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 140; It will be time to sharp the maiden for shearing o' craigs and thrapples, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxix. **Abd.** Shortly with a maiden he was beheaded, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 220. **Lnk.** The instrument called the maiden struck off his head, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 157, ed. 1828. **Edb.** Accused, condemned, and execute by the Maiden at the Cross of Edinburgh. This fatal instrument, at least the pattern thereof, the cruel Regent [Morton] had brought from abroad to behead the Laird of Pennecuick . . . who, notwithstanding, died in his bed, while the unfortunate Earl was the first himself that handselled that merciless Maiden, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 190, ed. 1815. **Gall.** Just at this moment we came in sight of the Maiden, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) lv.

17. A clothes-horse. Cf. **maid, 10.**

Lan. An' aw hang'd 'em o' th' maiden to dry, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 165; (F.R.C.); **Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Ken.**[2] **Dev.** In the neighbourhood of Tavistock, *N. & Q.* (1859) 2nd S. viii. 483. **nw.Dev.**[1] Rare; probably imported from Liverpool.

18. A wooden instrument used in washing clothes, a 'dolly' (q.v.). Cf. **maid, 11.**

w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[2] Consisting of a long handle with wooden feet, by means of which clothes are stirred about in a washing tub; **w.Yks.**[3,4] **War.** Wise *Shakespere* (1861) 150. **Shr.**[1]

Hence **Maidening-tub**, *sb.* the tub in which clothes are washed with a 'maiden.'

w.Yks.[2] Salla, do yo pull t'oud maidnin tub to t'table; **w.Yks.**[3]

19. The vane on the top of a wherry. Also called **Tin-maiden.**

Nrf. As we were stowing up for the night, our tin maiden slipped

overboard, EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 32; These vanes are peculiar and primitive. They consist of a tin portion, with a long streamer of bunting (red) attached, and one end of the tin is cut out into a maiden holding a bunch of flowers—or into a man, &c. This vane fits into a spike on the top of the mast, and when the mast is lowered (to pass under bridges, &c.) it is apt to slip off the pins (P.H.E.).

20. A wisp of straw put into a hoop of iron, used by a smith for watering his fire. Rxb. (JAM.) Cf. **maid, 14.**

21. Part of a spinning-wheel; see below; a primitive kind of loom.

Sh.I. Da maidens is mebbe loose. Tak' aff da whaarls an' da flicht, an' pit hit a' richt, *Sh. News* (Nov. 13, 1897). **Gall.** An ancient instrument for holding the broaches of pirns until the pirns be wound off, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**[1] The two upright standards which supported the driving wheel of a spinning wheel. The term 'maiden' was also applied to a little tripod with a fixed vertical spindle at the top. The bobbin, or 'pirn,' taken from a spinning wheel, ran loosely on the spindle and allowed the thread to be wound off. **Wm.** One side fixed, the other movable, with which the people of Westmoreland wove webs of harden, woollen girths for the bretching of horses, girths of saddles, garters, &c. (J.H.)

22. *adj.* Of animals: never having borne young.

Oxf., Brks. (G.O.) **w.Som.**[1] A favourite with butchers. ''Tis a maiden ewe, so good's any wether.' 'None o' your cow beef. He was a maiden yeffer dree year old! else I never own un, nor paid vor'n!'

23. Of trees: unfelled, unlopped, allowed to grow naturally; grown from the seed, self-sown.

n.Lin.[1] Maiden ash, an ash of the first growth, i.e. raised from seed, not one that has grown from the 'stool' where a former tree has been felled. **Nhp.**[2] **Oxf.**[1] Maiden ash, maiden elm, &c., *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] Woods are said to be stocked with 'maaiden timber' when there has been no previous felling. **Hmp.**[1] Maiden-timber, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 183. **Dor.** Maiden tree (C.W.); *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 1; **Dor.**[1] Ruptured children are drawn through a young maiden ash which has been split, in the belief that they will be healed. **w.Som.**[1] Maiden-tree, or oftener Maiden-stick. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 133; **Dev.**[4]

24. *v.* To lay a child in the arms of its parent when it is presented for baptism.

Lnk. To maiden the wean (JAM.).

MAIE, MAIG, see **Mae,** *sb.*, **Maeg.**

MAIG, *sb.* Wil. [mēg.] A peg. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] Cf. **mag,** *sb.*[2]

MAIGERS, see **Maugre.**

MAIGHRIE, *sb.* Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Money, valuable effects.

Of one who has deceased, it is said, 'Had he ony maighrie?'

MAIGINTY, *int.* Bnff.[1] Also in form **maiginties.** An exclamation of astonishment.

MAIGRE, *sb.* Nhb. [mē·gər.] The sciaena or shade-fish, *Sciaena umbra.*

The maigre, one of the largest of scaly fishes, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 149. [SATCHELL (1879).]

[Fr. *maigre,* a great and skaly fish, having a wattle on his chin (COTGR.).]

MAIK, see **Mag(g, Make,** *sb.*[12]

MAIL, *sb.*[1] and *v. Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also written **mael(e** Slk.; **male** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[2] Cum. Wm.; and in forms **meal** Wm.; **mell** n.Cy. **1.** *sb.* A spot, mark, stain.

Sc. Esp. what is caused by iron; 'an irne mail' (JAM.). **Slk.** Can ne'er wash out the wondrous maele, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 87; Sindry methes an' maels war on it, *ib.* 93. **n.Cy.** A stain on linen (HALL.). **Wm.** (*ib.*)

2. *v.* To spot, discolour, stain.

Sc. A bit rag we hae at hame, that was mailed wi' the bluid of a bit skirling wean, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xvii. **N.Cy.**[2], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX.

[1. OE. *māl,* a mole, spot, mark (ÆLFRIC).]

MAIL, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. e.An. Also written **male** e.An.[1]; and in form **maul-** s.Irel. **1.** ? *Obs.* A travelling-bag, a portmanteau, trunk.

Sc. He . . . emptied out his mails upon the floor that I might have a change of clothes, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xxii; I trust she has not forgotten the little mail, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) xxxvi. **N.Cy.**[1], **e.An.**[1]

Hence **Mailin** or **Mauleen,** *sb.* (1) a purse; (2) a small bag or pouch.

(1) **Sc., Uls.** (P.W.J.) (2) **s.Ir.** A mauleen is a little pouch or bag for seed potatoes carried by women when they are planting (*ib.*).

2. *Comp.* **Male-pillion,** a stuffed leather cushion on which to carry luggage on horseback. **e.An.**[1]

[1. Unbokeled is the male, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 3115. OFr. *male,* 'malle' (LA CURNE).]

MAIL, *sb.*[3] Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Also written **maill** Sc.; **male** Wm. n.Yks.; and in forms **meal(l** Sc.; **mealle** Or.I.; **mell** n.Yks. [mēl, miəl.] **1.** Rent, payment. Also used *fig.*

Sc. The rental-book . . . bore evidence against the goodman of Primrose Knowe as behind the hand with his mails and duties, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi; I'll pay you for my lodging maill, When first we meet on the Border side, *ib. Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 58, ed. 1848. **Sh.I.** Undue exactions in the settlement of their mails and duties, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898). **Or.I.** In scat, land-mealles and teind, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) 129. **Abd.** The maill of his new biggit houss at the burn heid takin in sett to be ane sang schole, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 12. **Per.** Margaret Horms-cleugh rests [owes] to him of bypast meall £10 [Scots], MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844-5) II. 303. **Rnf.** The yearly grass maill for a cow was, in 1686, £4 [Scots], HECTOR *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 329. **Lnk.** To all and haill the mails, farms, and entries of all crops and years bygone and coming, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 418, ed. 1828. **Slk.** By Lairistan foully was betrayed, And roundly has he payed the mail, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 87. **Edb.** The mails for the most part being received in money, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 64, ed. 1815. **Gall.** A large sum, . . being the rents and mails of all his New-Milns property, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) viii. **Nhb.**[1], **Wm.** (K.) **n.Yks.** The simple word is qualified by the prefix 'burgh' or burrow set before it. . . This imports that the payments . . . of rent were made in connection with . . . the burgh of Whitby, ATKINSON *Whitby* (1894) 267.

Hence **Mailt-house,** *sb.* a house for which rent is paid.

Abd. A lone woman or two in a 'mailt-house,' ALEXANDER *Notes and Sketches* (1877) 8.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Mail-duty,** rent; (2) **-free,** rent-free, exempt from rent; (3) **-garden,** a garden the products of which are raised for sale; (4) **-payer,** a rent-payer; (5) **-rooms,** hired rooms, rooms for which rent is paid.

(1) **Abd.** Not to pay mail-duty or service to their masters, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 150. (2) **Slg.** He made a law that all goats should be grass-mail free, *Statist. Acc.* IX. 44 (JAM.). **Kcb.** A tenant that sitteth mail-free, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 284. (3) **Cld.** The chief of these are the mail-gardens around the city of Glasgow, from which the populous place is supplied with all the variety of culinary vegetables, *Agric. Surv.* 131 (JAM.). (4) **Sc.** SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 56. **Abd.** The best meal payer's son that e'er buir hair, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 115, ed. 1812. (5) **Slg.** He warned me from the rest of my mail-rooms in Saltcoats and East Mains, WODROW *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 351.

[1. The Inglismen suld not with gude wil thol to cum vnder new burdines of a new sence, teines, or mailis, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) II. 297. ON. *māli,* a contract, a soldier's pay, wages (VIGFUSSON).]

MAIL, *sb.*[4] Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A defect in vision. (HALL.)

[Fr. *maille,* a web in the eye (COTGR.).]

MAIL, see **Meal,** *sb.*[1], **Meale.**

MAILAK, MAILER, see **Marlock, Meller.**

MAILIE, *adj.* I.Ma. [mē·li.] Of a cow: hornless; also used *subst.* a cow without horns. Cf. **maillie.**

Tom's got a mailie cow to sell, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. v. xiii; A mailie cow that was arrim, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 13; One cow they had, . . yandhar ould mailie, *ib. Yarns* (1881) 18, ed. 1889; She has'n much stock on the croft—just a couple of mailie cows and a calf (S.M.).

[Gael. *maolag,* a cow without horns, der. of *maol,* bald, without horns.]

MAILIE, see **Maillie.**

MAILIN, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written **mailen** N.Cy.[1]; and in forms **maalin** Nhb.[1]; **maeylin** N.Cy.[1]; **malin** Nhb.[1]; **mallin** Cum.[14]; **meealin** n.Cy. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.; **myeln** Nhb.[1] [mē·lin, miə·lin.] **1.** A dusting mop for the oven; a 'mawkin,' a 'mallymop.'

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] A sort of mop made of old rags,

with a long pole, for cleaning out an oven. Nhb.[1] Used for cleaning out the brick oven after the wood ashes have been raked out. Dur.[1] A bundle of rags fastened at the end of a pole, to sweep the ashes out of a brick oven. Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] T'yubben was sweeped oot wid a mallin. This mallin consisted of a lot o' clouts tied on till t'end of a stick, *C. Pacq.* (June 29, 1893) 6, col. 3. n.Yks. Thee goon's like an aud meealin (T.S.); n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). [W.G.]

2. *Fig.* An untidy, slovenly girl or woman.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Yo dorty myeln. Cum.[1], n Yks.[2]

MAILIN(G, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Also written **mailen** and in forms **malen·**, **mealing** Sc. [mē·lin.]

1. A farm, holding. Also used *attrib.* See **Mail**, *sb.*[3]

Sc. A mailing that would be dear o' a pund Scots, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) iv; As one flits another sits, and that makes the mealings dear, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 8. Bnff. I hae a mailin frae the laird, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 63. Abd. Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 191. Per. Ford *Harp* (1893) 131. e.Fif. Aweel plenished mailin' An gowd a' my ain, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxii. Dmb. Taylor *Poems* (1827) 90. s.Sc. A bit canny guidman hereawa, wi' a weel-stocked mailin, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 364. Rnf. Our Laird had rais'd my mailin rent A hundred marks, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 121. Ayr. 'Twill please me mair to hear an' see't, Than stockit mailins, Burns *Poet's Welcome*, st. 6. Lnk. O' three bits o' fairms he's ca'd lordie, Three snug little mailin's indeed, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 148, ed. 1897. Lth. [He] leaves his . . . dainty mealing, Ance his profit, pride, and praise, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 152, ed. 1856. Edb. Learmont *Poems* (1791) 316. Hdg. Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 22. Slk. He has the best stockit mailings and the best filled beef-tubs, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 653, ed. 1866. Rxb. Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 117. Dmf. She gae us a dainty braid mailing, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 128. Gall. Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 83. Kcb. His mailen was stockit wi' horses an' kye, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 216. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb. Heiress, too, to a mailin, Weel stockit and free, Allan *Poems* (1837) 29. Cum. You saw yersel how weel my mailin thrave, Ay better faugh'd, and snodit than the lave, Williamson *Local Etym.* (1849) 20; Cum.[4] The heir to a cosy bit mailen', *E. C. News* (Mar. 10, 1894) 8, col. 1.

Hence **Malender**, *sb.* a farmer, the holder of a 'mailing.'

Sc. The haill tenantes, cottars, malenders, tradesmen, and servantes within the saidis landis, Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 75; *Obs.* (A.W.)

2. The rent of a farm.

Sc. Let the creatures stay at a moderate mailing, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) viii. Abd. Our house is happed, and our mailen paid, Ross *Helenore* (1766) 18, ed. 1812.

3. The outfit for a bride. Nhb.[1]

MAILKIN, **MAILL**, see **Mawkin**, *sb.*, **Meal**, *sb.*[1]

MAILLE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A gold coin.

Ayr. There were Siller Pennies and Groats, Gold Pennies and Mailles, Service *Notandums* (1890) 67.

[Fr. *maille*, the name of many French coins of various values; see La Curne (s.v.).]

MAILLER, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **mailer**; and in form **mealler** (Jam.). One who has a very small piece of land; a particular kind of cottar; see below. See **Mail**, *sb.*[3]

Sc. Ane person beand in possession of onie landes, as mailler to his maister, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 38. Abd. (Jam.) Rs. Another class of persons . . . who, though they cannot be strictly called farmers, are so in part, as they occupy one, two, or three acres of ground. These are commonly called cottars . . . or mailers, and often hold of the principal farmer. They do not depend on farming for their entire support, being in general, artificers, mechanics, or day-labourers, *Statist. Acc.* I. 275 (*ib.*); The great body of the people is divided into two classes, tenants and cottagers; or as the latter are called here, maillers. The maillers are those poor people who build huts on barren ground, and improve spots around them, for which they pay nothing for a stipulated term of years, *ib.* VII. 253; A species of cottager, here called meallers, who build a small house for themselves on a waste spot of ground, with the consent of the proprietor, and these are ready to hire themselves out as day-labourers, *ib.* II. 560. Per. A mailer is a farmer, or one who pays rent for land, also one who tills a small piece of ground as a cottar, Lawson *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 216.

MAILLIE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **mailie** Ayr. Gall. N.I.[1] [mē·li.] A pet name for a cow or ewe.

Ayr. As Mailie, an' her lambs thegither, Was ae day nibbling on the tether, Burns *Death of Mailie*, l. 1. Dmf. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824); Lassies to the loan do hie To milk and feed their mailies, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 122, ed. 1897. Kcb. The maillies were there by the open faul yett, An' the stirks on the bricht blade were feedin', Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 219. N.I.[1] 'Mailie, Mailie,' a call to a pet sheep.

[Cp. ME. *Malle*, the name of a sheep. Three kyn, and eek a sheep that highte Malle, Chaucer *C. T.* B. 4021.]

MAILLYER, **MAILOCK**, see **Meller**, **Marlock**.

MAIL-POLE, *sb.* Yks. A May-pole.

w.Yks. They've getten a May-pole up at Warley (they call it 'th' mail pole'), Hartley *Budget* (1867) 10.

MAILS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Also written **male** and in form **malion** w.Yks. [mēlz, meəlz.] A weaving term: small perforated scales made of copper or other metal, attached to the heald through which the end of the warp passes; rarely used in *sing.*

Rnf. 'Tween beads, and broads, and leads, and mails, . . It's just eneugh to ding us chiel's Ca'd rhymers daft, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 151; Temper yer ilka thrum and thread, Yea, whether they wimple thro' a head, Or thro' a mail, *ib.* 152. N.I.[1] Used in Jacquard weaving. w.Yks. Each is pierced with three holes, the central one being for an end or thread of the warp to pass through; to the others the healds are tied (J.T.); Small pieces of iron with holes for threading through the ends of a warp in a loom (J.M.); (S.A.B.)

[Fr. *maille*, mail, or a link of mail whereof coats of mail be made, any little ring of metal resembling a link of mail (Cotgr.).]

MAILS, see **Miles**.

MAIN, *sb.*[1], *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **maain** Brks.[1]; **mane** Som.; and in forms **magne** Som.; **mayn** w.Cor.; **meyne** Lan.; **mhyne** Wxf.[1] [mēn, meən.] 1. *sb.* The greater part, most. Also in *pl.*

Sc. (A.W.) Lakel.[2] What we've gitten t'main ont' in. Cum. Ah think 'at t'main o' what he hed gitten, hed gon till his feet an' finger ends, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 65. Yks. There were t'mains of a hundred. Mains were t'middlemost (C.C.R.). n.Yks.[4] T'main on 'em sez 'at it is seea. ne.Yks.[1] T'main on 'em gans tiv oor pump. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Some Tom Painer i' power . . . hez counsell'd main on 'em to believe it, ii. 298. Lan. Aw've getten th' meyn o' my larnin' sin' then wi' readin', Standing *Echoes* (1885) 14. ne.Lan.[1] The varra main. Brks.[1] I thinks we hev a-killed the maain o' the rats up at Breach Verm. w.Cy. I've a-heard the main o' the news out in Australia, *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1895) 602. n.Wil. A peaper bout ower girt vine church, Which main o'm knaw'd avore, Slow *Girt Harcheology.* n.Dor. (S.S.B.)

2. A large quantity.

w.Som.[1] We'd a-got a ter'ble maa·yn o' hail last night

3. An equal quantity.

n.Yks.[2] I want t'main of owther soort. w.Yks. (J.W.)

4. Hard work; a spell or turn at labour.

m.Yks.[1] I've had hard mai'n to get my dinner down to-day. I generally have a bit of a mai'n at the newspaper when I go to York.

5. Patience, endurance. S. & Ork.[1] 6. The under-done, half-cooked part of meat; *gen.* in phr. *in the main*, under-done.

e.An.[1] Give me a slice in the main. Nrf. I like my meat home-done; but my husband like his in the main (W.R.E.); Lor bor, I carn't ate my maate so, I likes it in the main, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 41. Suf.[1] The meat's in the main. e.Suf. This steak is in the main (F.H.).

7. *adj.* Chief, principal, most important, major; firm, staunch.

Sc. (A.W.) Nhb.[1] Applied to more important beds, as 'main post,' 'high main seam,' 'low main seam.' 'The deep strata of this fossil, or what is styled in the language of the trade, "the main coal,"' Brand *Hist. Newc.* (1789) II. 263, *note.* Lakel.[2] T'main man at a spot is t'heed fellow. Cum. T'main fun duddent begin till t'edge o t'ibnin, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 4; Cum.[4] Wm. T'main thick o' foke cums tul a doo o' this soort, *Penny Readins at Burnesed*, 24. Yks. (J.W.) Lan. That's one o' th' main jobs for thoose 'at's power, Waugh *Owd Bodle*, 264; Merr an aloes, wi' aw th' main spoices, Staton *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 14. nw.Der.[1] Th' main chap. Hrf.[2] Cider's the main thing for a mon.

8. *Comb.* (1) **Main-band**, the belt which communicates the motive power to the machinery; (2) **— chance**, a

livelihood; (3) **-cut**, a drain; (4) **-engine**, the surface pumping-engine at a pit; (5) **-head**, the chief in point of number; the multitude; (6) **-pin**, the turning pin upon which the fore axle of any carriage turns or locks; (7) **-rake**, the principal leading or lode of a vein; (8) **-rope**, the rope which hauls the full tubs out in the 'Tail Rope' system of haulage; (9) **-shore** or **-shure**, (10) **-soof**, the principal drain or sewer.

(1) **w.Yks.** T'main band's brokken, *Shevvild Ann.* (1848) 3. (2) **Oxf.**[1] The main chance is the fust thing t'look arter; wa's the good of a clane 'ouse, an' nuthin t'et, dust think? *MS. add.* (3) **Lin.** A main-cut or drain is now making by authority of Parliament, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III 28. (4) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (5) **n.Yks.**[2] (6) **Wil.** DAVIS *Agric.* (1813). **Dor.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] (7) **Der.** Main-rake Meerstake gave this sage advice, FURNESS *Medicus* (1836) 33. (8) **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (9) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Of recent importation. (10) **Lan.** At th' side o' th' main-soof 'at they're makin' up i'th road, WAUGH *Dead Man's Dinner*, 345.

9. Great in size or degree, big; thorough; firm, staunch; of crops: fine, plentiful.

Sc. It's a main untruth, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) v. **Abd.** John Kennedy of Kermuck, a main covenanter, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 178. **Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Gmg.** Of growing crops, COLLINS *Gower Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848-50) IV. 222. **Brks.** 'A main sight' of anything (M.J.B.). **Hmp.** A main pond (J.R.W.). **w.Cy.** My vowles eat a main deal of barley, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 287. **Wil.** Yow be a main fool, PENRUDDOCKE *Content* (1860) 31; A main bit o' bother about this yer margidge, JEFFERIES *Hodge* (1880) II. 8; **Wil.**[1] A main sight o' vawk. **Dor.** Tidden a main deal o' trouble, zimmen zo, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 90. **Som.** He axed a main lot o' questions, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 34; There's a main crop of apples this year (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** Er cloase costs a main sight ov money, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 138. **nw.Dev.**[1] A main zight o' things. **w.Cor.** They'll get a mayn dousting whenever they coam, BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. 174.

Hence *a main few, phr.* a good many.

Wil. There war a maan few postés (W.H.E.). **Hmp.** *ib.*

10. *Comp.* (1) **Main-brew**, a festivity, jollification; (2) **-hamper**, a kind of basket used for carrying fruit; (3) **-sweat**, the violent perspiration which often immediately precedes death.

(1) **Lan.** Wern havin' a main-brew at eawer heawse, BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1859) 48; We'd bin to a main-brew, *ib. Layrock* (1864) v. (2) **Som.** (HALL.) (3) **Sc.** (JAM.)

11. *adv.* Very, much, greatly; quite.

Elg. The song to be sure was main long, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) I. 52. **Abd.** It must be main lonely for him in the guard house the nicht, BRAM STOKER *Watter's Mou'* (1895) 160. **Wxf.**[1] Chas mhyne weery [I was very weary]. **n.Cy.** Ah'm main sorry for thee, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1889) 619; **N.Cy.**[1] **Wm.** He was a main sharp lad (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Ah's main glad to see theh (T.S.). **n.Yks.**[4] Ah's ommaist main sartin he's in t'reet on it. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah's main glad ti see tha. **e.Yks.**[1] Dickon, Dickon, Ah's main blythe thoo's boon to be king. **w.Yks.** He're a main bad 'un, SNOWDEN *Tales Wolds* (1893) x. **Lan.** We're main sorry fur thee, Sammy, BURNETT *Lowrie's* (1877) xvi; I'm main sorry to lose her, HOCKING *Dick's Fairy* (1883) i. **Der.** We're main proud of our spire, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) ii. **Not.** Religious folks are generally main good at objections, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 80. **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 344. **n.Lin.**[1] I should maain like to goä to Lunnun if it was nobbut to seä th' Queen. **Rut.**[1] I be main sorry. **s.Wal.** I be main glad to have yo' back, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 147. **Pem.** I'm main glad to see you (W.H.Y.); I'm main poorly this mornin' (E.D.). **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. **Glo.** Thee know'st as thee wer maïn ager to year arl about et, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii; **Glo.**[1 2] **Brks.** Be main glad to zee 'ee, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vii; **Brks.**[1] I be maain tired ater that ther job. **e.An.**[1] This is a main cold place. **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 70. **Sur.** I be main glad to hear it, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. xv. **Hmp.** 'Tis main bad, zur, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 104; **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** I sh'd be main glad to drink yer health, sir, SWINSTEAD *Par. on Wheels* (1897) 202; He were main forwardish then, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 47; **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** Jenny her'll be main glad vor to zee I, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 105; **Dor.**[1] A maîn girt tree. **Som.** Let's hook it out o' this mane zharp, FRANK *Nine Days* (1879) 34. **w.Som.**[1] Her's better, thank'ee, sir, but her bin main bad, I 'sure ee. Her's main a-tookt up way un. **Dev.** I be mainzorry vur Jinny, poor ol' sawl! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[3] Tha rawds'll be main zoggy arter this yer snaw's a-milted. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** I be main glad o' that, BARING-GOULD *Curgenven* (1893) xxxvii; **Cor.**[3] 'Tes main cruel the way they trems [trims] the dogs. [**Nfld.** I am main sorry (W.H.P.). **Amer.** It's main strange, CARRUTH *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892) I; Hit's the main biggest rabbit ever I see, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 372.]

Hence (1) *main and, phr.* very, much, greatly; (2) **Mains**, *adv.* (*a*) see (1); (*b*) for the most part, on the whole.

(1) **Yks.** T'shop is doing main an' well, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) 242, ed. 1874. **s.Oxf.** He's main an' bad, and I believe as 'ee's took for death, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 163. **w.Som.**[1] I zim maister lookéd maa'yn un ugly t'anybody s'mornin'. The roads be maa'yn un slipper, sure 'nough. **nw.Dev.**[1] (2, *a*) **Yks.** (K.) **n.Yks.** Thou casts a leet a lantom, Pegg, thou's mains fine, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 487; **n.Yks.**[2] Mains fair, mains fond. **Lin.**[1] He assisted me mains. (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] 'Mains fine,' attractive in the main. 'Mains proud,' haughty rather than otherwise. **m.Yks.**[1] The place was mains full.

MAIN, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also Dev. [mēn, meən.] 1. A match in cock-fighting.

Sc. The schoolboys in those days were all expected to bring a game-cock to the annual 'main,' WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 42. **s.Sc.** Dumbarton, where the best cock mains in a' Scotland are fought, WILSON *Tales* (1836) IV. 340. **Nhb.** A well-known rendezvous, where mains were often fought on Sunday afternoons, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1897) 331. **Lakel.**[2] Auld chaps tell us hoo a cock main was thowt on bi them. **Cum.** He gat a match meadd for a main o cocks ageaun Easter, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 5. **Lan.** An' bedrid as he is, has his feyghtin' cocks for a main on t'floore o' his chamber, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 33. **Chs.**[1] *Obs.* **Dev.** And zo our cock hath had a nick; Iss, iss, we've lost the main, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 206.

2. A group of game-cocks.

Wm. As grand a main as ivver ye clapt een on (B.K.).

3. A pit or enclosed place for cocks to fight in.

Wm. Oor middensteed was yance a main fer cockfeiten (*ib.*).

4. In bowls: a match played by a number of couples; see below.

Chs.[1] A main at bowls is a match played by a number of couples, the winners again playing in couples against each other till one man is left the victor.

5. In games: a pool or sweepstake. **Nhb.**[1] A quoit main.

MAIN, *v.* ? *Obs.* Yks. To lame, maim. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4]

[I mayne one, I take the use of one of his lymmes from hym, *je mehaigne*, PALSGR. Norm.Fr. *mahaingner*, 'blesser' (LA CURNE).]

MAIN, see **Mean**, *v.*[1], **Moan.**

MAING, MAINGIE, see **Mowing, Menyie.**

MAINLY, *adv.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Glo. Wil. Dev. [mē'nli, meə'nli.] 1. For the most part, generally.

Cum., Wm. (M.P.) **m.Yks.** Ah've mainly hed plenty o' wark, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 22. **w.Yks.** We mainly taks wer tea aboot this tahm, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882).

2. *Comp.* **Mainly-what**, for the most part, generally.

Lakel.[2] **Cum.** He's mainly-what reeght at t'lang end, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1888) 163; **Cum.**[8] He ex't a lot of udder gentlemen, frinds o' his, mainly what parsons, 78. **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.) **Wm.** We'd faer crops o havver, mainly what, bet sum on't spoilt we seea mitch rain, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 39.

3. Very, exceedingly, greatly.

Gall. But the station master was mainly angered, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 205. **Glo.**[1 2] **Wil.** An straite his back begun ta whack, Wile mainly he did roar, SLOW *Courtship of Mister Clay.* **Dev.** I wud a mainly sklawed [*sic*] un, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 190.

MAIN-RIG, *sb.* Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A term applied to land of which the ridges are possessed alternately by different individuals.

MAINS, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written **mainnes** Sc.; **maynes** n.Yks. [mēnz.] The farm attached to the mansion-house on an estate, the home farm, the chief farm of an estate or township, demesne lands.

Sc. *Manerium*, Ane mainnes, or domaine landes, because they are laboured and inhabited be the Lorde, and proprietar of the samin, SKENE *Expos.* (ed. 1641) 91. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Kent ye muckle Charlie German, Greave a while at Mains o' Glen? STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 37. **e.Lth.** I gaed ootby, an' took a bit turn roun' the mains, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 215. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] The

word occurs in the names of many farmsteads, as Lawson Mains; Hallington Mains, &c. **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** John Dodsworth of Massam Maynes, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (Oct. 8, 1606) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) I. 48.

MAINS, *sb.*[2] Sc. In phr. *the mains more*, see below.

Ayr. Devouring the mains more there the ither night wi' their gallanting, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xvii; Some thought it was na come to pass that ye would ever consent to let Miss Mary tak' him, though he had the main's more, *ib.* xcvi.

MAINSWEAR, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **mainsweear** e.Yks.[1]; and in forms **menswear** Or.I.; **minswear** Sc. To swear falsely. Cf. **manswear.**

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cai.**[1] n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1], n.Yks.[14], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1]

Hence **Mansworn**, *ppl. adj.* perjured.

Sc. (JAM.) **Or.I.** It is leisom, gif they be mensworne, to punishe them, PETERKIN *Notes* 1822, *Appen.* 86. n.Cy. BAILEY (1721). Nhb.[1]

MAINTAIN, *v.* Lei.[1] In phr. *to maintain causes*, to pay one's sway. 'Ah cain't menteen causes an'pey a doctor's bill an'all.'

MAINTENANTLY, *adv.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Mainly. (HALL.)

MAINTO, *sb.* Abd. (JAM.) Also in form **mento.** Obligation, debt.

To be in one's mainto, out o' one's mento, no longer under obligations to one.

MAINY, see **Mean**, *v.*[1]

MAIR, *sb.* Cor. [meə(r).] Sheaves of corn placed longitudinally; see below.

Cor.[1] 'The weather was so catching that I could not put my sheaves of corn either into shocks or arish-mows; but made them into mairs.' These are built longitudinally, about 18 ft. in length by 12 ft. deep; **Cor.**[2]

MAIRDIL, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written **mairdal** (JAM.). [mē·rdl.] **1.** *v.* In *pass.*: to be overcome by fatigue.

Frf. I have often heard work-people declare they were perfectly mairdiled with a piece of heavy work, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 233.

2. *adj.* In phr. *a mairdil woman*, a woman who either from size or bodily infirmity moves heavily. Ags. (JAM.)

MAIRLOCK, MAIRT, see **Marlock, Mart**, *sb.*[2]

MAIS, see **Master**, *sb.*[1], **Mess**, *sb.*[1], **Meas(e.**

MAISCHLOCH, see **Mashloch.**

MAIS'D, *ppl. adj.* Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Of fruit: mellow.

[Cp. Sw. dial. *masa*, to warm as the sun does (RIETZ).]

MAISE, *sb.* Lin. Shr. Dor. Also written **mays** sw.Lin.[1]; **maze** n.Lin.[1] Dor.; and in *pl.* forms **maisen** Dor.; **mayses** sw.Lin.[1]; **mazen** Dor. [mēz.] **1.** The stinking chamomile, *Anthemis Cotula.* Cf. **maithen.**

sw.Lin.[1] They're them nasty mayses. **Shr.**[1] **Dor.** The corn was full of mazen (C.W.).

2. *pl.* The ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.* n.Lin.[1]

[1. ME. *maythes*, 'cotula fetida' (*Sin. Barth.* 16); OE. *magepe*, maythe, chamomile, ox-eye (B.T.).]

MAISE, see **Mease, Meise.**

MAISEL, MAISENTER, see **Mazle, Masoner.**

MAISHIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **maisie-** S. & Ork.[1]; **maizey** Sh.I.; **maizie** Abd.; **mashie, maysie** Sh.I.; **mazie** Sh.I. (JAM.); **mazy** Or.I.; **meashie, meshie, meyshie** Sh.I. **1.** A basket or pannier made of a network of straw or bent; a straw net. Cf. **maiz.**

Sh.I. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 31; Furnishing packages employed in the carriage of them [peats] called Cassies or Maizeys, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 135, ed. 1891; A'll see an git da meashies reddy, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898); Lass rive oot a lag o' yon mashie. . . Fling da maeshie apo me lass, an' poo da lags frae him, *ib.* (Sept. 3, 1898); A lock o' auld cashies, flakies, an' meshies, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 7; Pannier holders made of rashes or bent, and having bands of the same material for attaching to the clibber or pony saddle, *ib. note*; The apparatus by which the pony is thus literally turned into a beast of burden consists of a pair of straw panniers or maysies, attached to a wooden saddle or clibber, COWIE *Sh.* (1871) 167; For carrying turf, hay, &c. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); (JAM.) **Or.I.** Two creels, called 'the clibber and mazy,' upon the backs of ponies constituted all the means of carriage, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 146. **ne.Abd.** Maizie, a basket for odds and ends is still known but is not in use (W.M.).

2. *Comp.* **Maisie-maisie**, a net with wide meshes made of twisted straw ropes. S. & Ork.[1]

[1. Norw. dial. *meis*, a basket of wicker-work (AASEN); ON. *meiss*, a basket (VIGFUSSON).]

MAISK, *adj.* Or.I. Bashful. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

MAISLE, see **Mazle, Meazle.**

MAISON-DIEU, *sb. Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **maison-dew** Per.; **mason-due** N.Cy.[1]; and in forms **messan-dew** Sc. (JAM.) A hospital, a name given to a hospital.

Sc. (JAM.) **Per.** The Great Cross Abbey and the Maison Dew, HALIBURTON *Dumbar* (1895) 91. **N.Cy.**[1] The vulgar name of an old hospital, Sandhill, Newcastle, now taken down. **Nhb.**[1]

[Fr. *Maison Dieu*, an hospital, or spittle for the poor (COTGR.).]

MAISTRY, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Skill, power, superiority, mastery.

Sc. He's no an ill body in the main, and maistry, ye ken, maws the meadows doun, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xliv. **N.Cy.**[1]

MAITHE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in forms **meath, methe.** [mēþ.] **1.** *sb.* A maggot. Cf. **mad**, *sb.*[2] **1.**

Sc. The mair and the migraim, with meaths in the melt, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 155. **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1], **Rnf.** (JAM.) **Slk.** Sundry methes and maels were on it, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 93.

2. *v.* To become infested with maggots.

Bnff.[1] The beef's a' beginnin' t'maithe.

[1. Make, mathe, wyrm yn þe fleshe, *tarmus*, *Prompt.* OE. *maða*, worm, maggot (SWEET).]

MAITHEN, *sb.* Wor. Shr. Glo. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Also written **mathan** Hmp.[1]; **mathen** Glo.[1]; **maythen** w.Wor.[1]; and in forms **maathern** n.Wil.; **mathern** Hmp. Wil. Dor.; **mauthern** Wil.[1]; **mavin** Sus.; **mawthen** I.W.; **maythern** Shr.[1]; **meäden** Dor.[1]; **moithern** Shr.[1] [mē·ðən.] **1.** The stinking chamomile, *Anthemis Cotula.* See **Maise.**

Shr.[1], **Sus.**, **Hmp.**, **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.** **n.Wil.** Last year there had been nearly as much mathern as crop, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) viii; (E.H.G.) **Dor.** (C.W.), **Dor.**[1]

2. The ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.* Glo.[1], Wil.[1] **3.** The dog's chamomile, *Matricaria Chamomilla.* w.Wor.[1], n.Wil. (E.H.G.)

[1. OE. *mægþa* (gen. *mægþan*), maithen, may-weed (B.T.).]

MAITHEWEED, *sb.* n.Cy. The stinking chamomile, *Anthemis Cotula.* (B. & H.)

MAIZ, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. A large, light hay-basket. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). e.Yks. (1788). See **Maishie.**

MAIZE, MAIZEL, MAIZEY, see **Meas(e, Mazle, Maishie.**

MAIZIE, *sb.* Ags. (JAM.) A linden.

MAIZIE, MAIZLE, see **Maishie, Mazle.**

MAJESTY, *sb.* Wm. Sus. [ma·dʒəsti.] **1.** A rage, passion. **Wm.** Ah went tul him i mi majesty (B.K.).

2. A corruption of 'magistrate.'

Sus. I'll ha ya to a majesty, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 49.

MAJOR, *sb.* and *v. Obs.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Major-mindit**, haughty in demeanour.

Mry. Although I be soger clad, I am major mindit (JAM.). **Cld.** (*ib.*)

2. *v.* To walk with a military air, to swagger.

Sc. Can it be for the puir body M'Durk's health to major about in the tartans? SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xx; Ganging majoring to the piper's Howff wi' a' the idle loons in the country, *ib. Old Mortality* (1816) v.

MAKE, *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Colon. [mēk, miək, mak, mek, mē.] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Ma**, (2) **Maa**, (3) **Maak**, (4) **Maake**, (5) **Mack**, (6) **Mae**, (7) **Ma'e**, (8) **Mai**, (9) **Mak**, (10) **May**, (11) **Meake**, (12) **Meayk**, (13) **Meck**, (14) **Meeak**, (15) **Meh**, (16) **Mek**, (17) **Mey**, (18) **Mheak**, (19) **Mheyk**, (20) **Myek.**

(1) **w.Yks.** O wod'nt ma na mischief for't, BYWATER *Gossips*, 5; **w.Yks.**[3] **n.Stf.** I'n set my heart on't as thee shalt ma' thy feyther's coffin, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) xi. **Der.** It ma's naugh to me, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) i. **Lei.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** I'll maa thee do't (J.R.'); BANKS *W'kfld. Wds.* 1865). (3) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 37. (4) **Wxf.**[1] Maake wye. (5) **Sc.** (A.W.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Dur.** We'll mack the bowrders uv gowld, MOORE *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 11; **Dur.**[1], **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **w.Yks.**[1] (6) **Yks.** Mae a brute of thysel, HOWITT *Hope On* (1840) x. **Lan.** At maes me ask yc, BYROM *Poems* (1814) I. 97; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** This howry day maes it clattier still, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S.

vii. 31. (7) **Lan.** Ma'e th' best o' th' job, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 136. (8) **nw.Der.**[1] (9) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** That mak's 'im sae fond, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ix. **s.Dur.** A'll mak tha' behave thysell (J.E.D.). **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** Sheea awlus maks sike greeat trubbles o' trifles, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 36. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** To mak' o' sure, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) iii. **Der.**[2], **Shr.**[1] **Sur.** I maks my maärk, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. vi. (10) **w.Yks.** Ta may mesen acquainted wi' t'geografy, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1863) 42; **w.Yks.**[125], **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Not.** Yer mun may haste (J.H.B.). **Lin.** An ass as near as mays nowt, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 10. **n.Lin.**[1] He mays sich'n a noise I can't hear mysen speäk. **Shr.**[1] (11) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 206. **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). **Dev.** We wull me-ake tha bawders uv goold, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 11. (12) **Nhb.** Mcayk heayst, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 10. (13) **N.I.**[1] **Cum.** Thou meck'st thy flock to rest at nuin, RAYSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 7. (14) **n.Lan.** We may meeak our little meear, *Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 18. (15) **w.Yks.** Wee'll meh thah arridges o' gode, LITTLEDALE *Crav. Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 11. (16) **Cum.**[14], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] Mek 'er a coop o' tay. **e.Dev.** Mek much o' ee, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 4. (17) **Wm.** What toth sham meyas me forgit his neaam? WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 18, ed. 1821. **Lan.** Sitch wark as tis meys, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 2. (18) **Nhb.** Mheakin a' ring aghayn, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 14. (19) **Nhb.** Mheyk thee sell leuk varra sprunt, *ib.* 13. (20) **Nhb.** To myck owr free, OLIVER *Sngs.* (1824) 7.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Maad(e,** (2) **Maake,** (3) **Maate,** (4) **Macked,** (5) **Maed,** (6) **Maked,** (7) **Mead(e,** (8) **Meayd(e,** (9) **Med,** (10) **Meead,** (11) **Meed,** (12) **M'yad.**

(1) **w.Yks.** It maade t'men all jump back, BINNS *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 6; **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **Ess.**[1] (3) **Wxf.**[1] (4) **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). (5) **Cai.**[1] (6) **Ken.** I maked it squitter, KEELING *Return to Nature* (1897) viii. (7) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 206. **Cum.**[3] I meäd nea words aboot it, 2. **Wm.** Sec a racket meade, GRAHAM *Gwordy* (1778) l. 16. **Lan.** Boh they mead'n me't hear um efeath, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 24. **Glo.** He mead his brags avoore he died, DIXON *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 201, ed. Bell. **Dev.** Thay me-ade me keeper uv tha vinyirds, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 6. (8) **Nhb.** Booz meayd ansur, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) ii. 11. **Wm.** She meayde the bell tinkle, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 6. (9) **Wm.** Jim Hutcheysen Med o' th' wimmen sham, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 42. **Lan.** I med my mind up, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 103. **Lei.**[1] 28. **War.**[2] I med this box myself. (10) **n.Yks.** Meead em all quite merry, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 6. (11) **Or.I.** Hid wus her that meed a' the sair meen an' lood yowlin', FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 246. **Lei.**[1] (12) **Dur.**[1]

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Makken,** (2) **Meade,** (3) **Meayed,** (4) **Med,** (5) **Meead,** (6) **Myed.**

(1) **e.Yks.**[1] (2) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 206. **Cum.** Her . . . has just meade a fuil o' hersel, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 92. (3) **Lan.** We'n meayed up our moinds to't, AINSWORTH *Witches* (ed. 1849) *Introd.* iii. (4) **Wm.** He'd med up his mind, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 3. **w.Yks.** 'Twere med o' wood, TWISLETON *Poems* (c. 1866) 6. **Lan.** Shop were med to pay, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 7. **Lei.**[1] 28, **War.**[2] (5) **n.Yks.**[2] (6) **Nhb.** They've myed him a lord, OLIVER *Sngs.* (1824) 6.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In *comb.* with *prep., adv.*, &c.: (1) **to make after,** to pursue, follow with haste; (2) — **at,** to aim a blow at; to attack; (3) — **away with,** (*a*) to kill, destroy, murder; (*b*) to throw away or discard as useless; (*c*) to spend too freely, to squander; (*d*) to pawn; (4) — **by,** to excel; to walk or run past; (5) — **down,** (*a*) to dilute, reduce the strength of spirituous liquors; (*b*) to prepare, make ready; (6) — **for,** (*a*) to approach, go in the direction of, advance towards; (*b*) to prepare, make ready for; (*c*) to foreshadow, to seem to aim at; (7) — **for off,** to make a move of departure; (8) — **in,** (*a*) to adjust, prepare; (*b*) to shut up, close; (*c*) to kindle, light; (9) — **into** or **intil,** to make or force one's way into; (10) — **in with,** to get into favour; to ingratiate oneself; (11) — **of,** (*a*) to care for, attend to; to make much of, to flatter, compliment; (*b*) to profit by; (*c*) to do with, put, place; (12) — **off,** to run away, scamper off; (13) — **off with,** (*a*) see (12); (*b*) see (3, *a*); (14) — **on,** (*a*) to hurry on; (*b*) to treat kindly, to encourage or induce by kindness; to pet, caress, make much of; (15) — **out,** (*a*) of a light, candle, &c.: to extinguish, put out; (*b*) to prosper, succeed; (*c*) to progress, get along; (*d*) to manage, contrive, make shift; to eke out; (*e*) to get a living, subsist, live; (*f*) to prove, establish a fact; (*g*) to extricate oneself; (*h*) to get hold of; (*i*) to puzzle; (16) — **out for,** to provide for; (17) — **out to,** to get to, reach safely; (18) — **out with,** see (14, *d*); (19) — **through** or **throw with,** to finish, bring to a conclusion after surmounting difficulties; (20) — **to,** to approximate in some degree to a certain point or object; (21) — **up,** (*a*) to fasten up, shut up, secure, pen up; (*b*) to repair, close up; to close, stop, fill up; (*c*) of a caterpillar: to turn into a chrysalis; (*d*) to decide, intend; (*e*) to rise, get out of bed; (*f*) to arrange, prepare; (*g*) to raise, collect, accumulate; (*h*) to contrive, invent; to compose; (*i*) to get a horse into good condition for selling, &c.; (*j*) to make one's fortune; (*k*) to chop faggot-wood into proper lengths and bind it into faggots; (*l*) to coil up a rope; (*m*) to break; (22) — **upon,** to prepare, get ready; (23) — **up to,** (*a*) see (6, *a*); (*b*) to overtake, implying some difficulty in so doing; (*c*) to accost a person with a view of making acquaintance; to make matrimonial advances; (*d*) to curry favour; (24) — **up with,** to be pleased with.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **Cld.** He maid at me wi' his neive (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] They were makin at us wi' sticks, OLIVER *Rambles* (1835) 156. **Cum.**[1] Our bull mead at him full smack. **w.Yks.**[1] (3, *a*) **Sh.I.** A lass gaen t'da banks ta mak' awa' wi' hersel', STEWART *Tales* (1892) 253. **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** A body gaun to mak' awa' wi' himsel', AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 128. **n.Cy., Yks.** J.W.) **Chs.**[1] 'It's not worth rearing,' said of a calf which had come prematurely and was very weakly, 'but I dunno like to make away with it.' **War.**[3] He is supposed to have made away with his wife. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] I be a-gwaain to maayke awaay wi' my dog, vor thaay tells I as a goes ater the ship o' nights. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[2] (*b*) **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**[1], **War.**[3] (*c*) **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.), **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[2] (*d*) **Nhp.**[1] I'm so distressed, I've bin obliged to make away wi' e'ery thing I got. (4) **Cld.** I maid by him in an hour (JAM.). (5, *a*) **Sc.** (*ib.*) (*b*) To make down a bed, to fold down the clothes, so as to make it ready for being entered (*ib.*). **Cai.**[1] **Slk.** Betty, my dear, make down the bed, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 291, ed. 1866. (6, *a*) **Cai.**[1] **Cld.** He maid for the door (JAM.). **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** I made for a certain tree, FLETCHER *Wapentake* (1895) 98. **Lan.** (S.W.) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] Oo were making for Knutsford. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** They behoved to make for trouble, as being inevitable, HUTCHESON *John* xv. 10 (JAM.); James Russell desired him again to come forth and make him for death, judgment, and eternity, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) *Append.* 417. (*c*) **w.Som.**[1] Your Tom do make vor a gurt big fuller. I sim the wind do make for rain. **nw.Dev.**[1] The win' mak'th vor rain. (7) **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**[1] (8, *a*) **Sh.I.** Shü made in hir waer, an' dan raikid aff a grain' o' worsit aff o' her clue, *Sh. News* (Mar. 31, 1900). (*b*) **w.Yks.** Tea wor owr an't hawse made in, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) iv. (*c*) **w.Som.**[1] 'Look sharp and make in the vire.' Not used for lighting a candle or lamp. **Dev.** Begun to zit ta work A-mekkin' in a vire, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 28. (9) **Cld.** He could mak intil the quay in the darkest nicht (JAM.). (10) **Sc.** (*ib.*), **Cai.**[1] (11, *a*) **w.Sc.** We a' like to be made o' by them for a' that, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 157, ed. 1877. **Per.** He was flattered and made o', here, HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 131. **Ayr.** Mrs. Pawkie took in the bairns, and we made of them, GALT *Provost* (1822) xiii. **Cum.** She was petted and 'made of,' which pleased her, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) iv. (*b*) **Per.** Gin ye're to make o' the Scriptures, ye maun work them as ye would work your land, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 25. (*c*) **Sh.I.** I winder what Sibbie made o' da kirnin' stane, whin shü hed him last Fridday, *Sh. News* (Oct. 2, 1897); What made doo o' da bottle wi' da ink? *ib.* (July 15, 1900). (12) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1], **N.I.**[1] **Tip.** She med off for home, KICKHAM *Knocknagow*, 624. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** We med off bi th' train, FERGUSON *Moudywarp's Visit*, 4. **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (13, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) (*b*) **Sus.** (F.E.), (F.A.A.) (14, *a*) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] 'For God-seäk, lads, mak on,' ses yan, 'them's heidless woman' grèans,' 65; **Cum.**[4] (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] He's muckle myed on. **Cum.**[1] Mak on him and he'll dea better; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.**[4] T'dog'll follow if thoo maks on it a bit. **ne.Yks.**[1] You maun't shoot at her, you mun mak on her. **w.Yks.** (J.W.); I've nobbut two, but ah mack more on em than shoo duz a hurs for all that, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1846) 14. **Lin.** He's been a deal made on, BROOKES *Tracts Gl.* 8. **n.Lin.**[1] That theäre little dog wo'dn't run efter you as he duz, if you didn't mak on him as you do. **sw.Lin.**[1] It's a pity to pet bairns, and mak' on 'em so. I think I did not make on him,

as I ought. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Yow may coax [stroke] the hobby, bor; he like to be made on (W.R.E.). (*a*) **Dev.** 'The candle is out.' 'Yes, the wind has made it out,' BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) xxvii. **nw.Dev.**[1] Make out the light. **s.Dev.** Make out the candle (G.E.D.). (*b*) **n.Yks.**[1] 'He nobbut meead badly out i' yon business,' met with but bad success; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] *Gen.* qualified by badly. 'Au'd Neddy maks badly oot wi' t'job.' **w.Yks.** He was making poorly out, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1895) vi. **s.Not.** Bob's made very badly out; he'll coom to th' workus, a doubt (J.P.K.). (*c*) **Cum.**[1] How is he makkan oot? **Cum.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] She maks badly oot, i.e. makes slow progress towards recovery. **s.Not.** Sometimes 'e seems a bit better, but a don't think 'e'll ever mek much out again (J.P.K.). (*d*) **n.Yks.**[1] Mebbe he mak's out to addle his living by't. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** 'If you can spare me for a hour.' 'I'll mak' out,' said the engineer, BURNETT *Haworth's* (1887) x. **s.Not.** The stun were too short, so ah put a bit at each end to mek out (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** Niver you mind, we shall mak oot sum waays (M.P.). (*e*) **Sus.** It struck him that dogs that couldn't eat their food would 'make out' badly in feeding, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 39; **Sus.**[1] Well, John, how are you going to make out this winter? (s.v. Beeves). (*f*) **Sc.** A' tales whilk clashers tell are seldom true; Mind it's a kittle point to mak' out a', *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 15. **Nrf.** They made out that they were right after all, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 171. (*g*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*h*) **Sh.I.** Da boys wis managed ta mak' oot tree aald fuskets, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 110. (*i*) **Wil.**[1] 'That makes me out,' puzzles me. (16) **w.Yks.** Bill's fatther's made aht for him an' t'wife agean, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 13, 1890); Some o' t'family'll hev ta mak' aht for me, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 34. (17) [**Aus.** If we could make out to one of the Queensland northern ports, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) III. xii.] (18) **n.Yks.**[4] He'll 'a'e ti mak oot wi' t'bit 'at's left noo. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** Give me what yer have, and I'll make out with it for to-day (J.P.K.). **Suf.** You must make out a' that (C.T.). (19) **Sc.** He maid throw wi' his sermon after an unco pingle (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] (20) **Sc.** London and Lancashire goes on with the presbyteries and sessions but languidly. Sundry other shires are making to, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 36 (JAM.). (21, *a*) **w.Yks.** Is t'dog made up? *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). **Lan.** Have you made up the dog for the night? (J.W.P.) **n.Lin.**[1] If hens isn't maade up thaay pick ivery berry off bushes. **Shr.**[1] Yo'd'n better mak that dog up i' one o' the bings, fur if yo' tie'n 'im up be'appen 'e'll hong 'imself afoare mornin'. (*b*) **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] When a gap in a hedge has been mended it is said to be made up. A person's eye, which is swelled and closed up from some accident, is made up. **sw.Lin.**[1] The silt soon maks up the pipes. They've been making up the hole, and levelling. My throat seems quiet [quite] made up. Her eyes are made up a'most every morning. (*c*) **Chs.**[1] (*d*) **Sh.I.** I heard dem makin' up 'at dey wir a' ta vot fir Wason, *Sh. News* (Oct. 13, 1900). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] We'd made it up for goo this week end. (*e*) **Cld.** 'I canna mak up in the mornin ava,' implying dislike or disability (JAM.). (*f*) **Sc.** To mak up the bed, to put in order for the day (*ib.*). **Cai.**[1] (*g*) **Cld.** It took me a' day to mak up the ten poun' for him (JAM.). **Cai.**[1], **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) (*h*) **Sc.** The minister's thrang makin' up his sermon (*ib.*). (*i*) **n.Lin.**[1] Sam's gone to John Skill's ageän to mak up his herses fer Lincoln fair. [**Aus.** We should want to spell the horses and make 'em up a bit, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) II. iii.] (*j*) **Slk.** Your master will soon be sic a rich man that we'll a' be made up, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 339, ed. 1866. (*k*) **w.Som.**[1] To the agricultural labourer who shall best dig and lay a rope of hedge, and make up the wood. First prize, 10*s.*, *Handbill of Ploughing Match, Culmstock* (Oct. 5, 1883). (*l*) **I.W.**[2] Make up the keert rooap, you, avore it gits in a harl. (*m*) **Sh.I.** The old fishermen never spoke of things being . . . broken. To be . . . broken [was expressed as] 'made up,' SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 120; To enable them the more readily to find the lines [fishing] in the event of 'making up,' *ib.* 130. (22) **Sh.I.** It's no . . . wir men comin', sae I'll awa in an' mak' upo' me, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 241; Lat wiz mak' apo' wiz, der a lok at dû i' da mödow, *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1] I mak-upome. (23, *a*) **w.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*c*) **Sc.** [They] would make up to the Captain, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 98. **Fif.** He was 'making' up to Elsie Grierson, HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 45. **Ayr.** He could not do better than make up to your daughter, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) cii. **Gall.** I wad like to see the besom that wad make up to my Quintin! CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 144. **N.I.**[1], **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** Ther's monny a daycent sooart of a young chap 'at thinks he could like to mak' up to a young lass 'at he's met at th' chapel, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (1868) 80. **Nhp.**[1] Mr. —— has a notion of marrying; he seems making up to a certain lady. **Brks.**[1] I zaay, Daayme, doos'nt think young Jack Robins be a-maaykin' up to our Maayry? **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*d*) **Cum.**[14] (24) **Sc.** If I were to tell you my whole story, . . it's my opinion that you would be very little made up with it, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) iii.

2. Phr. (1) *to make a budge*, to make a move, to start off, move; (2) — *a chimney of one's mouth*, to smoke; (3) — *a die*, to die after a long illness; (4) — *a hal of any one*, to spoil; to make a fool of; (5) — *a hand of* or *on*, (*a*) to use, turn to account; (*b*) to waste; to destroy; to deal with awkwardly; (6) — *a lane*, to make a passage or opening for anything to pass; (7) — *a long neck*, to stretch the neck or head in order to reach or see anything; (8) — *a man or a mouse*, to be something or nothing; (9) — *a mark on it*, to make a note of; (10) — *a mane* or *moan*, to grudge; to grumble; (11) — *a mock of*, (*a*) to put in the shade, put to shame; (*b*) to half do a thing; (12) — *a mullock*, to make a mess of some undertaking; (13) — *a noise*, to scold, rate, complain, to be angry with; (14) — *a penny by* or *of*, to sell, to convert into money; (15) — *a poor mouth*, to pretend poverty; to endeavour to excite compassion; (16) — *a poor out of anything*, to have a bad termination; (17) — *a prayer*, to pray, offer a prayer; (18) — *a put*, to make an attempt; (19) — *a sidation*, to clear or put away; (20) — *a wakes*, to use a great quantity; (21) — *a water*, to ship a sea or wave; (22) — *account*, to give in an account of; (23) — *afield*, to work, be fit for work out of doors; (24) — *bacon*, to make a 'long nose'; (25) — *believe*, to deceive; (26) — *better*, to improve; to grow; (27) — *bold* or *so bold*, to presume, take a liberty, venture; (28) — *boun'*, *reflex.*: to set out for; (29) — *children's shoes*, to trifle with or make sport of; (30) — *count* or *count on*, to reckon on, to calculate, expect; to intend; (31) — *exercise*, to perform family worship; (32) — *faith*, *obs.*, to testify solemnly; (33) — *fashion*, to pretend, make a pretence of; (34) — *fast*, to fasten; (35) — *firm*, to confirm by the bishop; (36) — *fore*, to be of advantage; (37) — *for it*, to be married; (38) — *good*, to recompense, repay; give an equivalent; (39) — *ground on*, to gain ground on; (40) — *home*, (*a*) to make off homewards; (*b*) to shut; (41) — *I, make A*, a children's cry to a flock of wild geese; (42) — *it out*, to get on, to do; (43) — *it up*, to arrange, agree, esp. to arrange or agree to be married; (44) — *it up with oneself*, to reconcile oneself to; (45) — *little shoes*, of a labourer: to have no regular employment; (46) — *market*, to come to terms, to agree to marry; (47) — *markets*, to go marketing or buying in the week's provisions; (48) — *meals*, to prepare food for the household; (49) — *moan*, to pity, show sympathy or sorrow; (50) — *meat* or *t'meat*, see (48); (51) — *mows*, to make grimaces or mocking faces; (52) — *much of*, to flatter, pay great attention to; to be attentive or obsequious to; (53) — *music*, to perform on any musical instrument; (54) — *neither ends nor sides*, to make nothing of, do nothing with; (55) — *no doubt*, to have no doubt; (56) — *no matter*, to be of no consequence; (57) — *one's brag*, to boast, brag; (58) — *one's feet their friend*, to go off quickly, to run away; (59) — *one's soul*, to save one's soul, to go to confession and obtain absolution; (60) — *one's ways*, to go along; (61) — *one up*, to recompense, benefit, remunerate, enrich; (62) — *or meddle*, (63) — *or mell*, (64) — *or mend*, to interfere in any way, *gen.* with a *neg.*; (65) — *nothing*, to fetch no money; (66) — *nought of*, to consider of no value, to make nothing of; to disapprove of; (67) — *nought out*, said of a person who is ill and whose recovery is doubtful; (68) — *outs*, see below; (69) — *ready*, to dress provisions; (70) — *sensible*, to inform, acquaint with; (71) — *sharp*, to make haste, be quick; (72) — *shift*, to manage, contrive; to do with or without a thing, as the case may be; (73) — *short up*, to run a course quickly, to draw to a hasty conclusion; (74) — *spare*, to be saving or economical; to deal out grudgingly; (75) — *stead*, to be of use; (76) — *sure*, to be confident of; to put anything away in a safe place; (77) — *up one's mouth*, to finish a meal with a dainty or *bonne bouche*; (78) — *use of*, to eat; (79) — *weight*, to add so much of the commodity being weighed as will turn the scale; (80) — *wimwams for water-wheels*, to do an absurd

or ridiculous thing; (81) — *wise*, to pretend, feign, make believe; (82) — *wood*, to make wood into faggots; (83) — *work* or *a work*, (*a*) to damage, injure, hurt; (*b*) to make a fuss or to-do; to be angry; (*c*) to make mischief.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Nrf.** What time do you think of making a budge in the morning? EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 100. (2) **Sc.** (A.W.), **N.I.**[1] (3) **e.An.**[1] So Will Young is like to make a die on't at last. **e.Suf.** Pore Jack he's so bad I doubt he'll make a die on't (F.H.). (4) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (5, *a*) **Nhp.**[1] Most freq. used in a bad sense, but not necessarily so. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*b*) **Nhp.**[1] He's made a hand of all his property. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] To 'make a good, bad, or indifferent, hand' of an undertaking, are phrases common enough. With us a bad sense is always understood, when no qualifying epithet is used. 'That dog is mad, I must make a hand on him.' **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (6) **Shr.** The colliers ranged on either side to may a lane for the bull to pass along, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxxi. (7) **Lnk.** Making a lang neck to win down to her, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 209. (8) **Nhp.**[1] (9) **w.Yks.** (E.G.) (10) **Edb.** Nor rich nor poor e'er mak' a mane To pouch their fee, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 37, ed. 1801. (11, *a*) **Ayr.** Faith, this mak's a mock, a mere pantry o' your corporation ha's an' county rooms, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 146. (*b*) **Shr.**[1] It's no use 'im mäkin' a mock on it, if'e conna do it, 'e'd better let it alone, an' let somebody else try thar 'ond. (12) **w.Yks.** Best on us mak a mullock at times, BICKERDIKE *Beacon Alm.* (1873). (13) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] If I stay out, Missis 'ill make a noise. **War.**[2] If you don't get the windows clean'd, missis will make a noise. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Ess.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Missus made a purty noise, sure 'nough, last night, 'cause you wadn a-come home —you'll catch it, mind! (14) **Nhp.**[1] I'll make a penny of it, if I can. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (15) **s.Sc.** I dinna want to be plagued wi' folk makin puir mouths, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 19. **Dwn.** (C.H.W.), **Cum.**[14] (16) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (17) **Sh.I.** Afore you gang I tink du'll mak' a prayer, J.H. *Da Last Foy* (1896) 6. **Dmf.** He was nae speaker, and for makin' a prayer he cudna had the cawnle to Elder Blair, PONDER *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 3. (18) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Chs.**[1] (19) **w.Yks.** (R.H.R.) (20) **Shr.** We've made-a-wakes with the cream while the visitors have been here (K.P.). (21) **Sh.I.** Just as we gae sail, he [the boat] made a watter aff o' da fore kaib, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 224, ed. 1891. (22) **Kcd.** He is dead, and made account, I hope, and at the happy Fount, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 12. (23) **Edb.** Some Embrugh quean Is sickly, and dounae mak—A-field again, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 36, ed. 1801. (24) **N.I.**[1] (s.v. Bacon), **Chs.**[1] (s.v. Bacon), **Dev.**[3] (25) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (26) **Sc.** Having . . . asked how James was—'He's makin' better,' quoth the goodwife, *Sc. Haggis*, 24. (27) **Sc.** (A.W.), **N.Cy.**[1], **w.Yks.**[14] **Nhp.**[1] 'If I may mak so bold as to ax a favor,' is a common prelude when an inferior is soliciting anything from a superior. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] I have made bold to come. **Dor.** And what's the young woman's name, make so bold, hostler? HARDY *Ethelberta* (1876) I. i. **w.Som.**[1] What might you give for thick wagin, make so bold? Plaiz, mum, I bea-come vor to make bold t'ax vor a vew flowers, 'cause mother's gwain to be a buried to-morrow. (28) **Abd.** The morrow's morn I'll early mak' me boun' To see what's deein i' the borrow's toun, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 28. (29) **e.An.** She gan her missis notidge last a'Lady; but she di'n't git on, an' then she axt to stay; but her missis wunt hear on't, an' in course she couldn't be expected to make child'ens shoes i' that way, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 184. (30) **Sc.** (A.W.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Cum.**[14], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I alus mek coont on hevin' sixty secks o' flewkes an aacre to sell. **Lei.**[1] Ah nivver med no caount o' his app'nin' upon us i' the gyaardin. **Nhp.**[1] I make 'count o' seeing all my children at the feast. **War.**[3] **e.An.**[1] I make count to go to the fair to-morrow. **Suf.** I made count to have been here before (C.T.); **Suf.**[1] I make count ta dew it a' Sunday. **e.Suf.** I make count to go to Ipswich to-morrow. *Obsol.* (F.H.) **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1] (31) **Sc.** *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 322. (32) **Sc.** The witnesses . . . sall also make faith that they heard, saw, and bystude, quhen the said officiar did execute and proclaime the brieve, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 24. (33) **Sc.** The bits of pictures he made fashion of drawing, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xiv. (34) **nw.Dev.**[1] Make vas' the door, wull ee? (35) **Chs.**[1] Used in a sort of jocular way. (36) **Cld.** Dearth frae scarcity maks nae fore to the farmer (JAM.). (37) **Sh.I.** Dem 'at's gaien ta mak' for hit in winter wid be tinkin' as muckle aboot edder tings as da hairst! *Sh. News* (Oct. 8, 1898); I tink him an Jessie . . . 'ill be makkin for it noo afore lang is geen, BURGESS *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 36. (38) **Nhp.**[1] He gave me a present, but I shall make it good to him in some way or other. (39) **s.Not.** When ah fun ah didn't mek no ground on 'im, ah begun to run (J.P.K.). (40, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] Said of any person or dog who forsakes any expedition and turns back. 'Zoon's ever the collar was a-tookt off, darned if he [the dog] didn make-home so vast as ever his legs 'ud car-n.' **nw.Dev.**[1] (*b*) **Cor.**[1] Make-home the door; **Cor.**[2] (41) **Nhb.**[1] As the flock fly overhead the children shout to them in chorus, 'Wily geese, wily geese, make I, make A!' Wild ducks usually fly in a formation like the letter V or A. The call to the geese is to induce them to change from a straight line to A, like the ducks. (42) **Elg.** The young folks could make it out without me, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) II. 114. **w.Som.**[1] A very common salutation is, 'Well, Farmer Jan, how do you make it out?' 'I do hear they be gwain away, I s'pose they baint able vor to make it out.' (43) **Sc.** She and that good-for-nothing Niel have made it up to meet Phemie, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) i. **w.Sc.** That couple ower there . . . I doot they're makin't up, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 157. **Ayr.** Peggy Bletherbag and Kirsty Langtongue had made it up wi' their men that they wad ha'e the weans a' cleaned up on a Saturday afternoon, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 143. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** 'Well, aw declare,' said Dorothy, 'are yoa two makin it up?' STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 82. [**Aus.** Jim and Jeanie made it up to be married as soon after she came up as he could get a house ready, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) II. ix.] (44) **Yks.** I cannot make it up wi' mysen, seeing women coming out i' that fashion, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) xxiii. (45) **Nrf.** (E.M.) (46) **Bnff.** The lea, Whan Tib an' I 'ad made market, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 66. **Rnf.** It's time you were makin' your market, There's nae use in waitin' ower lang, BARR *Poems* (1861) 130. (47) **w.Yks.** Onny man objektin to his wife goin aght we him on a Setterday neet ta mack markits, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1850) 52. (48) **Lnk.** 'Tween makin' meals, an' washin' fluirs, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 38. (49) **Sh.I.** Doo mak's little maen fir a body, *Sh. News* (Feb. 10, 1900). **n.Sc.** If that ye dee for me, sir knight, Few for you will make meen, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 90, ed. 1875. **N.I.**[1] When you've tooth ache they make no moan for you. (50) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.** The mistress prepares the food—in the local vernacular, 'mak's t'meat,' ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 5; **n.Yks.**[14] (51) **w.Som.**[1] Plaiz-r, thick there boy bin makin' mows. (52) **Ayr.** Speak him kindly, and mak' much o' him, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxx. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Stf.** Her'll mak much on 'im for a bit till her's got him fast, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (53) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Yks.**[1] (54) **w.Yks.** If you mean that the woman you say you 'can make neither ends nor sides of' is your wife, you are in a difficult position, *Yks. Post* (May 16, 1889). (55) **Som.** He zed he made no doubt the carter ud be minded, RAYMOND *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 103. (56) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **s.Wm.** SOUTHEY *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 561. **w.Yks.** As ne'er bein burnt to deeath as mays na matter, BYWATER *Gossips*, 11. (57) **s.Wor.** 'E aowed 'er a lot o' money, an' 'e ma-ade 'is brags as 'e didn't aowe 'er nothin' (H.K.). (58) **Frf.** 'Now that you've eased your conscience, Smith,' he said fiercely, 'make your feet your friend,' BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 130. (59) **Ir.** What's all you can get here compared to making your sowl? MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 45. **Wxf.** Maybe it would be betther for me to think of mekin' me sowl. It's ten years since I was at a priest's knee, and I'll have a hard job of it, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 209. (60) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.**[5] (61) **Sc.** He made them aye up, sometimes with an hundred fold in this life, and heaven after, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 78, ed. 1871; When we receive anything useless or inadequate to our expectation or necessities, it is ironically said, 'Ay! that will mak me up!' or seriously, 'Weel, that winna mak me sair up' (JAM.). **Abd.** Though you bear the world's reproach You'll be made up for ever, MILNE *Poems* (1871) 18; That little bittie winna mak' me up (G.W.). (62) **Abd.** Jean has a min' o' her ain; an' I sanna mak' or meddle far'er wi't, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 156. **Edb.** Mak or meddle betwixt man an' wife, Is what I never did in a' my life, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 109, ed. 1785. (63) **Ayr.** Daur to mak or mell with the literal meaning thereof, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 286. **Dur.**[1] I'll neither maek nor mell. **Lakel.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] (64) **Sus.**[1] He must go his own way, I'm not a-going to make or mend any more. (65) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] Whate wunt maayke nothun' now, an' we only got to look to our stock. (66) **Yks.** I mak nought o' that, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1880) ii; Ah mak' nowght ov a entertainment wheare ther's noa doncin. Ah mak' nowght ov a chap 'at's a druffen un, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 16, 1895). (67) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** 'Hah's ya'r Bill?' 'He's abaat t'same; Ah'm flaid he's bahn to mak nowt aht' (S.K.C.). (68) **sw.Lin.**[1] Used in such phr. as 'Does he mak' any outs?' or 'What kin' outs (i.e. what kind of outs) does he make?' That is, 'How does he get on? does he make any progress?' said of a child at school, and of a lad gone out to service. So 'I don't think he maks much outs at school yet.' 'They made such poor outs last year.' (69) **e.An.**[1] I shall

make ready my turkey to-morrow. I will let you know when the beef is to be made ready. (70) **Som.** I should certainly a-fetched young Zam, . . if I hadn' a-been made sensible, RAYMOND *Sam and Salma* (1894) 75 (71) **e.Dur.**[1] Wm. Mak sharp an' git thi poddish intull thi (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[124], **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] If thou maks sharp thou'll get it. **w.Yks.**[5] Mak sharp hoam agēan, thear's a good lad! Av māade as sharp as ah could! (72) **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.), **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.**[1] If I cannot have it, I must make shift with what I have. **Shr.**[1] I'd sooner mak'-shift any how than be al'ays borrowin' like they bin. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Dor.** Zurely us can make shift to do wi'out that there chile, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 149. **w.Som.**[1] I 'spose must [maek shuuf·m] make shift and finish gin Zadurday night, else I count there'll be a noise. **Dev.** Us make shift to keep a pig now, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 40. (73) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] *Gen.* applied to fast life. A young man dying of dissipation is said 'To have made short up.' (74) **n.Yks.**[1] 'Deean't mak' spare on't. There's mair ahint'; of the eatables on the table; **n.Yks.**[4] Noo reeach teea an' help yersels: ther's nowt ya need be neyce aboot, an' ya needn't mak spare ov owt. (75) **Sc.** Such cattle as would not drive they houghed and slew, so that they should never make stead, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 269 (JAM.). (76) **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (77) **Lan.** They'd each on um a butty-cake allowed at th' close uv every porritch-eitin beawt to make up their meawths wi', STATON *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 5. **Shr.** Still in use. After a person has eaten a sufficiency he will be tempted to have a little more of something different, e.g. 'A snack of bread and cheese to make up your mouth,' *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 38. (78) **Pem.** She've a made use of nothing in the world since yesterday (E.D.). **w.Som.**[1] Applied always to sickness. 'He can't make use o' nothing.' 'I count he an't a-got no mate vor to make use o'.' *Gen.* heard in neg. sentences only. **Dev.** The bacon and cabbage is what I can't make no use of, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 37; If I dū feel a bit out o' soarts I can make use of a drop of Pat's home-brewed better'n I can make use of anything, *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (June 1896) 257. **ne.Dev.** Of a man very ill, 'He can't make use o' nothing,' *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 18. (79) **w.Som.**[1] Come, maister! that there idn nezackly! mus' drow in a bit o' suet vor to make weight o' it. (80) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (81) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Her made wise her was gwain home vor to zee her mother. He put on his best clothes an' started, make wise he was gwain to church. They turned their back, make wise they didn zee me, but I be safe they did. **Dev.**[3] Tidden no use to make wise you bant there, for I sees yer tail in behind the door. **n.Dev.** Now doant make-wise an' finey zo, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 48. **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.**[12] (82) **w.Som.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1] (83, *a*) **Not.** His cough seems to mak' work with him o' nights (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1] The pipes has bust and med work wi' t'ceiling. **sw.Lin.**[1] These sharp nights will make work with the fruit. (*b*) **Sc.** 'Ou dear! what's the use of making a wark?' 'I make no wark, as ye call it, woman,' SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) ix. (*c*) **w.Som.**[1] 'They boys on't let alone thick gate, they'll keep on makin work way un, gin they've a tord-n abroad.' Also commonly used of illicit love.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Make-ado**, (*a*) an uproar, disturbance; fuss, bother; also in phr. *Make-ado, have-ado*, to make work by bad contriving; (*b*) something to do to pass the time; (2) **-away**, wilful waste, destruction; (3) **-bate**, a mischief-maker; (4) **-believe**, (*a*) a substitute; (*b*) a mistress treated as a wife; (5) **-count**, see (11); (6) **-look**, a made-up appearance; a sham; (7) **-nought**, profitless, of no avail; (8) **-shift**, (*a*) a substitute for the time being; *gen.* used contemptuously; (*b*) an excuse; (9) **-sleepy**, a soporific; used *attrib.*; (10) **-up**, (*a*) a fabrication, lie; (*b*) anything made up of odds and ends; also used *attrib.*; (11) **-weight**, a small quantity added to make up the right weight of anything, esp. a small candle thrown in to complete the pound; (12) **-wise**, (*a*) a pretence, 'make-believe'; also used *attrib.* and *advb.*; (*b*) a substitute.

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); (B.K.); **w.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **Sh.I.** For a kind o' mak adū I ligi tit mi pipe, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897). (2) **Lakel.**[2] (3) **Sc.** Thank God I am no makebate, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) iv. **Dev.**[1] For make-bates I'll warrant, 14. (4, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] (5) **N.Cy.**[1] (6) **n.Yks.**[2] (7, *a*) A mak-nought matter. (8, *a*) **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** It may do but it's nobbut a mack-shift (J.E.D.). **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897); **w.Yks.**[12], **Chs.**[1] **Der.**[2] 'Now't but a mak'-shift.' Expressive of any thing being ramshackle. **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Ken.** That'll do as a make-shift (D.W.L.). (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] 'You mun mak as good a mak-shift as you can,' an apology or excuse. **m.Yks.**[1] (9) **Ayr.** Mr. Glebantiends was a very make-sleepie preecher, GALT *Lairds* (1826) vii. (10, *a*) **Bnff.**[1], **Gall.** (A.W.) (*b*) **Rnf.** Frae the treacle mak'-up on the candy man's stan', NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 48. **Gall.** A mak'-up dinner is one made up of scraps, and odds and ends (A.W.). **Nhp.**[1] (11) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); (J.L. 1783). **Lakel.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[23], **Brks.**[1] **Ken.** KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695). **w.Som.**[1] (12, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] I zeed how 'twas; I knowed 'twas nort but a make wise. **Dev.**[1] Now you be a-quat you have no stomach make-wise, and this is your orts a-fried up for me, 13. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** Weth a make-wise face posset on top of his aun, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 54; **Cor.**[1] He's only a make-wise; **Cor.**[2] (*b*) **Cor.**[2]

4. To compose poetry.

Sc. Sweetly could he make, but was a young clerk of no godly counsel, LANG *Monk of Fife* (1876) 131. **Per.** Unless I mak' to this man's mind, . . An' wha to please them a' can write? HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 52. **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence **Makar** or **Maker**, *sb.* a poet.

Abd. But I'm no a makar, MACDONALD *Malcolm* (1875) II. 12. **Per.** There was no formal reception of the new makkar, HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 77; Makars too, wi' catchin' breath, Maun step aside to speak wi' Death, *ib. Dunbar* (1895) 36. **Ayr.** Ayrshire can boast of the name of Burns, Boswell, and a host of living 'Makars,' *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. *Introd.* 3.

5. Of a hedge: see below.

w.Som.[1] To make a hedge is to chop out and lay down the 'quick' or underwood, and then to cut down the sides of the bank on which the 'bushment' grows, and throw the sods, together with the cleanings of the ditch, upon the top of all. 'To the labourer who shall best make and lay a rope of hedge,' *Culmstock Agric. Soc. Meeting* (1886).

6. To prepare a crop before carting after it has been cut.

e.An.[1] Every crop, howsoever severed from the soil, and left upon it to dry, is said to be made when it is in a fit state to be carried. **e.Suf.** To make clover or stover (F.H.).

7. To riddle meal, &c. **w. Yks.**[3] **8.** To put the soles on boots or shoes.

Cmb.[1] I've done nothing this week but make a lot of cacks.

9. Of accounts, &c.: to balance, make up; to bring up to date.

Abd. H-d-e, ti, for keepin' buiks, Had wale o' pounds . . . An' yet I doubt they were to mak' Fan the sang got up, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 603.

10. To become fit for the peculiar purpose for which anything is intended.

Cld. Muck maun be laid in a heap to mak (JAM.).

11. To complete a process of any kind of labour.

Lan. John brought word that they [oats] would be dried to-morrow, and we must make 'em, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 82.

12. To do, esp. in phr. *what make you here?*

Ayr. What mak ye sae like a thief? BURNS *Wha is that at my bower door?* st. 1. **ne.Lan.**[1] What made you there? **Der.** What make ye alone here? LE FANU *Uncle Silas* (1865) I. 298. [What make you here, you vulgar little boy? BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Misadventures at Margate*, st. 1.]

13. To meddle, interfere.

Sc. If ye see ony of our folk, meddle not and make not, and they'll do you nae harm, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxiii. **Slg.** He thinks he will only preach against Poprie, and not make with other controversies, WODROW *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) 208.

14. To act, pretend, feign.

Sc. (A.W.) **s.Wm.** We meade as if we wer asleep, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 560. **w.Yks.** Let us go and make to poach (C.C.R.). **e.Lan.**[1] You are making that. **n.Lin.** She meks as if she was gooin' to put it doon that eäsy he wo'd n't niver knaw nowt aboot it, PEACOCK *Tales* (1886) 98. **e.An.**[1]

15. To acquire by fraud or artifice; to decoy; to steal.

Not.[1] **Lei.**[1] Oo, noo, sir, it [a pigeon] een't non o' yourn; it's oon'y wan as Oi meed, i. e. decoyed. **Nhp.**[1]; **Nhp.**[2] I made this knife at a heat [stole it cleverly]. **w.Som.**[1] I reckon Jim made thick there exe [axe].

16. With *neg.*: to matter, be of consequence or importance, *gen.* in phr. *it maksna.*

Abd. Ye've gi'en my mug a crack; But shame be fain, it dos na mak', BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 43, ed. 1873. **Kcd.** Fast or slow, or high or laigh, It didna mak, he made them scraigh, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 89. **s.Sc.** It macksnae whether crowns or cobles Get them their bread, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 346. **Slg.** It maksna though ye ne'er do mair, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 26. **Rnf.** It maksna, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 62. **Ayr.** Sent aff at ance, it maksna whither, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 234. **Lnk.** It mak'sna whether they

be blacks or greys, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 6. **Edb.** But makes-na, now it's got a sweel, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 168, ed. 1785. **Slk.** I'll wed or die, it maks na whether, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 277. **Dmf.** Suld the ferlie seem to some Nocht better than a daffin' skair, It maksna, REID *Poems* (1894) 57. **Gall.** It makes na here for garb or gear, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 197, ed. 1897.

17. To attempt, try; to offer. **N.I.**[1] He made to strike me.

18. To reach, come to.

Ayr. Wi' skip an' spring, like thing on wing, She made the middle stane, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 339. **Wgt.** Scarcely had he made the Lag . . . When clouds began to hide the moon, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 212. [**Aus.** I thought of the long cold hours if we didn't make our camp, BOLDREWOOD *Colon. Reformer* (1890) I. vi.]

19. To progress, advance, come on.

Cum. Snap went the thread and down the spinnel flew; To me it meade, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 3. **w.Yks.** It's made a went since the time I had to do with it. Of a vat of new beer undergoing fermentation it will be said: 'It has made since morning,' has increased in fermentation, &c. 'It will make this way' (C.C.R.).

20. Of the tide, sea, &c.: to rise, surge, advance; of the moon: to wax, grow.

Sh.I. The approach . . . was much jeopardised in rough weather by the dreadful waves that 'made' coming from Clark's corner, *Sh. News* (Mar. 12, 1898). **Edb.** Nine o' clock, when the flood tide's making, CAMPBELL *Deilie Jock* (1897) 168. **Nhb.**[1] The tide is makin. **n.Yks.**[2] 'The sea has made since morning,' begun to surge. 'The sea is making fast.' **w.Som.**[1] The tide 'll continny to make for a week to come. Is the moon making or going back?

21. To ooze, flow.

n.Yks. That pipe'll hae ti be sawthered; it's mackin' a bit (T.K.).

22. To fasten, secure, make fast.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.** I made't gates o' my factory, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) viii; **w.Yks.**[2] Has he made yon cellar grate? **w.Yks.**[345] **Lan.** Mary wur just makkin' th' dur, BRIERLEY *Daisy Nook* (1859) 31; **Lan.**[1] Hasto made aw t'durs? **Chs.**[1] May th' durr; **Chs.**[2]; **Chs.**[3] Maigh th' door or th' yate. 'To make the house' is to make it safe at night by locks and bars. **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy shŭl léeŭv yoa· tŭ mai·)th dóoŭrz wen dhŭ laad·z kŭm·ŭn in [I shall leeave yo to may th' doors when the lads comen in]. **Midl.** TOONE *Dict.* (1834); *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 207. **Stf.** *ib.* 358; **Stf.**[1], **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**[12] **s.Not.** Be sure an' mek the dower afore yer goo to bed (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** How ofens hev I hed to tell yer to mak' that door efter thee when thou goās oot? *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 359. **sw.Lin.**[1] **Lei.** The door sha'n't be made, *ib.* (1858) 2nd S. vi. 187; **Lei.**[1] A med the shutters an' nivver keyed the cotter. **Nhp.**[1] Have you made the doors? Make the doors. **War.**[12] **Shr.** It is bed-time, so make the doors (K.P.); **Shr.**[1] **Hrf.** DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804); **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** PEGGE *Derbicisms* (ed. 1896).

23. To foster. War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); War.[1]

MAKE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. e.An. Also in forms **mac** Lan.; **mack** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Wm.[1] n.Yks.[8] e.Yks. w.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] Chs.[18] nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] War.; **maik** Sc.; **mak** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb. Dur. Lakel.[12] Cum.[14] Wm. n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[3] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Der.; **meak** Cum.[4]; **mek** Cum.[14] [mēk, mak, mek.] 1. Fashion, design, style; figure, shape, form. See **Make**, *v.*[1]

Bnff. Her mak was neat, an' her skin fair, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 61. **Per.** Mayhap thy mak' is no sae genty As it had been at maiden twenty, STEWART *Character* (1857) 57. **Ayr.** Bonie and bloomin' And straught was its make, BURNS *Lady Mary Ann*, st. 4. **Dmf.** The soughin' sprett took maik and tongue, REID *Poems* (1894) 60. **Nhb.** Twae o' them's Irish tramps, Ah ken by t'mak' on them, *Tynedale Studies* (1896) No. 6. **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** Ah thowt ah wad sketch a 'Villidge Carakter,' yan o' t'oald mak, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 34. **Wm.** He was what you might ca' a ugly man—mak of John Rigg much, RAWNSLEY *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 168. **n.Yks.**[1] It's a queer mak', yon drag-harrow o' Willy's; **n.Yks.**[24], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** All reyt and streyt i mak an shap, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 3. **Lan.** Thot's a foonny mak' o' coortin', mon, FRANCIS *Frieze* (1895) 185; Yon mak' of a church does no' shute me, OWEN *Owd Toimes* (1870) 8.

Hence (1) **Mack**, *adj.* neat, tidy; (2) **Mackerlike**, *adj.* much more becoming, much more to the purpose; (3) **Mackerly** or **Makerly**, *adj.* shapely, fashionable; tolerable; (4) **Mackish**, *adj.* smart; (5) **Mack-like**, *adj.* tidy, neat, seemly, well-proportioned; adapted to the purpose; (6) **Mackly**, *adj.* seemly, comely, good-looking; (7) **Mackly-what**, *adv.* in some fashion; (8) **Macky**, *adj.*, see (1); (9) **Makedom**, *sb.* figure, shape.

(1) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (2) **Nhb.**[1] It wad leuk mackerlike if ye war ta cairy th' waiter for the laddy, poor beggar! **Yks.** (J.W.) (3) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); (HALL.) (4) **War.** (*ib.*) (5) **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Slk.** It would be far mair mack-like and far mair feasible, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 70 (JAM.). **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Yks.**[2] It might be meead mak-like. (6) **Lnk.** RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **Chs.**[1] (7) **n.Lan.**[1] (8) **Nhp.**[1] (9) **Per.** Yon stalwart makedom I ken richt weel, FORD *Harp* (1893) 419.

2. Sort, kind, species, variety, quantity; *fig.* state, condition.

Sc. That's no my mak. The hale year's mak, the quantity made during the year (JAM.). **Abd.** Ye wad be hearkenin' til anither mak o' a justification, MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* (1882) lvi. **n.Cy.** What mack of corn or flock? GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** That's another mak o' stuff altogether (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.** Three or fower mile, or summet o' t'mak, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1886) 1st S. 32; **Cum.**[1] I'll turn my back o' t'mak o' them; **Cum.**[34] **Wm.** Tell enny mack a lees, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 26. **n.Yks.**[123] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He thought it was 'some mak of a toad,' CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 51; What mack on a box is that? (C.A.F.); **w.Yks.**[3] Au'm noan one o' that mak. **Lan.** Two mac o foke wurn loike tone t'other, BYROM *Poems* (1773) I. 108, ed. 1814; What mak of a craitur han we here? WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 28, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.**[1] Thou's a queer make of a chap. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** Wot mack o lett-ters arto settin' deawn? BAMFORD *Walks* (1844) 170. **Chs.** Drink as has browt me to this mak, YATES *Owd Peter*, i; **Chs.**[1] What mak of a mon is he? **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence **Mackly** or **Makly**, (1) *adj.* similar, of the same make or kind; exactly alike; fitting nicely; (2) *adv.* most likely.

(1) **w.Yks.** But men's all mackly, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1896) 43; Them two children is varry makly, *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897). **e.An.**[1] (s.v. Matchly). (2) **w.Yks.** HOWSON *Cur. Craven* (1850) 110.

3. Phr. (1) *all make and shape*, all sorts of ways; (2) *all make of*, all sorts, all kinds; (3) *a make of*, (*a*) a kind or sort of, having a resemblance to; (*b*) nearly, almost, just about; (4) *in a make*, after a fashion; (5) *neither make nor shape*, out of proportion, ill-designed or fashioned; (6) *nought of the make*, nothing of the kind; (7) *one man's make*, *fig.* on a level socially, equal as regards birth, &c.; (8) *all makes*, (9) — *and manders*, all kinds and sorts, all shapes and sizes; (10) — *and shapes*, (*a*) see (9); (*b*) ill or strangely formed, very irregular.

(1) **w.Yks.** He lenns hissen aht i' all mak an' shap For that twenty shillin' i' t'week, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1875) 16. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Drest dolls, an' o mack o' things, FERGUSON *Moudy-warp's Visit*, 9; O' mak o' shapes, MULLINS *Johnny*, i. **Chs.** Drinkin', an' doin' a' mack o' wickedness, YATES *Owd Peter*, iv. **Der.** Theer's aw mak o' tales about it, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. iv. (3, *a*) **s.Wm.** We ust at sing A mack of a sang, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 559. **w.Yks.** I'm a gainless thing—a mak' o' lumber, SNOWDEN *Tales Wolds* (1893) 7; We're like a make o' cousins, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 9, 1895). **Lan.** I look upo' ill-disposed folk as a mak o' mad, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 27. (*b*) **w.Yks.** 'Ah'm a mak o' done up,' I am about tired out. 'Ah'm dewin a mak o' nowt,' I am doing nothing. 'Ah'm a mak o' stall'd o' workin for fifteen bob i' t'wick,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 16, 1891). (4) **w.Yks.** Mister Bloward gate up and reposed [proposed] that it wor sooa, in a mack as t'chairman had repooased [proposed], BICKERDIKE *Beacon Alm.* (1875); (J.W.) (5) **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** It's like t'auld woman's shift 'at she cot oot wi' t'axe, it's nowder mak ner shap, *Old saying* (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[2] It hez nowther mak nor shap in't. **e.Yks.**[1] That cooat's neeather mak nor shap. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (6) **Wm.** 'Noot o' th' mak,' he replied, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 137; I'll du nowt o't mack, CAREY *Herriot's Choice* (1879) II. xii. **Yks.** (J.W.) (7) **Lnk.** If they warna baith ae man's mak, I wad think naething o't; for they warna a needle o' differ between their dadies, an' what war they baith but twa sticket taylors at the best? GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 34. (8) **N.Cy.**[1] A little o' a' macks. **Dur.** En di'en a' maks o' jobs aboot t'farm, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 3; **Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[4] 'What kinds of fish are in your lakes?' 'O' maks ameast.' **Wm.**

(E.C.), **Wm.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** T'roads were filled wi' aw macks o' carriages. DIXON *Craven Dales* (1881) 188; **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** Aw'l tye:tn't o' macks o' ways, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 37. **Chs.**[1] It takes aw macks to mak every mack; **Chs.**[3], **nw.Der.**[1] (9) **n.Yks.** An' all macks an' manders, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 57; **n.Yks.**[1] 'Have you many different sorts of things?' 'Aye. Ah warr'nd ye! a' ma'ks and manders' (s.v. Manders); **n.Yks.**[2] We saw au maks an manders o' queer things; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah've all maks an' manders on 'em. **ne.Yks.**[1] They were all maks an' manders (s.v. Manders). **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** You loathsome weaver! shoo called him, an' all maks an' manders of bad names, *Yks. Wkly. Post* Mar. 21, 1896. 10, *a* **Lan.** He'd seen hissel all macks an' shapes o' that hand, DONALDSON *Rossendale Beef-eat*, 12. *b* **n.Lin.**[1] 'What is a reaping-machine like? I never saw one.' 'Why, if thoo hes n't seän one I can't tell thĕ, for it's all maakes an' shaapes.'

4. Race, family, lineage, species, kind.

w.Yks.[1] **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* 1856 277. **s.Lan.** PICTON *Dial.* (1865) 15.

5. The act of making or gathering the harvest.

e.An.[1] In this cloudy weather there is no make for the hay, &c.

MAKE, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Chs. Stf. Lin. Nhp. Glo. Also written **maak** Bwk.; **maik** Sc. Nhb.[1]; and in forms **mace** Nhp.[2]; **mack** N.Cy.[1]; **mak** Sc. Lakel.[2] Wm. e.Yks. Stf.[1]; **myak** Abd. [mēk, mak.] **1.** A match, equal, fellow, 'marrow'; a friend, companion, consort, 'mate.'

Sh.I. Dey wir niver a cake 'at haedna a maik, *Sh. News* (Aug. 14, 1897). **Elg.** Gin we lose you, We'll never get yer mak again, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 161. **Bnff.** TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 84. **Bch.** Sall the sleeth Ulysses now Be said to be my maik? FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 3. **Abd.** He ne'er saw Bessy's mak' before, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 143; Still remembered, but is not in common use (W.M.). **Frf.** LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 240. **Per.** Perth never saw the mak' o't, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 7. **Dmb.** Now the brag o' a' the lan', Its maik ye winna see, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 110. **Rnf.** FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 160. **Lnk.** She hasna left her make behind her, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 31. **e.Lth.** There wasna his maik at waddins an' kersenins, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 32. **Edb.** Thy sonsy maik's nae ilka where, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 55. **Bwk.** 'The trusty good wife o' Whitecornlees' seems to have been the very maak or equal of 'The wife of Auchtermuchtie,' HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* 1850 76. **Peb.** NICOL *Poems* (1805) *Daft Days.* **Slk.** For man is but a selfish maike, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 331. **n.Cy.** BAILEY (1721); **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1] **Wm.** 'There's allus a mak fer a mak,' for every Jock there's a Jean (B.K.). **n.Yks.** It's a black crake That never to her-sell can get a make, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 295; **n.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** A father, rebuking his son for taking a worthless fellow as his companion, will say, 'Deean't gan wiv him. He's nooa sooat ov a mak fo thoo,' NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 72. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.), **Chs.**[1] **s.Stf.** Yo'n never see the mak' o' him again, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Lin.** SKINNER (1671). **Nhp.**[2], **Glo.**[12] [Every cake hath its make but a scrape cake hath two, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 68.]

Hence **Makeless**, *adj., obs.*, matchless, without equal. **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1] **2.** An image, model, resemblance.

Ayr. They made wee maiks oot o' clay or butter of them that had thortered them, stappin' the maiks fu' o' preens and pappin elf-shots at their heids wi' ill words and curses forbye, SERVICE *Notandums* 1890 101.

3. Phr. *a mak for a mak*, said of unlikely persons who make a match in marrying. Lakel.[2]

[1. Swich another for to make, That mighte of beautee be his make, CHAUCER *Hous of F.* 1171–2. OE. *gemæcca*, companion, comrade, spouse.]

MAKE, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] e.An. Also in forms **meag**, **meak** Nrf. Ess.[1] [mēk.] **1.** *sb.* An agricultural implement with a long handle and a crooked iron at the end, used to cut up peas.

e.An.[1] **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 296, ed. 1849; Always called a pease-make, FORBY *Gl.* (1830); **Suf.**[1] **Ess.** RAY (1691); *Gl.* 1851; **Ess.**[1]

2. A short-bladed, long-handled scythe, used to cut reeds.

e.An.[1] WRIGHT *E. Eng.* I. 100. **Nrf.** I shall have to have a new meag made, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 93; The man with his meak over his shoulder, *ib. Yarns* (1891) 99.

3. *v.* To pull up peas, cut reeds, &c., with a 'make.' Also with *up*.

e.An.[1] We talk of 'making the crop of pease.' **Nrf.** Which are you going to do—meag or mow? EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 99. **e.Suf.** It's time to make my peas up (F.H.).

[1. A meake for the pease, and to swinge vp the brake, TUSSER (1580) 37.]

MAKE, see **Mag(g**, **Mawk**, *sb.*[1]

MAKER, *sb.* **e.An.**[1] The making.

It will be the maker of the boy.

MAKIN, *sb.* n.Cy. (J.H.) **Nhb.**[1] A fool, simpleton. See **Mawkin.**

MAKIN, see **Mekkin.**

MAKING, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Also written **makin** S. & Ork.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2]; and in form **makkin** Sh.I. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[5] Lan. [mē·kin, ma·kin.] **1.** With *up*: the final preparation of cloth, &c. before it is sent out to the drapers. w.Yks. (J.M.) **2.** Wool-combing term: with *up*: the first process of preparing the wool, for putting it upon the comb. w.Yks. (J.T.), (E.W.) Hence (1) *making-up box, phr.* the box into which the fleece is thrown after it is broken up. w.Yks. (S.A.B.); (2) *—box minders, phr.* the men who break up the fleeces and throw them into the 'making-up box.' *ib.* **3.** Of tea: the quantity or amount made at one time.

Sh.I. A napkin, wi' a makin' o' tae in ane o' da corners, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 78; Tinks at A'm strinkin' a makkin' o' tae? *Sh. News* (June 10, 1899); **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) **Edb.** Hyn awa' to E'inbrough scour'd she To get a making o' her fav'rite tea, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 108, ed. 1785.

4. The material from which anything is made. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. (A.W.) **Dwn.** She went . . . till buy him the makin' o' a flannel shirt, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 54. **s.Ir.** He bought the makings of a coat. The makings of a pair of shoes. That chap is the makings of a thief (P.W.J.). **Wxf.** While Jem is carrying the makins of the dinner home, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 99.

5. *pl.* Earnings. **w.Yks.**[5] A chap's makkins maks a difference, 77.

6. *pl.* Opportunities, chances, openings.

Lan. If aw'd th' makkins o' thee, aw'd mak' betther use o' mi tongue nor theaw does, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1866) i.

7. *pl.* Anything of importance or consequence, *gen.* in phr. *no makings.*

n.Yks.[2] 'Neea makkins on't,' no matter about it. **m.Yks.**[1] There are no makings of it left. No makings; let us go. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 16, 1895).

8. Everything, the 'whole lot.'

w.Yks. He knew all t'makkin e't shop worrnt worth a benker, *Pudsey Alm.* (1876) 25; All t'makkin 'll tumle dahn, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 23, 1896).

9. *pl.* The small coals hewn out in 'kirving' and 'nicking'; the slack and dirt made in drilling a hole in the coal.

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

10. A makeshift.

m.Yks.[1] There's little to dinner to-day; it's nought but a mak'ing. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 16, 1895).

11. Petting, fondling, caressing.

Sc. Gantin's wantin, Sleep, meat, or makin o', *Old adage* (JAM.).

MAKINS, see **Mack(s.**

MAKINT, *adj.* Sc. Also written **maikint.** [mē·kint.] Confident, possessing assurance.

n.Sc. A maikint rogue, one who does not disguise his character (JAM.).

Hence **Makintly**, *adv.* confidently, with confidence or ease.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Frf.** He cam mairchin' maikintly into the house (W.A.C.).

MAKKERS, MAKKIN(G)S, see **Mack(s.**

MAKKIN-BWEE, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **makin-boy.** The Irish spurge, *Euphorbia hiberna.*

Glw. In Galway it is known as makkin-bwee: 'makkin' originally meant root, but is colloquially applied to the parsnip; 'bwee' means yellow—'makkin-bwee' in English is therefore yellow parsnip, *Jrn. Bot.* (1873) 339, in (B. & H.).

MAKLE, *v.* Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Also written **mackle** Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3] [ma·kl.] To mend up, to make with insufficient materials or skill; to 'tinker up'; to contrive, manage.

s.Not. A bit of a shed he'd makled up hissen. Yo'll be able to makle it up some'ow out o' them oad stones (J.P.K.). **Lei.**[1] I mackled his old coat up for him. **Nhp.**[1] Chiefly applied to trifling things. 'She's very handy, she'll mackle it.' **War.**[3]

MAL, *v.* e.Yks.[1] [mal.] To shout; to scream.

[Cp. Bremen dial. *mallen*, 'thörigt reden, im Sause gehen' (*Wtb.*).]

MALACHI, *sb.* Cor. In phr. *like Malachi's child, chokefull of sense*, said of any one who boasts of himself or of his children. Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 425, ed. 1896.

MALACK, see **Marlock**.

MALADDY, *adj.* Nhb.[1] Also in form **mayladdy**. Said of one who is intoxicated and cutting capers.

MALAGRUIZED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also written **mala·gruzed**. In disorder, rumpled.

e.Fif. His claes belaggirt an' his frontispiece malagruzed, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix; Her veil an' her shawl were sae greatly carfuffled an' malagruized, *ib.* xxx.

MALAHACK, *v.* e.An. Amer. 1. To cut or carve in a slovenly, awkward way. Cf. **molly-hawk**.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 53. e.Suf. (F.H.) [Amer. Lowell *Biglow Papers* (ed. 1866) 197; Farmer; Bartlett.]

2. Of a horse or donkey: to become disabled or worn out by hard work. e.Suf. (F.H.)

MALAK, see **Marlock**.

MA·LAMB, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] [mē··lam.] A child's term for a lamb; a 'baa-lamb.'

MALANCHOLY, see **Melancholy**.

MALAN-TREE, *sb.* e.An. [mæ·lən-trī.] The beam across an open chimney, in front of which the mantelpiece is fixed. (Hall.), e.An.[1]

MALAPAVIS, *sb.* Lnk. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A mischance; a misfortune.

MALAVOGUE, *v.* Irel. Cum. Also written **malivogue** Ir. [maləvō·g.] To punish in some dire but undefined way; to beat, chastise.

Ir. If you go there again I'll malavogue you (A.S.-P.); Isn't there Jemmy Shields, that goes to his duty oanst a month, malivogues his wife and family this minute, and then claps them to a Rosary the next? Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 153. Cum.[4] I'll malavogue theh.

Hence **Malavogueing**, *vbl. sb.* a beating.

Ant. (W.H.P.) w.Ir. Many's the sly malavoguein' he got behind a hedge, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 453.

MALCH, see **Melch**, *adj.*[2]

MALDUCK, *sb.* Sc. Also written **mallduck**. [ma·ldʉk.] The fulmar, *Fulmarus glacialis*. Cf. **mallemoke**.

Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 213. Sh.I., Or.I. Neill *Tour* (1806) 198 (Jam., s.v. Malmock).

MALE, *sb.*[1] Cor.[12] [mēl.] The fish shanny, *Blennius pholis*.

MALE, *sb.*[2] Ess. [mēl.] The bird knot, *Tringa canutus*. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 194.

MALE, *sb.*[3] Dor. [mēl.] The dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum*. (C.W.); *Gl.* (1851).

MALE, *sb.*[4] Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Five hundred herrings. Cf. **meas(e.**

MALE, see **Mail**, *sb.*[123], **Mails**.

MALECH, **MALEDER**, see **Marlock**, **Melder**, *sb.*[1]

MALEFICE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **malifice**. A bad action; the act or effect of witchcraft.

Sc. The full discovery of some malefice which before we only suspected, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 69. e.Lth. She is charged with several malefices by laying in sickness on sundrie persons, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) II. 45. Frf. Witnesses, who gave testimony that the malifices libelled could not have proceeded from natural causes, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 299.

[Fr. *malefice*, a mischief, offence, naughty deed, also, a charm (whereby hurt is done), mischievous witchery (Cotgr.).]

MALEGRUGROUS, see **Mallagrugous**.

MALEK, **MALEMAS**, see **Marlock**, **Milemas**.

MALESHAG, *sb.* Yks. Glo. Hmp. I.W. Also in forms **malleyshag** I.W.; **mallishag** I.W.[12]; **malshrag** Yks.; **maltshag** Glo.; **moleshag** Glo.[1] [mē·lʃæg.] A caterpillar that devours cabbages. Cf. **maskel**, **1.**

Yks. The malshrag is a worm with many feet and breeds in cole leaves (J.H.). Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 265; Glo.[1], Hmp.[1] I.W. Buoys is made a purpose to tarment mankind, zame as malleyshags and vlays, Gray *Annesley* (1889) I. 114; I.W.[1]; I.W.[2] I ben to cut a cabbage or two vor dinner, but they be near all vull of mallishags.

[ME. *malshawe*, 'eruca' (Caxton's *Trevisa*, VI. 19).]

MALETOATE, *sb.* Yks. Slang. See below.

w.Yks. I'm noather a maletoate, Hottontott, ner a drummaderry, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1878) 20. Slang. Maltout, a nickname . . . used by soldiers and sailors of other corps, prob. a corr. of 'matelot,'. . a sailor, Grose *Vulg. Tongue* (1785); Farmer.

MALHAVELINS, *sb. pl. Obs.* n.Yks.[2] Small perquisites or dues.

MALICE, *v.* Der. Lin. To bear malice towards; to spite or vex.

Der.[1], Lin. (Hall.) n.Lin.[1] Thaay saay he's malic'd him for years.

MALICE, see **Mallace**.

MALICEFUL, *adj.* Or.I. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Suf. Also written **mallisful** w.Yks. [ma·lisful.] 1. Malicious.

n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks. Dinah's varry mallisful, Bywater *Dial.* (1839) 132, ed. 1854; w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] She's quick in her tempers an' hes getten a foul tongue, but she's no ways maliceful or she wouldn't do as she hes. sw.Lin.[1] He seemed so maliceful, if he took agen a child. Those Irish are so maliceful, I don't like them about the place. I hate them maliceful tempers. Suf. And that looked so maliceful (C.G.B.).

2. Sickly; in bad health. Or.I. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1]

MALIGRUMPH, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) The spleen.

[Fr. *malengroin*, sullenness (Cotgr.).]

MALIN, **MALION**, see **Mailin**, **Mails**.

MALISON, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Also written **malicin** Rxb.; **mallison** Sc. Nhb. Lakel.[2] Cum.[4]; and in forms **melishen**, **melishin**, **mellishan** Sh.I.; **mellison** Frf. [ma·lisən.] 1. A curse, malediction.

Sc. My malison on them that broke the bridge, Lang *Monk of Fife* (1896) 15. Sh.I. On dem 'at's caused dy greetin' Shorly malison sall rest, Nicolson *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 36. Or.I. I shall bequeath my malison for thy dowry, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 97. n.Sc. My malison ye's feel, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 138, ed. 1875. Bch. He wad ne'er hae said That Philoctetes' malison Wad light upo' my head, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 32. Abd. Malisons, malisons, mair than ten That harrie the nest o' the heavenly hen, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 115. Frf. No town-disease retards their sleep, No mellisons there vented, Morison *Poems* (1790) 50. Slg. He'll hae my malison . . . While I draw breath, Muir *Poems* (1818) 25. Ayr. Many a malison from the multitude, who were ravenous against them, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) ii. Lnk. My malison on them, baith heavy an' deep, Wha laid the first bow o' gude barley asteep, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 68. Rxb. Then frae their malicin preserve us a', A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 33. Wgt. My curse and mallison she's get For to pursue her still, Sharpe *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 77, ed. 1868. N.Cy.[2], Nhb. (K.) Lan. A malison on thee! Clegg *Sketches* (1895).

2. The personification of evil; the Evil One.

Sh.I. Whin dey tak a thing i' der heads, da melishen himsel' widna put dem aff hit, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898); As süne as da bag wis in we took aff laek da melishin, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 91; Da mellishan widna had oot ta da feet, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 44. Cai.[1] Ye malison!

3. A person who is cruel to animals. Cf. **horse-mallison**.

Lakel.[2] Thoo's a mallison wi' a nag, an' thoo wadn't hev ta drive a cuddy o' mine. Cum.[4] Wm. He is a malison with a horse (B.K.).

[1. OFr. (Norm.) *maleïçun*, 'malédiction' (Moisy).]

MALKE, **MALKIN(G**, see **Mawk**, *sb.*[1], **Mawkin**, *sb.*

MALKIN, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] Also in form **mawkin**. A cat.

MALL, *sb.*[1] Sc. Wor. Shr. Also written **mawl** se.Wor.[1] [mɔ̄l.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Mall-beetle**, a heavy wooden hammer. Shr.[1]; (2) **-stick**, a heavy piece of wood used for driving stakes into the ground. se.Wor.[1] 2. Phr. *mall in shaft*, all right, able to carry on one's business, keeping straight on. See **Mell**, *sb.*[1] **3** (6).

Dmf. You see we are rather rising than falling, 'mall in shaft,' at any rate, Carlyle *Lett.* in *Atlantic Monthly* (Oct. 1898) 451.

MALL, *sb.*[2] Som. A ploughshare. (Hall.)

MALL, see **Maul**, *sb.*[7], **Mell**, *sb.*[2], **Moll**, *sb.*[1]

MALLACE, *sb.* Bck. Hmp. I.W. Som. Dev. and Amer. Also written **malice** w.Som.[1] Dev.[1]; **mallis** Amer.; **mallus** I.W.[1]; **mullers** Bck. [mæ·ləs, ·is.] The marsh-mallow, *Malva sylvestris*. See **Maul**, *sb.*[7]

Bck. (B. & H.) Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 284; Hmp.[1], I.W.[1], w.Som.[1], Dev.[1] [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 342.]

MALLACHIE, *sb.* n.Sc. (Jam.) The colour of milk and water mixed together.

MALLAGRUGOUS, *adj.* Sc. Also in forms **allagrugous**; **malegrugrous** (Jam.). Grim, ghastly; discontented-looking.

Sc. (Jam.) Bch. She looked sae allagrugous that a bodie wou'd nae care'd to meddle wi' her, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 17. Abd. When the gleyd arose, he had an allagrugous look, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 775. Frf. An allagrugous, gruesome spectre, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 52, ed. 1882.

MALLARD, *sb.* Brks. [mæ·ləd.] The marsh-mallow, *Malva sylvestris.* (B. & H.)

MALLARD, see **Miller.**

MALLEABLES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Iron-work.

Lnk. Ought o' our malleables want ye to learn? There's chappin' an' clippin' an' sawin' o' airn, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 133.

MALLED, *sb.* Nhb.[1] The whiting-pout or bib-fish, *Gadus luscus.*

MALLEMOKE, *sb.* Sh.I. Or.I. Nhb. Also written **mallemock** (Jam.); and in form **malmock.** The fulmar, *Fulmarus glacialis.* Cf. **malduck.**

Sh.I. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 213. Sh.I., Or.I. Malmock . . . appears in the friths of Orkney and voes of Shetland especially during winter, Neill *Tour* (1806) 198 (Jam.); S. & Ork.[1] Nhb. (R.O.H.)

MALLER, *sb. Obs.* Glo. A wooden instrument with which to break clods. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 265.

MALLERAG, *v.* Lin. [ma·lirag.] To abuse, scold. (Hall.); Lin.[1] He could not have his own way, so he malleraged me.

MALLET, *sb.* Irel. Dor. Cor. [ma·lit, mæ·lit.] **1.** A large iron hammer used for striking a 'borier.' Cor.[3]

2. Phr. *to swing the mallet*, to strike while the iron is hot.

Dor. I'll swing the mallet and get her answer this very night as I planned, Hardy *Wess. Tales* 1888 II. 67.

3. *Fig.* in *comp.* **Mallet-office**, the office of the Mass, so called from the beating of the breast by those who attend during their devotions.

Ir. While they are all gone to the 'mallet-office' we'll slip down wid a thrifle o' soot on our mugs, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 314.

MALLEYSHAG, MALLIN, see **Maleshag, Mailin.**

MALLING, *vbl. sb.* s.Dev. A beating. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

MALLIS, MALLISHAG, MALLISON, see **Mallace, Maleshag, Malison.**

MALLISS, *sb.* ? *Obs.* n.Yks.[2] *pl.* Prison fetters. Hence **Mallissed**, *ppl. adj.* put in irons.

MALLOCK, *sb.* Dor. [mæ·lək.] [Not known to our correspondents.] A pig. *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7.

MALLOCK, *v.*[1] w.Yks.[2] [ma·lək.] To mix together.

MALLOCK, *v.*[2] Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] To scandalize. (Hall.)

MALLOW, *sb.* Or.I. Dor. **1.** In *comp.* **Mallow-rocks**, the marsh-mallow, *Malva sylvestris.* Cf. **mallard, maul**, *sb.*[7]

Dor. This may be a corruption of Mallow-hocks, Hock or Hock-herb being an old name for the mallow (B. & H.).

2. The sea wrack, *Zostera marina.* Or.I. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1]

MALLOW, see **Mellow.**

MALLS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Som. Dev. Also written **maules** w.Som.[1] The measles.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1], Dev.[1] n.Dev. *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*

MALLUS, see **Mallace.**

MALLY, *sb.* and *int.* Dur. Yks. War. Dev. Also written **malley** n.Dev. [ma·li.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Mally Bent**, a mythical being; see below; (2) **-gowl**, the marigold, *Calendula officinalis*; (3) **-mop**, an oven broom; also *fig.* a dirty wench; (4) **-muck-heap**, a confused heap; (5) **-wallops**, a tall, untidy woman. See **Molly**, *sb.*[1]

(1) w.Yks.[2] When two people are walking together, another will say, 'There they go: like Nickerbore and Mally Bent that went agateards all neet!' (2) n.Yks. (B. & H.) (3) n.Yks.[2] (4) n.Yks. (I.W.) (5) Dev. Didee iver zee sich a mallywallops afore? I niver didden, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. A man who interferes with woman's work. War. (J.R.W.) **3.** A female ass.

n.Dev. I'd . . . Dra' popples wi' a malley, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 35.

4. A hare. Dur. Brockett *Gl.* (1846). **5.** *int.* Indeed; 'marry.'

w.Yks.[2] We'll have a good do to-neet, eh, mally, we will!

MALM, *sb., adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **maam** Brks.[1] Ken. Sur.; **mam** e.An.[1]; **mamm** Cum. Hmp.[1]; **marm** Ken.[1]; **marme** n.Yks. Bdf.; **maulm** e.An.[1] Suf.; **maum** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Nhp.[1] Oxf. Bdf. Hrt. Hmp. Wil.; **maume** Hrt.; **mawm** Cum. n.Yks.[3] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[4] ne.Lan.[1] Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] War.; **mellum** n.Dor. Dev.; **melm** nw.Dev.[1]; **moam** Cum. Oxf.; **mome** N.Cy.[1] Lakel.[2] n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.; **morm** w.Yks.; **moum** Nhb.[1] [mām, mōm, mo̤am.] **1.** *sb.* A soft friable limestone; a rich clayey soil mixed with chalk. Also used *attrib.* and in *comb.* **Black malm.**

War. A limestone bed of the Lower Lias . . . near Stratford-on-Avon, Phillips *Geol.* (1871) 109. Oxf. (K.); Phillips *Geol.* (1871) 416. Brks. A loose, greyish-white, tufaceous deposit, locally called 'malm,' and alternating with the peat which occurs in the alluvium of the Kennet, Ramsay *Rock Spec.* (1862) 182. Bdf. Marme is used in some parts to designate soils of this description [i.e. clays with a mixture of chalk], Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 10; Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 512. Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. 101. s.Cy. At the feet of most, or all, of the chalk hills of England lie narrow lines of rich, deep, and of course tender clayey soil; which in the southern counties is termed 'maam,' or 'maam soil,' Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 512. Ken., Sur. *ib.* (1817) V. 368. Hmp. On the white malms stood a broad-leaved elm, White *Selborne* (1788) 4, ed. 1853; Hmp.[1] The gardens to the north-east and small enclosures behind, consist of a warm, forward, crumbling mould, called black malm, which seems highly saturated with vegetable and animal manure. Wil. The Maumstone is to be found, more or less, all over Wil., esp. towards Stonehenge. It is used for the foundation of walls, and the poor people use it for whitening, in keeping their hearth-stones clean. It is not so white as chalk, and is much more brittle, *Note* in B.T. (s.v. Mealm-stān).

Hence **Malmy**, *adj.* soft, sticky, adhesive, esp. of soil; of weather: warm and damp.

n.Lin.[1] It was that cloäs an' mawmy it maade me real badly. Nhp.[1] Oxf. If the land be of that sort which they call maumy, Plot *Nat. Hist.* (1677) ix. Brks.[1] Bdf. Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 10. Hrt. The chalk and mould are so mixed together that we call it a maumy earth, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. 36. e.An.[1] Nrf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 296, ed. 1849. Hmp. Holloway; Hmp.[1]

2. *Comp.* **Malm-rock**, soft sandstone of the Upper Greensand.

Sur. A very fine, pale-cream-coloured, soft sandstone, locally termed 'Malm-rock,' Ramsay *Rock Spec.* (1862) 158.

3. Soft, slatey rock. nw.Dev.[1] **4.** Gravel underneath the ground. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1886). **5.** A jelly.

e.An.[1] 'All beat to a mam,' of one severely bruised by repeated blows. Ken. A little girl . . . flung the biscuit assigned to her to the winds and wailed for 'marm,' Keeling *Return to Nature* (1897) xv; Ken.[1]

6. *adj.* Friable; smooth; of fruit: soft, mellow, juiceless; insipid.

n.Cy. (Hall.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Cum. Sweet to the teaste as pears or apples moam, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 17. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] That pear is too maum for my eating; n.Yks.[4] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788) m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[14], ne.Lan.[1] Oxf. Ray (1691). n.Dor. (S.S.B.)

Hence (1) **Malmy**, *adj.* of fruit: mellow, soft, juiceless; of food *gen.*: vapid, tasteless; also used *fig.*; (2) **Maumieness**, *sb.* mellowness.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) Rnf. You'll probably think I am too soft and malmy now, and it may be so, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) III. 403, ed. 1843. Lnk. A pint o' trykle to mak it thicker an' sweeter an' maumier for the mouth, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 14. Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] n.Yks.[2] Maumy butter; n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] It's soft an' maumy leyke. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Ahr missis didn't like that cheese yo sent her; sho says its mormy (H.L.). n.Lin.[1] (2) Bnff.[1] *MS. add.*

7. Gentle; quiet; demure, diffident; thoughtful; smooth-spoken.

n.Cy. (Hall.) Lakel.[2] As mome as a moose. Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 307. n.Yks.[3], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

8. *v. Obs.* Of land : to grow mellow.

n.Yks. Fra Scapphow till the west ende of Langhow Braw even suth til the nether syde marmed land, *Duchy of Lan. Rec.* in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* I. 24. **e.Yks.** Let [the earth which has been rammed] lye three or fower dayes to mawme, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 107.

9. To besmear; in mixing ingredients: to overturn a portion ; of a crust : to moisten in any liquid ; to steep.

Sc. (Jam.) **n.Sc.** Malt is said to maum, when steeped (*ib.*). **N.Cy.**[1], **Cum.** (J.Ar.), **Lin.**[1], **Brks.**[1]

Hence **Maamy**, *adj.* besmeared. Brks.[1]

[1. OE. **mealm* in *mealmiht*, sandy, chalky; *mealm-stān*, maum-stone (B.T.); cp. ON. *mālmr*, sand, in the place-name *Mālm-hangar*, Malmö in Sweden; Goth. *malma*, sand.]

MALMOCK, see **Mallemoke.**

MALOROUS, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Evil; unfortunate; malicious.

Rnf. Ane groundless and malorous prejudice conceived against the complainer, industriously and of sett purpose to ruin him, Hector *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 131.

[Fr. *malheureux*, unhappy, disastrous (Cotgr.).]

MAL-SCRAL, MALSH, MALSHRAG, see **Maskel, Melch,** *adj.*[2], **Maleshag.**

MALSTER, *sb.* Nrf. A kind of apple.

My Aunt Golden-eye had two malster apple trees, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 3.

MALT, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **ma't** Sc. ; **maut** Sc. Cum. n.Yks.[2] Lan. Chs.[1] [molt, mǭt.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Malt-barn**, a barn for malt ; (2) **-bree**, any liquor made with malt ; (3) **-comb(s**, or **-come(s**, (4) **-comings**, the little sprouts of barley which fall off during the process of malting ; (5) **-inspired**, inspired by drink ; (6) **-kill** or **-kell**, a malt-kiln ; (7) **-man**, a maltster ; (8) **-money**, *obs.*, see below ; (9) **-quearns**, stones for grinding malt ; a mill with steel crushers used for the same purpose ; (10) **-rashed**, over-heated ; burnt ; (11) **-siller**, money for malt, esp. in phr. *that's ill-paid malt-siller*, that is an ill-requited benefit, or *to have got one's malt-siller*, to have been unsuccessful in a much-vaunted scheme ; (12) **-stirrer**, a stick with a sort of lattice-work at the end, used for stirring malt ; (13) **-sucker**, in phr. *troubled with a malt-sucker inside*, having an insatiable craving for drink ; (14) **-tap**, the wicker strainer that is put in the mash-vat, to prevent the grains passing through the tap ; (15) **-worm**, a tippler.

(1) **Sc.** Were churches to want steeples, the kirk might be taken for . . . the malt-barn, or the ale-house, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 20. **Rnf.** All and haill that dwelling-house formerly a malt-barn, Hector *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 88. (2) **Bch.** Bacchus . . . drowned all my cares to preach With his malt-bree, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 29. (3) **Lakel.**[2], **Yks.** (K.), (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] They contain a considerable quantity of saccharine matter, and are much used for feeding cows that are milking. **Not.** (W.H.S.) **n.Lin.**[1] Often used as sheep food. It is also used to pack bacon in for the purpose of keeping flies away from it. **Lei.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 296, ed. 1849. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **w.Som.**[1] Mau·lt-koa·mz. (4) **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Yks.** (K.) (5) **Lnk.** A set o' maut-inspired whims That end in perfect smoke, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 24, ed. 1897. (6) **Lnk.** I'll meet you neist Friday, at Mungo's maut kill, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 24, ed. 1897. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**[1] (s.v. Kill), **e.An.**[2] (s.v. Kell), **Suf.**[1] (s.v. Kell), **w.Som.**[1] (s.v. Kill). (7) **Sc.** The mautman comes on Munanday, And vow but he craves sair, Kinloch *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 86, ed. 1868. **Abd.** Robert Harrow, maltman there, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 240. **Frf.** Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 267. **Per.** Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) I. 263. **Slg.** Margarit Jamie, the wife of William Scott, ane maltman, Wodrow *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 164. **Ayr.** The rain may do gude itherwise, but it 'ill no pay the mautman, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 275. **Lnk.** Skinners and ma'tmen, slater, candle-makers, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 8. **Edb.** Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 396, ed. 1815. **Bwk.** Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 60. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (8) **Oxf.** The malt money in the shape of Whitsun ale provided the churchwardens with funds for carrying out the church services and providing bread and wine for the Sacrament, Stapleton *Four Parishes* (1893) 263. (9) **n.Lin.**[1] (10) **Hmp.**[1] (11) **Sc.** (Jam.) (12) **Sus.**[1] (13) **Lan.** He's trouble't wi' a maut-seauker in his inside: . . it's some mak of a worm, that will have ale, Waugh *Tufts* (ed. Milner) II. 291. (14) **Nhp.**[1] (15) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. Phr. (1) *malt and meal*, (2) *meat and malt*, food and drink; (3) *the malt above the meal*, a slight stage of intoxication.

(1) **Rnf.** 'Twould maybe be as weel To mak his choice whar he was sure O' baith his maut and meal, Barr *Poems* (1861) 162. **Cum.** Eats and drinks of meal and maut, *Hobie Noble.* (2) **Ayr.** Wine an' wassail, meat an' maut, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 284. (3) **Sc.** When he was riding dovering hame (wi' the malt rather abune the meal), Scott *Waverley* (1814) xviii. **Abd.** Shortly we began to reel, For now the maut's aboon the meal, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 42, ed. 1873. **e.Fif.** Healths were drunk a' roon an' in proportion as the maut got aboon the meal, the conversation became fast an' furious, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxv. **Rnf.** The parties being jovial, and the 'maut' in all likelihood getting 'above the meal,' Hector *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 115. **Ayr.** He never forgathered with Davie Miller but the maut was sure to win abune the meal with the twasome of them, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 99.

3. Ale ; any liquor made from malt.

Sc. I've plenty o' maut, meal, and milk, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 128. **Mry.** A chauther o' maut the drooth didna droon, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 57. **Lnk.** Blessings on the hearty maut . . . That fills us fou o' pith an' pang, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 30. **Edb.** They rather did prefer a potion O' reamin maut, *Complaint* (1795) 6.

MALT, *sb.*[2] e.An. Also in form **mold** e.Suf. [molt.] Sweat; great heat ; also used *attrib.*

e.An.[1] **e.Suf.** I'm all of a malt from walking so fast (F.H.).

Hence **Malted**, *ppl. adj.* heated ; perspiring. e.An.[1]

MALTED, *adj.* Sc. War. Also in form **mautit** Per.

1. Made from malt.

Per. Awa wi' your mautit potation, Stewart *Character* (1857) 79.

2. Of seeds : germinated.

Wor. The broad beans I planted last are quite dried up, they've started to chit like, they've malted and gone (H.K.).

MALTEN-HEARTED, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Faint-hearted. (K.), (Hall.)

MALTER, *sb.* Yks. Dor. Also in forms **mater, mauter** w.Yks.[3] **1.** A maltster. Dor.[1] **2.** A vessel. w.Yks.[3]

MALTER, *v.* Nhp.[2] Also in form **moulter.** [mo·ltə(r).] To melt, dissolve, to become pulverized; also *fig.* to depart quickly.

A person describing the appearance of a ghost, said, 'It stopped a minute and then malter'd.'

MALTHING, *sb.* Ant. Stockings without feet. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

MALTING, *sb.* Nhb. Also in form **moultin.** Nhb.[1] A malt-house ; a malt-kiln.

Sat down to dinner at a spacious malting, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 30 ; **Nhb.**[1]

MALTOOLING, *vbl. sb.* Lon. The practice of picking pockets in omnibuses.

A woman would be considered useless to a man if she could not . . . keep him for a few days after he comes out, which she does by shoplifting, and picking pockets in omnibuses, the latter being termed 'Maltooling,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) IV. 324, col. 1.

MALTSCALE, MALTSHAG, see **Maskel, Maleshag.**

MALVADER, *v.* Sc. To stun by a blow ; to injure.

Abd. I'll malvader ye. He's sair malvadert wi' the drink (G.W.).

Hence **Malvadering**, *sb.* a beating, defeat.

Sic a malvaderin' as I am to get ; he has won six games already (*ib.*).

MALVERISH, *adj.* Ags. (Jam.) Ill-mannered, ill-behaved, mischievous.

MALVERSE, *sb.* and *v. Obs.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* A crime ; also used *attrib.*

Sc. If any malverse was committed, he must be countable, Fountainhall *Decisions* (c. 1700) IV. 563, ed. 1759. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Edb.** We wiss him speed Till he unravel ilka quirk, An' mal verse deed, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 51.

2. *v.* To do wrong ; to give an erroneous judgment.

Rnf. Was there no remedy? and if so, why may not this Assembly find that the last malversed, and alter what they had done? Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) III. 345, ed. 1843.

MALVESIE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Malmsey wine.

Fif. Siller jugs and stoups divine O' malvesie and claret-wine, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 99. **Ayr.** Fill him a cup of wine, the malvesie, to put smeddam in his marrow, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) i.

[A Iubbe of Malvesye, Chaucer *C. T.* B. 1260. Du. *malvezy*, malmsey, so named fr. Napoli di Malvasia, a town on the south-east coast of the Morea.]

MAM, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Oxf. and Amer. Also in form **mom** Amer. [mam.] 1. A child's name for 'mother'; a shortened form of 'mama,' 'mamma.'

Sh.I. His little boy . . . asked if 'mam widna waaken,' STEWART *Tales* (1892) 131; S. & Ork.[1] Bnff. Hout, hout, said Mam, ye're sure in jest, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 64. Abd. The joint consent of Mam and Dad Would be but fair, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 123. Per. She wons, contented with her mam, Amang the curling peat reek, SPENCE *Poems* 1898 42. Frf. TENNANT *Anster* (1813) 48, ed. 1871. Rnf. *Rnf. Harp* 1819 163. Ayr. At gloamin' we gaed down yestreen To ask my mam and daddy O, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 85. e.Lth. MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 42. n.Yks. He can say Mam an' Dad, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 34. e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[14] Lan. Goo an ax thy mam; hoo knows what sallyvatiun is, STATON *Rivals* (1888) 3; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1], Lin.[1] Oxf.[1] 'It used to be Mam and Dad and Porridge, and then 'twas Father and Mother and Broth, but now 'tis *Pa* and *Ma* and *Soup*.' A saying referring to farmers' children. Labourers' children now usually say Mam and Dad. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 68, 332.]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Mam's fout**, (2) **-'s pet**, the mother's favourite child, a spoilt, petted child.

(1) Rxb. (JAM.), n.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] (2) Sc. He has fault of a wife that marries mam's pet, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 153. Cai.[1]

MAM, see **Malm.**

MAMADY, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] A sweetmeat made of boiled sugar. Hence **Mamady-spinner**, *sb.* a maker of 'mamady.'

MAMBLE, *v.* e.An.[1] To eat without appetite, or with indifference. See **Mumble**, *v.*[1] 3.

MAMBLE, see **Momble.**

MAMELT, *sb.* Wm. Yks. Also written **mammelt** Wm. [ma·mlt.] A simpleton; a fool.

Wm. Hang the for a mammelt, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 86. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* Feb. 16, 1895; HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781).

MAMET, see **Mommet.**

MAMIK, *sb.* Sh.I. A ling having a roe.

Open da mooth o' da mamik an' bring wis safe ta da Kaavies, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 132.

MAMIKEEKIE, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A smart, sound blow.

MAMLOCK, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **mumluck**. [ma·mlɔk.] A small fragment of bread, a bread-crust. n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.[1]

MAMM, see **Malm.**

MAMMANS, *sb.* Irel. A child's name for 'mother.'

n.Ir. Wheest, my wee birdie, fur him's wi' his ain mammans, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 64.

MAMMA'S MILK, *phr.* s.Bck. The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia.* (B. & H.)

MAMMER, *v.* n.Cy. Nhp. War. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Hmp. Wil. Also in forms **mommer** Nhp.[1] War.[4] Oxf.[1] Bck.; **mummer** Oxf.[1] [ma·mər, mæ·mə(r).] 1. To confuse, perplex; *gen.* in *pp.*

Nhp.[1] He was so mommered, he could not speak; Nhp.[2] I was so mammerd. War.[4] Stop that noise, my boys, I be quite mommered with it! Oxf. Oh, children, do be quiet, you fair mammer my poor brains (G.O.); Oxf.[1] Children often say a word over and over again, till they can say it no longer, and then say that they are mammered. Brks. I be that mad wi' myself, and mammered, and down, I be ready to hang myself, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xl; Brks.[1] I was quite mammered zo many on 'um spakin' at once. n.Bck. (A.C.), Hmp.[1] Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1]

2. To mutter; to hesitate, to be in doubt. N.Cy.[1]

[2. I wonder in my soul, What you would ask me, that I should deny, Or stand so mammering on, SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 70. *Mutulare*, to mamere, *Voc.* (c. 1425), in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 668.]

MAMMET, see **Mommet.**

MAMMOCK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Amer. Also written **mammick** Sus.[1]; **mammuck** Suf.[1]; and in forms **mammocks** Hrf.[1] e.An.; **mommack** Som.; **mommick** Not.[1] Ken. Sus.[12] Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] w.Som.[1]; **mommock** Cum. w.Yks.[2] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Not.[3] Nhp.[1] War.[23] w.Wor.[1] s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.[2] Glo.[1]; **mommicks** Som.; **mommuck** se.Wor.[1] Glo. Oxf.; **mommuk** Ess.; **mummacks** Yks. m.Yks.[1]; **mummick** I.W.[2] Dor. Amer.; **mummock** w.Yks.[2] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] War.[34] s.War.[1] w.Wor.[1] Glo. Brks. Wil.[1] Dor.[1]; **mummuck** n.Wil.; **mumock** War.[2] [ma·mək, mæ·mək, mo·mək, mu·mək, mʉ·mək.] 1. *sb.* A fragment, scrap, a broken piece, esp. of food; a slice.

Sc. A man . . . who had torn my heart to mammocks, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) iv. N.Cy.[1] Cum. The heavy brown fleeces which would have been left in 'mommocks' on the furze bushes, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxi. n.Yks.[2] Cut into mammocks. e.Yks. At their dinner of watery potatoes and mammocks of beef, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 25, 1895) 8. w.Yks.[24], Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Lóok ŭt dhaat· bred kùt au·l in·tŭ mom·ŭks [Look at that bread cut all into mommocks]. Shr.[1] Look at all these mommocks throwed about; Shr.[2] You may eat your mammocks as likes. Hrf.[1] Glo. Make no mammocks or orts of your meat, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 265; *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 206; Glo.[12] Oxf.[1] Et up yer mommucks, *MS. add.* e.An.[1] 'Eat up your mammocks, child.' We talk of tearing a thing 'all to mammocks.' e.Suf. (F.H.), Ess. (W.W.S.), Hmp.[1], n.Wil. (G.E.D.) Dor. Who do you think he going to eat your mummicks (G.M.M.). Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Avore you could turn yerzul round they'd a put away every mommick o' it, and was lookin' vor more.

Hence **Mommocky-pan**, *sb.* a pan in which fragments of broken food may be kept.

Wor. A lady . . . wanting to engage a female servant . . . was asked by the person seeking her place whether a mommocky-pan was kept in the kitchen, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 427.

2. An untidy heap or mess, a litter; a confused, shapeless mass, a dirty mixture; confusion, muddle.

Yks. Eh, lad, yey sud seea t'mummacks at t'farmhoose now, MACQUOID *Doris Barugh* (1877) xxv. m.Yks.[1] Any object which, through defective management, is associated with failure, has been made a mummacks of. Can be widely applied, from a spoiled pudding to more important things. w.Yks.[2] s.Chs.[1] Iv ahy dóo staa·rt on yŭ, ahy)shl mai·k ŭ mom·uks ŭ yŭ [If I do start on yŏ, I shall make a mommocks o' yŏ]. Not.[3] Nhp.[1] 'What a mommock you're making!' often said to children when messing and mixing their food. 'It's all of a mommock.' War.[23] w.Wor.[1] The 'ouse were ahl uv a mommock. s.Wor. He felt all of a mommock if he put it on, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 24. Shr.[1] Eh! ye notty children—makkin sich a mommock all o'er the pleace. Hrf.[2] The place were ahl uv a mommock. Wil.[1] A clumsily-swaddled baby or badly-dressed woman would be 'aal in a mummock.'

3. A scarecrow; a 'guy'; an untidily or absurdly dressed person. Cf. **mommet**, 2.

se.Wor.[1] Wil. Your wife calls you a 'puppy-headed mummock,' SWINSTEAD *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 3; Wil.[1], Dor.[1] Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (J.S.F.S.); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

Hence **Mommocked-up**, *ppl. adj.* dressed up fantastically and absurdly. Shr.[1]

4. A poor eater, one who is dainty in eating.

War., Wor. He was always a mummock at his food (H.K.).

5. *v.* To break or cut into pieces, to crumble, tear, mangle; to carve awkwardly.

s.Chs.[1] Déeŭr aa·rt ŭlahy·v! aay yoa· dùn mom·ŭk dhŭ gùd mee·t [Dear heart alive! haï yo dun mommock the good meat]. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1] Lei.[1] Doon't ye mammock your bread a that'n. Nhp.[1] Don't mommock your meat so. War.[23] s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 14. w.Wor.[1] 'E mammocks 'is fittle so, 'tis a shame to see 'im. s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Dunna mommock that good mate, yo'n be glad o' worse than that some day; Shr.[2] Child dunna mammock thy fittle o' that'ns. Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1870); Hrf.[1], Glo.[12] e.An. COOPER *Gl.* (1853). Suf.[1] Ess. I couldn't stand any longer to see you mammocking that mutton in that horrible manner, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 329. Ken. COOPER *Gl.* (1853). Sus.[12] Hmp.[1] You are mommicking it. I.W.[2] Don't mummick that bread about zo: why casn't cut it fair. Wil.[1]

Hence **Mommucking**, *ppl. adj.* awkward.

Glo. A mommucking job (S.S.B.).

6. To disarrange, tumble, throw into confusion; to pull about, mess, make dirty; to worry.

s.Chs.[1] Nhp.[1] 'How you mommock your clothes!' is often said to any one who carelessly creases or wrinkles them. War. Donna thee mummock thysen, *B'ham Wkly. Post* (Apr. 29, 1899); War.[284] s.War.[1] The children do mummock me about so. Shr.[1] See 'ow yo'n mommocked a' the clane things as Oi'd jŏost fo'ded. 'Dunna mommock about athatns,' is a common form of reproof. Glo. That rabbit was mummocked about by the dogs (A.B.). Brks.

(W.H.Y.) **Hrt.** Now, then, don't sit there mammocking them air vittals over, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 328. **e.Suf.** How that child mammocks its food over! (F.H.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 398.]

7. To squander, dissipate, waste; to leave carelessly about.

s.Chs.[1] Ey)z mom·ükt au· iz mùn·i ŭwee [Hey's mommocked aw his money awee]. **Shr.**[1] 'E mommocked all 'is money away i' no time. **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* 1870.

8. To mumble. Suf. (Hall.)

[**5.** O, I warrant, how he mammocked it! Shaks. *Cor.* I. iii. 71.]

MAMMY, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **maamie** S. & Ork.[1] [ma·mi, mæ·mi.]

1. A child's name for 'mother.' In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sh.I. Bring mammie in twartree paets, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 3. **Elg.** 'Tis yer mammy's life yer sookin', Tester *Poems* (1865) 165. **Bnff.** Taylor *Poems* (1787) 125. **Abd.** Paul *Ald.* (1881) 129. **Frf.** Ye surely dinna ken the dool Ye gar yer trachled mammy dree, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 9. **Per.** Our daddies and our mammies, they were filled With meikle joy, Ford *Harp* (1893) 43. **Ayr.** White *Jottings* (1879) 224. **Lnk.** Hunter *Poems* (1884) 27. **Lth.** A' the weans cry crowdie, crowdie, Crowdie, mammy, crowdie mae, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 140. **Bwk.** Mammie! fill the parritch coggie! Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 23. **Gall.** Kids, . . 'Mang craigs bleat for their mammies, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 122, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** Dotty, in her cradley-ba, Is mammie's bonny bairnie, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 143. **Ir.** Often afore it died Did be askin' its mammy for bread, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 91, ed. 1893. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Cum.** Then way full drive to mammy scowr't, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 60. **e.Yks.**[1] Run whom tĭ thy mammy. **w.Yks.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **nw Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **Suf.**[1]

Hence **Mammified,** *adj.* of children: spoilt, petted.

s.Chs.[1] Ŭ maam·ifahyd lit·l briv·it! Ahy)d sóon shoa·n ŭr wot fuur iv óo wŭz mahyn [A mammified little brivit! I'd soon shown her what fur if hoo was mine].

2. *Comp.* (1) **Mammy-dies,** a name given to a spring flower [not identified]; (2) **-gog,** a spoilt child; a foolish, stupid person; (3) **-sick,** of a child: afraid or unhappy when separated from its mother; (4) **-suck,** see (2).

(1) **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Jan. 2, 1897). (2) **w.Som.**[1] Maam·ee-gaug. **Dev.** He's a mammy-gog sort of a fuller, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 24. (3) **ne.Lan.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] (4) **w.Som.**[1] Guurt lùe·bee maam·ee-zèok, kruy· un aul·ur kuuz ee·-v u aat·-s an· u bee·t! [(What a) great baby boy! (to) cry and scream because he has struck his hand a little!]

3. A nurse, a foster-mother.

S. & Ork.[1] **Abd.** Blyth was the wife her foster son to see. . . Well, says he, mammy, a' that's very gueed, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 102, ed. 1812.

4. A midwife. n.Sc. (Jam.)

MAMMY, *sb.*[2] Hnt. [mæ·mi.] **1.** A shapeless mass. Cf. **malm, 5.**

A substance is said to be all in a mammie when it is crushed out of all form (T.P.F.).

2. *Comp.* **Mammyjag,** a moist mass.

I put on wet rags when I go to bed and keep them on all night, and in the morning my leg is all of a mammyjag, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 231.

MAMMY, *v. Obs.* Dor. To eat slowly with little appetite. Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

MAMORE, *sb.* Sc. [mā·mōr.] A big field.

Abd. An gin deelicht a' the young chiels githered to the lea o' mamore to the ba', Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 772.

[Gael. *magh mōr,* a big field (M. & D.).]

MAMP, see **Mump,** *v.*[1]

MAMPUS, *sb.* Dor. [mæ·mpəs.] A great number, a crowd.

No doubt a mampus of folk of our own rank will be down here in their carriages as soon as 'tis known, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 22; *Gl.* (1851); Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45; **Dor.**[1] A mampus o' voke.

MAMSWEAR, see **Manswear.**

MAN, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **men** I.W.[2]; **min** Sc. Lakel.[2] Cum.[1234] Wil.[1] Dor.[1] Som. Dev.[2]; **mon** e.Dur.[1] n.Yks. Lan. Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] s.War. se.Wor.[1] Hrf. Glo. n.Wil.; **mun** N.Cy.[1] Cum. n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[15] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[12] Glo.[2] Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] e.An.[1] Hmp.[1] I.W.[1] Wil.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] [**man, mæn, mon; mun, mən, min.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Man-body,** a full-grown male person; (2) **-big,** full-grown; (3) **-browed,** having hair growing between the eyebrows; (4) **-catcher,** a constable; (5) **-chap,** a man; (6) **-crazed,** of a woman: love-smitten; (7) **-creeper,** the water-newt, *Lissotriton punctatus*; (8) **-door,** coal-mining term: a door placed in a stopping just sufficiently large to allow a man to pass through; (9) **-eater,** see (7); (10) **-engine,** a machine used in deep mines instead of a lift to bring the miners up and down the shaft; (11) **-faced,** having masculine features; (12) **-fond,** see (6); (13) **-grown,** (*a*) see (2); (*b*) of a stick or tree: flattened in its growth so that it becomes oval and resembles the form of a man; (14) **-hole,** a place of refuge in a pit to allow the workmen to stand clear of the passing sets of tubs; (15) **-hole door,** the removable plate in a boiler which covers a hole large enough to admit a man for cleaning, &c.; (16) — Jack, every one; *gen.* in phr. *every man Jack,* in *gen.* dial. and slang use; (17) **-keen,** (*a*) see (6); (*b*) of cattle: ready to attack human beings; (*c*) of a woman: passionate; (18) **-keeper,** (*a*) see (7); (*b*) a small lizard; (19) **-mad,** 'maris appetens'; (20) **-math,** *obsol.,* as much pasture-land as can be mown by one man in a day; (21) **-muckle,** see (2); (22) — **of Kent,** an inhabitant of the Weald; see **Kent,** *sb.*[1]; (23) — **of law,** a lawyer; (24) — **of mean,** a beggar; (25) — **of sin,** the Pope; (26) — **of wax,** a smart, clever fellow; a very handsome man; also a term of endearment; (27) **-ondle,** to use the hands instead of levers in moving a heavy body; (28) **-rued,** in phr. *to be man-rued,* of a woman: to repent of a marriage she was about to make; (29) **-sucker,** (*a*) the cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis*; (*b*) the octopus, *Octopus Bairdi*; (*c*) the rock whelk, *Purpura lapillus* [not known to our correspondents]; (30) **-tie,** the common knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*; (31) **-trap,** a green bog; (32) **-weean,** a woman fond of men; a masculine woman; (33) **Men's daughter-day,** the Tuesday after Whitsun week; (34) **Men-folk(s,** the male sex; men-labourers on a farm; (35) **-'s house,** a cottage attached to a farm-house, in which the men-servants cook their food.

(1) **Sc.** The men bodies are a' alike. . . The Almichty kenned what he was aboot when He garred women be the pain-bearers, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 38. **Sh.I.** In the winter evenings he would . . . make keshies for those who had no 'man-body' to look to, Clark *Gleams* (1898) 19. **ne.Sc.** I darena gang through the kirkyard withoot some man-bodie wi's, Grant *Keckleton,* 47. **Abd.** Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) 7. **Frf.** You want to have some man body to take care of you, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xiv. **Dmb.** Ye havena been muckle the better o' having a man body alang wi' you on this errand, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xviii. **Ayr.** Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 261. **Lnk.** For a man body as she says, 'he has an unco spate o' words,' Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 169. **Nhb.**[1] There wis nee man-body i' the hoose at the time. **Lakel.**[2], **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **N.I.**[1] (3) **Rxb.** Here it is deemed unlucky to meet a person thus marked, especially if the first one meets in the morning. Elsewhere it is a favourable omen. The term, I should suppose, had been primarily applied to a woman as indicating something of a masculine character (Jam.). (4) **m.Yks.**[1] (5) **Glo.** Tell they not to look ater the men-chaps, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 80. (6) **n.Yks.**[2] (7) **N.I.**[1] (8) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (9) **Ir.** They are . . . supposed to go down a person's throat when asleep and prey on his vitals, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 119. (10) **Cor.**[2] (11) **Abd.** There's mair poetry in auld man-faced Miss Horn nor in a dizzen like them, Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) xl. (12) **n.Yks.**[2] (13, *a*) **Sus.** Neither she nor her brother dared ever say a word about the matter till they were man and woman grown, Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 116. (*b*) **Cum.**[14] (14) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Nhb.**[1] (15) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (16) **Sc.** You'll come, every man jack of you, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 107. **Ir.** She's sacked her ould sweethearts, ivery man jack of them, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 198. **Wm.** An meak o' t'man-jack o' ye 's wise ez mesell, Wilson *Bitev Sng.* 98. **w.Yks.** If yo don't set me daan, Man jack aw'll tak' yo' up, Senior *Yule Clog* (1882) 36. **Glo.** Good health to all of 'ee, every man Jack of you, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 73. **Ken.** Every man-jack of them (G.B.). **Dor.** Defying the farmer and the farmer's wife and the farmer's lad, and every man jack among 'em, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 32.

w.Som.[1] Every man-jack o'm was a-bound to turn about. 17. *a* n.Yks. I seaure she's gane eighteen, And few but, at that age, they are men-keen, Mackay *Poems* (1874) 181; n.Yks.[2] (s.v. Man-craz'd). (*b*) Nhb.[1] Cum. The fields where used to be the mad man-keen bull that went raging mad if he heard the voice or step of a man, Linton *Lake Co.* (1864) 181; Cum.[1,4], Wm., B.K., n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] *c* Wm. B.K. 18. *a* Rxb., Dmf. A name given . . . because they believe that it waits on the adder to warn man of his danger Jam. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899). Gall. (A.W.) Ir. *Zoologist* (1854) XII. 4355. N.I.[1] It is said that mankeepers will creep down the throat of a person who falls asleep near any water where they are. Frm. *Science Gossip* (1882) 41. (*b*) Gall. They are a kind of nimble lizard, and run about quarry-holes, in warm weather, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 392, ed. 1876. Dwn. (C.H.W.) s.Don., Mun. Simmons *Gl.* (1890, '19) e.Suf. (F.H.) (20) Midl., Nhp. *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 205. Oxf. At Bestmoor Meadow . . . the farmers of the adjoining parish of Dun's Tew, had . . . each a defined number of 'menmaths' appurtenant to their farms. After the removal of the hay, the afterfeed reverted to the proprietor of North Aston, who has now bought up and so abolished these 'menmaths,' *ib.* Cmb. *ib.* 96. (21) Lth. Gin e'er I'm man-muckle, and puir faither spared, I'll mak ye a leddy, and faither a laird, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 41. Edb. Tam, my son, had grown man-muckle, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 315. Gall. I had grown to be man-muckle since the day on the Tinkler's Loup, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) iii. (22) Ken.[1] (23) Ayr. Or will we send a man-o'-law, Or will we send a sodger? Burns *Fête Champêtre*, st. 1. (24) Sc. 'O are ye a man of mean,' she says, 'seeking ony o' my meat?' Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 89. (25) Fif. John Knox . . . Was as it were an iron mallet To break the Man o' Sin to flinders, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 6. (26) w.Yks.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] 27 se.Wor.[1] 28 n.Yks.[2] (29, *a* Ken.[1] *b* Sus. G.A.W. *c* Sus. *Science Gossip* 1872 213. (30 w.Som.[1] Dev. About Exeter we always call it man-tie, *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 13; Dev.[4] (31) Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] To sledge home their peats Dug up from the man-traps, Dickinson *Lit. Remains* (1888) 117. (32) n.Yks.[2] (33) Lakel.[2] Cum. A holiday and fair at Penrith (B.K.). (34) Abd. I cudna thole men-fowk to wait upon me, Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) lxx. Per. The men-folk are crackin o' owsen an' land, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 118. Ayr. I wonder a wheen men-folk o' ye didna rise, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 244. Lnk. He was like a' the lave o' the men-folk, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 2. Lth. Tho' . . . men-folk ban his gabbin' chat, The lassies they find nae sic faut, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 136. Bwk. More shame to the men-folks, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 80. Nhb.[1] What dis menfolk ken aboot sic things? e.Dur.[1] (s.v. Folk), n.Yks.[2], w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Hoo doesn't think mich o' menfolk in general, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1897) 540. Glo. The men volk are more humbler than the women volk; specially when thaay be high seasoned (E.D.). Dor. Men-folk be all alike, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 50. Som. 'Tis a lonesome place for a woman to bide wi' no men-folk about, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) viii. w.Som.[1] Dev. The men-folks was all wild to try their strength, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 90. (35) n.Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Some . . . large farmers build a small house called the bothy, and sometimes the men's house, in which their men-servants eat and prepare their food, *Agric. Surv.* 518 (*ib.*).

2. Phr. (1) *as the man said*, a phr. introduced after making a statement to remove the responsibility of it from the speaker; (2) *by the man*, (3) *dear man* or *the dear man*, an expletive; (4) *man alive*, an exclamation of impatience or of surprise; (5) *—a-lost*, a cry uttered by a traveller who has lost his way; (6) *— dear*, see (3); (7) *— off the land*, a farm-labourer; (8) *— or mortal*, any one; (9) *the bad man*, (10) *the black man*, the devil; (11) *the man above*, the Almighty; (12) *the mere man of his nature*, the natural man as opposed to the spiritual; (13) *to be all man and shirt*, to put on consequential airs; to be proud; (14) *— a man of many morns*, to be a procrastinator; (15) *— a man of one's meat*, to have a healthy appetite; (16) *— a man of one's mind*, to think and act for oneself; (17) *— man enough*, to be strong enough; in *gen.* colloq. use; (18) *— one's own man*, to be in good health and in full possession of one's faculties; (19) *— the man*, to be just the thing required; (20) *to show one's man*, to use one's authority, to domineer; (21) *too much of a man*, too heavy; (22) *you'll be a man before your mother*, a phr. used to comfort a small boy; in *gen.* use; (23) *men of Gotham*, see below; see Gotham; (24) *men on*, (25) *men to ride*, colliery terms: see below; (26) *able to grow men and horses*, of land: very good and rich.

(1) I.Ma. (S.M.) (2) Lan. By th' mon, hoo's through, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 10. (3) Gall. (A.W.) n.Ir. The dear man, that beats ocht, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 11. Dwn. 'Dear man!' sez he, 'hoo time passes,' *ib. Ballycuddy* (1892) 13. (4) Ayr. Man alive! the bits of speugs and starlings at the lum-tap, poor things, maun be clean bumbazed, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 132. Ir. Kiss your child, man alive! Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) i. N.I.[1] Ant. Och, man alive! but it's little ye know That never was there, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 52. Cum.[1,4], w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Not. 'Man alive!' she exclaimed, 'why ever didn't yer come before?' Prior *Renie* (1895) 305. Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). (5) Dor. 'Man a-lost!' . . he cried, . . and then ran and hid himself. . . ''Tis our duty to help folks in distress. . . Man a-lost, where are you?' Hardy *Trumpet-Major* (1880) ix. (6) n.Ir. Ay, man dear, it's ower ocht hoo muckle waens can eat, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 11. (7) Nrf. Some miserable farm-labourers, 'men off the land,' sat drinking beer, Emerson *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 102. (8) N.I.[1] Now don't tell this to man or mortal. (9) Ayr. The yite has a drop o' the bad man's bluid in it, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 90. N.I.[1] Nhb.[1] If ye gan on se the bad-man'll get ye. (10) Ayr. The Black Man would gi'e her power to . . . kep the butter frae gatherin' in the kirn, Service *Notandums* (1890) 100. (11) e.Yks.[1] There's a man aboon'll mak yĕ all care some day, if you don't care noo. w.Yks.[3], nw.Der.[1] (12) Ayr. I hae my doubts whether the mere man o' his nature hath undergone a right regeneration, Galt *Lairds* (1826) ii. (13) w.Yks.[5] (14) Bnff.[1] (15) Sc. I was man o' my meat, and master o' my wife, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 326. (16) Sc. (A.W.) Chs.[3] Gaffer's a mon of his moind. (17) Glo. He's not man enough for the job (S.S.B.). Nrf. Mary is man enow to dress herself, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 366. Sus. Three months ago, sir, I wasn't man enough to say that word, Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 45. (18) s.Sc. He was never his ain man again, Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. 46. Edb. I was, I thought, my ain man again, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 113. w.Yks.[2] Lin. Th' boäne's setting nistly, an' I begin to feel my awn man agëan. He was queer i' his heäd when he said it, bud he's his awn man ageän noo, *Lin. N. & Q.* (July 1890). Lei.[1] Wil. The double loss broke Farmer Wilton's heart. . . The farmer never was his own man again. He lost energy and hope, Banks *Glory* (1881) 3. (19) Suf. When Easter comes, who knows not than That veal and bacon is the man, *Garland* (1818) 375. (20) w.Yks. Thah's nooa need ta show thi man here (B.K.). (21) Glo. The roller's too much of a man for thaay osses (S.S.B.). (22) Sc. (A.W.), N.I.[1] (23) Not. A similar design was once entertained by that sage race, the wise men of Gotham, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 67; King John intending to pass through this place . . . was prevented by the inhabitants. . . The king, incensed, . . sent . . . some of his servants to enquire . . . the reason of their incivility, . . that he might punish them. The villagers . . . thought of an expedient. . . When the messengers arrived at Gotham, they found some of the inhabitants engaged in endeavouring to drown an eel in a pool of water; some were employed in dragging carts upon a large barn, to shade the wood from the sun; and others were engaged in hedging a cuckoo. . . In short, they were all employed upon some foolish way or other, which convinced the king's servants that it was a village of fools, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 520. (24) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. A call from the onsetter to the banksman or brakesman, meaning that men are in the cage to be drawn up, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (25) Nhb.[1] A similar call or signal, meaning that men are coming up in the next cage. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (26) n.Lin.[1]

3. A husband; an accepted lover.

Sc. You'll be getting a man of your own one of these fine days, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 29. ne.Sc. My man . . . wis' just a fair average o' what men are generally, Grant *Keckleton*, 10. Elg. Some wives, ye ken, will thrash their men, Tester *Poems* (1865) 104. Bnff. Taylor *Poems* (1787) 59. Bch. The bonnie lassie was beguiled, She thought to get a man, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 20. Abd. He's as good a man as a woman cu'd hae when he's sober, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 61. Kcd. Grant *Lays* (1884) 21. Frf. The widow, . . oppressed by the knowledge that her man's death at such an inopportune place did not fulfil the promise of his youth, Barrie *Licht* (1888) v. Per. Though he be ma man, a'll say this for him, Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 128. w.Sc. He that had been sae gude a son to her was na likely to mak an ill man to me, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 264. Fif. Heddle *Marget* (1899) 142. Dmb. Cross *Disruption* (1844) viii. Ayr. I hope the cadger 'ill mak' her a real guid man, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 130. Lnk. Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 91. Lth. My

faither aye tells me—I'll ne'er get a man, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 205, ed. 1856. **Edb.** Hame she ran To tell the tidings to her man, *Tint Quey* 1796) 15. **Peb.** AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 81. **Slk.** I hae a wee wifie, an' I am her man, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 265. **Gall.** Hae ye a man : or is he dead ? NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 69, ed. 1897. **Uls.** Nance Colgan neglecks baith 'er weans an' 'er man, M'ILROY *Craig-linne* 1900 24. **Ant.** (W.H P.) **Wxf.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Hor man wasn't win hor at the time. **Cum.**[4] This is the term by which a Cumbrian woman always refers to her husband. **n.Yks.**[1] Me an' mah man's gannan ; **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** We're mon an' wife na lunger, SAUNDERS *Abel Drake's Wife*, ii. **s.Not.** I've a man and five kids, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 173. **Nhp.**[2] **s.War.** 'Ur fund the drunkn beg'r 'ur calls 'ur mon, *Why John (Coll.* L.L.B.). **Wor.**, **Hrf.** *ib.* **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 275 ; **Glo.**[1] Him's my second man. **Dev.** The savin's of my man an' me for fifty year, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1896) 84.

4. A male paramour.

Midl. (E.S.), **War.**[3] **Wor.** He is not my man, he is my husband, *Evesham Jrn.* (June 10, 1899).

5. A gentleman. **Ess.**[1] **6.** A male animal

s.Chs.[1] Ah shouldna like be nudded by that mon [a bull] as we han i' th' shippin (s.v. Nud).

7. Of animals or things : one.

Glo.[1] That's him [pointing to a hen] ; the other men are'nt good layers. There's nobbut a shattering of apples on them trees ; t'other men have a goodish few.

8. A familiar term of address to a person of either sex or of any age ; often used at the end of a sentence to give it special emphasis ; sometimes used as a meaningless expletive. The forms **mun**, **mən**, **min** seem to have arisen through loss of stress.

Sc. 'Man, but I'm pechin'!' he exclaimed when he reached her side, KEITH *Prue* (1895) 273. **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Bnff.** Ye'll gang to that stinkin' place, man, till ye droun yoursel, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) I. 13, ed. 1879. **Abd.** Fat hae ye been haiverin' at, min? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. **Per.** Hoot! Peter, man, I'm thinkin' he was that carried like in 's mind, he didna ken even wha it was gaed by, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 20, ed. 1887. **e.Fif.** 'Noo min!' cried Willie, triumphantly, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Ayr.** Man, I canna argue wi' you, but I could fell you, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 9. **Lnk.** Nainsel will lost her way, man. . . She'll mind till dying day, man, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 8, ed. 1897. **Ir.** O man, isn't that great? (P.W.J.) **Uls.** Commonly reduplicated : 'O man, O man, there's a grand house' (P.W.J.). **N.Cy.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] Eh, mon, aa din-aa. **Lakel.**[2] Ah'll tell thi what, min. **Cum.** Mun, thou'll nobbet lwose t'e guid neame, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 256 ; **Cum.**[1] Thou's nea girt things, min ; **Cum.**[2] ; **Cum.**[3] Whey min—there's Dick Walker an Jonathan Peel, 41 ; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** Be up, mon, an' werk whaile te's yabble, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 9; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah'll tell tha what mun. **ne.Yks.**[1] Tak ho'd, mun. **e.Yks.**[1] 'Mun! Ah lickt him.' 'Did tha? Ah thowt thoo wad, mun.' **w.Yks.**[1] Eigh mun, thur er sad times ; **w.Yks.**[5] Mun ah mēan to goa some dāay! Sither [look you] mun! 'Thah's ower an' aboon soft Bil fur swapping thee dog fur that bit'n a thing!' 'Bud he's geen muh his tother to boit mun,—mun hesn't he ur summat?' Hit him mun! 'Mun am bown!' equivalent to the half-threatening phrase, 'I'm going you know!' Come, doan't be darn abart it mun ; cheer up mun! **Lan.** The next week mon, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iv. **Der.**[2] Doff thy hat mon. **nw.Der.**[1] Bring it here, mun. **Lin.** She seem'd, somehow, soä tender, mun, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 44. **n.Lin.**[1] I tell thĕ mun he's been deäd this eäght year! **Nhp.**[1] You mait as well try to fly, mun ; **Nhp.**[2] Used in speaking to a female, or even to a dog. **Glo.** 'What dost want, mun?' addressed to a little girl who had come into the cottage (S.S.B.) ; **Glo.**[2] But the best fun is to come, mun! **Oxf.**[1] Dŏŏ't theeself ; I be tired, mun. **Brks.** Mose, mun, . . . thee shouldst go in, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi ; **Brks.**[1] What be at ther mun? **e.An.**[1] 'Tis all true, mun. **Nrf.** Mun, rub that with treacle, EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 98. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Hmp.**[1] Also used in addressing a horse or dog. **I.W.**[1] Come here, Moll, and I'll tell thee mun ; **I.W.**[2] Thee bisn't gwine to frighten me men, I beant afeard un thee. **Wil.**[1] I'll ketch thee, min! **n.Wil.** Does't knaw that, mon? (E.H.G.) **Dor.**[1] But turn 'em into fun, min, 221. **Som.** I'll do it, min, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Very commonly used in speaking to either sex, and by women talking to each other. Its use implies extreme familiarity, and usually altercation or threat. 'I tell thee what 'tis, mun! thy man 'ud gee it to thee, nif I was vor to tell'n hot I zeed.' **Dev.** Aw, min! I got a dreffful tale tü tellee, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 140 ; **Dev.**[1] Why thee dist'n think a will bush tha mun? 12 ; **Dev.**[2] I don't know so much about that, min.

9. Used *attrib.* to express supreme excellence or quality, applied to persons and things ; esp. in phr. *right man.*

w.Yks. A niu ən oud wumən i ā strīt ət wər ə reit man wumən. Liuk ət ŏis pen-naif ə main, its ə man naif, a kən tel ŏə (J.W.) ; That's a reight man pipe thah's getten (B.K.).

10. *v.* To show signs of manhood.

w.Som.[1] They boys, zoon's ever they do begin to manny, there idn no doing nort way em. **Dev.** Our Jack da begin ta manny, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842 114, ed. 1871.

11. To master ; to domineer over, use control over.

w.Yks. Ah weeant hev tha mannin ower me (B.K.). **Lan.** Aw con never mon her, BRIERLEY *Treadlepin*, iii.

12. To incite ; to urge ; *gen.* with *on.*

Cum. He seeks the foe with rowan bough, And mans each friend and neighbour, BURN *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 113 ; The boys mann'd him on, but his head was not steady, RAYSON *Poems* (1839) 23 ; **Cum.**[1] They man't their dogs on to feight ; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Wheea man'd them on ta feight but thee, thoo auld skaymeril? (B.K.)

13. Phr. (1) *to man a thing out*, to face it ; (2) *to man oneself*, to act like a man ; to show spirit ; (3) *to man the spokes*, to take hold of the poles of a bier.

(1) **w.Yks.** It never dawned on me to man them [dangers] out for others' sake, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) x. (2) **Cum.** Man thysel, Jemmy, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 100. (3) **ne.Sc.** The four coffins were placed in the centre of the street. . . Eight fisherwomen 'manned' the spokes, as is almost invariably the case for the first lift, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 57.

MAN, *sb.*[2] Lakel. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **maen** Cum. ; **mawn** Cum.[1] [man.] A conical pillar of stones erected on the top of a mountain ; the mountain top itself.

Lakel.[1] **Cum.** The maen or man, the great pile of stones built up by the ordnance surveyors to mark the highest point, lying further to the north-east, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxx ; Roond Scawfell Man theer hung, As midneet black, a clood, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 17, ed. 1876 ; **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** PHILLIPS *Rivers* (1853).

MAN, see **Mann**, **Maund**, *sb.*

MANADGE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Also in forms **manaudge** N.Cy.[1] ; **manawdge** Lnk. ; **menage** Sc. [mənaˑdg, mənāˑdg.] **1.** A kind of club or benefit society ; see below.

Sc. Every member pays in a fixed sum weekly, to be continued for a given term. At the commencement, the order of priority in receiving the sum collected, is determined by lot. He who draws No. 1 as his ticket receives into his hands the whole sum collected for the first week, on his finding security that he shall pay in his weekly share during the term agreed. He who draws No. 2 receives the contributions of all the members for the second week, and so on according to their order (JAM.). **Ayr.** There is a thing which has come into most uncommon vogue amongst us of late, that is, what is called the 'menage' system. . . A given number of people lay their heads together, and agree to contribute so much a week for a specified time ; the members settling among themselves by lot the order in which they are to receive the weekly slump sum. If there are say twenty in the menage, each contributing a shilling per week, the member who is fortunate in the drawing, gets a pound, less a small sum deducted for refreshment to the company, or for the benefit of the person in whose house the menage is held, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 130. **Lnk.** This kind of society is still common amongst the mill-girls in Bridgeton of Glasgow, the purpose *gen.* being to enable them one after another, to supply themselves with hats, MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes* (1899) ; Every Scottish housewife of the working-class order knows what a manawdge is, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 68. **Dur.** Poor widows in pit districts sometimes keep what is called a 'money ma-nadge' ; members pay in 1*s.* a fortnight, until 21*s.* has been paid in. They then receive 20*s.* out of it, the remaining 1*s.* going to the club woman for her trouble in taking care of the 20*s.* (F.P.)

Hence (1) **Manawdge-circle**, *sb.* the whole number of contributors to the 'manadge' ; (2) **-wife**, *sb.* the woman who collects and takes charge of the money paid into the 'manadge.'

(1) **Lnk.** 'Cleaner' in general for the whole district, and washer-wife for Mrs. Gruppy's manawdge-circle in particular, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 72. (2) **Lnk.** Mrs. Gruppy was a manawdge wife who had considerable experience in the business. She was a sort of accepted stair-head banker and chancellor of the local exchequer, *ib.* 69.

2. The method of selling goods, esp. drapery, on credit to be paid for in instalments. Also used *attrib.*

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** She lays out punds in manadge things, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 11; **Nhb.**[1]

Hence (1) **Manadge-man**, *sb.* an itinerant vendor of goods on credit for household requirements; (2) **-woman**, *sb.* the woman who becomes responsible to the drapers for the goods they persuade customers to buy on the 'manadge' system.

(1) **Nhb.** The manadge man not paid, WILSON *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 18; **Nhb.**[1] (2) **N.Cy.**[1]

[1. Fr. *ménage*, 'le bon emploi de l'argent' (LITTRÉ).]

MANAGE, *v.* Sc. Yks. [ma·nidʒ.] **1.** To get through with.

Sc. *Glasgow Herald* (Apr. 3, 1899).

2. To succeed in reaching.

Lnk. Jack managed hame, the how or why, He kenn'd the best himsel'. ORR *Laigh Fuchts* 1882 14. **Dmf.** Juist as I managed the Wingate brae-heid the black clud broke wi' a roar, REID *Poems* (1894) 197. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

MANAGEABLE, *adj.* Yks. Lan. [ma·nidʒəbl.] Managing.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Lan.** Yo're so manageable an' clever an' thot, *Longman's Mag.* Apr. 1897 543.

MANAGEMENT, *sb.* Cum. Not. Lin. [ma·nidʒment.] The process of manuring; manure, esp. artificial manure.

Cum. This land wants more management (W.S.). **Not.**[12] **s.Not.** Yer'll niver ev no crops unless yer put some management on th' land (J.P.K.). **Lin.** BROOKES *Tracts Gl.* **n.Lin.**[1] Yard manure. 'It was n't that boht stuff fra Lunnun, it was th' manigement he put in 'at maade his taaties graw,' *Yaddlethorpe* (1874). **sw.Lin.**[1] If lime and management won't do, I don't know what will.

MANAUDGE, MANAWDGE, see **Manadge.**

MANCH, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Shr. Hrf. Som. Dev. Also written **manche** Som. Dev.; and in forms **mansh** Shr.[1]; **maunce** w.Yks.[35] s.Stf.; **maunch** s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.[2] n.Dev.; **mench** Lin.[1]; **moance** w.Yks.; **mounch** N.Cy.[1] [manʃ, monʃ, mōnʃ.] **1.** *v.* To chew; to eat; to munch. Cf. **maunge**, *v.*[1], **munch**, *v.*[1]

N.Cy.[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Wey, Saam· left it wéeŭr)th tit küd gy'er aat· it, ŭn óo)z maun·sht it in ür maayth til it)s güd nuwt [Sam left it wheer th' tit could ger at it, an' hoo's maunched it in her maïth till it's good nowt]. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354. **n.Dev.** I'll maunch an' drink vor nort, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 68. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

2. To mince; to mash, bruise, crush to a pulp; to beat up.

s.Chs.[1] Goa· ün gy'et süm mee·l aayt ŭ)th kof·ür, ün pùt dheyz too·thri tai·tuz too it, un maan·sh um au· up tugy'edh·ur tur ih enz [Go an' get some meal aït o' th' coffer, an' put theise toothry tatoes to it, an manch 'em aw up together for th' hens]. **s.Stf.** If thee touchest me I'll maunce thee into the earth, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** (HALL.); **Lin.**[1] Mench it up. **Shr.**[1] The Missis said I wuz to mansh the 'tatoes, an' 'er 'd put the butter an' crame.

Hence **Mauncher**, *sb.* a stone crusher. **Shr.**[1]

3. To trouble, bother, take pains.

w.Yks. Ay, an' he hed to maunce hissen to gie th' meeanin' o' that word, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 8, 1897).

4. *sb.* A confused mass; a mess, muddle; *fig.* a blunder, dilemma.

w.Yks. You stupid fellow, you have made a regular maunce of it (G.B.W.); They're all maunce (S.O.A.); **w.Yks.**[3] Tha's made a bonny maunce on it. **Hrf.**[2] All to maunch [all to bits].

5. *Fig.* Trouble, pains, bother; a fuss.

w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 8, 1897); **w.Yks.**[5] A person disappointed in an object is told not to make 'sich'n a maunce abart it.' 'What a maunce thou art!' is said to a teazing child.

6. A sloven, slut.

w.Yks. A. who's a meaunce! *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897).

MANCHE, MANCHENT, see **Manch, Manchet.**

MANCHET, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Som. Cor. Also written **manchit** Lan.; and in forms **manchent** Cor.[1]; **manchun** Cor.[13]; **manshen** Som.; **manshun** Cor.[2]; **manshut** w.Yks.; **mansion** se.Cor. [ma·nʃət.] **1.** A small loaf of white bread; a hot cake; a muffin.

Edb. *Obs.* ARNOT *Hist. Edinburgh*, 60, informs us that in the 16th cent. its citizens had four different kinds of wheaten bread: the finest called manchet, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 54. **Nhb.** Manchet which we eat, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 182. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); (D.L.); **w.Yks.**[3] *Obs.* The man who sold it was known as 'Billy Manchet.' **Lan.** Get this manchet an' cheese into tho, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 86, ed. 1879. **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854) *Gl.* **Som.** (HALL.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Cor.**[1] A small loaf of bread, not baked in a tin, in shape like a large bun. **se.Cor.** Any small loaf having a circular base, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 15.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Manchet-bread**, a small bun-shaped loaf. Cor.[123]; (2) **-loaf**, a loaf shaped like a French roll, rising in the middle. w.Cor. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 430.

[1. Fr. (Norm. dial.) *manchette*, pain à croûte dure, inégale, fait en forme de couronne (MOISY).]

MANCHIT, MANCHUN, see **Manchet.**

MANCO, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **mankey** Slk.; **mankie** n.Sc. Rnf.; **manky** Abd. Per.; **maunky** Edb. [ma·ŋkō, ma·ŋki.] The material 'calamanco,' q.v.; also used *attrib.*

Sc. (JAM.) **n.Sc.** She coost aff her mankie gown, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 225, ed. 1875. **Abd.** A manky gown, my Lucky wore, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 18. **Per.** The auld wives o' Dunblane, wi' the green manky gown, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 113, ed. 1887. **Rnf.** Her kirtle was o' mankie made O' various hue, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 156. **Edb.** Bring . . . My maunky coat, *Auld Handsel Monday* (1792) 18; A green glazed manco petticoat, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx. **Slk.** Wi' worsted huggers on and a jacket o' striped mankey, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 99. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

MAND, see **Maund**, *sb.*

MANDATE, *v.* Sc. To commit to memory; esp. to commit to memory a sermon before preaching it.

Sc. MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 52. **Gall.** It would arise in despite of me, coming between me and the very paper on which I wrote my sermon, before ever I began to learn to mandate, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 145.

MANDER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nrf. Suf. Som. Also in forms **mandher** e.Yks.[1]; **manther** w.Yks.; **maunder** Lin.[1] [ma·ndə(r.] **1.** Kind; variety; a dial. form of 'manner.'

n.Yks.[14], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Noo, when they gat ti Toon Gate bains com runnin iv all mandhers o' ways ti see what this thing was, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 37. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Mak). **w.Yks.** It's sported all manthers o' cullers, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 43; *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 8, 1897). **Lan.** I'd no mander o' wey o' helpink, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 12. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.** ADDY *Gl.* (1888). **Lin.** All manderer gämes were on the goä, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 49. **n.Lin.** He's good at farmin', and gardenin', and preachin', and every mander o' thing, PEACOCK *J. Markenfield* (1872) III. 269; **n.Lin.**[1] I couldn't think what mander o' thing it was cumin' when fo'st I seed a traction engine. **sw.Lin.**[1] He's up to all mander of tricks. **Nrf.** He'd tarn all mander o' colours, SPILLING *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 19. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Som.** There was all mander of 'em as you may say (W.F.R.).

2. Phr. (1) *by all mander of means*, by all means; (2) *no mander of good*, no good at all; (3) *no mander of use*, no use at all.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] (2) *ib.* I sa nay mander a good it did her efter au, ii. 290. (3) **Lin.** Noä mander o' use to be callin' 'im Roä, Roä, Roä, Fo' the dog's stoän-deäf, TENNYSON *Owd Roä* (1889); **Lin.**[1] It's no mander of use going on in this way.

3. *pl.* Manners; fashions. n.Yks.[2]

MANDER, *v.*[1] Glo. Sus. Wil. Also in form **maunder** Glo.[1] [mā·ndə(r), mǭ·ndə(r).] To order about in a dictatorial fashion; to crow over; to scold. Cf. **mandy**, *v.*

Glo.[1] How he do maunder anyone about. **Sus.** Wile gennelmen do naun at all But eat and roll in coaches, Mander o'er us poor fellors here, LOWER *Jan Cladpole* (1872) st. 3. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] Measter do mander I about so.

MANDER, *v.*[2] Lth. (JAM.) To handle; to deal.

MANDER, see **Maunder.**

MANDRAKE, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Lin. Lei. War. Shr. Hrf. Hrt. I.W. Wil. Dev. [ma·n-, mæ·ndrēk.] **1.** The white briony, *Bryonia dioica.*

Yks. (B. & H.), **Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Quacks profess to sell something which they call 'the true mandrake.' They tell their dupes that it is a specific for causing women to conceive. In England it is almost always the white bryony. **sw.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**, **War.**[23], **Wor.**, **Shr.**, **Hrf.**, **Hrt.** **I.W.** (C.J.V.) **Wil.**[1] The root is popularly supposed to be Mandrake.

2. The black briony, *Tamus communis.* Yks. **3.** The cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum. ib.* **4.** The enchanter's nightshade, *Circaea Lutetiana.* n.Dev. **5.** The wild cucumber. War.[3]

MANDREL, MANDRIL, see **Maundrel.**

MANDY, *v.* Som. [mā·ndi.] To command. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[The mone mandeth hire lyht, *Lyr. P.* 43 (Mätzner). OFr. *mander,* 'commander' (La Curne).]

MANDY, *adj.* Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in form **maundy** Glo.[1] Dor. [mā·ndi, mǭ·ndi.] **1.** Domineering, proud, haughty.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Ter'ble mandy sort of a gin'lman.

2. Abusive, insolent, saucy; surly; of a horse: restive.

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 271; Glo.[1] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] Now only used by very old people. n.Wil. Now your little bellies is vull, ye be got so mandy. I likes thuc hoss, he's so mandy (E.H.G.). Dor. Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45; (W.C. c. 1750); Dor.[1]

3. *Obs.* Showy. Wil.[1]

MANE, *sb.* Sc. Som. [mēn, w.Som. meən.] **1.** In *comp.* **Mane-comb,** a coarse, long-toothed comb, used for combing horses' manes and tails. w.Som.[1] **2.** Phr. *to make neither mane nor tail of a thing,* to make neither head nor tail of it.

Fif. I can make neither mane nor tail o't, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 130.

3. The wool on a ewe's neck.

Sh.I. Ye ken mam's auld yow wi' da coorse mane? *Sh. News* (May 5, 1900).

MANE, see **Main,** *sb.*[1], **Moan.**

MANELET, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) The corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum.*

MANFIERDIE, *adj.* Sh.I. Marriageable. S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *mann,* man + *ferdig,* ready (Aasen). See **Feerdy.**]

MANG, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in form **meang** Nhb. [maŋ, mæŋ.]

1. *v.* To mix together; to mess about; to touch with the hand; *gen.* of food. Cf. **meng.**

Nhb. Quite recently, when a boy at the tea-table had touched a piece of bread, and changing his mind, had taken another piece, he was desired to take the piece he had meanged, *N. & Q.* (1878 5th S. x. 87; Nhb.[1] Tyek the piece o' cyek ye mang'd forst. n.Yks.[14] e.Yks. Deean't mang it aboot seeah, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 72. m.Yks.[1] It mangs well. sw.Lin.[1] They've messed and manged it so. Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] 'How's come to mang the zee·ud?' 'The bags was a bust, and zo the zee·ud was a-mangd all up together.' Dev. Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354. n.Dev. Wi' zich, I reckon, Ha now deligh'th vor mang, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 89.

Hence **Manged-oop,** *ppl. adj.* messed, badly mixed.

n.Yks.[1] But 't wur nobbut a manged oop mess when a' wur deean.

2. To break in pieces; to bruise, crush; to overpower.

Sc. That hanged or manged May ilk man mak' his end, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 225; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Fif. Bangsters that did ither 'mang in hideous tulyie-mulyie, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 196. e.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1]

Hence **Mangment,** *sb.* a broken and confused mass.

e.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] What an' a mangment ther' was when H——'s pot-cart was fling'd oher up o' Mottle Esh Hill.

3. *sb.* A mixture; a confused mass.

Cld. (Jam.), m.Yks.[1] Lei.[1] All of a mang, loike. Nhp.[1]; Nhp.[2] All in a mang.

4. Phr. *to mix one's mang,* to join in with; to join in the chorus.

Abd. I was bidding Jean e'en gie's a sang That we among the lave might mix our mang, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 129, ed. 1812.

5. A mash of bran, malt, &c.; a mixture of barley or oats ground with the husks and given to pigs or dogs.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] s.Dur. Oat mang is or was much used for feeding pigs, the flavour of the bacon being considered finer than that produced by any other food (J.E.D.). n.Yks.[124] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1]

6. *Comp.* (1) **Mang-corn,** mixed corn. Wil. (K.); (2) **-fodder,** fodder mixed with hay and straw. Yks. (Hall.)

7. An eruption on the skin blended into a mass. Nhp.[1]

[**3.** Cp. OE. *gemang,* mixture, union (Sweet).]

MANG, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. [maŋ.] **1.** *v.* To become frantic; to feel great but suppressed anxiety.

Bnff.[1] He wiz manging t' be up an' at it. Abd. And she chokit and boakit and cried like to mang, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 222. Per. Dool fell the swain that's mang'd wi' love! He goves for comfort frae above, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 19.

2. With *at*: to feel strong but suppressed anger, to be angry with. Bnff.[1] He wiz mangin' at 'im for gain' awa.

3. *sb.* Strong, suppressed anger. *ib.*

[**1.** Resave, vhill than, a harte lyk for to mang, Montgomerie *Poems* (c. 1600), ed. Cranstoun, 202.]

MANG, *prep.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **mangis, mangs, mongis, mongs** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [maŋ.] Among; a shortened form of 'amang.'

Sc. Gether us frae mang the heaethin, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) cvi. 47. w.Sc., s.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Ayr. Mang her favourites admit you, Burns *Farewell,* l. 2. Nhb. Mang ten thousan' he's chief o' them a', Robson *Evangeline* (1870) *Introd.* 8; Nhb.[1]

MANGE, see **Maunge.**

MANGER, *sb. Obs.* Hrt. In *comp.* **Manger-meat,** fodder for cattle.

The best sort of pease for manger meat, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. ii. 41.

MANGHANGLE, *v., sb.* and *adj.* Nhp. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form **manangle** Dev. [mæŋæ·ŋl.] **1.** *v.* To mangle; to mix in a wild and confused manner.

Dor. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Dev. The shot 'ad manangled 'is hupper leg somethin' shockin', Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1896) 229.

2. *sb.* A confused mass. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

3. *adj.* Mixed up, confused; also used *fig.*

Nhp.[1] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] There they was, all urnin one over t'other, purty mang-hangle concarn, sure enough.

[**1.** AFr. *mahangler,* to maim (Langtoft); see Skeat *Etym. Dict.* 817.]

MANGLE, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lin. Also in form **mengel** w.Yks.[5] [ma·ŋl, me·ŋl.] In *comp.* (1) **Mangle-mash,** a mixture; (2) **-woman,** a woman who does mangling.

(1) n.Lin. Bud sich a mangle-mash as this'll niver be seed agaain, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 136. (2) w.Yks.[5] T'meng-el-womman knawahs awal abart him.

MANGLE, *sb.*[2] Yks. Not. Lin. Suf. Also written **mangel-** Suf. The mangold-wurzel, *Beta vulgaris macrorrhiza.*

Yks. (J.W.), Not.[1] Lin. All on it now Goan into mangles an' tonups, Tennyson *Owd Roä* 1889. e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence **Mangel-hod,** *sb.* a heap of mangold-wurzels. e.Suf. (F.H.)

MANGLUMTEW, *sb.* Cld. (Jam.) A heterogeneous mixture.

MANGS, see **Mang,** *prep.*

MANGY, *adj.* Yks. Som. Also in form **maungy** w.Yks. w.Som.[1] [mǭ·n(d)ʒi.] **1.** Troubled with the itch.

w.Yks. And maungy fowk at Scarbro, Harrogate, *Pudsey Olm.* (1887) 4; (J.W.)

2. Spotted; unevenly coloured; dirty-looking.

Yks. That ribbon's too dark to go with black, it'll look maungy (F.P.T.). w.Yks. I won't be seen in a mangey print (W.F.). w.Som.[1] 'He wad'n so bad once, but now he's a proper maungy-looking old thing.' Said of a table-cover the worse for wear.

3. Cowardly, mean.

w.Yks. I cannot see that it much benefits any man to tell him all these mangy quaverings, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) x. Not. (J.H.B.)

MANGY-BED, *sb.* Dor. A bed of 'Downs-vein-stone.' (C.W.)

MANI, *sb.* Or.I. Patience. 'He has no mani' (S.A.S.).

MANIFOLD(S, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also written **mannifold** w.Yks.; **mannyfolds** w.Yks.[1]; **manyfolds** n.Cy.; and in forms **manifaad** n.Lan.[1]; **manifowlds** s.Chs.[1]; **mannyfoulds** e.Lan.[1]; **manyfooad** n.Yks.; **monifaud** n.Yks.[4]; **monyfads** Nhb.[1]; **monyfaulds** Abd.; **munnyfads** Nhb.[1] The third stomach of a ruminant, the 'moniplies,' the *omasum* or *psalterium,* so called from the many parallel folds or layers; intestines.

Abd. He sweels their monyfaulds awa' Wi' wauchts fae gory

quaichs, Murray *Hamaith* (1900) 50. n.Cy. Hall.), Nhb.[1] n.Yks. Part of a sheep's stomach (T.S.); n.Yks.[14] w.Yks. The third stomach of an ox. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[13] s.Chs.[1] Ahy,v got n u ky'aay baad·h stee·kt i dh.u maan·ifuwldz [I've gotten a cai badly steeked i' the manifowlds]. e.Lan.[1] The intestines of birds. n.Lan.[1] An' he laid the manifaads down, poor man, *Local Sng.* ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] The bowels of man and the lower animals. e.Lin. The foal got hurt in his manifolds (G.G.W.).

MANIGATE, *sb.* Lan.[1] [ma·nigēt.] A straight road over bog or moss land.

MANIKIE, see **Mannikie**.

MANIKIN, *sb. Obsol.* Shr.[1] A masculine woman.

It inna to be 'spected as poor Mary can top-an'-taÿle turmits like that great mänikin as lives neighbour to her.

MANISH, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **mannish** Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[34] Wm. n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] e.Lan.[1]; and in forms **manies, manis** Sh.I. [ma·niʃ.] 1. A dial. form of 'manage.'

Sh.I. Wir cairdin' 'ill be ane o' a new kind if da lasses düsna manis ta get der ends ta wirk, *Sh. News* (Dec. 25, 1897); You'll du fir da lasses, I tink, we'll manies da rest, *Sh. News* (June 30, 1900). Wxf.[1] Nhb. We had as mickle tae do as we could weel manish, Jones *Nhb.* 34; Nhb.[1] Div ee think ee can manish that horse? Dur.[1] Cum. Had he not leave then to say how parson's wark suld be manished? Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) v; Cum.[3] I willn't oalas be here to mannish for y'e, 34; Cum.[4] Wm. But a mannish te pay, Wilson *Old Man's Talk*, 86. n.Yks.[4] C'u'd ta mannish ti' len' uz fahve pund? 34. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. He taks a plaguey deal o' manishin, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 18. w.Yks. I cannot manish to leave haam ez suin ez I sud, Banks *Wooers* (1880) i; w.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1] But that's a thing ye kna reet weel 'at I cud niver manish, *Ulverston Mirror* (Sept. 21, 1867). e.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Manisher**, *sb.* a manager; (2) **Manishment**, *sb.* management.

(1) Wm. He was . . . a varra good manisher, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 41. (2) Nhb.[1], e.Dur.[1] Cum.[3] Es for his manishment, if he'd nŏ·but stuck till his fadder' advice, he needn't ha' gitten sa varra far wrang, 27. ne.Yks.[1]

2. To work a farm in a prosperous manner; to apply manure.

Cum.[4] To git t'land mannished for them farmers were glad an' fain to set labourers a few stitches o' muck on, *C. Pacq.* (Sept. 14, 1893) 6, col. 1. n.Yks.[14], e.Yks.[1]

Hence **Manishment**, *sb.* the method of cultivating and nourishing the land; manure and other fertilizers. See **Management**.

Nhb.[1] He's put a deal o' manishment into the land. Lakel.[2] Ther's nowt beats gaily o' mannishment fer taties. Cum. Get away wid ye! the lann's good enough—but it's fairly hungered out for want o' manishment (J.Ar.); Cum.[4] It's gay peer land, and 'll bring nowt widoot plenty o' mannishment. n.Yks.[1] Poor crops? Aye. What can yau luik for else? There's nae mannishment i' t'land; n.Yks.[24] ne.Yks.[1] Oor tonnops 'as had plenty o' good mannishment. e.Yks.[1] Puttin in a bit o' manishment.

MANISHON, *sb.* n.Yks. A little insignificant-looking person. (T.S.)

MANITOODLIE, *sb.* Sc. A term of endearment for a baby-boy. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

MANK, *v.*[1], *sb.*[1] and *adj.* Sc. Yks. *Obsol.* [maŋk.] 1. *v.* To fail; to be insufficient.

Abd. To mell wi' twa he wad na mank At staffy nevel-job, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 6. Rnf. (Jam.)

2. To make defective; to impair, spoil.

Sc. To mank cloth, to misshape it (Jam.).

3. To want, long for. n.Yks. (T.S.) 4. *sb.* A want.

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Lnk. In their maw there was no mank, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 280 (Jam.).

5. A shortcoming, the shying of an animal which causes him to stop.

Lnk. They're special creatures every ane, An' mak' nae mank about the din, Watson *Poems* (1853) 15; But at the crafty couper's crack They mak' an unco mank, *ib.* 40.

6. *adj.* Defective.

Sc. His large but mank and partial history, M'Ward *Contendings* (1723) xii (Jam.). Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Lnk. Their copy hath been very mank, and incorrect, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 457, ed. 1828.

7. Phr. *to look very mank*, to seem at a loss. Sc. (Jam.

[1, 4. Fr. *manquer*, to lack, be defective; *manque*, defect, lack, want (Cotgr.).]

MANK, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lei. Shr. Also in form **manx** w.Yks. [maŋk.] 1. *v.* To prank, romp, play tricks; to pretend to work, to gossip; *gen.* in *pp.*

w.Yks. It's t'cat that Amos must a been mankin wi, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1895) 63; w.Yks.[2] A man who had been fishing said that he could catch nothing, because his friend, who was with him, 'was always manking about.' He's only manking. Lan. They'd a notion o' mankin' a bit, Ramsbottom *Phases of Distress* 1864 19; Waugh *Goblin's Grave*, 376. Chs.[1] Not.[2] I knowed it was them lasses as had been mankin about. Lei.[1]

2. To nod with the head. Cum.[14] 3. To talk in an affected manner. Cum.[4] 4. *sb.* A prank; a trick; a practical joke.

w.Yks. We'd been havin' a bit ov a manx wi' him an' he wor as mad as a wasp, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1880) 33; w.Yks.[2]; w.Yks.[3] Can you show any manks on the bar? Lan. Joe said it would be a good mank to knock 'em up abeaut three o'clock ith mornin' for a cup o' tay, T. Thraddlepin *Sam o' Ben's* (1878) 9; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs. *Sheaf* (1878) I. 87; Chs.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Shr.[1] Yo' bin up to yore manks theer agen—bin 'ee?

Hence **Manky**, *adj.* whimsical; lively, frisky.

w.Yks. Sike manky feeals as them, Ah think, *Broad Yks.* 8. Chs.[1] I could hardly ride th' tit, he were that manky.

MANKEY, see **Manco**.

MANKIE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [ma·ŋki.] 1. *v.* To fail; to miss. Kcd. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 288. See **Mank**, *v.*[1] 1. 2. *sb.* A term in the game of 'pearie'; see below.

At the game of pears or pearie, when a pear misses its aim, and remains in the ring, it is called mankie (Jam.).

MANKIN, *sb.* Nhb.[1] The joint of a 'sheet' of a fishing-net.

MANKIND, *adj.* Nhp.[1] In *comb.* **Mankind-woman**, a coarse, masculine woman.

MANKIT, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Worn out by violent exertion, esp. by incessant rowing. S. & Ork.[1]

MANKLE, see **Mantle**.

MANKS, *sb.* War.[18] [maŋks.] A slattern.

MANMENT, *sb.* e.An.[1] Manure. See **Management**.

That field wants plenty of manment.

MAN(N, see **Maun**, *v.*[1]

MANN, *v.* Sc. Cum. Also written **man** Sc. Cum.[4]; and in form **maun** Sc. Bnff.[1] [man.] To manage; to overcome, get the better of; *gen.* by the employment of much exertion.

Sc. He'll no man't (Jam.); Could they no mann to reform the kirk withoot sic a bizz? *Cracks about Kirk* (1843) i. Bnff.[1] Frf. Some are sent kirk-yards to haunt; To ape the deil, the others mannt, Morison *Poems* (1790) 7. s.Sc. Rough Mars himsell cou'd never mann . . . Yet to subdue, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 350. Rnf. The deevil in his wrath I man'd to ca'm, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 18. Ayr. Wha themsel's could scrimply mann, But ill could do without him, Smith *Poet. Misc.* (1832) 95. Lnk. Could she no mann tae buy a coo, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 46. Edb. I'll tell ye how it's to be manned, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 206. Cum. Mappen he can man sic a laal job as yon (J.Ar.); Cum.[4]

MANNER, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Som. Dev. [ma·nə(r, mæ·nə(r).] 1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *all manner of thing*, everything; (2) *by all manner of means*, (*a*) by all means, assuredly; (*b*) by hook or by crook; (3) *in a manner of speaking*, a formula of apology for any statement, 'if I may say so'; sometimes used to convey a doubt; also used apologetically for strong language; (4) *no manner of use*, no use at all; in *gen.* colloq. usc; see **Mander**, *sb.*; (5) *all manners of makes*, or *all manners and makes*, every conceivable kind; (6) *to leave some manners in the dish*, to leave a small portion of any dish of food.

(1) w.Yks.[4] (2, *a*) Sc. (A.W.), Ir. (A.S.-P.) (*b*) Lns. She would by all manner of means have him there, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 244. (3) Not.[1] Lei.[1] I believe he wur quite respectable, like, in a manner o' speakin'; leastways, they say, 'Speak o' a man as you find him,' and I nivver had no dealin's wi' him good nor bad, so you see, sir, I couldn't say no other on him in a manner o' speakin'.

War.[3] w.Som.[1] Howsomedever I did'n zee no 'casion vor to let he have the dog, in a manner o' spakin, like. I zaid I'd zee un d—d to h— vore he should sar me such a trick; ees, and zo I wid, in a manner o' spakin, like, you know, sir. Well, I wid'n misdoubt what you do zay 'pon no 'count whatsomever, but 'tis a terr'ble quair thing, in a manner o' spakin. (4) Sc. (A.W.) Lin.[1] It's no manner of use your trying, you cannot succeed. Dev. 'Tis no manner o' use to maake a joke avoore he, *Eng. Illus. Mag.* June 1896 257. (5) Lakel.[2] We'd beef, an' mutton, an' ham, an' o' manners and maks o' good things browt in fer oor dinner. Wm. He's o' manners o' maks o' bonny things in his basket (B.K.). w.Yks. (J.W.) (6) w.Yks.[1]

2. *Comp.* **Manners-bit,** the last slice or small portion left on a plate or dish.

n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks.[2]; w.Yks.[4] Left by the guests that the host may not feel himself reproached for insufficient preparation. Nhp.[1]

3. *pl.* A bow or curtsey.

Nhp.[1] Often said by a mother to a child when anything is given to it. 'Where's your manners?' meaning, Why don't you acknowledge it by a bow or a curtesy?

4. *v.* To train an animal.

Tyr. A person who trains a dog or a horse successfully is sometimes said to know how to manner an animal properly (D.A.S.).

5. To mock; to mimic.

Dmf. Where nae tell tale echo manners, That could mock him when sae wae, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 96.

Hence **Mannering,** *sb.* mimicry, mockery. Dmf. (Jam.)

MANNER, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. e.An. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Dev. [ma·nə(r, mæ·nə(r).] Also written **mannor** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) n.Yks.; **mannur** n.Yks.[4]; **manor** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Suf. Ess.; and in form **mainer** Cum.[1]; **manuer** Suf. **1.** *sb.* Manure; esp. the rich earth from hedge-rows, &c. mixed with yard-manure, or spread by itself over the field.

N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1], Lakel.[2], Cum.[1], n.Yks. (T.S.), n.Yks.[4], e.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] Yard manure as distinguished from artificial manures. sw.Lin.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* 1863).

2. Phr. *to have a good manner,* of meadow-land: to have good, sweet grass. Sus., Hmp Holloway. **3.** *v.* To manure; to prepare land for crops.

Sc. To manor lan' (Jam. *Suppl.*). e.Yks.[1] N.I.[1] It's hard to manner that ground. The land will be well mannered by the frost. Tyr. A field is said to be well mannered when it has been thoroughly dug and ploughed and otherwise prepared for crop (D.A.S.); (M.B.-S.)

Hence (1) **Mannered,** *ppl. adj.* in phr. *good* or *well mannered,* of grass or clover: of good quality; of a meadow: abounding in close sweet grass; (2) **Mannering,** *sb.* manure.

(1) Sur.[1] Sus.[1] You wunt have such a very out-de-way gurt swarth, but 'tis countable purty mannered stuff, I call it; Sus.[2], Hmp[1] (2) Dev Couldn't grow cabbages without mannering, Blackmore *Christowell* (1881) xiii.

4. To pare off earth from hedgerows, &c., to make a top-dressing for fields, *gen.* with *off* or *up.*

Suf. They've manored it off too much (C.G.B.); (C.T.); Suf.[1] e.Suf. To manor up mould (F.H.).

5. Of flax: to prepare it for use; see below.

N.I.[1] Flax is said to be well-mannered, or the reverse, according to its having been carefully treated or the reverse, in the various processes of preparation. Flax is passed through rollers to manner it for the scutchers.

[**1.** The same word as lit. E. *manure,* Fr. *manœuvre,* lit. a working with the hand.]

MANNER, *sb.*[3] w. Yks.[3] A minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus.*

MANNERABLE, *adj.* w.Som.[1] Well-behaved; polite.

I considers the young Joe Baker so manerable [man·urubl] a young fuller's other one in the parish. You don't zee he 'bout to no public house, nor neet lig zome o' the young farmers in their work, so ragged's a Mechaelmas ram.

MANNERLY, *adj.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. [ma·nə(r)li.] **1.** Generous; pleasant.

Lakel.[2] She's a gay mannerly body wi' barns.

2. Tidy, respectable, decent; fashionable; also used *advb.*

Lakel.[2] Noo fadder, fassen yer waistcooat, an' liase yer shun, an' gah aboot mannerly, as a body sud. Git oot wi' thi, Ah izzant gaan by t'fauld yat, an' Ah's mannerly eniuf fer that Ah sud say. Cum.[4] Ah've some mannerly clias fer t' kirk, *Penrith Obs.* Wm. Thoo mun leeak aboot fer a gae mannerly hoose, an bye it, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 36. n.Yks. A stranger in mannerly claes had come to keld, Heath *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 100. Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] I know what yow would wish, Sir; yow would have a pair of shoes with a farantly toe and a mannerly heel.

3. Somewhat above the average; good.

Lakel.[2] We'd a gay mannerly crop o' taties. w.Yks. A mannerly crop, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 211; I've a mannerly hand [at cards] (F.P.T.).

MANNERSOME, *adj.* ? Sus. Well-behaved, having good manners.

Kind and gentle, and what the old people called 'mannersome,' Blackmore *Springhaven* (1887) xxxiii.

MANNICK, *v.* and *sb.* Ess. [mæ·nik.] **1.** *v.* To play tricks. Cf. **mank,** *v.*[2] **1.**

(W.W.S.); *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 185.

2. *sb.* One who plays tricks. (W.W.S.) Cf. **manticks.**

MANNIE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Lin. Also written **manny** Sc. Nhb.[1] [ma·ni.] An undersized man; a term of contempt; a term of endearment for a small boy.

Sc. David, my mannie, David, come awa' hame, Dickson *Auld Min.* (1892) 107. Abd. A short, thick-set man, or mannie, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. Per. What brings you about the town at this time o' day, my mannie? Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 136, ed. 1887. Fif. My mannie, wait a minute, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 92. s.Sc. I wad hae ye ken, my mannie, I'm aye a very tenty and frugal body, Snaith *Fierceheart* (1897) 65. Ayr. Just gie me a chiellie, I'se tak him, Tho' jimp lyke a mannie ava, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 83. Lnk. A nice, naitural, nackie bit name for the wee mannie, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 91. Bwk. Whiles she chides her little manny, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 22. N.Cy.[1] A tight little mannie. Nhb. Ah! mannie, says aw, ye hev mony a tight girl, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 8; Nhb.[1] She guessed it belanged tiv her manny, Horsley *Geordy* (1883). Lin. (Hall.), Lin.[1]

MANNIFOLD, see **Manifold(s.**

MANNIKIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **manikie.** A mannikin.

Sc. (A.W.) Hdg. There cam' to our door a mannikie queer, Edwards *Mod. Sc. Poets,* 14th S. 146. Dmf. A wee bit manikie, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 326.

MANNINS, *sb.* Irel. A nursery term for a small man or boy, a mannikin.

n.Ir. Och, luvin's on him fur a wee mannins: an' wuz hims vera bad! Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan,* 64.

MANNISH, *adj.* Yks. Chs. Brks. Ken. Also written **manish** e.Yks.[1]; and in form **monnish** s.Chs.[1] [ma·niʃ, mæ·niʃ.] **1.** Of a youth: aping manhood; overbearing; blustering. w.Yks.[5], s.Chs.[1], Brks.[1] **2.** Manly.

e.Yks.[1] Ken. (G.B.); Ken.[1] He's a very mannish little chap.

MANNO, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) A big man.

MANNY, *adj.* w.Yks.[5] Clever, used *iron.*

MANNY-YOWLER, *sb.* Dur. A tom-cat prowling upon roofs at night. (R.O.H.)

MANŒUVRE, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Chs. Also in form **manyewver** Ir. **1.** *sb.* A movement of the body, esp. a frisky movement; a gesture.

w.Ir. My bones is bruck all along o' your little jackass manyewvers, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 561. s.Chs.[1] Óo mai·d ŭ mŭnyóo·vŭr aat· im [Hoo made a manœuvre at him]. Dóo bi-uw·ld dhaat· ky'aat·s mŭnyóo·vŭrz [Do behowld that cat's manœuvres].

2. *v.* To beckon; to gesticulate.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy mŭnyóo·vŭrd tóo ŭr fŭr kùm ŭn sit ŭsahy·d ŭ mi, bŭr óo ky'ept ŭr fee·s tuurnt tùdh·ŭr roa·d, ŭn wùd)nŭ lóok toa·t mi [I manœuvred to her for come an' sit aside o' me, bur hoo kept her feece turnt tother road, an' wudna look to'at me].

MANŒUVRETY, *sb.* Irel. See below.

Uls. She's at the age of manœuvrety, or may be a wee ower't ('maturity' was probably what Mrs. Dinsmore meant), McIlroy *Craig-Linnie* (1900) 127.

MANORTH, *sb.* Hrt. In phr. *all manorth of what,* of a number of different articles: all in a jumble. *Hrt. Merc.* (Dec. 24, 1887).

MANPERAMBLE, *sb.* Lei.[1] The nonpareil, a kind of apple.

MANRITCH, *adj.* n.Sc. (Jam.) Of a woman: masculine.

MANS, *int.* and *sb.* Cum. Lan. Also in form **mons** Lan. [manz, monz.] **1.** *int.* An exclamation of surprise. Cum.[14] (s.v. Man alive.) **2.** *sb.* Phr. *by the mons*, an asseveration.

Lan. Nay, by th' mons, yoar rung theere, STATON *Rivals* (1888) 5.

MANSE, *sb.* Sc. [mans.] The official residence of the minister, the parsonage.

Sc. Carolus Magnus, to the effect that the ministers of the word of God suld not perish be hunger or povertie, gave to ilke kirk ane manse, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 82; The cure of souls . . . with stipend, manse, glebe, and all thereunto appertaining, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xliii. Abd. A manse, and glebe, and guid kail-yard, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 138. Frf. It was bitter to look at the white manse among the trees, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) i. s.Sc. Lying in a turnip field adjoining the manse, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 113. Ayr. Faith! the birkie wants a manse, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 17. Slk. Manses are amazingly crowded wi' weans, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 110. Gall. Priests war plentier grown than manses, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 47, ed. 1897.

MANSEMAS DAY, *phr.* Sh.I. See below.

N S. Dec. 31st, O. S. Dec. 19th, *Manson's Alm.* (1893).

MANSHIP, *sb.* w.Som.[1] Courage; vigour; manliness.

Poo'ur lee'dl wuop'ur-snaap'ur fuul'ur—úd'n naatu bee'tu man-shúp ubaew't-n [Poor little whipper-snapper fellow, (there) is not a bit of manship about him].

MANSH, MANSHEN, MANSHUN, MANSHUT, see **Manch, Manchet.**

MANSIE, *sb.* Sc. A dim. of 'man.'

Rs. My wee bit mansie, EDWARDS *Mod. Sc. Poets*, 5th S. 211.

MANSION, see **Manchet.**

MANSWEAR, *v. Obsol.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also in forms (?) **mamswear** N.Cy.[2]; **mansweer, mansweir** Sc.; **munswear** w.Yks.[4] To take a false oath; to commit perjury. Cf. **mainswear.**

Sc. MACKAY; Thou salltna mansweer thysel, HENDERSON *St. Matt.* (1862) v. 33. N.Cy.[1]

Hence **Manswore** or **Mansworn**, *ppl. adj.* perjured.

Sc. Prestongrange promised me my life; if he's to be mansworn, here I'll have to die, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xiii. Abd. He described poor Sandy publicly, and very audibly, as a 'man-sworn scoon'rel,' ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 174. Fif. Ye graceless limmer, begone to your spindle, and thou mansworn loon, draw! GRANT *Six Hundred*, ix. Ayr. Declaring that hell would be peopled wi' mansworn folk, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 236. Edb. Murd'ring traitors, all man-sworn, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 18. Slk. They meddle wi' nane but the guilty, the murderer, the mansworn, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 70, ed. 1866. Gall. Will belch out something like a d—n, . . And be mansworn thrice in a day, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 94, ed. 1897. N.I.[1] n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.[2], Nhb.[1] Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 307. Yks. (HALL.) w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* 1703; w.Yks.[4]

[The manswering of fals Laomedonis kynd, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 209. OE. *mānswerian*, to swear falsely (*Lev.* v. 1).]

MANT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Also in form **maunt** Sc. [mant, mānt.] **1.** *v.* To stammer.

S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* Abd. Noo an' than he mantit in his sang, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1875) 32. Per. Hell-born echoes trumlin' maunt Their wilderin shout, STEWART *Character* (1857) 99. Ayr. 'Bout state affairs he would ha'e manted, THOM *Amusements* (1812) 26. Lnk. Yesk and maunt, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 18. Gall. Ye bow and maunt and bark, What hearer is na sair? MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 299, ed. 1876. Cum. The breyde said mantan, 'N-yea,' STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 130; Cum.[14]

Hence (1) **Manter**, *sb.* a stammerer; (2) **Manting**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* stuttering; stumbling; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* stammering, stuttering.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) (2, *a*) Sc. Like a cran in manting soon ov'r thrawn That must take ay nine steps before she flee, WATSON *Coll. Sngs.* (1706) III. 29 (*ib.*). (*b*) Sc. For it's e'en wi' a mantin mouthe, WADDELL *Isaiah* (1879) xxviii. 11. Kcb. Auld mantin Michael's daughter, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 77.

2. *sb.* A stutter; an impediment in the speech.

Bnff.[1], Abd. (G.W.) s.Sc. The former having what we call in Scotland a mant, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 189. e.Lth. That ane said he had a mant, an' the tither ane that he clippit his words, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 19. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 2, 1895).

[1. (1) Mad manter, vaine vaunter, MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (c. 1600), ed. Cranstoun, 85. Gael. *manntach*, stammering (M. & D.).]

MANTAY, MANTEL, MANTHER, see **Manty, Mantle, Mander**, *sb.*

MANTICKS, *sb.pl.* Chs.[1] [ma'ntiks.] Pranks, antics. Cf. **mank**, *sb.*[2] 4.

MANTLE, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Oxf. e.An. Dev. Also written **mantel** n.Yks.[12] Nhp.[1] War.[4]; and in forms **mankle** Dev.; **mental** Suf.; **mentle** e.An.[12] [ma'ntl, mæ'ntl, me'ntl.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Mantle-shelf**, the chimneypiece; the ledge or shelf surmounting the chimneypiece, in front of the grate; (2) **-tree**, the chimneypiece; the beam across and in front of the chimney; (3) **-wind**, a wind-fan to winnow corn.

(1) w.Yks. (J.W.), Nhp.[1], Oxf. (G.O.) Dev. Having struck her head against the 'mankle shelf,' *Cornh. Mag.* (Mar. 1895) 275. (2) n.Yks.[1] The long, massive, but narrow wooden shelf (almost a beam) crossing just above the wide opening of the old-fashioned fireplace, replaced in modern houses by the chimney- or mantel-piece; n.Yks.[2], Nhp.[1] War.[4] It waur my grandpap as put up that mantel-tree, and he carved it too. e.An.[1] (3) Chs. (K.)

2. A coarse apron; a working-apron of large size.

e.An.[12] Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 58. Suf. Where is your mentle, you little slut, you? (M.E.R.); (P.H.E.); The word 'apron' is confined to the smaller kind, such as parlour maids wear (C.G.B.). e.Suf. A coarse coloured apron for rough work. Of any cloth except woollen (F.H.). Ess. (H.H.M.)

Hence **Mantling**, *sb.* rough blue and white checked cotton for making aprons. Suf. (H.H.) **3.** *v.* To embrace kindly. n.Cy. BAILEY; N.Cy.[2], ne.Lan.[1] **4.** To ape the fine lady; to go about angrily. Lin. (HALL.), Lin.[1]

MANTLING, *adj.* s.Wor. Also in form **muntling.** Of commanding aspect. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 15; (H.K.)

MANTO, see **Manty.**

MANTY, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Der. Ken. Also written **mantay** Sc.; and in form **manto** Sc. (JAM.) [ma'nti.]

1. A gown; the material of which the gown is made.

Sc. I wonder how my cousin's silk manty . . . can be worth sitting sneezing all her life in this little stifling room, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxxvi. Cld., Lth. (JAM.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Manty-coat**, a lady's loose coat; (2) **-maker**, a dressmaker; (3) **-maker's stir**, a stir given to the tea-pot to improve poor tea; (4) **-making**, dressmaking.

(1) Sc. With pity coat and mantay coat, And jampy coat like lilly, MAIDMENT *Ballads* (1844) 14, ed. 1868. (2) Sc. I took them to the manty-maker to get made, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 246. Bnff. Now she is grown a manty-maker, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 55. Abd. The bride's trousseau . . . had been entrusted to the local mantie-makker, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 173. Kcd. Eidently for wives an' lasses Mantie-mackers shaped an' shewed, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 69. Cld. (JAM.) Ayr. She's a sewer, I think—a manty-maker, or something like that, I would suppose, from the needle-marks on her fingers, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) ii. Lakel.[2] Cum. She wad wi' Keate to Carel gang, And be a manty-mecker, RAYSON *Poems* (1839) 45. e.Yks.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Ken. (H.M.) (3) Ken. (*ib.*) (4) Nhb. Tae the manty-makin': I' wad gang tae Biddy Macstitchem, JONES *Nhb.*

[1. Cp. Fr. *manteau, mantel*, a cloak (COTGR.).]

MANUER, see **Manner**, *sb.*[2]

MANX, *adj.* Irel. I.Ma. In *comb.* (1) **Manx petrel**, (2) — **puffin**, the Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum.*

(1) I.Ma. At one time it was found in great numbers on the coast of the Isle of Man, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 212. (2) N.I.[1] I.Ma. SWAINSON *ib.*

MANX, see **Mank**, *v.*[2]

MANY, *adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **meeny** Chs.[1]; **meiny** Der.[1] War.[4]; **minny** Dev.; **monie** Sc.; **monny** Sc. (JAM.) w.Yks.[1] Lan. Chs.; **mony** Sc. (JAM.) Dur.[1] Lan. [me'ni, mo'ni.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Many-a-bit**, a long time; (2) **-a-many**, very many; (3) **-a-where**, in many places; (4) **-a-while**, see (1); (5) — **feck**, a great number; (6) **-feet**, (*a*) the centipede, see **Meg many-feet**, s.v. **Meg**, *sb.* 1 (6, *a*); (*b*) the creeping crowfoot, *Ranunculus repens*; (7) **-hearted**, soft-hearted; (8) — **one**, many.

(1) w.Yks.[1] I've not seen him for monny a bit. (2) Elg. Which

for mony a mony year Hang on the reeky wa', COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 67. (3) **Edb.** Fine plantations mony-a-where Wi' bra' houses, CRAWFORD *Poems* 1798) 39. (4) **Chs.** For monny a wheyl at aftur, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 3. (5) **Sc.** My words they were na mony feck, RITSON *Sngs.* (1794) I. 24 (JAM.). **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (6 *a*, *b*) **w.Yks.**[1] (7) **s.Dev.** He was always many-hearted, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 18. (8) **Sc.** There's mony ane wad hae thought themselves affronted, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) v. **Abd.** Mony ane's gotten a watery shrood, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii. **Ayr.** It's ye hae wooers monie ane, BURNS *Cy. Lassie*, st. 2.

2. Phr. (1) *a man of many trades begs his bread on Sunday*, a man of many trades does not thrive so well as he who devotes himself to one only; (2) *as many heads as many wits*, every man has his own opinion; (3) *by many a time*, by far; (4) *for many a long day*, (5) *for this many a year*, for a long time; (6) *many a time and oft(en*, frequently; in *gen.* colloq. use; (7) *many's the time*, many a time; (8) *this many* (*a*) *long*, see (5); (9) *to be too many for a person*, to be an overmatch for him; in *gen.* colloq. use.

(1) **Sc.** KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 5. (2) **Sc.** RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). (3) **Lan.** Nicer bi monny a time, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) xii. (4) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Dur.**[1] (5) **Sc.** No having been in the room for this many a year, *Sc. Haggis*, 155. (6) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **Chs.**[13], **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[12], **e.An.**[1] (7) **Sc.** (A.W.), **N.I.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Sur.**[1] He's passed me many's the time without knowing me. (8) **n.Sc.** You ... sung sae weel that there's no been the like o't i' ...this mony lang—may be never, *Glenfergus* (1820) I. 346 (JAM.). **Abd.** I hai na use to gang Unto the glen to herd this mony a lang, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 31, ed. 1812. **Dur.**[1] (9) **w.Yks.** His assma's bin ta monny for him this time. He's deead (M.F.); **w.Yks.**[1] Mind thysell, or else he'll be to monny for the. **Lei.**[1] His cuff [cough] is too many for him. **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] He was one too many for him.

3. Much; esp. a large quantity of certain substances, such as porridge, broth. Cf. few.

Sc. A great many company, *Scoticisms* (1787) 18. **Ayr.** She has ower mony parritch, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 204. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Noa monny above fifty, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) v. **Lei.**[1], **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Dor.** (W.C. c. 1750); **Dor.**[1] Da the cow gi'e many milk? 360.

4. *sb.* With the indef. *art.*: a great number.

Per. Deil a mony trouts we gruppit, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 14. **Edb.** You will meet amany yet before the last comes along, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 374. **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Theer's a mony as 'ud be ready and willin' to wed wi' me, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1896) 255. **Chs.**[1] 'How are your potatoes?' 'Whei, there's a meeny rotten.' **s.Stf.** You've sin a many strange sights, MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 78. **Der.**[1] A meiny apples. **Not.** (W.H.S.) **Lei.**[1] Three's a many. **War.**[4] Lawks, what a meiny keowclips you've got! **Hnt.** (T.P.) **Sus.** A many at her age has to work, O'REILLY *Stories* (1880) 75. **Dor.** We've a-many little mouths to feed, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 314.

5. With the def. *art.*: the majority, the departed.

Kcd. Noo he's gaen ta join the mony, Gaen the road we a' are gyaun, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 115.

6. *pl.* A great number, plenty, in phr. *manies o' times*, very often.

Som. You've axed me to Charterhouse manies o' times, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) x. **w.Som.**[1] I've a-bin vore thick road manies o' times, hon I could'n zee my 'and avore me. **Dev.** Minnys a times 'av' I zeed hur ahead ov tha ole 'untin vield, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) xi.

MAP, *sb.*[1] Sc. [map.] A portrait, likeness.

Ayr. Our John has gotten his map done, an' ye'll see it as weel as himsel'... Some think it very like him, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 21.

MAP, *sb.*[2] Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. I.W. [map, mæp.] A dial. form of 'mop,' *sb.*[1] (q.v.)

N.I.[1], **w.Yks.**[13] **Lan.** CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 59. **Lin.** BROOKE *Tracts Gl.* 8. **I.W.**[1]

Hence (1) **Map-clout**, *sb.* a cloth for mopping floors; (2) **-nail**, *sb.* a nail for securing the head of a mop; (3) **Mappin**, *vbl. sb.* the act of mopping.

(1) **w.Yks.** Dish claats an' map-claats, block up ivvery nook an' corner, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (1868) 125; (J.W.) (2) **Nhb.**[1] From four to six inches long, with a broad flat head. (3) **Lan.** Wait eautside whol th' mappin's getten eaut o' th' gate, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 219.

MAP, *v.*, *sb.*[3] and *int.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also in forms **mep** Cum.[4]; **mop-** Nhb.[1] [map.] **1.** *v.* To nibble; to move the mouth as though nibbling; to catch hold with the teeth. Cf. **moup**, *v.*[1]

Rnf. PICKEN *Poems* (1813) *Gl.* **Lth.** The rabbits even ... munch an' map, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 149. **Cum.**[4] *Obs.*

Hence (1) **Mappy**, (*a*) *sb.* a rabbit; (*b*) *int.* a rabbit call; (2) **Mapsie**, *sb.* a pet sheep; a young hare.

(1, *a*) **Abd.** We're no like to starve, wi' sawmon i' the hedges, an' mappies i' the trees! MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxxiii. **Fif.** The mappie was his favourite pet, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 14. **Lth.** Wi' a mappie an' a puggie, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 27. **Gall.** (A.W.), **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Abd.** (G.W.) (2) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 337, ed. 1876.

2. Phr. *to map and mell*, to live with a man at board and bed, as a wife with her husband.

Rnf. [She] lang'd for some douce decent man, Wi' him to map and mell, BARR *Poems* (1861) 162.

3. *sb.* A rabbit. Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.) **4.** *int.* A rabbit call. Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1], Abd., Per. (G.W.)

MAP, MAPEMENT, see **Mayhap**, **Mapment**.

MAPLE, *sb.* s.Cum. The sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-Platanus*. (B. & H.)

MAPLIN-TREE, *sb.* Glo. The maple, *Acer campestre*.

Our bowl is made of a maplin tree, DIXON *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 183.

MAPMENT, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **maapment** Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Wm. n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **mahpment** Cum.; **mapement** w.Yks.; **mopement** Lakel.[2] [ma·p-, mā·pment.] Nonsense; foolish talk; a silly rigmarole. Cf. **mope**, **2.**

Lakel.[2] 'What hed ye ta yer dinner?' 'Cauf-mutton pie boiled.' 'Seck mopement thoo does talk, ther's neea seck thing as cauf-mutton pie.' **Cum.** Ah wonder at a grown man talkin' sec mahpment, RIGBY *Midsummer to Martinmas* (1891) viii; **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** He tokt fer ivver sa lang, bet toked a deeal a maapment, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 15. **w.Yks.** Did ye ivver hear sic mapement? (R.H.H.) **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

MAP-MOUTHED, *adj.* Dev.[2] Of a mouth: having lost the teeth.

MA-POT, MAPPEN, see **Maw-**, *sb.*[1], **Mayhappen**.

MAPPLEWELL SIXPENCE, *phr.* Yks. A fourpenny-piece hammered out to the size of a sixpence.

w.Yks. Wha, me tongue wor worn az thin az a Mapplewell sixpence, wi giein 'em ansers, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1869) 35; The nail industry was formerly carried on at Mapplewell, and it was the custom of the nail-makers to put fourpenny-pieces under whatever they were hammering and flatten them out (G.B.W.).

MAPSE, *v.* Som. Dev. Also in form **mopse** w.Som.[1] Dev. [mæps, mops.] To make a smacking noise with the lips when eating or talking.

w.Som.[1] **Dev.** 'Er dawnt zim tü 'ave iver 'ad a bit or a croon of güde mayte avore; jist lüke, zee 'ow 'er's a mapsing 'er lips awver 'er vittals, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Mr. —— mopsed while talking, *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

MAPSY, *sb.* Nrf. [mæ·psi.] An abscess.

We thought as she'd a mapsy in her inside, but the doctor he say as it's only a thistletow (U.W.).

MAPUS, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Glo.[1] The head.

MAR, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Shr. Also written **marr** Gall. Nhb. e.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1]; and in form **ma-** Lan. Chs. [mar, mā(r).]

1. *v.* To spoil, damage, injure; to defile, dirty; to hinder, interfere with.

Sc. (A.W.), **N.I.**[1] **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Nhb.** Whe was sure your sport to marr, OLIVER *Local Sngs.* (1824) 13. **n.Yks.**[1] Yon chap's mich mair lahk t'mar an t'mend't; **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** If tha uses it like that tha'll mar it (S.W.); Aw dunnot know heaw th' piece is done. Aw'm fear'd it's marr'd enoof, BEALEY *Jottings* (1865) 12. **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] Au was welly marred. **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

2. Phr. *to be quite marred*, to lose one's senses, to become unconscious.

Lan. Now, now, Meary, i'r naw quite marr'd, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 30.

3. To spoil a child by indulgence.

w.Yks. If aw say shoo's marrin him shoo'll say—'Oh fiddle,' HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1892) 15. **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Óo)z maa·rd dhün óo stingk·s [Hoo's marred than (till) hoo stinks]. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'Er's marred that lad tell 'e'll never be no good to 'isself nor nobody else.

Hence (1) **Mard** or **Marred**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* spoilt, petted, over-indulged; pettish, peevish; (*b*) *v.* with *up*: to spoil; to pet, caress; (2) **Mardish**, *adj.* somewhat spoilt; (3) **Mardness**, *sb.* softness, lack of endurance, indulgence; (4) **Mardy**, (*a*) *adj.*, see (1, *a*); (*b*) *sb.* a spoilt child; (*c*) *v.* to spoil, indulge; also with *up*.

(1, *a*) **Lakel** [2] w.Yks. Ther's nowt aw dislike to see in a haase war nur a marr'd child, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 8, 1897); w.Yks.[24] **Lan.** (S.K.C.); Come, wipe thi e'en, nor be so marr'd, MELLOR *Poems* (1865) 6; Not like some, marred an' sulky an' selfish, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 87. **ne.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** [To a childish girl] Get away, you ma'd thing. Snowdrop [a cow]'s very ma'd (H.A.B.); Ah, you mard thing (F.R.C.); **Chs.**[1] A 'marred' cat is one that likes to be petted. I once heard a woman call her calf 'a marred owd stink'; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Aay, óo)z ŭ des·pŭrt maa·rd ky'it·lin; bŭ dhen yŭ seyn it)s wi bée·in ŭ won·lin [Ay, hoo's a despert marred kitlin'; bu' then yŏ seyn it's wi' bein' a onelin']. **Stf.**[1] **Der.**[2] Mar'd gobbin. **nw.Der.**[1] Thooz childer er very mar'd. **Not.**[1], **Shr.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). (2) **Lan.** Billy's bin browt up a mardish sort of a lad, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 69. (3) **Lan.** I believe it's nowt nobbut their mardness an' their way of livin' ut causes these New York dolls to be so mich like faded waxwork, BRIERLEY *Ab-o'th-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) v. (4, *a*) **Stf.** (G.O.) **Not.** A boy who cries with pain is called by his fellows a 'mardy baby' (W.H.S.); **Not.**[1] He's that mardy he don't know what's the matter wi 'im. **s.Not.** Yer shan't ev no tuffey, if y'er so mardy (J.P.K.). (*b*) **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[2] (*c*) **s.Not.** We hed to mardy 'er a bit, whilst she was badly (J.P.K.).

4. To annoy, irritate. **Cai.**[1] 5. To waste away; to melt. **n.Yks.** T'yeth mars snow away underneath (I.W.).

6. *sb.* A defect, an impediment.

Gall. To have a marr in the speech, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 338, ed. 1876.

MAR, MAR(A, see **Maa**, *sb.*[1], **Maar**, **Marrow**, *sb.*[2], **Mere**, **More**, *sb.*, **Mear.**

MARA, *sb.* Nhb. [ma·rə.] Myrrh. ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) *Notes.*

MARA-BALK, see **Mear-.**

MARB, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. The marrow. Rnf. PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.)

MARBAE, see **Marble.**

MARBEL, *adj.* Sc. (JAM.) 1. Feeble, inactive. Lth. 2. Slow, lazy, reluctant. Ayr. Cf. **mervil**, **2.**

MARBLE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [ma·rbl, mā·bl, mā·vl, māl.] I. *sb.* Dial. forms: (1) **Mahvil**, (2) **Marable**, (3) **Marbae**, (4) **Marl**, (5) **Maroll**, (6) **Marrable**, (7) **Marval**, (8) **Marvel**, (9) **Marvil**, (10) **Marvle**, (11) **Marvul.**

(1) **e.Yks.**[1] Ah'll gi thă a gam at mahvils. (2) **w.Yks.**[4], **nw.Der.**[1] (3) Per. The marbae steps o' the Temple! *Sandy Scott* (1897) 15. (4) **Not.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **War.** Is it marls or cob-nuts? GEO. ELIOT *Floss* (1860) I. 46; **War.**[3], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **s.Hmp.** You've got some mar'ls in yer pocket for me, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xii. (5) **Wor.** (H.K.) (6) **Sh.I.** She's liftid up a marrable stane, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 51. **w.Yks.** Feightin abaght sum marrables, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* 1853 34; **w.Yks.**[23], **e.Lan.**[1] (7) **Cld.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.) (8) **N.I.**[1] **Wxf.** In the season we shot marvels on the road, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 5. **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** What's t'use o' my marvels and bo'? GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 224. **Lan.** He cribbed my marvels, BURNETT *Lowrie's* (1877) iv. **Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'Ow many marvels 'ast 'ee got, Dick? **Hrf.**[2], **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **Sus.** As Peter sat weeping on a marvel stone, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) v. **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] Tom, wi't play marvels? **nw.Dev.**[1] (9) **n.Yks.** They were laking at marvils (I.W.). **Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1] (10) **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875). **Glo.**[1] (11) **Nhb.** Like pillors o' marvul, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 15. **Oxf.** (G.O.), **I.W.**[12]

II. Dial. uses. 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Marble-bowls**, marbles, games of marbles; (2) **-day**, Good Friday; see below; (3) **-stones**, boulders in the glacial clay; (4) **-thrush**, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.*

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Sus.** In some parts, marbles being played by persons of all ages on that particular day, SAWYER *Flk-Lore* (1883) 5. (3) **Chs.** (S.W.) (4) **Nhp.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1888) 2; **Nhp.**[1] Probably it receives this appellation from the round, marble-like spots on the breast.

2. A marble or alley made of marble as distinguished from those made of glass or stone, &c.

Abd. A' kinds o' bools—marble, stoner, and pigger, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 249.

3. A lump containing worms found on the backs of horses, cows, &c. **w.Yks.**[8] 4. *v.* To play at marbles.

Lan. He never marblet, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) x.

MARBLERS, *sb. pl.* Dor. The company of stone-cutters, who have exclusive rights as quarrymen in Swanage quarries from time immemorial. (C.W.)

MARBLUE, see **Morbleu.**

MARCARUM, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [mā·kərəm.] 1. Arsenic. 2. The goosefoot, or Good King Harry, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus.* See **Mercury**, **2.**

MARCH, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Nhp. Shr. Oxf. Suf. Ken. [martʃ, mātʃ.] In *comb.* (1) **March and May**, the white alysson, *Arabis alpina*; (2) **-bird**, any person or creature born in March; (3) **-daisy**, the early flowers of the common daisy, *Bella perennis*; (4) **— many weathers**, (5) **-month**, the month of March; (6) **-moon**, the moon during the month of March; see below; (7) **— muck-it-out**, see (5); (8) **-throstle**, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.*

(1) **Nhp.** (B. & H.) (2) **Oxf.** (G.O.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (3) **Nhp.**[1] (4) **Ken.**[1] (5) **Shr.**[1] The corn looks well now, but 'ow it'll stond the March-month we canna tell. (6) **Mry.** In the increase of the March moon, the Highlanders cut withes of the wood-bind that clings about the oak. These they twist into a wreath or circle and carefully preserve it till the next March. And when children are troubled with hectick fevers, or when any one is consumptive, they make them pass through this circle thrice. . . The like they do to cattle in some distempers, SHAW *Mry.* 232 (JAM.). (7) **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] So called from the practice of cleaning out dikes, manure-heaps, &c. (8) **w.Yks.** There's t'March throstle builds first (A.C.).

MARCH, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lin. Also in forms **mairch** Sc. Bnff.[1] Nhb.[1]; **marsh** n.Lin.[1] [mertʃ.] 1. *sb.* A border, boundary; the line dividing two districts or properties; a landmark. Cf. **mark**, *sb.*[1] **8.**

Sc. Some of the justices thought it was but a mistake of the marches, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) viii; Riding the marches, a practice retained in various boroughs, esp. at the time of public markets (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Gordon poinded some sticks belongan' to Forbes that had gone across the march, MICHIE *Deeside Tales* (1872) 120. **Per.** *Statist. Acc.* XX. 441 (JAM.). **Dmb.** Craw hameward, Rab, get your ain marches redd, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 69. **Ayr.** I had just passed along the head rigg of the clover-field at the Mains march, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 48. **Lnk.** The old farmer accompanying me, to shew me the marches, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 10. **Slk.** In a linn . . . in the march between twa lairds' lands . . . he preached, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 22, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** Our marches rode, our landmarks planted, MURRAY *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 15. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 365, ed. 1876. **Dmf.** Ye ran o'er the march wi' my father, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 128. **Kcb.** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 137. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Here applied to the line dividing England from Scotland. The boundary line was in the charge of the several wardens of the East, the Middle, and the West Marches. **n.Lin.**[1] I have come to the conclusion that our people do not use the word 'marsh' to signify low land, which is at times flooded by water. The idea of a boundary seems always to be conveyed by it.

2. *Comp.* (1) **March-dike**, a boundary wall or fence; (2) **-ditch**, a ditch forming a boundary between adjoining farms or townlands; (3) **-fence**, see (1); (4) **-man**, a borderer; (5) **-stone**, a boundary stone; (6) **-treason**, *obs.*, the capital offence in English border law of conspiring with others of the opposite border for reiving and cattle-lifting; (7) **-way**, a boundary road.

(1) **Sc.** If twa folk war disputin' aboot a march dyke, *Cracks about Kirk* (1843) I. 9. **Cai.**[1] **Gall.** I'll carry your bundle as far as the march dyke, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 385. **N.I.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Ir.** This river . . . was the march ditch or merin between our farms, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 118. **Don.** Afther ye've got yerself over the march-ditch first, *Century Mag.* (Oct. 1899) 955. (3) **Ayr.** The cracks of the neighbours over march fences, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 7. (4) **Sc.** He is none of your marchmen, or Highlanders, but has lands in Ayrshire, LANG *Monk of Fife* (1876) 314. (5) **Sh.I.** I sat me doon apon a mairch stane, *Sh. News* (Apr. 29, 1899). **Or.I.** They to set down march-stanes thereafter to stand for ever, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) 127. **Cai.**[1]

Slg. Should you have suffered the other to have changed the march-stone? Wodrow *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 204. **Lnk.** Whose oaths are taken that the pits or march stones are standing in the same situation they left them last year, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 13. **n.Cy.** March stones . . . were formerly set up to mark the extent of lands, estates, towns, &c., Jones *Nhb.* 89. **Nhb.**[1] (6) **Nhb.** Found guilty of March Treason, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 194; Fyrst, ye shall enquere of Martch-Treasone; that is to say, where any Inglyshe man trystes or entercommoneth, or bryngeth in any Scottes man to come into this realme, in time of peace or warr, to do any slaughter, to burne, robb, steale, or to do any other offence within the realme, Nicholson *Leges Marchiarum* (ed. 1747) 127; The forme of an indictment for marche treason is as folowethe. . . The jurye presentithe that A. B. of C. . . feloniously, tratorouslye and maliciously . . . contrarie to his dewtye and alledgance cõfiderated and cõspired w[th] D. F. Scottes men. . . And . . . he the said A. B. accompaned w[th] the said D. F. feloniously, traterouslye, and maliciouslye broke the house of L. M. Englishman at W. . . stale and drove awaye so many beasts, horse, nowte, or shepe or other things as the case seamethe, *Informations of Sir R. Bower, Kt.* (1551) in Richardson *Reprints*, IV. pt. ii. 28. (7) **Lth.** Ahead! scan out the march-way, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 5.

3. *v.* To adjoin, border on, to be contiguous to; to bound, form a boundary to.

Sc. I know the estates well; they march with my own, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xvii. **Abd.** Thes are marched by the feilds near the sea syde called the Lynks, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 110. **Per.** Though oor fields mairch and we've aye been neeburly, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 122. **Frf.** My garden marched wi' that o' Miss M[c]Snaffle, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 36, ed. 1889. **Lnk.** The same hedge marched the twa estates, Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 7. **Gall.** Which marches with mine own house of Kirriemore, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 38. **N.I.**[1] This is where my land marches with his. **Don.** My farm marches Pathrick's, *Pearson's Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 311.

MARCH, MARCHAND, MARCHANT, see **Marsh,** *sb.*[1], **Merchant.**

MARCH-PANE, *sb. Obs.* e.An.[1] A kind of sweetmeat; see below.

The principal ingredients were almonds and sugar. It was therefore much like our macaroons, but was made broad and flat, cut into slices, and so distributed to the guests at deserts or tea-tables.

[Save me a piece of marchpane, Shaks. *R. & J.* I. v. 9. OFr. *marcepain*, 'pâtisserie faite d'amandes pilées et de sucre' (Hatzfeld, s.v. *Massepain*); It. *márcia páne, márza páne*, march-pane (Florio); cp. LG. *marcipan, marzipan*, 'Marci panis' (Berghaus).]

MARCURY, MARCY, see **Mercury, Mercy.**

MARD, MÄRDEL, see **Mar,** *v.*, **Merdal.**

MARDLE, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. e.An. Also written **mardel** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **maudle** e.An.[12] [ma·rdl, mā·dl.]

1. *v.* To gossip; to waste time in gossiping; to dawdle.

e.An.[1]; **e.An.**[2] Tom and I stood mardling by the stile. Several narbors stood maudling together in the road by the jossing-block. **Nrf.** Oh, bor, don't you mardle, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 143; The spotted rail is a quicker bird; he don't mardle about in the stuff, like the common rail, *ib. Birds* (ed. 1895) 250; He would mardel there all day long, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st. S. viii. 411. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence **Mardler,** *sb.* a gossip, one given to gossiping. e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. To drawl. Nrf. (A.G.) **3.** To quarrel; to interfere. Nrf. (A.C.) **4.** To indulge in merrymaking, to drink together. e.An.[2] **5.** With *up*: to coddle, nurse; to take pains about. e.Suf. (F.H.) **6.** *sb.* A gossip; a long talk.

Nrf. Having a mardle, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 11; (W.H.E.); I was just having a mardle (A.A.G.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

7. One who gossips, a lounging, idle woman. Cld. (Jam.)

8. A festive meeting, a drinking bout. e.An.[2]

MARDLE, *sb.*[2] e.An. [mā·dl.] A pond near a house, on a common or by a roadside, convenient for watering cattle. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Hence **Mardlens, Mardling,** or **Mardlins,** *sb.* duck-weed, *Lemna minor.*

e.An.[1] That pond's full of mardlens. **Suf.** (B. & H.) **Ess.** Fat forming on the gravy like mardlins in spring on a ditch, Baring-Gould *Mehalah* (1885) 329.

[Fr. *mardelle d'un puits*, the brink or brim of a well (Cotgr.); OFr. *margele*, 'rebord en pierre d'un puits' (Hatzfeld, s.v. *Margelle*).]

MARDLE, *sb.*[3] w.Som.[1] [mā·dl.] A dial. pron. of 'marl' (q.v.).

MARDO, *sb.* Yks. Der. [mā·dō.] Dung, manure. w.Yks.[2] n.Der. Addy *Gl.* (1891).

[Cp. Fr. *merde*, 'merda' (Hatzfeld).]

MARDY, see **Mar, 3.**

MARE, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **mear** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **meer** Sc. N.Cy.[1] [mēr, meə(r.]

1. In *comb.* (1) **Mare-fart,** the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea.* Chs.[123]; (2) **-'s-fat,** the flea-bane, *Inula dysenterica.* e.An.[1], Nrf.; (3) **-'s-tail,** the wood-spurge, *Euphorbia amygdaloides.* Don. (B. & H.) **2.** Phr. (1) *the wild mare*, a boys' game; (2) *to give one the wind of the mare's tail*, to ride off from one at once; (3) *to win the mare or lose the saddle*, to determine either to succeed or to fail altogether; to make a bold effort; (4) *who has lost his mare?* what is the hurry?

(1) **Glo.** A play among boys, wherein the person who acts the mare, slides over the shoulders of several others, who are linked together; and is strapped with leathern aprons, and such like, all the while he is getting over them, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (2) **Lnk.** I'se gie you the wind o' the mare's tail, and gar ye wammel hame an' a' your wate coats about you, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 32. (3) **Nhp.**[1] (4) **Lnk.** 'Wha has lost his mare?' 'James bade me tell you, fast as ye can send, To follow him this moment down to the wood,' Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 175.

3. A horse of either sex.

Ir. All horse kind are usually spoken of as mares; the reason apparently being that every one sells his colts, while he only keeps the mares, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 118.

4. A term of abuse.

N.Cy.[1] Used among the lowest women of Newcastle.

5. ? *Obs.* The last handful of corn cut in harvest; see below. Cf. **neck,** *sb.*[2]

Shr., Hrt. The last blades of corn which the reapers tie together at the top to set up in the field to throw their sickles at. He who cuts the knot receives the prize, Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1826) II. 1163. **Hrt.** Chambers *Bk. Days* (1869) II. 378; The reapers tie together the tops of the last blades of corn which is mare, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1772) 308. [*Daily Telegraph* (Oct. 10, 1889) 5, col. 1.]

Hence *crying the mare*, phr., *obsol.*, a harvest custom; see below. See **Cry, 12** (18).

Ir. Still practised at harvest homes in some parts, *Academy* (Sept. 15, 1888). **s.Chs.**[1] Now quite *obs.* When the last field of corn on a farm had been cut, the labourers employed upon the farm collected together upon a piece of elevated ground, and proceeded to recite the following 'nominy':—'What hast thou gotten theer?' 'A mare.' 'Wheer wilt thou send her to?' 'To So and So's'—mentioning a neighbouring farmer, who had not been fortunate enough to get his harvest over so soon, and who might therefore be supposed to need the loan of the mare. **Chs., Shr.** 'Crying the mare' is quite a separate old custom from 'crying the neck,' and was as follows. The men employed on a farm who were the first to finish harvest in a neighbourhood got a full bottle of beer, and fixing it on the longest 'pitch-fork' or 'pikel' that could be found, stood on the highest ground on the farm, and raising the fork and bottle above their heads shouted a loud and resounding shout, so as to be heard at all the surrounding farms, thus indicating their triumph over their neighbours by being the first to finish harvest. All these old customs fell into disuse when machinery was introduced (M.L.). **Shr.**[2] When a farmer has ended his reaping and the wooden bottle is passing merrily round, the reapers form themselves into two bands and commence the following dialogue in loud shouts, or rather in a kind of chant. . . First band: 'I have her, I have her, I have her.' (Every sentence is repeated three times.) 'What hast thee?' . . . First, 'A mare.'. . Second, 'Whose is her?' . . . First, 'H. B's.' (naming their master, whose corn is all cut). Second, 'Where shall we send her?' &c. First, 'To C. D.' (naming some neighbour whose corn is still standing). And the whole concludes with a joyous shout of both bands united. In the South Eastern part . . . the ceremony is performed with a slight variation. The last few stalks of the wheat are left standing; all the reapers throw down their sickles, and he who cuts it off, cries 'I have her,' . . on which the rustic mirth begins. The latest farmer in the neighbourhood . . . is said 'to keep her all the winter.' It not unfrequently happens, that the farmer who has been presented with 'the mar' sends one of his harvest-men with a halter at supper time for her! . . . 'They cryden the mar awhile I was thire, becos yo sin we'den done harrast fust; 'e gotten up o'er neet and

laid a dhel o' the wèät down i' swääths, un awhile we wun at supper a mon cumm'd in wie a autar to fatch her away.' Hrf. The last few ears of corn are left standing, tied together at the top, and the workmen throw their sickles at it, and he that cuts the knot has the prize, and cries 'I have her.' 'What have you?' 'A mare.' 'Whose is she?' 'B.' (naming the owner three times). 'Whither will you send her?' 'To John a Nokes' (naming some neighbour whose corn is not all reaped), Blount (1681); *Horae Subsecivae* 1777 266. Hrt. Bailey 1721.

6. *Obs.* The wooden figure of a horse used in a military punishment; *gen.* in phr. *to ride the mare.*

Sc. If a soldier passed without saluting the chaplain, he had an hour's ride on the wooden mare for his pains, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) xiv. Abd. He causes put up betwixt the crosses a timber mare, whereon runagate knaves and runaway soldiers should ride, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 227; He . . . rode the mare, to his great hurt and pain, *ib.* 231.

7. A trestle to support scaffolding; a short beam used to prop up laden carts.

Abd. He shoudit wi' scaffoldin' planks owre their meer, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 6. Lnk. How will you know the bones of a mason's mare . . . amongst the bones of a hundred dead horses? Because it is made of wood, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 173. Ayr. A high stage prepared on purpose with two mares and scaffold deals, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxxvi. w.Mid. One end rests upon the ground, whilst the other end is supported by two legs in the form of the letter A, used to prop up laden carts, when stationary, from behind, to prevent them from tilting backwards (W.P.M.).

8. A bricklayer's hod, a trough for carrying lime or mortar borne on the shoulder.

Fif. I think I set my apron and my mare as weel as you your apparel, Tennant *Card. Beaton* 1823 155 (Jam.). Edb. The builders o' the babel tow'r, An' thae wha bure the mortar mear, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 43.

Hence **Marefu'**, *sb.* a hodful.

I've a marefu' o' as guid lime here as ever cam out o' a lime-kill (Jam.).

9. The slide on which casks are discharged.

Nhb.[1] It consists of two timbers, braced apart like the sides of a ladder, between which the belly of the cask is held as it is slidden down lengthwise.

10. A piece of timber, which can be fixed so as to lengthen the leverage of the large 'gavelock' used in quarry work. *ib.* **11.** Soft ferruginous stone which has no commercial value. It is found in the sandstone of the lower coal-measures. w.Yks. (W.H.V.)

MARE, *sb.*[2] Sc. Dev. In *comp.* (1) **Mare-rode,** oppressed with an incubus, having the nightmare; (2) **-stane,** a rough river stone hung up in a stable; see below.

(1) Dev. Good Christians! save me! I am mare-rode! Kingsley *Westward Ho* (1855) 19, ed. 1889. (2) Ags. Resembling a hatchet in shape, which has been worn down by collision or friction so as to admit of a cord being fixed round it. This is hung up in a stable to prevent the horses being ridden by the nag called the mare (Jam.).

[Mare or nyȝhte mare, *epialtes, Prompt.* OE. *mare,* the nightmare (*Leechdoms*); ON. *mara* (Vigfusson).]

MARE, see **Mear, Mere.**

MARE-BLOB, *sb.* Der. Nhp. War. Glo. Also in forms **mere-** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **mire-** Nhp. The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris.*

Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Nhp. (B. & H.); Nhp.[1] The mare-blobs are in burnished gold, The daisies spread about the green, Clare *MS. Poem.* War.[3], Glo.[1]

MARE-CRAB, *sb.* Cor.[1] Various species of harbour-crabs, esp. *Carcinus maenas* and *Portunus puber.*

MAREEL, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **mariel.** [marī·l.] Phosphorescence, the phosphorescent appearance of the sea on a dark night.

As bright as the sheenin' mareel o' the sea, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 239; Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 25; Der gloorin' wi' da mareel fil da skio is light agen, *Sh. News* (Oct. 15, 1898); Rushing towards the opposite shore like a streak of mareel, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 24; (A.W.G.); S. & Ork.[1]

[Dan. *morild, marild,* phosphorescence of the sea (Larsen); Norw. dial. *morild* (Aasen); ON. *mauru-ldr,* a light from insects, decomposed matter (Vigfusson).]

MAREILLEN, *sb.* Sc. The frog-fish, *Lophius piscatorius.*

e.Sc. Here [in the Frith of Forth] it is named the mulrein or mareillen, Neill *Fishes* (1810 23 Jam.).

MAREM, see **Marram.**

MARES' TAILS, *phr.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **mare's-tails**; and in forms **maayres taails** Brks.[1]; **mare-tails** w.Yks.[1] Long, streaky clouds indicating stormy weather.

Sh.I. Didna doo see yon mares tails a' ower da croon o' da lift aboot twal? *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897). Abd. The sky had on the previous night been streaked with great 'mare's-tails' running up in the direction of the dangerous wind, Bram Stoker *Watter's Mou'* (1895) I. Gall. The thin wind clouds streaked like mares' tails high in the lift, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 39. N.Cy.[1], w.Yks.[1], Chs.[13], s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[234], s.War.[1], e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Brks.[1] Maayres taails an' mackerel sky, Not long wet nor not long dry. Hnt. (T.P.F.), Sus.[1], I.W.[1], w.Som.[1] [Mackerel backs, And mares' tails, Make tall ships Wear low sails, Cheales *Prov. Flk-Lore,* 26.]

MARFIELD PRIMULA, *phr.* n.Yks. The bird's-eye primrose, *Primula farinosa.* (R.H.H.)

MAR-FIRE, see **Mer-fire.**

MARFLOO, *sb.* Sh.I. [ma·rflū.] The sea-louse, *Pulex litoralis.* Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 24; S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *mar-flō,* 'sea-flea,' 'cancer pulex' (Vigfusson).]

MARFRY, *sb.* Lin. The extreme boundary edge of a ditch outside the hedge. See **Mear-fur,** s.v. **Mear, 5** (4, *a*).

nw.Lin. We'll beat oot that there marfry agean th' stoän brigg for a hare (E.P.).

MARFUR, see **Mear.**

MARG, *sb.* Sus. Hmp. Also in form **murg** Hmp. [māg, māg.] The stinking chamomile, *Anthemis Cotula.* Sus., Hmp. (B. & H.), Hmp.[1] See **Margon.**

MARGARET, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Nhp. Hmp. Dev. Also in form **marget** Nhb. Nhp.[1] s.Hmp. **1.** In *comb.* **Margaret's flood,** heavy rain expected about the date of St. Margaret's day. Dev. *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 512. **2.** *pl.* The ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.* w.Yks. Lees *Flora* (1888) 285. **3.** The magpie, *Pica rustica.*

Nhb. (J.Ar.), Nhp.[1] s.Hmp. 'Look at them margets!' . . as three magpies flew by, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xvii.

MARGENT, *sb.* Sc. Yks. e.An. [ma·rdʒənt, mā·dʒənt.] A margin, beach, bank.

s.Sc. How sweet, with gliding step, to steal Along the margent green, Watson *Bards* (1859) 42. e.Yks. By the margent of the sea, Linskill *Exchange Soul* (1888) ii. e.An.[1]

[In the beached margent of the sea, Shaks. *M. N. Dream,* II. i. 85.]

MARGERY, *sb.* Lin. The goosefoot, or Good King Harry, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus.* (J.C.W.) Cf. **mercury, 2.**

MARGIOWLET, *sb.* Brks. The little white moth that flits about at twilight in summer. (M.J.B.) Cf. **madgi-owler.**

[The same word as *madge-howlet* (q.v.). The name transferred from the owl to a species of moth, from its nocturnal habits; see **Howlet, 4.**]

MARGON, *sb.* Sus. Hmp. I.W. Also written **margin** I.W.; and in form **morgan** Sus.[1] Hmp. I.W.[12] [mā·gən, mǭ·gən.] Various species of chamomile, esp. *Anthemis Cotula, A. arvensis,* and *A. nobilis.*

Sus.[1] Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 284; (J.R.W.); Hmp.[1], I.W. (B. & H.), I.W.[12]

MARGULLIE, *v. Obs.* Sc. Also written **margulie-,** and in form **murgully.** To disfigure, mar, mangle; to mismanage, abuse.

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Abd. Nature, unhurt by thrawart man, And nae margullied by chicane, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 57; Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*; It's sae margulied now an' musty, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 321. Lnk. My muse's pride murgullyed, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 324

[Fr. (Norm. dial.) *margouller,* 'casser la figure' (Delboulle); Fr. *margouiller,* to gnaw, to mumble with the teeth, instead of kissing to bite (Cotgr.).]

MARGY MORE, *phr.* Irel. Also in form **margamore** s.Don. A large market or cattle fair held before Christmas or Easter.

N.I.[1] Ant. A shindy . . . at the margy more, Hume *Dial.* (1878) 23. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

[Ir. *margadh mór,* a big market (O'Reilly).]

MARIE, MARIEL, see **Mary, Mareel.**

MARIGOLD, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Chs. Shr. Ken. Also written **marygold** n.Yks. w.Chs. Ken.[1]; and in form **merrigo** Ken.[1] [ma·rigould.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Marigold-cheese,** *obs.*, cheese made of skim-milk, having the petals of marigold-flowers strewn amongst the uncoloured curd; (2) **-goldins,** the corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum.*

(1) **Shr.**[1] They were believed to impart a quality of mellowness. A Marigold-cheese was about the thickness of an ordinary cream-cheese: it was eaten as soon as it became ripe. (2) **Ant.** (B. & H.)

2. The corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum.* w.Chs. HOLLAND *Gl.* (1884). **3.** The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris.* n.Yks. (B. & H.) **4.** A ladybird. Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1]

MARI LWYD, *phr.* Wal. Also in form **Merry-Lwyd.** See below. Cf. **Merry Hewid.**

A custom prevails . . . of carrying about at Christmas time a horse's skull dressed up with ribbons and supported on a pole by a man who is concealed under a large white cloth. There is a contrivance for opening and shutting the jaws, and the figure pursues and bites everybody it can lay hold of and does not release them except on payment of a fine. It is generally accompanied by some men dressed up in a grotesque manner, who on reaching a house sing some extempore verses requesting admittance, and are in turn answered by those within, until one party or the other is at a loss for a reply. . . This horse's head is called Mari Lwyd, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 173; *ib.* 315.

MARINADE, *v.* Cor. Also written **marrinade.** [mærinē·d.] To cure fish in a particular way.

I'll build for Hakes . . . a factory for marinading 'em, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 106; **Cor.**[2] Used of fish cured or cooked in a particular way in vinegar, with bay leaves and spice.

Hence **Marinaded,** *ppl. adj.* cured, pickled in this particular manner.

I've seen my mother pick a bay leaf and put in among the marinated pilchards, PEARSE *D. Quorm* (1877) I. 122; Marrinaded fish, O'DONOGHUE *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[2]

[To marinate fish [in cookery], *Piscem olivo frixum marino habitu afficere, marino affectu imbuere,* COLES (1679). Fr. *mariner,* 'faire tremper (de la viande, du poisson) dans du vinaigre, du vin assaisonné d'herbes, d'épices, avant de les faire cuire,' . . . *marinade,* 'vinaigre, vin assaisonné d'herbes, d'épices dans lequel on laisse tremper un certain temps de la viande, du poisson' (HATZFELD).]

MARINE, *adj.* Chs.[1] A salt-making term: applied to a kind of grainy butter salt.

MARINERS, *sb. pl.* I.W.[2] A game resembling 'Fox and geese.'

MARISH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Also written **mareish** Chs.; **marrish** n.Yks.[124] [ma·riʃ.] A marsh, or low-lying ground liable to be flooded; also used *attrib.*

Or.I. They [islands] are of different natures, some sandie, some marish, WALLACE *Desc. Or.I.* (1693) 7, ed. 1883. **Wgt.** Peits which they take out of a stiff black marish ground in the summer time, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 86. **Ir.** Brown-knotted rushes and sombre sedge, and all other marish growths, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 75. **n.Yks.**[124] **Chs.** In making firm . . foundations in this boggy, mareish soil, *Travels of Sir W. Brereton* (1634–5) in *Chet. Soc. Publ.* (1844) I. 66.

[And the marishes thereof shall not be healed, BIBLE *Ezek.* xlvii. 11. OFr. *mareis,* a marsh (HATZFELD, s.v. *Marais*).]

MARJERY, *sb.* ne.Lan.[1] A pet name for a cat.

MARK, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Aus. and Amer. [**mark, māk.**] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *mark nor horn,* used *neg.*: nothing at all, not a vestige; (2) *— of mouth,* of horses: the power of showing age by the teeth; *fig.* youth; (3) *in mark,* of a horse: young enough to show its age by its teeth; (4) *out of mark,* beyond the time when the age is shown by the teeth; (5) *mickle* (or *little*) *mark,* much (or little) in evidence; (6) *to be a mark on,* to be fond of; (7) *to wear the marks of any one,* to be struck by any one, to bear the marks of a blow.

(1) **Gall.** When one loses anything and finds it not again, we are said never to see mark nor burn of it again: it is a shepherd's phrase, as he burns the sheep with a red hot iron on the horns and nose, to enable him to know it, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) **Gall.** Old maidens are said sometimes to have lost the mark o' mouth, *ib.*; Ye see I've near lost mark o' mouth, And lasses aye are fond o' youth, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 59, ed. 1897. [**Aus.** Any way she was very old, and long past mark of mouth, *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1899) 417. **Amer.** There are some standin rules about the horse. . . There's the mark o' mouth, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 2nd S. iii.] (3) **w.Som.**[1] (4) *ib.* How old d'ee call thik 'oss?—Same age as other vokeses, when they be out o' mark. (5) **Abd.** My toilet, indeed, it was nae mickle mark, EDWARDS *Mod. Sc. Poets,* 13th S. 292. (6) **Ess.** 'Jim olluz was a mark,' she säy, 'on pork,' DOWNE *Ballads* (1895) 29; A mark on swearin? Ah, sir, that he be, *ib.* 31. (7) **Kcd.** 'Tak' that,' quo' he, 'ye careless shard, I'se gar ye wear my marks,' GRANT *Lays* (1884) 7.

2. A conspicuous figure.

Sh.I. Lowrie wis den a mark i' da kirk, *Sh. News* (Apr. 9, 1898).

Hence (1) **Marked,** *ppl. adj.* distinguished, prominent; (2) **Markless,** *adj.* without distinction, not remarkable.

(1) **Sc.** He's come o' a gude stock. . . The Livingstones o' this parish were marked men in the auld days, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 340, ed. 1894. (2) **n.Yks.**[2]

3. A supposed invulnerable spot formed by the Devil on the body of a witch. Also called **The Devil's mark.**

Sc. They searched him for 'the Devil's mark,' which was supposed to keep him silent. This was found under his tongue. He then confessed everything they wished, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 656; Alexander Boys, skilled in searching the mark, came, and finds the mark in the middle of her back, wherein he thrust a great brass pin, of which she was not sensible, neither did any blood follow when the pin was drawn out, *ib.* 663. **Cai.** That upon a vulgar report of witches having the devil's marks in their bodies, ANDREWS *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 182. **Per.** A small hole horny and brown coloured, through which mark when a large brass pin was thrust till it was bowed, the witches, both men and women, neither felt a pain, nor did it bleed, RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 101. **Ayr.** A notour witch-finder . . . searched Bessie for the mark, as the poor ignorant bodies ca'd it, and which every witch was supposed to have. This search was neither more nor less than the jagging of her all over with lang sharp preens, to see if per-adventure ony painless part could be found, and which wouldna bleed, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 69. **e.Lth.** Her body was examined and the mark of the Devil found upon her throat. It was believed that Satan put a mark upon all who had enlisted into his service, which mark was recognisable by the part being bloodless and insensible to pain, SANDS *Tranent* (1881) 39; The searcher in Tranent cam and found the mark on those that were suspect of witchcraft, ANDREWS *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 186.

4. An aim in shooting; also used *fig.*

Sc. Praying the Lord, ye may stand to your marke, MAIDMENT *Pasquils* (1868). **Fif.** Ilka man took well his mark, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 197. **Ayr.** Now, Lord hae mercy on the man That Patrick tak's a mark at, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 130.

5. A male sweetheart, an admirer. Lan. (S.K.C.)

6. The figured side of a knife. w.Yks.[2] **7.** *pl.* The footprints of an otter. ne.Lan.[1]

8. *Comp.* (1) **Mark-ash,** a boundary ash; (2) **-oak,** a boundary oak; (3) **-stone,** a stone set up to mark the boundaries of land; see **March,** *sb.*[2]; (4) **-way,** a track to enable the holders of the divisions of land in a common field to have access to them.

(1) **Hmp.**[1] (2) **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest* (1883) 284; **Hmp.**[1] So called from the ancient cross or mark cut on the rind. (3) **Gall.** Stones set up on end for marks in the days of yore, that the farmers might know the marches of their farms, and lairds the boundaries of their lands, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (4) **w.Mid.** Before the Acts enclosing the common fields the holders of the shots into which they were divided had access to their property by means of tracks called 'markways.' The word is still well remembered by old people (W.P.M.).

9. A wide gutter. Dev. (HALL.) **10.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to mark for,* to betoken, give promise of, to show signs of becoming; (2) *— in,* in shooting: to note where the birds fall; (3) *— on* or *upon,* to make an impression upon; (4) *— a finger on* or *upon,* to do the smallest injury to, to touch in the smallest degree; (5) *— a foot to the ground,* (6) *— the ground,* to set foot to the ground.

(1) **Dor.**[1] 'E da mark var to be tall. **w.Som.**[1] Thick there colt do mark vor a strong, useful sort of a 'oss. **Dev.** Thick cheeld da mark-vor a bedd'r man than's father, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 114, ed. 1871. (2) **nw.Dev.**[1] When shooting birds (i.e. partridges) it is

customary to send a boy to an elevated point to mark in, i.e. to observe and note, for the information of the sportsmen, where the birds drop. (3) **Bnff.**[1] Twa men vrought a hail day tryin' t'brack that big haithen stane; bit they cudna mark-upon't. **Cld.** (Jam.) (4) **Bnff.**[1] Gehn ye mark a finger on 'im, a'll gee ye yir cum-agehn. **Cld.** (Jam.) (5) **Cld.** He is sae weak that he canna mark a fit to the grund. He's beginnin' to recruit, for he can now mark his fit to the grund (Jam.). (6) **Sc.** (A.W.) **N.I.**[1] He could hardly mark the ground.

11. Of a horse or stag: to reveal its age by the teeth or horns.

w.Som.[1] He do mark vower off—i.e. he is between four and five years old.

12. Of dogs: to give tongue, to indicate where the quarry has taken refuge underground.

w.Som.[1] The hounds . . . marked grandly in deep water, under the wood, and moved what was no doubt the dog otter, *Wellington Wkly. News* July 21, 1887).

13. To take aim in shooting.

Lth. Baith far an' near this lad is ken'd That he can mark right fair, Thomson *Poems* 1819 187.

MARK, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in form **merk.** [mark, merk.]

1. *Obs.* A silver coin worth 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots, equivalent to 13⅓*d.* sterling.

Sc. My sma' means whilk are not aboon twenty thousand merk, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxxvi. **n.Sc.** I'll gie ye five merks, Buchan *Ballads* (ed. 1875) II. 231. **Bnff.** He enjoys annually 300 merks Scotch from a Mortification, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 16. **Abd.** Her father . . . O' some four acres held a tack For three merks an' a croon, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 183. **Frf.** Wou'd fortune for me niest lay by A score o' merks to stop my cry, Morison *Poems* (1790) 98. **Fif.** No ass of any great repute For twenty Scots marks could have then been bought, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 19, ed. 1871. **s.Sc.** Those naked katherans, to whom a single merk would be a fortune, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 2. **Dmb.** Twa merks, they said, wad coft a pair o' shoon, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 90. **Rnf.** I've sin some thretty mark a year, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 103. **Ayr.** Plack, bodle, mark, and bawbie, Galt *Lairds* (1826) ii. **Edb.** No less than six thousand merks Scots money, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 44, ed. 1815. **Dmf.** Were it a merk or a boddle broon, The siller was there when the day cam' roon, Reid *Poems* (1894) 76. **Gall.** Whose keen care for the merks, the duties, and the tacks, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 119. **Wgt.** Ten marks Scots, left by the deceased Jannet M^c^Adam . . . to the poor of this parish, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 15.

2. A division of land varying in extent; also in *comp.* **Mark-land.**

Sc. The common burdens were laid on, not according to the retour or merk land, but the valuation of the rents, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 370 (Jam.). **Sh.I.** The lands are understood to be divided into merks. A merk of land, however, does not consist uniformly of a certain area. In some instances, a merk may be less than an acre; in others, perhaps, equal to two acres. Every merk again consists of so much arable ground, and of another part which is only fit for pasturage. . . Several of these merks, sometimes more, sometimes fewer, form a town, *Statist. Acc.* V. 195, *note* (*ib.*); The markland in Shetland was of varying extent. In Delting the mark is estimated as 0·7 acre; at Lerwick a mark is not nearly a Scottish acre; at Unst a mark might be less than one or equal to two. In Dunrossness a merkland 'ought to contain 1600 square fathoms'; at Fetlar a mark is estimated at half an acre; in North Yell a quarter acre, *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898); The ancient valuation was disused and the skat assessed on the marks in the pennyland. . . From the analogy of the Orkneys an average mark would be the fourth part of a pennyland, and as a 'last' of land contained eighteen marks, a last was 4½*d.* land, i.e. the fourth part of an ounceland. A markland was divided into eight ores, or ounces. . . The mark of land was the unit, for . . . yearly rent, *ib.* **Or.I.** He laid a heavier ratement on the fractions of every markland, then on the markland itself, Wallace *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 237, ed. 1883; These penny-lands are again divisible into smaller denominations of merks or merk-lands, farthing-lands, and cows-worths, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) 6; Nae less than twa marks o' laund. . . Twa marks o' laund; that wad keep twa coos, an' twa mares an' twa rools, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 162. **Inv.** Slait is thirty merkland, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) II. 355. **Arg.** The denomination of mark lands still holds in common speech, and in general one mark-land may give full employ to one plough and one family in the more arable parts of the county, *Agric. Surv.* 33 (Jam.). **Fif., Slg.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 618. **Rnf.** Y^r^ is ane second feu contract of ane merkland of ye said lands, Hector *Judic. Records* (1876) 303.

Hence (1) **Mark-merkland,** *sb.* a division of land varying from one to three acres; (2) **-stones,** *sb. pl.* stones used to define the limits of a 'mark' of land.

(1) **S. & Ork.**[1] (2) **Sh.I.** [The mark's] exact limits being described by loose stones or shells under the name of merk-stanes, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 35, ed. 1891.

3. *Obs.* A nominal weight. Also in *comp.* **Mark-weight.**

Sh.I. Eight pieces of this description of cloth [wadmel], each measuring six ells, constituted a mark. (In the seventeenth century, however, the name of a mark of wadmel became entirely obsolete owing to the custom introduced of converting it into money. . . . The eighth part of a mark of this coarse cloth then acquired the name of a shilling of wadmel), Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 35, ed. 1891; A newer standard of comparison had succeeded to the wadmel, formed of a certain weight of some inferior metal. The division, therefore, of a mark-weight of this substance into eight ures or ounces appears to have suggested a name for the same number of portions into which a mark of land began to be resolved, *ib.*; Sixpenny land pays to the proprietor 8 merks butter, *Statist. Acc.* VII. 580 (Jam.). **Or.I.** 24 merks make one setting, nearly equal to 1 stone 5 lib. Dutch, *ib.* 477; The least quantity is called a merk (which will be eighteen ounce). Twenty-four merk makes a liespound or setten, Wallace *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 41, ed. 1883; The malt, meill, and beare are delivered in Orknay be wecht. . . 24 marks makis an setting, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 130; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[1, 3. By this gaude have I wonne . . . An hundred mark, Chaucer *C.T.* c. 390. OFr. *marc,* 'quantité' d'or, d'argent pesant un 'marc' (huit onces) (Hatzfeld); MLG. *mark,* '(Geld)-gewicht, ein halbes Pfund' (Schiller-Lübben).]

MARK, *sb.*[3] Dur. Yks. Lin. Dev. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Mark('s e'en,** or **St. Mark's eve,** the eve of St. Mark's day, see below; (2) **Mark, Luke, and John,** a four-post bed of which one leg is broken or gone.

(1) **Dur.** 'What for should you die any more than me myself?' 'Because I've had my warning! I've had plain proof I shall. . . I seed my own waft go into the kirk last St. Mark's eve, and it never cam' out no more, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1897) 252. **n.Yks.** The custom of observing Mark's-e'en . . . by watching in the church porch, Simpson *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) 221; **n.Yks.**[1] Perhaps scarcely extinct even yet. The watch in the church-porch, for the purpose of ascertaining who among the parishioners is to be carried to his long home in the churchyard during the ensuing year, is still spoken of as matter of recollection, if not of these days' practice. The duly gifted watcher, according to some, would see all his fellow-inhabitants proceed into the church, and defile thence again in long procession, leaving only such behind them as were auned to death before another Mark's-e'en: according to others, the procession into the church would be formed only of the shapes of the doomed ones, who pass into the church, but do not return thence. Another form of the notion is, to watch by a window which commands the church-road, when the figures of those who are to die within the year will be seen to pass as if 'boun for cho'ch.' Should the watcher, however, fall asleep at the mystic hour of vision (midnight) he is himself among those whose death is auned; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** The apparitions of those who shall die in the ensuing year, are seen to walk to the church where they shall be buried: certain persons, 'watching the kirk' to know the fate of their fellow parishioners. If the watcher go to sleep at the critical moment he himself is doomed to die within the year, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 332. **Lin.** In the year 1634, two men . . . agreed betwixt themselves upon St. Marke's Eve at night, to watch in the church porch at Burton to try whether or noe . . . they should see the spectras or phantomes of those persones which should die in that parish the yeare following, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 82. (2) **e.Dev.** Old Betty was under her 'Mark, Luke, and John,' Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) xii.

MARK, MARKAL, see **Mirk, Mercal.**

MARKET, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **markat** Wm.; and in form **mercat** Sc. [ma·rkit, me·rkit, mā·kit.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Market-bell,** a bell rung to denote the commencement of a market; (2) **-custom,** a toll levied on animals brought for sale at a market; (3) **-fare,** a 'fairing' or present brought from a market; (4) **-fresh,** (5) **-fuddled,** lively and excited with drink, 'fresh,' somewhat intoxicated; (6) **-handkertchy,** a large handkerchief used to carry home

purchases from market; (7) **-merry**, see (5); (8) **-nitch**, the amount of ale or spirits indulged in after market; (9) **-peart** or **-peert**, see (5); (10) **-place**, the front teeth; (11) **-ripe**, ready for market; *fig.* old enough for marriage; (12) **-sea-crow**, the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*; (13) **-stance**, the site of a market, a field in which a market or fair is held; (14) **-stead** or **-stede**, *obs.*, a market-place; (15) **-sweet**, unsaleable; blown upon; (16) **-town**, a larger town than a village; (17) **-trot**, a slow trot, a pace slightly quicker than walking.

(1) **Cum.**[4] At Carlisle, the ringing of a bell at 10 o'clock denotes the commencement of the oat market, and at 10.30 the bell is rung for the wheat market. At Cockermouth and Penrith, a bell is also rung when the grain market opens. (2) **Abd.** Custodier of the 'market customs' at An'ersmas Fair, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 103. (3) **s.Sc.** I'm gaun wi' ye to the market, an' ye maun gie me my market-fare, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 51. (4) **w.Yks.** (S.J.C.), **w.Yks.**[2], **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **Stf.** The fat rascal, who was already 'market-fresh' when we started back, is in great feather, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 43. **Not.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2], **w.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] They zess he wadn drunk, but I reckon he was a little bit market fresh like. (5) **Lan.** William himself, though not precisely in that condition recognised as 'market-fuddled,' was far from sober, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1896) 253. (6) **w.Yks.** Befoor long he'd getten all his bits o' duds teed up in a market handkertchy, HARTLEY *Tales*, 2nd S. 9. (7) **w.Yks.**[2] **Not.** I've never known him drunk, but I've seen him market-merry, *Not. Guardian* (Apr. 1889). **Lin.** Defendant admitted that he was a little market-merry, and a bit 'shouty,' *Lin. Chron.* (Jan. 22, 1887). **sw.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A weean't droonk! A wer oon'y maarket-merry, loike. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[23] **Wor.** Defendant had been to Birmingham, and had returned home 'market merry,' *B'ham Dy. Post* (Oct. 3, 1896). **Shr.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (8) **Dor.** He's got his market-nitch, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 14, ed. 1895. (9) **Chs.**[13] **s.Chs.**[1] Aay, ah thingk· ée)z móo·isli ŭ bit maa·rkit-péeŭrt ŭv ŭ Set·ŭrdi [Ay, ah think he's mooistly a bit market-peeart of a Setterday]. **s.Stf.** He wa' as yo' may say drunk, but just market peert, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**[2], **War.**[23] **Wor.** Market peart, or more so, *Evesham Jrn.* (Nov. 21, 1896). **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[2] **Rdn.** MORGAN *Wds.* (1881) (s.v. Peart). **Glo.**[1] (10) **Lin.**[1] If you bullyrag me I'll knock your market-place down your throttle. **sw.Lin.**[1] 'She's lost her market-place, she'll none get a husband'—said of a woman whose front teeth are gone. (11) **Ayr.** Dinna be in a hurry yoursel', Peggie, lass; ye are no' just market ripe, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 122. (12) **Dev., Cor.** *Zoologist* (1854) XII. 4255. (13) **Abd.** Agent for the owner of the market stance, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 103. (14) **Sc.** At the mouth of the water, stands the toune of Air, a notable mercat-stead, *Desc. of the Kindome of Sc.* (JAM.) **n.Yks.** The site called 'the Old Market-place,' but earlier generations had heard the same place ... called the market-stede, ATKINSON *Whitby* (1894) 201; **n.Yks.**[2], **Nhp.**[12] (15) **Sc.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (16) **sw.Lin.**[1] (17) **w.Som.**[1] (s.v. Jig-to-jog).

2. Phr. (1) *the judge of the market*, the arbiter appointed to settle all disputes arising at a market; (2) *the mouth of the market*, the entrance to a market or fair; (3) *to break a market*, to spoil the market for, to spoil the chance of buying and selling; also used *fig.*; (4) *to lose one's market*, to throw away one's matrimonial chance; (5) *to make a market* or *markets*, to go marketing; *fig.* to make a match, to become settled in matrimony; (6) *to meet a bad market*, to sell badly.

(1) **Abd.** 'Get the joodge o' the market,' cried the onlookers, who by this time had got keenly interested in the squabble, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 102. (2) **Abd.** A bargain was struck in the very 'mou' o' the market,' *ib.* 101. (3) **Abd.** Ta'en up to the joodges, for braking 's dother's market, *ib.* 180; He canna be alloo't to brak the man's market that gate, *ib.* 102. (4) **Sc.** (A.W.) (5) **Sc.** They say my market's made: but they are mad, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 25; She hade two daughters, . . and for these she thought she might make a better mercat in Scotland than in England, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 373. **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); A very common use is that by young men or women who have a partner to seek, and who keep up as good an appearance as possible. After marriage such will say when remonstrated with for untidy habits, 'I've made my market, what does it matter?' (B.K.) (6) **Wor.** (H.K.)

3. Sale, traffic, a bargain or transaction made at a market; the price or rate of a transaction.

Abd. Foo girsin' beasts 's sellin'; they'll be an upwith [rising] market shortly or it chates me, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 99. **e.Lth.** The Session appoints some of the elders to go to the seaside at efternoon, to see that there be no mercat in herring, ANDREWS *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 135. **Wgt.** The backwardness of the owners of victual to expose the same to publick mercat, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 44. **s.Not.** He wain't stop theer long at that market (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1] I have made a good market of my corn.

4. *pl.* Marketings, things to be sold or bought at a market.

Yks. (HALL.) **sw.Lin.**[1] I had just a few markets in my hand. What with my markets, and my two little ones, I felt quiet [quite] bet.

5. *v.* To take to market, to sell.

Wm. Our Betty cud meeak t'buttre an markat it, *Goardy Jenkins.*

MARKET-JEW, *sb.* Cor. In *comb.* (1) **Market-jew crow**, (*a*) the chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*; (*b*) the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*; (2) — **turmut**, a large white turnip.

(1, *a*) From its frequenting the neighbourhood of Marazion, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 74. [MORRIS *Hist. Brit. Birds* (1857).] (*b*) RODD *Birds* (1880) 315. (2) **Cor.**[1] Grown in Marazion.

MARKING, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Nhp. Som. **1.** The mixture with which sheep or cattle are marked. **Nhp.**[1] (s.v. Keel). Cf. **keel**, *sb.*[2] **2.** *Comp.* **Marking-iron**, a branding-iron for marking sheep, cattle, &c.

Cum.[1], **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Som.**[1] For sheep, horses, or cattle. For the former it is dipped in hot pitch and dabbed on the freshly shorn sheep, while for horses, &c. it is made hot, and really brands.

MARKSMAN, *sb.* N.I.[1] A man who cannot write his name and therefore has to make his mark.

MARL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lan. Chs. Lin. Hrt. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **maarl** Wxf.[1]; **marle** Dev. [marl, māl.] **1.** *sb.* A variety of soil consisting principally of limestone and clay. Also used *attrib.*

Wxf.[1] Quick mud. **Nhb., Dur.** A limestone of a soft, friable argillaceous or sandy nature, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Chs.** Marl . . . consists of clay, sand, and lime unequally mixed, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 139; **Chs.**[1] The clays above the rock-salt. **n.Lin.**[1] This word here means chalk. **Hrt.** There are four several sorts, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 66. **Som.** The spontaneous production of the marl land, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 523.

Hence **Marler**, *sb.* a man who works in a marl-pit. **Chs.**[1], **Chs.**[3] (s.v. Marl-head).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Marlebrute**, the earth in a lime rock; (2) **-grass**, the red clover, *Trifolium pratense*; (3) **-head**, the face of marl at the deepest end of a marl-pit; (4) **-midden**, a compost of marl and earth; (5) **-pit**, the hole from which marl is dug.

(1) **Dev.** YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXIX. 576. (2) **Som.** Marl grass is the spontaneous production of the marl land, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 523. **Wil.** A mixture also of marl-grass . . . is occasionally added, DAVIS *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) vii. (3) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] The deepest part of a marlpit, where the ground occasionally falls in on the marlers. (4) **Sc.** (JAM.) (5) **Chs.**[1]

3. *v.* To spread marl on land.

Chs.[1] Marl was considered such an excellent manure that it was commonly said: 'He who marls sand May buy the land'—because he would be sure to grow rich if he used marl on sandy soil. **n.Lin.**[1] The properties of marl as a fertilizer are thus set forth in rhyme: 'If you marl land you may buy land; If you marl moss there is no loss; If you marl clay you fling all away.' [If . . . some fields be marled, and others left unmarled, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 85.]

Hence (1) **Marler**, *sb.* a man employed to spread marl on land; (2) **Marling**, *sb.* the process of spreading marl on land.

(1) **Lan.** I went to Ellen Seed's and were with the marlers till betwixt 7 and 8 o'clock, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 28. (2) **Lan.** Then Thomas Seed . . . having ended his marling, *ib.*; The Harvest home and the 'shutting of marling' were gala days, THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 95.

4. Phr. *to marl a man*, to cheer a man after drinking his health; see below.

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[3] The gang [of marlers] after receiving any small

sum as a present from a chance visitor, stand in a ring; the fact of the donation and the amount is announced by the 'Lord of the pit.'

MARL, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Ken. Wil. Som. Also written **marle** Sc. Bnff.[1]; and in form **myarl** Cai.[1] [marl, māl.] **1.** *v.* To become mottled, variegated; to variegate, spot, streak. Cf. **mirl(e.**

Sh.I. Da sky is saftly marled ower, A sign o' wadder fair, STEWART *Tales* 1892 91. **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Wrinkles mark's an our hair marle, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 75. **Per., Cld.** (JAM., s.v. Mirl).

Hence (1) **Marled**, *ppl. adj.* spotted, mottled, variegated, streaky; (2) *Marled salmon*, phr. the grey trout, *Salmo eriox*; (3) **Marly**, *adj.*, see (1).

(1) **Sc.** Marled stockings, those made of mixed colours, twisted together before the stockings are woven or knitted (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** The marled plaid ye kindly spare, BURNS *Answer to Verses* (1787) st. 5. **Lth.** The thick chokin' drift That cam in wreathed swirls frae the white marled lift, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 1. **Slk.** By the marled streak and the cloudlet brown, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 128. **Gall.** The great marled eggs o' the whaup, CROCKETT *Raiders* 1894 xlv; Marled soap A.W. . **Nhb.**[1] Applied to some kinds of leaves and to stones, &c. **Ken.** The fine eating meat being that which is marled flesh and spreadwell, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XX. 266. (2) **w.Sc.** There be also several rivers here which afford salmon: one sort of them is very singular, that is called marled salmon, . . being lesser than the ordinary salmon and full of strong large scales: no bait can allure it and a shadow frights it away, MARTIN *W. Islands* (1716) 58 (JAM., s.v. Ieskdruimin). (3) **Per.** Aneath that plain tippet o' marly grey, EDWARDS *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 115. **Gall.** Her weather-beaten complexion, netted and marly like the reticulations on a bladder, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) xx. **Wil.**[1] Applied to fat beef, or bacon from a fat pig, where the fat seems to streak and grain the lean. **Som.** Applied to the appearance of well-fed meat, when fat and lean are well intermixed (W.F.R.).

2. *sb.* An indistinct mark, a mottle.

Ayr. Marls in the skin, when cold (F.J.C.). **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* Mar. 2, 1895 .

3. *pl.* The measles. Abd. (JAM., s.v. Mirl). Cf. **mirl(e, 2.**

MARL, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Der. Som. Dev. Also written **marle** Sc. [marl, māl.] **1.** *v.* To marvel, wonder.

Sc. 'I marle the skipper took us on board,' said Richie, SCOTT *Nigel* 1822 iii. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

2. *sb.* A marvel, wonder.

Der.[1] *Obs.* **w.Som.**[1] 'Tis a marl, however 'twas, they had'n all bin a killed. **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Es marl who's more vor rigging, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 130.

[1. Where is your sweetheart now, I marle? JONSON *Tale of a Tub* (1633) II. i, ed. Cunningham, II. 455.]

MARL, *sb.*[4] and *v.*[4] m.Yks.[1] [māl.] **1.** *sb.* Sleet. **2.** *v.* To sleet.

MARL, *sb.*[5] Lin. [māl.] A tarred string.

Lin.[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Used by gardeners to tie up raspberries and other plants.

[A shortened form of naut. E. *marline*, a small cord used for binding large ropes, to protect them. Du. *marlijn*, a der. of *marren*, to bind or tie knots (HEXHAM).]

MARL, *v.*[5] Dev. Of silk, &c.: to ravel. (HALL.)

MARL, see **Marble.**

MARLAK, *sb.* Sh.I. [ma·rlək.] The sea-weed, *Zostera marina*. (A.W.G.), S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *marlauk*, 'zostera' (AASEN).]

MARLBOROUGH-HANDED, *adj.* Wil. Left-handed. (W.C.P.); **Wil.**[1] People who used their tools awkwardly were formerly called 'Marlbro'-handed vawk,' natives of Marlborough being traditionally famed for clumsiness and unhandiness.

MARLED, see **Mould**, *adj.*

MARLEY, *sb.* Sc. Chs. War. [ma·rli, mā·li.] **1.** A marble. See **Marble, I** (4).

Frf. The marleys were made of a kind of red clay hardened in the fire, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 94. **s.Chs.**[1], **War.** (W.S.B.), **War.**[2][3]

2. *Comp.* **Marley-stopper**, a splay-footed person. War.[2]

MARLIN, *sb.* Sc. Shr. Cor. Also in forms **maalin** Sh.I.; **marlion** Sc. Cor.[2] **1.** The merlin, *Falco aesalon*.

Sc. Eagles, falcons, goshawks, sparhawkes, marlions, and such like, MONIPENNIE *Chron.* (1612) 200, ed. 1818. **Shr.**[1], **Cor.**[2]

2. The sparrow-hawk, *Accipiter nisus*. Sh.I. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 136. **3.** The kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius*. *ib.*

MARLOCK, *sb.* and *v.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Also in forms **maalack, mailak** w.Yks.; **mailock** ne.Lan.[1]; **mairlock** w.Yks.; **malack** ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5]; **malak** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] Lin.[1]; **malech** Lin.[1]; **malek** w.Yks.; **marlak(e** w.Yks. Chs.[3]; **marluk** Lan.; **maylak, maylock** w.Yks.; **morlock** m.Yks.[1] [mā·ləlk, mē·ləlk, meə·ləlk.] **1.** *sb.* A prank, frolic, 'lark'; a trick, practical joke; a noisy disturbance, an uproar, 'row.'

ne.Yks.[1] There wer sike maalacks as ah nivver seed. **e.Yks.** What a do we had oot o' Billy Swaby an his malak wi Bonnick Boggle, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 32; **e.Yks.**[1] They kicked up a bonny malak. **w.Yks.** He wor awlas up ta sum a hiz maylaks, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1892) 34; Thinking at first she had done it for a marlake, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) i; They're making a bonny malek, they have done nothing but fratch since they came home (M.N.); Kickt up a maalack, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); What a maylock tha'rt makin, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[23]; **w.Yks.**[5] T'sowgers an' t'peelers is at it agean up yonder, ther's a bonny māalack atween 'em! Let's ha' noan o' thy māalacks nah! bud just clap thuh darn an' be quiet, du that! **Lan.** I says to mysel', 'I'll have a bit marlock wi' yon conceited chap Dick,' *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1896) 369; Ofore E startud ov his marluks E went reawnd wi' his hat, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) iv; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *to be on the marlock*, to play tricks; (2) *to make marlocks at*, to make eyes at, to flirt.

(1) **Lan.** If that wurno a knock my ears are on th' marlock, BRIERLEY *Old Nook*, iii. (2) **Yks.** Thou's gazing after yon meddlesome chap, . . and he making marlocks back at thee, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) II. xiii.

3. A fraudulent contrivance or trick.

m.Yks.[1] He said that he could not recollect nothing about it now. Thinks I to myself, 'That's a morlock, however.'

4. An unfortunate accident.

w.Yks. HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 350; Send for the plumber, there's a marlock w't watter (J.R.).

5. One who plays pranks, a fool. Yks. (HALL.) Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **6.** *v.* To play, frolic, romp; of a horse: to be restive, kick.

Wm. Tha did marlock an' kaper aboot a top et girs, CLARKE *T'Reysh Beearin* (1863). **Yks.** I seed Squeer Scamodeen's great bull . . . a tearin', and marlockin', FETHERSTON *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 72. **w.Yks.** A squad a cats mailakin on t'roof a t'stable, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1893) 43; We began malackin ameng t'desks an t'seats, *Yksman.* (Oct. 1878) 265. **Lan.** An' let yo romp an' marlock theer, RAMSBOTTOM *Phases of Distress* (1864) 99; Is yon Rondle's o' Crumpers marlockin' about the fowd again? WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 120, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1]

Hence (1) **Marlocker**, *sb.* one who plays a practical joke; (2) **Marlocking**, *ppl. adj.*, (3) **Marlocky**, *adj.* playful, frolicsome.

(1) **Lan.** Some marlocker or other had festnt a pair o' chylt's clogs to its feet, MELLOR *Uncle Owdem* (1865) 22. (2) **w.Yks.** They wor all in a marlakin' humour, BINNS *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 7. **Lan.** That road wur alus haunted wi' som mack o' marlockin frolicsom feiends, DONALDSON *Rossendel Beef-neet*, 12. **Chs.**[3] (3 **Lan.** I felt raither marlocky mysel', WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 116.

MARLY-SCRARLY, MARM, MARMAID, see **Maskel, Malm, Mermaid.**

MARMIT, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Shr. Also in forms **marmint** Shr.[1]; **marmite** Sc.; **marmot** Shr.[1] A cooking utensil.

Sc. We had neither pot nor marmite, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xii. **Shr.**[1] A three-legged iron pot—holding about four quarts—to be hung over the fire. 'Bring me the marmint, to bile some linsid fur the cow's drench.' '2 Potts—1 Marmitt,' are comprised in an *Inventory*, dated at Aston Botterell, about 1758; **Shr.**[2] A pot with hooks at each side. [*N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 209.]

[Fr. *marmite*, a great pot, kettle, boyler or boyling lead; esp. such a one as is used for the boyling of beef in the kitchins of abbeys (COTGR.).]

MARNDER, see **Maunder.**

MARNULL, *sb.* Dor. Also in form **marnhill.** A game, see below. Cf. **merrils.**

A carter's lads' game, played with 9 white and 9 black stones, or pieces of chalk and coal. The game is to make a line of Three. When any player has done this he is at liberty to take off the board one of his opponent's men. This goes on till only 3 of one colour are left. Then the men (or stones) can jump to any vacant

corner, and try to form another row of Three. When this is done the game is over, and the player who has most men left on the board wins (C.J.F.); Out on the downs, &c., at odd times they cut a 'board' in the turf and have a game *al fresco*. I have never seen the game played, but I have once or twice seen the figure in question cut in the turf and wondered what it could be. Marnull is the name of a village in the north of Dorset (H.J.M.).

MARNUM HOLE, *phr.* Lin. The south-west quarter of the heavens.

n.Lin. We hevn't done wi' down-fall yet, th' wind's gotten into Marnum Hole agen, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 341; Probably Lower Marnham, near Tuxford, lying south-west of its vilifiers, gets the credit of originating all the rain a south-west wind brings, *ib.* 432; **n.Lin.**[1] *Gen.* used in relation to rain.

MAROLL, see **Marble.**

MAROOL, *sb.* Sh.I. The sea-devil or frog-fish, *Lophius piscatorius.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *mar-ulk, marul*, 'Lophius piscatorius' (Aasen); Dan. *marulk* (Larsen).]

MAROONJUS, *adj.* Sc. Also written **marounjous** Abd.; and in forms **morungeous** n.Sc. (Jam.); **murreungeous** e.Fif. Harsh, stern; outrageous; obstreperous. Also used *advb.*

n.Sc. Often conjoined with another term expressing the same idea; as 'morungeous cankered' (Jam.). **Abd.** Neen there hed a mair maroonjus face, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii; We'll better use the bracelets [handcuffs], Tam, they're twa marounjous deils, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 80. **e.Fif.** Oot sprang a pair o' murreungeous rascals frae the wud, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix.

MAROW, MARQUERY, see **Marrow**, *sb.*[2], **Mercury.**

MARR, *v.* Sc. (Jam.) [mar.] **1.** To purr as a cat; of an infant: to make a cooing sound. Cld. See **Mur(r**, *v.*

2. With *up*: to make a noise like two cats when provoking each other to fight; *fig.* to urge on or keep one to work. Ags., Cld.

MARR, MARRA, MARRABLE, see **Mar**, *v.*, **Marrow, Marble.**

MARRAM, *sb.* Irel. Lin. e.An. Sur. Also written **marem, marrum** Nrf.; **marum** Sur.; and in forms **morran** Ir.; **murram** Nrf. [ma·rəm.] **1.** The mat-grass or sea-reed, *Psamma arenaria. Gen.* in *comp.* **Marram-grass.**

Ir. (B. & H.) **Lin.** Marram grass grows abundantly on the sand-banks of our coast, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 232. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Found on sandhills or artificially planted to prevent drifting (R.H.H.); We looked idly at the tufts of Marram-grass, Emerson *Yarns* (1891) 37; (B. & H.) **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Sur.** Tufts of marum, or bents—for this creeping, wiry, grass-like growth is called by either name, *Forest Tithes* (1893) 39.

2. *Comp.* **Marram-bound,** overgrown and held together by 'marram-grass.'

Nrf. I wandered by a farm on the marshlands, just within the jagged fortalice of the marram-bound dunes, Emerson *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 15.

3. *pl.* Places where the 'marram-grass' abounds. Nrf. (B. & H.)

[1. ON. *mar-ālmr*, qs. *marhālmr*, 'sea-straw,' sea-grass (Vigfusson).]

MARRASS, *sb.* ? *Obs.* n.Yks.[2] A morass, ground liable to be flooded.

[Mys out of þis marras as any mayñ foxes, *Wars Alex.* (c.1450) 3932. MDu. *maras, marasch*, a morass (Oudemans).]

MARREL-, see **Merrils.**

MARRIABLE, *adj.* w.Yks. (J.W.) ne.Lan.[1] [ma·riəbl.] Marriageable.

[Maryable, *nubilis, Prompt.* OF. *mariable* (Godefroy).]

MARRIAGE, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **merridge** Sc. [ma·ridʒ, mæ·ridʒ.] In *comp.* (1) **Marriage-bone,** the merrythought of a fowl; (2) **-lines,** a marriage certificate; (3) **-sark,** a shirt made by the bride to be worn by the bridegroom on the day of the marriage; (4) **-shake,** a ticking sound.

(1) **Cai.**[1] (2) **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[25] **Lan.** Filling up the register, obtaining the marriage lines, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 233, ed. 1868; **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[3], **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **War.** *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 13, 1897); **War.**[234], **s.War.**[1] **Wor.** The witness 'handed in her own marriage-lines,' *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 8, 1898). **Glo.**[1] **Nrf.** Francis *War. Wds.* (1876) 129. **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **w.Som.**[1] (3) **ne.Sc.** Ah've seen the bridegroom's merridge sark torn owre's lugs in blauds wi' fechtin', Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 70. (4) **Sh.I.** A sound like the ticking of a watch was called a 'marriage shaek,' Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 163.

MARRIED, *ppl. adj.* Chs. War. Shr. Som. **1.** Applied to women: faded, careless in appearance or dress.

w.Som.[1] Her was a smart, perky little 'ummun vore he married her, but her lookth married sure 'nough now.

2. Phr. *married all o'er* (*over*), said of a woman who, after marriage, becomes changed for the worse in appearance.

Chs.[1] **War.**[2] 'I see young Mrs. Waters to-day.' 'Ah, how was 'er lookin'?' 'Married-all-over a'ready.' **Shr.**[1] 'Han'ee sid Mary Gittins lately?' 'Iss, dunna-d-'er look bad? Aye, 'er's married all o'er!'

MARRINADE, MARRISH, see **Marinade, Marish.**

MARROT, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also written **marrott** Sc.; and in form **morrot** Sc. [ma·rət.] **1.** The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile.*

e.Sc. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 218; Pennant *Zool. Birds* (1776) 521 (Jam.). **Frf.** The marrots light the billows fan, Sands *Poems* (1833) 46. **Edb.** Nor will I spare a marrot, nor yet a kitty-weake, Maidment *Garland* (1824) 51, ed. 1868.

2. The razor-bill, *Alca torda.*

Abd. Swainson *ib.* 217. **Fif.** Sibbald *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 112 (Jam.). **e.Lth.** Swainson *ib.* 217. **Cum.** (R.H.H.)

MARROW, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. and slang uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **marra** n.Ir. Cum.[4] n.Dev.; and in form **morrow** Ir. [ma·rə, mæ·rə.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Marrow-bones,** (*a*) the knees; (*b*) castanets, bones; performers on the castanets; (2) **-truth,** simple truth, the very truth.

(1, *a*) **Abd.** Ance get . . . fowk upo' their marrow-banes til 'im, haith, he'll lat them sit there! Macdonald *Castle Warlock* (1882) xix. **Slg.** Low on his marrow-bones to an old deaf and blind cobler, Galloway *Poems* (1810) *Sutor's Mag.* 9. **Ir.** The cause the devils and 'morrow-bones,' *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 168. **n.Ir.** Down! on yer marra bones—Flet on yer marra bones, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 51. **Cum.**[4] It wad'nt a bin good fer his marra-beaans, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 64. **w.Yks.**[1] I'll bring him down on his marrow bones. **nw.Der.**[1] **Som.** [She] was down on her marrow-bones upon the hard road to fasten together the torn frock, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) vii. **w.Som.**[1] To bring down to their marrow-bones. **n.Dev.** And nif by gurt hap tha dest zey mun at oll, thy marrabones shan't kneelee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 268. **Slang.** So down on your marrowbones, Jew, and ask mercy! Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Merchant of Venice.* (*b*) **Lon.** We the King's Royal Bell Ringers and the marrow bones and cleavers pays our usal and customary respects. . . Having our marrow bones and cleavers all ready to perform if reqired, *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iii. 251. (2) **Der.** That's marrow truth, let who will deny it, Cushing *Voe* (1888) II. i.

2. The centre, the essential part, the best of anything; the main point, or the full meaning.

Ir. He had sent 'the marrow of it' to his sister, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 258. **Yks.** Thou's hit t'marrow on t'matter, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) II. iii. **Lin.**[1] Now I have got at the marrow of the thing.

3. A term applied to the doctrine of a particular sect of the Scottish Church; also used *attrib.*

Sc. The work 'The Marrow of Modern Divinity,' published by Edward Fisher in 1718; a work which exercised a powerful influence in its day and paved the way for the secession from the Church of Scotland in 1736. Those who preached the evangelical doctrines of the 'Marrow' were known as the 'Marrow-men,' and hence the application of the name to a 'kirk' is not unlikely, Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Gall.** Allan Welsh, minister of the Marrow Kirk in the parish of Dullarg, Crockett *Lilac Sunbonnet* (1895) i; The precious and savoury truths of the pure marrow teaching, *ib.*

MARROW, *sb.*[2], *adj.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Chs. Der. Also Shr. ? Dev. Also written **marow** Shr.[2]; **marro** e.Yks. w.Yks. Lan.; and in forms **mar-** Lth.; **marra** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] e.Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] Wm. w.Yks. n.Lan.[1]; **marrah** w.Yks.; **marrer** Nhb. n.Yks.[4]; **marry** w.Yks.[3]; **morrow** S. & Ork.[1] Cai.[1] [ma·rə.] **1.** *sb.* A match, equal; an exact counterpart or likeness, a facsimile. Also in *pl.* form.

Sc. There she stood the very marrow of a country queen, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 51; Nae man can seek his marrow in the kirn sae well as he that has been in it himsel', Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 26. **Sh.I.** I guess you ain't never heerd the morrow of them in

your born days, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 149; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** His marrow's nae i' the toon, Lester *Poems* (1865) 129. **Ent.** Taylor *Poems* (1787) 22. **e.Sc.** It was a room the very marrow of this, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. **Abd.** Oor nain Maggie hisna 'er marrow i' the pairis' for a biddable, aiven-temper't lassie, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 74. **Kcd.** Grant *Lays* (1884) 190. **Frf.** Sam'l Fairweather has the marrows o't on his top coat, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xv. **Per.** Ye'll no get the marra of him in six pairish s. Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 235. **s.Sc.** (A.C.) **Rnf.** Young *Pictures* (1865) 134. **Ayr.** A coorse, muckle sumph, the very marrow of her lord, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 75. **Lnk.** I ne'er hae seen his marrow yet, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 121. **e.Lth.** Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 239. **Edb.** You hae nae marrow, sure, in nature, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 88. **Hdg.** Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 63. **Slk.** Mysell for speed had not my marrow, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 434. **Dmf.** Reid *Poems* (1894) 48. **Gall.** But 'las! thou hast oure mony marrows, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 89, ed. 1897. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** A mon wha's marrow's hard to meet, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) II. 80; There's coal at Wallsend Can scarcely meet with a marrow, White *Nhb.* (1859) 119; **Nhb.**[1] **s.Dur.** She's met with her marrow (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** For singing he ne'er had a marrow, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 47; A hat t'marrows ô Mary Hanson's, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 10; **Cum.**[14] **Cum., Wm.** Fine wark indeed, here! Lang tack follow thy marrow (M.P.). **Wm.** A fearful girt cat; . . I nivver saa his marrow, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 111, ed. 1821; Itle just fit tha es weel es ivver Jammy Langmire nogg fit Jammy, an thoo knaas thae wor a marra, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 33. **n.Yks.**[1234] **e.Yks.** T'aud squire's getten a dowter withoot a marro, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 283; **e.Yks.**[1] Ah nivver seed his marrow at plooin. **m.Yks.**[1] They are marrows in bone-idleness. **w.Yks.** He's t'verra marrah tul him (J.J.B.); **w.Yks.**[1] Etraath, there nivver wor t'marrow to him, ii. 286; **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[5] Ah nivver seen his marrow i' awal my born dâays, 74. **Lan.** Its marrow cannot be fun in o' the countryside, Thornber *Penny Stone* (1845) 9, ed. 1886; He wor th' marrow ov his brother Dick, Lahee *Owd Yem*, 15; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Yow wudna foind . . . his marrow in the shoir, Warburton *Hunting Sngs.* (1860) 93; **Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2]

Hence (1) **A-marrows**, *adv.* alike, equal, corresponding; (2) **Marrowless**, *adj.* matchless, incomparable, without an equal.

(1) **Cum.** Beath amarras (H.W.). **Cum., Wm.** Not a-marrows (M.P.). (2) **Sc.** 'You are maiden marrowless,' a taunt to girls that think much of themselves and doings, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 385; Nae equal to you but our dog, Sorkie, and he's dead, and ye're marrowless, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 132, ed. 1881. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Edb.** Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* **Kcb.** My sweetest, my matchless, and my most marrowless and marvellous well-beloved, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 180. **N.Cy.**[1], **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.**[1]

2. Of things: one of a pair.

Sc. My buckles are not marrows, *Scoticisms* (1787) 16. **Sh.I.** My een is mebbie no morrows, *Sh. News* (Apr. 29, 1899). **Frf.** Me wearin a pair o' boots 'at wasna marrows! Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xv. **Gall.** A pair of boots—which though they were not marrows, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 337. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783); **N.Cy.**[1]; **N.Cy.**[2] A pair of gloves or shooes are not marrows. **Nhb.**[1] Aa've getten yen byut on, but aa canna find the marra ti'd. **Dur.** It's no use keeping that stocking, the marrow's lost (A.B.); **Dur.**[1] These gloves are not marrows. **s.Dur.** Whar's t'marrow to this stocking? (J.E.D.) **Lakel.**[2] If ye've a pair o' owt, an' h'es lost yan, ye'll want t'marrow. **Cum.**[4] This is not the marrows of it, Sullivan, 80. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.**[1] 'Looks-tee! Ah've fun a glove.' 'Aye, an' here's t'marrow on't'; **n.Yks.**[24] **ne.Yks.**[1] We had two, bud we've lost t'marrow tiv it. **e.Yks.**[1] Them two stockins is marrows. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1] Thur stockins o' mine are not marrows; **w.Yks.**[4], **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[1] **nw.Der.**[1] Which is th' marrow to this? **Shr.**[1] They wun off the same ship, Sir; this leg's the marrow o' the one yo' seed. That inna the marrow o' the boot the child's got on, it belongs to another.

Hence **Marrowless**, *adj.* not a pair, not matching, odd.

Sc. Ye hae on marrowless hose (Jam.). **e.Fif.** On his feet were a pair o' marrowless bauchles, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiv. **Dmb.** A marrowless glove and a lang-teethed heckle, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxiii. **Ayr.** There was a body leeved in D'ry parish ance put on marrowless stockins ae day to the kirk, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 213. **Lth.** Its mar'less shoon are worn as thin As Queen Anne coins, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 130. **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Forby usin' marrowless buttons, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 22; **Cum.**[1]

3. A companion, mate, partner; a workfellow.

Sc. Unto another priest his marrow, Who sent a maid his boots to borrow, Colvil *Whigs' Supplication* (ed. 1796) l. 1589. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Ayr.** It was nae a richt thing for us to be marrows in ony sic trade wi' cripple Janet, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) v. **Lth.** Sae shalt thou dow, Wi' thy feckless marrows, my sweet wee bairn, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 60. **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.** Weel, him an' Charlie wes the thickest o' marrers thegither, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 19; **Nhb.**[1] We've been working marrows for the last six months. **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Dur.** 'Ma marrow's off work.' A pitman calls the man who works with him, or who works at the same place at a different time, his marrow (A.B.). **e.Dur.**[1] **Cum.** He wassent a bad marrow f'r o' that, Christian *Mason Ghost Story* (1880) 10; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] A weel to do, thoroughly oald marrow was Joe, 160. **n.Yks.** Shipmen who were marrows to those who sailed to Greenland and Finland, Atkinson *Whitby* (1894) 97. **e.Yks.** Spoken of oxen, &c., Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** 'Ye're joking, man.' 'Not o, marra, o'm non jokin,' *The Tocsin* (1841) 5; **w.Yks.**[1] Ass my marrow, if I be a thief; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** He olus us'd to do, when ut he sprodded obewt weh his marros, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 42; He freely will his money spend When he meets his marrow, Halliwell *Pal. Anthol.* (1850) 75; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123] **s.Chs.**[1] 'That's one o' yur marrows.' Not common except in compounds, as 'plee-marrow,' 'schoo'-marrow.' **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Shr.**[12] **?n.Dev.** Grose (1790).

Hence **Marrowless**, *adj.* companionless, solitary.

Ayr. Know thou art not marrowless in thy exercise, Dickson *Sel. Writings* (1660) I. 58, ed. 1845. **Cum.**[14]

4. A spouse, a husband or wife; a lover, wooer; of animals or birds: a mate.

Sc. Busk ye, busk ye, my bonny bonny bride, Busk ye, busk ye, my winsome marrow, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 235, ed. 1871. **Sh.I.** O say ye no this, my ain winsome marrow. O say no this ta me, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 236; I soucht dee fur mi morrow, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 128. **n.Sc.** O stay at hame, my ain gude lord, O stay, my ain dear marrow, Buchan *Ballads* (ed. 1875) II. 194. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Ye may mourn your lang-wist marrow, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 265. **Abd.** Her that's been my marrow for foorty year, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 62. **Kcd.** At hame his marrow Tibbie, Wisna a' thegither bare, Grant *Lays* (1884) 39. **Frf.** Some foaming wave has prov'd the grave Of my long absent marrow, Morison *Poems* (1790) 124. **Per.** Wi' the curse o' your marrow, John Tod, Stewart *Character* (1857) 70. **Dmb.** Folks are beginning to speak o' us already as marrows, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xx. **Rnf.** Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 115. **Ayr.** Ye kiss'd the 'spoony' hours away, Wi' Will, your winsome marrow, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 290. **Lnk.** Here's to our Queen an' her marrow, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 61, ed. 1897. **Lth.** M'Neill *Preston* (c. 1895) 69. **Edb.** Here the braw young bride, Wi' her winsome marrow, sleeps side by side, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 132. **Slk.** O stay at hame, my noble lord! O stay at hame, my marrow! Borland *Yarrow* (1890) 18. **Kcb.** I've lingered in the hawthorn shade To meet my winsome marrow, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 135. **Wm. & Cum.**[1] But his inconstant marrow Mag . . . Lowsed his timmer leg. **n.Yks.**[1] 'A fine eagle, that, Robert.' 'Aye. An' Ah tried main paart iv a' month t'get t'marrow tiv it. 'Twur t'bigger bo'd o' t'tweea.' **ne.Lan.**[1] There's never a sparrow Without its marrow. **Chs.** Let's be mate an marrow, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 8; **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[2] The robin and the wren Are God's cock and hen, The martin and the swallow Are God's mate and marrow.

Hence **Marrowless**, *adj.* without a husband, unmarried.

Rnf. Awakes A thousand regrets in the marrowless lass, Thom *Rhymes, &c.* (1844) 86.

5. *adj.* Similar, corresponding, like, equal.

n.Yks.[4] **w.Yks.** It's just marro to one at Hepsabah won, Hartley *Grimes' Visit* (1892) 112; My britches is marrah to thine (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**[2] The marrow glove; **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** Aw never sprad my e'en upo' th' marrow trick to this, Waugh *Owd Bodle*, 260. **Chs.**[1] Pigs of the same litter are called 'marrow pigs.' **s.Chs.**[1] Wēĕŭr)z dhŭ maar·ŭ stok·in tŭ dhis? [Wheer's the marrow stockin' to this?] Shirts made of the same piece of stuff are marrow to each other; and a piece of new cloth of the same pattern used to mend a shirt might be said to be 'marrow to it.'

6. Phr. (1) *a-marrow*, see below; (2) *marrow fer bran*, (3) — *the bran*, alike, similar, equal; (4) — *to Bonny*, lit. a match for Buonaparte, equally bad; (5) — *to bran*, (6) — *to mack*, much alike, equal, similar, a match for; (7) — *to the*

patch, well-matched; (8) — *to which*, a counterpart, exact likeness.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] 'Nae a marrow,' not an atom; 'the deil a marrow,' the devil a bit; 'the sorra a marrow,' the sorrow at all. (2) **Lakel.**[2] (3) **w.Yks.** (R.H.R.) (4) **Lakel.**[2] Ye o' know t'sayen t'marrow ta Bonny. **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897); **Dyer** *Dial.* (1891) 105; **w.Yks.**[3]; **w.Yks.**[5] One who has committed any bad action, or bears a very bad character, is 'marrow to Bonny.' (5) **s.Dur.** She's marrow to bran (J.E.D.). **Cum.** 'That yen likes his beer.' 'They're marra t'bran the yen as t'tudder' (E.W.P.); T'assel tree, teuh, was aboot marra-teh-bran, fer t'lin-pin wholl was rovven oot eh beaath ends on't, **Sargisson** *Joe Scoap* (1881) 217; **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** Shoe's lived i' Preston a lang wile, and it's marra to bran o' this place (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**[35] (6) **w.Yks.** He's marrow to mack, *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897). (7) **Chs.**[1] A husband and wife who were rather strange characters, and about equally eccentric, were said to be 'marrow to the patch.' (8) **Yks.** This toast-dog's marra to which of your grandmother's (F.P.T.).

7. *v.* To match, equal.

Sc. (A.W.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** A lad . . . thit cud marra the intorprysin' fishin'-gad ways o' the famis man, *Keelman's Ann.* (1869) 3; **Nhb.**[1] Aa've tried ti marrow the colour. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** A beild I hae that marrows thy ain, **Burn** *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 78; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** The rest of the week ya day marrows another, **Hutton** *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 13. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'They marrow badly.' 'Marrow me that an ye pleease,' match me the pattern shown; **n.Yks.**[4], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** In tossing for money: 'Will thou marrow me, or sall I marrow thee?' [Shall I put a coin down covered by my hand, and will you put down another?] (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[13]; **w.Yks.**[5] Tak this an' ass 'em to marrow't thuh, an' bring a yard on't. **ne.Lan.**[1]

8. To mate, couple, wed; to join, unite.

Rnf. Strayed 'mang misty groves, Wi' ice-wreathed maidens to marrow, **Thom** *Rhymes, &c.* (1844) 89. **Ayr.** Charlie Walkinshaw and Bell Fatherlans were a couple marrowed by their Maker, **Galt** *Entail* (1823) xvii. **Edb.** He's wise wha marrows wi' content, Though in a rustic biel', **Maclagan** *Poems* (1851) 280. **n.Wm.** To form a draught of horses by joining. They marrowed t'nags that year ta mow (B.K.).

9. To lend men or horses for labour to a neighbour and to receive a similar loan in return when needed. **N.I.**[1]

[**3.** Marwe, or felawe yn trauayle, *socius, sodalis, compar, Prompt.*]

MARRY, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **merry** Sc. [ma·ri, mæ·ri.] In phr. (1) *to marry away from*, to be married from a certain place, to have the wedding festivities at; (2) — *on*, (3) — *upon*, (4) — *with*, to marry, to be married to; (5) — *itself*, to marry; (6) — *the pigs*, to ring the noses of pigs; (7) *wha to be married first*, a card game.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** Nan was married away from 'er place (J.P.K.). (2) **Sc.** Helen, . . who was married on Menelaus, King of Sparta, *Scoticisms* (1787) 115; It's a common report she's to be marriet on Mr. Leonard, **Roy** *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) ix. **Frf.** Rintoul's making his ain ill luck by marrying on a young leddy, **Barrie** *Minister* (1891) xxv. **Fif.** Lieb's grandmither . . . was merrit on auld Rab Johnstone, **Heddle** *Marget* (1899) 37. **Lnk.** Ye wad a been married on a lownlike, leepet, lazy lump, **Graham** *Writings* (1883) II. 28. **Edb.** Ye than was just new married on a Kate, An I on Jenny, **Learmont** *Poems* (1791) 192. **Gall.** (A.W.) **N.I.**[1] **N.Cy.**[1] Miss A—— is married on Mr. B——. (3) **Sc.** And she was married again upon my Uncle Robert, **Stevenson** *Catriona* (1893) xxi; A sister married upon a minister, **Ramsay** *Remin.* (ed. 1859) 101. **Abd.** Whaurfor my mistress at the Hoose sudna be merried upo' Lord Liftore, **Macdonald** *Lossie* (1879) lxvi. **Ir.** The handsome gintleman she's married upon, **Carleton** *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 417. **N.I.**[1] She was married upon a man they call M'Kee. (4) **Dor.** I doan't wish my zon to marry wid shee, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 157. **w.Som.**[1] (5) **Ir.** Where would ye take her if ye were married itself? *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 97. (6) **Hrf.**[2] When about to ring the noses of pigs, they say they are about to 'marry the pigs.' (7) **Gall.** **Macтaggart** *Encycl.* (1824) 458, ed. 1876.

MARRY, *int.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Also in form **mary** Der.[1] [ma·ri.] **1.** A term of asseveration, indeed, truly; esp. in phr. *Aye, marry.*

Edb. Marry! I was forgetting that—but I am sore bestead, **Beatty** *Secretar* (1897) 133. **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Cum.**[1] Marry dud ha. **Wm.** Et wad mak enny boddy mad, . . marry wod it, **Close** *Satirist* (1833) 161. **n.Yks.** Used by old people more than it is used now. If asked to do a thing, reply might be 'Nut I, marry' (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'It's coming on rain.' 'Ay, Marry! it is'; **n.Yks.**[4] Aye marry! bud sha's a beauty. Aye marry, tha're wed noo hard eneeaf. **ne.Yks.**[1] Aye, marry; they will that. **e.Yks.**[1] Aye, marry, it's time they was wed. **m.Yks.**[1] Nay marry! Marry bairn! **w.Yks.** He's nooan i' love wi me, net he marry! **Hartley** *Clock Alm.* (1889) 52; **w.Yks.**[1] Satisfied! nay nut I marry wi' thy argument, ii. 328; **w.Yks.**[2] O'm e nooa varra gret hurra, not o marra; **w.Yks.**[3] Yus, marry! can he? **Lan.** I would not remind thee o' these things. . . Not I, marry! **Brierley** *Cotters*, xii. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[1] *Obs.* **Lin.** Nay marry not I, I don't care which an a woy it goes, *Lin. N. & Q.* III. 11.

2. Phr. (1) *marry and shall*, that I will; (2) — *come out*, (3) — *come up*, exclamations of surprise; (4) — *come up, my dirty cousin*, an expression used to those who are very fastidious or who assume a distinction to which they have no claim; (5) — *geaupe*, an expression of reproach; (6) — *i' faaith*, an asseveration, indeed, verily; (7) — *me*, (8) — *on us*, see (3).

(1) **n.Cy.** **Grose** (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**[1] (2) **N.Cy.**[1] (3) **n.Cy.** **Grose** (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **s.Wm.** **Hutton** *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 32. **w.Yks.**[1] (4) **Chs.**[123] (5) **n.Yks.** Marry geaupe stink, you're varra dench'd, I trow, **Meriton** *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 57. (6) **n.Lin.**[1] Naay, marry i' faaith, I'll not do that. (7) **m.Yks.**[1] (8) **N.Cy.**[1]

[**1.** Orig. an interjectional oath, calling to witness the Virgin Mary. 'Ye,' quod the preest, 'ye, sir, and wol ye so? Marie! ther-of I pray yow hertely!' **Chaucer** *C. T.* G. 1062.]

MARSGUM, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **masgum.** The frog-fish or sea-devil, *Lophius piscatorius.*

Is it a masgum or a turbot? **Stewart** *Tales* (1892) 31; **S. & Ork.**[1]

MARSH, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **march** Shr.[1] e.An.[1] Nrf. e.Suf.; **mash** Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] e.An.[12] Nrf. Suf.[1] Ken. I.W.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev.[4]; **meesh** Sur.[1]; **mesh** Nrf. Sus.[1] w.Hmp. Dev.[4] s.Dev. [marʃ, māʃ, mæʃ, meʃ.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Marsh-bird**, (*a*) a frog; (*b*) a man of the marshes, one who works or lives in the marshes; (2) **-briar**, the horse-fly; (3) **-butes**, tall boots for working in boggy land; (4) **-hay**, hay grown on marsh-land; (5) **-land**, (*a*) a name given to the borders of Lincolnshire; (*b*) rich alluvial soil; (6) **-land bailiff**, the ague; (7) **-landers**, cattle of the marsh-land or short-horned breed; (8) **-man**, see (1, *b*); (9) **-owl**, the short-eared owl, *Asio brachyotus*; (10) **-sheep**, the white-faced Kentish breed of sheep; (11) **-tide**, an exceptionally high tide, flooding the marshes.

(1, *a*) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** **Cozens Hardy** *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 45. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (*b*) **Ken.** A 'ma'shbird' has a grave demeanour, and very deliberate he is in action, *Ann. Fishing Village* (ed. 1892) 2. (2) **Ess.** You have treated me, as I would not treat a marsh briar, **Baring-Gould** *Mehalah* (1885) 279. (3) **e.An.**[12], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (4) **Nrf.** A sack of sweet 'mesh' hay an' a blanket or tew to tuck yerself in, **Patterson** *Man and Nat.* (1895) 50. (5, *a*) **Lin.** I were living sarvant wi' a farmer down i' Marshland, *Monthly Packet* (Apr. 1862) 377. (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] Good marsh-land to let. Very com. advert. [**Morton** *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).] (6) **Nrf.** He was arrested by the Marshland bailiff (A.C.). (7) **e.Nrf.** **Marshall** *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (8) **Lin.** A marshman, a fenman, and a woldsman are different beings, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1891) 252. (9) **Nrf.** **Emerson** *Birds* (ed. 1895) 167. (10) **Sur.**[1] (11) **Nrf.** On the marshes over which the sea just retains its hold by flooding it at the high 'marsh tides,' there is neither pebble nor stone, *Cornh. Mag.* (Mar. 1899) 314.

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Marsh-bent**, (2) **-bent grass**, the fine-top grass, *Agrostis alba*; (3) **-daisy**, the thrift, *Armeria maritima*; (4) **-helleborine**, the *Epipactis palustris*; (5) **-holy more**, the marsh-rosemary, *Andromeda polifolia*; (6) **-mallice**, **-mallish**, or **-mallus**, (*a*) the marsh-mallow, *Malva sylvestris*; (*b*) the white mallow, *Althaea officinalis*; (7) **-mallow**, (*a*) see (6, *b*); (*b*) the dwarf-mallow, *Malva rotundifolia*; (*c*) the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*; (8) **-pilewort**, the small celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*; (9) **-succory**, the marsh-hawksbeard, *Crepis paludosa*; (10) **-violet**, the common butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*; (11) **-weed**, the marsh-horsetail, *Equisetum palustre*; (12) **-woundwort**, the marsh-betony, *Stachys palustris.*

(1) **Ayr.** The heath may wave abroad its bloom, and the marsh-

bent its white downy banner, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 15. **Sus.** MARSHALL *Review* (1814) V. 2 **Bnff.** GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 284. 3 **Cum.**[1] 4 **Hmp.** The marsh helleborine (is to be found) in Long parish swamp, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 152. (5) **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (6, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Maws). **Lakel.**[2] **Shr.**[1] March-mallus stewed into a tay is a mighty good thing fur swellin' as comes from rheumatiz. **w.Som.**[1] Mash mallice tay's the finedest thing in the wordle vor th' infermation. **Dev.** Now, ef yer ladyship will unly make a mashmally poultice an' put up tü yer veäce, 'tweel drä' out awl tha 'flammation avore marning. Mashmally-tay is very güde vur colds in the heyde! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[4] *b*) **I.W.**[1] (s.v. Mallus). 7, *a*) **Yks.**, **Suf.** (*b* **Chs.**[1] (*c* **n.Yks.** (8) **Nhp.**[1] (9) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 305. (10) **w.Yks.** (11) **Dev.**[4] (12) **Bnff.** When bruised used to cure wounds, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880). **Edb.** PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 133, ed. 1815.

3. A name given locally to certain particular marshes.

Oxf.[1] Marsh Gibbon is always called Mash. 'Goin' t'Mash t'day?' **Ken.**[1] In East Kent the Marsh means Romney Marsh. **Sus.**[1] The Southdown folk always speak of Pevensey level as The Mesh. 'I went down to Pemsey last week, and walked out on The Mesh.' **w.Hmp.** The low-lying land round Christchurch Harbour subject to floods is called the Mesh (H.C.M.B.).

4. Low-lying land liable to be flooded; grass lands near the sea or a river, whether dry or swampy; rich, level land.

Lin. The marshes are the flat lands stretching along the sea-coast which have been reclaimed from the sea; the fens are the flat lands which, by a triumph of engineering art, have been reclaimed from the swamps, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1891) 253. **Brks.**[1] The Mash is sometimes a fine meadow, as at Newbury. **Nrf.** I went back to the sheep... I used to drive 'em down to mash along with the cows, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 23. **e.Nrf.** The upper sides (of the fens, or swampy margins of the rivers and lakes which abound in the southern part of this district) being frequently out of the water's way, afford a proportion of grazable land: hence, probably, they are provincially termed marshes, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787) I. 320. **Suf.** Have you driv them cows to mash this morning? (M.E.R.); **Suf.**[1] **Som.** All the level country which was once covered with sea is called 'the mash' (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] There is no implication of bog or swamp. 'The marshes' are some of the richest grazing land in Somerset. **s.Dev.** Applied loosely to meadows by the riverside, whether dry or marshy. 'A few meshes down the river' (G.E.D.).

5. *v.* To work in the marshes.

Nrf. I went mashing along with the old chap, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 78; Includes marsh-mowing, dyke-cutting, bottom-fying, dike-drawing, &c., *ib. note*.

MARSH, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Wm. A sausage or pudding in a gut. (K.)

MARSH, see **March**, *sb.*[2]

MARSHALSEA MONEY, *phr. Obs.* Oxf. e.An. A charge by which parishes were bound to contribute for the relief of poor prisoners confined in the King's Bench and Marshalsea prison; the county rate.

Oxf. 'Marshalsea money' continued to be paid by the overseers until about the year 1827... Then it seems to have merged into the county rate, STAPLETON *Three Parishes* (1893) 278. **e.An.**[1]

MARSK, *sb.* Wm. Also in form **mask.** Moor, high rough pasture land.

Wm. T'sheep's up i' t'marsk (B.K.); We're gaen ta inclouse Soully Mask, an' it will cost a cony penny, CLOSE *Tales and Leg.* (1862) 35.

MAR'S YEAR, *phr. Obs.* Sc. A name given to the year 1715.

Sc. It has received this denomination from the Earl of Mar, who took the lead in this insurrection and commanded the rebel army in Scotland (JAM.). **Ayr.** Auld uncle John, wha wedlock's joys Sin' Mar's-year did desire, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 27.

MART, *sb.*[1] Chs. Cmb. [mät.] **1.** *Obs.* In *comp.* **Mart-cart,** a market-cart.

Chs.[1] 'Bought a mart-cart at Thos. Henshall's sale for £0 14*s.* 0*d.*' From an old farm memorandum-book (1787).

2. A pleasure-fair.

Cmb.[1] Wisbech mart begins the Saturday after the end of Lynn mart.

MART, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also in forms **maert** Sh.I.; **mairt** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; **mert** S. & Ork.[1] Wgt. [**mart, mert.**] **1.** A cow or ox fattened to be killed and salted or smoked for winter provision; any meat pickled and stored for the winter. Also used *fig.*

Sc. They cam out to gather marts for the garrison, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xxvii; The farmer had to consider how he was to provide a winter's mart, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 258. **Sh.I.** Sic an annimal as shü wis, an' a maert ta da bargain, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898); When they (trows) wished to take a nice mert, they did not remove the animal to their own subterranean abodes, leaving no trace above ground, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 144; **S & Ork.**[1] **ne.Sc.** The mairt or the pig, that was to be salted, must be killed when the moon was on the increase, else the meat would not keep well, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 151. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff., Abd.** Kept in salt for use at Martinmas, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Abd.** We fell'd the muckle mairt, WILLIAMS *Farmer's Twa Laddies* (1900) st. 7. **Frf.** The fatted ox killed for the Yule festivities is called a märt, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 248. **Slg.** Whan kintra bodies gat their marts... Auld Davie ay... Was at their head To gie the brutes their last deserts, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 18. **Rnf.** Many a fou-fed nowt, his nain, Gangs grazin' thro' the crafts, For mairts some day, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 13. **Ayr.** We have had several ekes in the shape of cheese, crocks of butter, and the share of marts, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 61. **Lnk.** Could you hae the heart, To leave sae fair a lamb for sic a mart, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 122. **Lth.** He told what the 'mairt' had weighed, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 82. **Edb.** He may next year get for his mart a highland cow, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 16. **Gall.** Presently turning them [Highland cattle] out on the moors till the snow came, and then killing, salting, and setting them apart as 'marts' for winter consumpt, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) xii. **Wgt.** People then salted their meat, calling it mert, a term probably taken from the word Martinmas, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 222. **N.Cy.**[1] Though a less frequent custom since the extensive cultivation of turnips, it is not unusual for families to join in the purchase of a mairt and to divide it among them. **Nhb.** Two or more of the poorer sort of rustic families still join to purchase a cow, &c., for slaughter at this time (Martinmass), called always in Northumberland, a mart, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1848) I. 400; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** RAINE *Charters Finchale, &c.* (1837) 3. **Cum.**[1] In the last century it was a rare circumstance to slaughter a fat beeve at any season but in November, and in some districts rarely then.

2. *Fig.* One who lives in ease and prosperity

Lnk. GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 72, *note.*

3. *Fig.* A derisive term for a tall person.

Nhb.[1] Ye greet muckle mairt.

[**1.** Gael. *mart*, a cow (M. & D.); Ir. *mart*, a cow, a beef; MIr. *mart*, a beef (MACBAIN).]

MART, MARTAL, see **Mort,** *sb.*[3], **Mout, Mortal.**

MARTH, *sb.* Sc. Marrow, pith. Cf. **mergh.**

Slk. O'er muckle marth i' the back, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 618, ed. 1866.

[A pron. of OE. *mearg*, marrow.]

MARTHINS, MARTIL, see **Martyens, Mortal.**

MARTIN, *sb.*[1] Sc. In phr. (1) *Martin-a-bullimus*, (2) *St. Martin of Bullion's day*, July 4, the feast of the Translation of St. Martin.

(1) **Sh.I.** I tink Martinabullimus dae fearnyear wis da warst dae I ever saw, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 224, ed. 1891. (2) **Sc.** (JAM.)

[(2) *S. Martin le bouillant, le 4 juillet*, 'S. Martinus callidus, S. Martini Bullionis festum' (DUCANGE, s.v. *Festum*); 4 juillet, fête de la translation de saint Martin, appelée 'saint Martin d'été,' ou 'chaud Martin,' REINSBERG-DÜRINGSFELD *Traditions de la Belgique* (1870) II. 19.]

MARTIN, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. e.An. In *comp.* (1) **Martin-oil,** the stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*; (2) **-snipe,** the green sandpiper, *Helodromas ochropus*; (3) **-swallow,** the martin, *Chelidon urbica.*

(1) **Glw.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 211. (2) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 49; SWAINSON *ib.* 197. (3) **e.Lth.** *ib.* 56.

MARTIN, *sb.*[3] Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Mid. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **marten** War.[4] Glo. Oxf. Dor.[1] Dev. [mä·tin, mä·tən.] **1.** A heifer, the twin of a bull-calf, *gen.* supposed to be incapable of breeding. Also in *comp.* **Martin-calf** or **-heifer.** See **Free-martin,** s.v. **Free,** *adj.*[1] **1** (14).

w.Yks.[1] **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] It is a received idea that if a cow has twin calves of opposite sexes, the cow calf never breeds. **Not.**[2] **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 714; **Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Don't buy yon, I doubt she's a Martin-calf. **Lei.**[1] Not a true heifer, but an undeveloped male with many of the characteristics of the ox, and generally fattened and killed about Martinmas. **War.**[3]; **War.**[4]

Why, Bill, that be a marten ; yer mustn't spect a calf out of her. s.Wor.[1] Glo. *Horae Subscivae* (1777) 267; Glo.[1], w.Mid. (W.P.M.), Ken. (P.M.), Sus.[1 2], Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] An animal with an ox-like head and neck, which never breeds, but is excellent for fatting purposes. . . Recent investigations, however, have proved that though the external organs of a free-martin may be female the internal are in all cases male. Dor.[1] w.Som.[1] The male calf is also generally sexually imperfect, but the term 'martin' is never used respecting him, as he is none the less valuable for grazing purposes. Dev. Twin calves of different sexes are spoken of as mate and martin, and that the female is sometimes called a free martin-heifer, *Reports Provinc.* (1893). nw.Dev.[1]

2. *Obs.* A spayed heifer.

ne.Lan.[1] Oxf. Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); (K.); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 267.

MARTINMAS, *sb.* Sc. Lin. Nhp. Suf. Ess. Also in forms **martlemas** sw.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] Suf. Ess.[1]; **martomes, martmas** Sc. [mar·ti(n)məs, mā·ti(n)məs.] **1.** St. Martin's day, a Scotch quarterly term-day; the November term. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. Recently the Martinmas Term day for removals, and for engagement of servants, was fixed for Nov. 28 (A.W.). n.Sc. Feein' Friday, . . the week before Martinmas, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 66. Abd. The Martomes terme last bypast and Witsonday terme to cum, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 169. s.Sc. Only a few days before the term of Martinmas, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 305. Rnf. Upon the terme of martmas nixt to come in this instant year of God, Hector *Judic. Records* (1876) 44. Ayr. Ye ken it should have been paid at Martinmas, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 81. Hdg. Againe Martinmas neist, Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 70.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Martinmas-beef**, cattle killed about Martinmas time, of which the meat is cured and kept for winter provision ; (2) **-foy**, a farewell feast held at Martinmas ; (3) **-hiring**, a fair at which servants are hired, held about Martinmas time; (4) **-servant**, a servant hired about Martinmas time.

(1) Nhp.[1] Suf., Ess. Beef dried in the chimney, like bacon ; . . it is usual to kill the beef for this purpose about the feast of St. Martin, November 11, Grose (1790). Ess. *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1] (2) Per. It depends a good deal on the departing ploughman's character, or rather disposition, whether his foy at Martinmas is big or little. . . As many as eight or nine men, with as many of the maid-servants additional, may take part in a Martinmas foy. The entertainment could not begin till the horses on the farm were 'suppered,' but beginning at nine p.m. . . it might go on till one or two next morning, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 20. (3) sw.Lin.[1] It were a Martlemas hiring. (4) Lin. I was a Martlemas servant one while, on the tother side of the Trent (R.E.C.).

MARTLESHAM LION, *phr.* Suf. In phr. *as red as Martlesham lion*, very red. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

MARTLET, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. The marten, *Mustela martes.* Sibbald *Gl.* (1702) (Jam.); Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 134.

MARTON CHAPEL, *phr.* Chs.[1] In phr. *to be all on one side like Marton Chapel*, to be much on one side.

MARTYENS, *sb. pl.* Irel. Also in forms **marthins, martyeens.** A kind of woollen gaiters or stockings without feet.

Ir. A man sewing two martyeens, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 201. n.Ir. O'Toole in the rain went his Riv'rance to meet With keedug on head and with martyens on feet, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 12. Uls. (M.B.-S.)

MARTYR, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Dur. Also written **marter** Sc.; **martir** Cld. (Jam.); and in forms **maater** Dur.; **mairter** e.Fif.; **merter** Per.; **mertir** Frf.; **myarter** Cai.[1] [ma·rtər.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* **Martyr's stane**, a stone marking the grave of a 'martyr'; see below.

Dmf. Wi' death an' his sand-glass on the martyrs' stane, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 116; The martyrs . . . are those unfortunate people who perished in the deadly struggle of the Church of Scotland with English prelacy. Their graves were marked out by their countrymen with hewn stones (called the martyrs' stanes) rudely sculptured and strewn with rhymes of scriptural denunciation against their persecutors, *ib. note.*

2. A spoilt or dirty condition or appearance, a mess; anything that causes such a condition.

Sc. (Jam.) Frf. The hoose was juist in a mertir (W.A.C.).

3. *v.* To cut down, mutilate, disfigure, to torture, torment; to injure.

Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 373. Cai.[1] Dur. He was sair maatered aboot the fyess (F.P.).

Hence **Martyran**, *sb.* ill-treatment, the act of subjecting to great pain. Bnff.[1]

4. To bungle, mismanage, confuse, spoil; to work in a dirty and clumsy manner. Cai.[1], Ags., Cld. (Jam.)

5. To bedaub, bespatter, dirty.

Frf. Mertir'd wi' clort (W.A.C.). Per. In scutter holes hinch-deep I've been, Wi' dirt a' mertered to the een, Spence *Poems* (1898) 165. e.Fif. His face was mairterit wi' cairt creesh an' pat-bleck, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi.

Hence **Mertered**, *ppl. adj.* bedaubed, bespattered.

Per. Collie left me in the bog A mittled, mertered, drooket laddie, Spence *Poems* (1898) 71.

MARTYREESE, *v.* Sc. Also in form **mertyreese** Abd. To victimize, martyr.

Kcd. 'Tibbie, here am I!' cried Tammie, 'Martyreesed, as ye may see,' Grant *Lays* (1884) 46.

Hence **Mertyreesin**, *sb.* martyrdom.

Abd. Hats is a perfect mertyreesin, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i.

MARUM, see **Marram.**

MARVEL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Sus. **1.** *sb.* The white horehound, *Marrubium vulgare.* Sus.[1] **2.** *pl.* News; something wonderful to relate. n.Yks.[2] **3.** *v.* To marvel at, wonder at.

Fif. Sir Knicht did hing a while on wing, Marvellin' the meanin' o' that thing, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 33.

MARVEL, MARVIL, MARVLE, MARVUL, see **Marble.**

MARY, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **marie** Sc.; and in form **meary** Dor. [mē·ri, meə·ri.]

1. In *comb.* (1) **Mary and Joseph**, a garden variety of the forget-me-not, *Myosotis palustris*; (2) **-apple**, a variety of apple; (3) **-bird**, the ladybird, *Coccinella septempunctata*; (4) — **Brown**, a children's singing game; see below; (5) **-gowlan**, (*a*) the corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*; (*b*) the common daisy, *Bellis perennis*; (6) **-mas**, September 8th, the festival of St. Mary; (7) **-sole**, the smear-dab, *Pleuronectes microcephalus* ; (8) **-'s tears**, the common lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis.*

(1) n.Lin.[1] (2) Hmp. (J.R.W.) (3) n.Yks.[2] (4) Sur. 'Here we go round, ring by ring, To see poor Mary lay in the ring; Rise up, rise up, poor Mary Brown, To see your dear mother go through the town. I won't rise, I won't rise [from the ground], To see my poor mother go through the town. . . I will rise, I will rise up from off the ground, To see my dear sweetheart go through the town.' The 'daughter' lays down and at the end of the game joins the line and another lays down, Gomme *Games* (1894) 364. Sus. Played by the children standing in line and advancing and retiring towards the lying or kneeling child, *ib.* 367; In the Hurstmonceux version, when the last verse is sung, the girl in the middle rises and picks a boy out of the ring; he goes in the middle with her, and they kiss, *ib.* [The children form a ring, one child laying or kneeling down in the centre. The ring sing the first, third, fifth, and alternate verses; the girl in the middle answers with the second, fourth, and so on, alternately. At the last verse the girl jumps up and breaks through the ring by force; another girl takes her place in the ring and the game begins again, *ib.* For further rhymes, see *ib.* 364–7.] (5, *a*) Nhb.[1] In the vicinity of Newcastle, Hardy *Hist. Bwk. Natur. Club*, II. 13. (*b*) In the neighbourhood of Wooler the name mary-gowlan is given to the common daisy, *ib.* 18, *note.* (6) Ayr. My Lord himsel', at last Marymas, when he sent for me to make a hoop to mend her leg, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) v. (7) Sc. (C.D.) [Satchell (1879).] (8) Dor. The spots on the leaves being regarded as the marks of the tears shed by the Virgin Mary at the Crucifixion, *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 1.

2. Phr. (1) *Mary's gone a milking*, a children's singing game; see below; (2) — *mixed a pudding up*, a children's singing game; see below; (3) *to tie with St. Mary's knot*, to cut the sinews of the hams of an animal, to hamstring.

(1) Ess. Supposed to be sung between mother and daughter and beginning, 'Mary's gone a milking, a milking, a milking,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. pt. ii. 167. (2) w.Yks. 'Mary mixed a pudding up, she mixed it very sweet, She daren't stick a knife in till John came home at neet. Taste John, taste John, don't say nay, Perhaps tomorrow morning will be our wedding-day. The bells shall ring and we shall sing And all clap hands together (round the ring). . . It's slippery as a glass; If we go to Mrs.—— We'll find a nice young lass. Mary with the rosy cheeks, Catch her if you can ; And if you cannot catch her, We'll tell you her young man.' A ring is formed by

the children joining hands, one child in the centre. The first verse is sung. Two children from the ring go to the one in the centre and ask her who is her love. . . After that the rest is sung, GOMME *Games* (1894) 368. (3) Sc. Then Dickie into the stable is gane,—Where there stood thirty horses and three, He has tied them a' wi' St. Mary's knot, *Poet. Museum* 1784 27 (JAM. .

3. *Obs.* A maid of honour; a female attendant.

Sc. Wi' the queen and her maries all, To see fair Johnie slain, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 84; Now bear a hand, my Maries a', And busk me brave and make me fine, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (ed. 1803) II. 173; Yestreen the Queen had four Maries, The night she'll hae but three; There was Marie Seaton and Marie Beaton And Marie Carmichael and me, *ib.*

4. A female friend. Ess.[1]

MARY, MASCALE, MASCEL, MASCELIN, see **Merry, Maskel, Maslin,** *sb.*[1]

MASCHLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **mashle** (JAM.). [ma·ʃl.] **1.** *sb.* A mixture; a state of confusion; also used *advb.* in a state of confusion. Cf. **meeschle.**

Bnff.[1] Sic a maschle's a' thing's in. Cld. What a maschle ye've made (JAM.).

2. *v.* To mix or crumble into a confused mass; to put into a state of confusion, to allow to become confused. Also with *up.* Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.) Hence **Mashlin,** *ppl. adj.* mixed, mingled, blended in a coarse or careless manner. n.Sc. (JAM.) **3.** With *up*: to be closely connected by marriage and blood relationship.

Bnff.[1] They're a' mas-chlet up thegeethir in that place.

MASE, *sb.* Or.I. A net with wide meshes made of twisted straw ropes. Cf. **maishie, 2.**

It is laid across the back of a horse for fastening on sheaves of corn, hay, &c. Also for supporting the cassies or straw-baskets which are borne as panniers one on each side of a horse (JAM.).

MASE, see **Maze, Mess,** *sb.*[1]

MASELDINE, MASENTER, MASER, MASGUM, see **Mashelton, Masoner, Mazer, Marsgum.**

MASH, *v.*, *sb.*[1] and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **maesh** Som.; **mass** Cum.[4] w.Yks.; **mesh** w.Yks. se.Wor.[1] Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] Nrf. n.Wil.; **meysh** Lan.; **mish** Suf.; **mysh** Wm. [maʃ, meʃ, mas.] **1.** *v.* To infuse, as of tea or malt. See **Mask,** *v.* **1.**

N.Cy.[1] I'm just about mashing the tea. **Lakel.**[2] Put t'kettle on an' mash a sup o tea. **Cum.** I mass't a cup o' tea, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 25, ed. 1886; **Cum.**[1] **n.Wm.** Let the tea hev time to mash (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] T'tea isn't quiet mash'd yit. **w.Yks.** Aw sed if he'd stop aw'd mass a sooap o' teah, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 8, 1897); **w.Yks.**[25], **Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] He was reeachin t'teapot out o' t'cupboard, to mash his tea, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 18. **Der.** Tea'll be mashed soon now, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868 xxii. **Not.**[1] **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 344. **Lei.**[1] I suppose as you did as you mostly do, put the tea in the oven to mash before you went to chapel. **War.**[234] **s.War.**[1] The tea-pot is set by the fire to mash. **Shr.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] Av ee mashed, Missis? *MS. add.* **s.Oxf.** 'Owsomdever, we must 'ave our teas now, I ha' mashed it this 'alf hour, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 35. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Jane, ha' yaw meshed the tā yit? (W.R.E.) **Suf.** (E.G.P.) **e.Suf.** Have you mished your malt yet? (F.H.)

Hence (1) **Mashing,** *sb.* the first putting of hot water to the malt in brewing; (2) **-basket,** *sb.* a wicker strainer used in brewing; (3) **-mundle,** (4) **-mungle,** (5) **-staff,** (6) **-shovel,** *sb.* an implement used in brewing to stir the malt; (7) **-tub,** *sb.* a tub in which the malt is 'mashed' in the process of brewing.

(1) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (2) **Shr.**[1] (3) *ib.* Used for stirring the malt in the 'mashing-tub,' and the 'drink' in the 'furnace.' (4) **Chs.**[1] (5) **Shr.**[1] Mashing-staff, pouch and taps, *Auctioneer's Catal.* (1877). (6) **w.Som.**[1] Having a long handle, with cross pieces at the end, so that the general appearance is something like a shovel. It is used in stirring up the mash, or wetted malt, in the act of extracting the wort. (7) **Shr.**[1] Either round or oval in form. 'Three oak mashing-tubs,' *Auctioneer's Catal.*

2. *Comp.* (1) **Mash-man,** one who has charge of the 'mashing' of malt at a distillery; (2) **-rule,** (3) **-staff,** an instrument for stirring up the malt in a 'mash-tub'; (4) **-tub,** (5) **-vat** or **-fat,** a large tub in which malt is 'mashed' for brewing.

(1) **Sc.** He was engaged as a mashman at a distillery, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 295. (2) **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] 'Mash-rule, ladder, and sieve,' *Auctioneer's Catal.* (1875). (3) **Shr.**[2] (4) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 344; **Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[2], **e.An.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) (5) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Wm.** *Cum. and Wm. Trans.* XIII. pt. ii. 266. **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 344. **Lei.**[1], **Shr.**[2]

3. To smash, break; to crush, bruise; freq. with *up.*

Cum. T'coop-bword top was sooa masht up, at t'cottrel was neah use at oa, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* 1881 217; **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** He wes o masht ta bits, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 41; T'aald soo . . . wi er heead fast in teea piggins an mysht it o ta bits wi tryan ta gitre heead oot, *ib.* 4. **n.Yks.**[1] There's been a deal o' gran' pankins a' mashed up here; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.**[1] Don't mash them cooals sī mich. **w.Yks.** Adam gate so mesht wi't fall, PRESTON *Poems, &c.* (1864) 4; **w.Yks.**[34] **Lan.** Theer's . . . four pipes masht, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 26; O' thi bits o' pots an' sticks mashed up, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 468. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[1] **Lin.** An' I claums an' I mashes the winder hin, TENNYSON *Owd Roä* (1889); An' their mashin' their toys to pieäces, *ib. Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885).

Hence (1) **Mashed-sugar,** *sb.* moist-sugar; (2) **-up,** *ppl. adj.* exhausted, overcome, knocked up.

(1) **Oxf.**[1] (2) **Wm.** Oor lile Jack was fare masht up, *Kendal Cy. News* (Sept. 22, 1888). **n.Yks.**[2] 'A mashed-up man,' one broken in constitution. **w.Yks.** 'Is moother wur fair mashed oop wi' nursin' 'im (F.P.T.). **m.Lan.**[1]

4. *Comp.* **Mash-mortar,** in phr. *to hit up into mash-mortar,* to hit into small pieces, to crush utterly. Dor.[1] **5.** To do anything in a bustling hurry, to rush about.

Wm. Tha mashed off doon t'turnpike an gat away as fast [as] ivver tha cud, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 11. **Lan.** Meysh at it, lad, STANDING *Echoes* (1825) 23. **ne.Lan.**[1] He com mashin' doun. **Lin.**[1]

6. To measure, cut off.

w.Yks.[5] Gi'e us that length o' band ah sawah . . . an' lets mash a bit to tee me boit wi', 51.

7. *sb.* Heat, a condition of heat and perspiration.

w.Hrt. Not infrequently used . . . some twenty years since. 'I'm all in a mash,' was a common exclamation of the haymaker or harvest-man, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. ii. 197.

8. A smash; a soft pulpy heap, a fragmentary mass, a mess; *fig.* a muddle, mistake.

s.Sc. A' the mash o' pleasures puny That frae it fa', T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 318. **Cum.** In vice will bang them aw to mash, RAYSON *Poems* (1839) 34; **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.** (W.H.) **e.Yks.**[1] He's throdden on it, an noo it's nowt bud a mash. **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence **Mashment,** *sb.* anything cut up and mixed together; *fig.* a muddle, 'hash.'

Wm. I sud meak mashment on't, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 79. **ne.Lan.**[1]

9. A mason's large hammer; a hammer used for breaking stones. Also in *comp.* **Mash-hammer.**

Cai.[1], **Abd.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** Hurrah for the clink o' the mash an' the clourer, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 83. **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** A hammer with double cutting edge (the head more than 6 inches long), *Whinstone Quarries* (C.V.C.).

10. The thread of a screw. Wor. (H.K.), Hrf.[2], Glo.[1]

11. A term of admiration for anything fine, esp. of dress.

w.Yks. O just look, izn't that a mash? Ai, that iz a mash (W.H.).

12. *adj.* Hot, warm.

Bdf. 'When the oak is before the ash The summer will be dry and mash.' No other use of the word 'mash' in the sense of hot could be obtained in the same district, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. ii. 113.

MASH, *sb.*[2] Lan. Suf. Cor. [maʃ, mæʃ.] A large quantity, a considerable number; a mass.

Lan.[1] **ne.Lan.**[1] We hed a mash on it. **Suf.** (C.T.) **Cor.** A called the poor doctor a mashes of names, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 29; **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] Mashes of mait.

MASH, see **Marsh,** *sb.*[1], **Mesh.**

MASH-CORNS, *sb. pl.* Irel. Also in form **mashy-corns.** The roots of the silverweed, *Potentilla anserina.*

N.I.[1] The root is roasted and eaten. It tastes much like a parsnip. **Tyr.** *Science Gossip* (1881) 278.

MASHELGEM, see **Mashelton.**

MASHELMENT, *sb.* ne.Lan.[1] [ma·ʃlment.] Wheat and barley grown and ground together. See **Maslin,** *sb.*[1]

MASHELTON, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also in forms **maseldine** Lin.; **mashelgem, mashelshon** ne.Yks.[1]; **mashelson** n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.; **masheltum** Lakel.[2]; **maslegin** w.Yks.[4]; **masselgem** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **masselgin** Dur.[1]; **masseljam** Nhb.[1]; **masselton** Cum.[1]; **massledine**

e.Yks.; **masslegin** Yks. w.Yks.[1]; **masslinjem** Nhb.[1]; **mastlegin** w.Yks.[5]; **mesh'l'tun** w.Yks. [ma·ʃltən.]

1. Mixed corn, a mixture of different kinds of grain or of their flour or meal, esp. of wheat and rye. Also used *attrib.* See **Maslin**, *sb.*[1]

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] Wheaten meal and rye meal mixed for brown bread. The grain is often grown together and mixes in threshing, and is generally baked with leaven. **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] A mixture of wheat, rye, and barley. **Cum.** Keäll O' masselton pez o' dark grey, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 243. **Yks.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **n.Yks.**[1] Applied to the purpose of making brown bread; **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); One halfe . . . sowne with massledine, and the other with cleane wheate, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 43. **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 542; **w.Yks.**[14]; **w.Yks.**[5] A mixture of rye and wheat, used for the making of brown bread. The two kinds of seed are generally sown together, requiring light land, however, for the purpose. **Lin.** *Gent. Mag.* (1861) pt. ii. 506.

Hence **Masselton-batch**, *sb.* a sack of mixed grain ready for being ground.

Cum. A masselton batch will be sent off to t'mill, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 254; **Cum.**[1]

2. Phr. *to make mashelton of anything*, to do anything imperfectly, to make a muddle of, to bungle.

Nhb.[1] Thoo's myed reg'lar masseljam on't this time. **n.Yks.**[2] To make mashelton of one's discourse is to put fine and vulgar words together. **ne.Yks.**[1] They can mak nowt bud mashelshon on't [said of ignorant persons trying to speak in a refined manner].

MASHER, see **Masker**, *v.*

MASHES, *sb. pl.* ne.Yks.[1] [ma·ʃəz.] A kind of gaiters. (s.v. Gamashes).

MASHIE, *sb.* Sc. [ma·ʃi.] A particular kind of golf-club.

Fif. Tam . . . made a tremendous drive, and alack! the ba' landed in the valley. When he got doon a squeeky voice was cryin', 'Use yer mashie,' M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 87.

MASHIE, MASHLE, see **Maishie, Maschle.**

MASHLIE, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) [ma·ʃli.] **1.** Mixed grain; *gen.* peas and oats. See **Mashlum.** **2.** The broken parts of a moss. n.Sc. Hence **Mashlie-moss**, *sb.* a moss that is much broken up.

ib. One in which the substance is so loose that peats cannot be cast; but the dross or mashlie is dried and used for the back of a fire on the hearth.

MASHLOCH, *sb.* and *adj. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **maischloch** (JAM.); **mashlach; mashlich** (JAM.); **mashloc; mashlock** (JAM.). [ma·ʃlɔx.] **1.** *sb.* Mixed grain, *gen.* peas and oats. Sc. (JAM.) See **Maslin**, *sb.*[1], **Mashlum.**

2. *Obs.* A coarse kind of bread.

Sc. Ne'er mint at baking another bannock as lang's there's a mouthfu' o' mashlock (bread made nearly all of bran) to be had in the township, *St. Johnstoun*, II. 37 (JAM.); [Edinburgh] citizens had four kinds of wheaten bread; the finest called manchet, . . the fourth . . . mashloc, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 54.

3. *adj.* Promiscuous, mingled.

Bnff. Thus gaed on the mashlach fecht, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 25.

MASHLUM, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Also in forms **mashlam** Sc.; **mashlin** Sc. (JAM.) ne.Yks.[1] Lin. [ma·ʃləm.]

1. *sb.* Mixed grain; the flour or meal of different kinds of corn. See **Maschle, Maslin**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. *Gen.* pease and oats (JAM.); MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Cld.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** Mashlin, per boll, £8 os. od. Scots, HECTOR *Judic. Records* (1876) 338. **Lnl.** 20 stacks of oats, and 5 stacks mashlum, secured in splendid condition, *Falkirk Herald* (Oct. 28, 1899). **ne.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Mashelson). **Lin.** Wheat and rye mixed, *Gent. Mag.* (1861) pt. ii. 506.

2. A mixture of any kind of edibles. **Cld.** (JAM.) **3.** *adj.* Mixed; made from different kinds of grain.

Sc. The mashlum bannocks will suit their muirland stamachs, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xx. **s.Sc.** The mashlam bannock is amang the meal, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 220. **Cld.** Mashlin meal (JAM.). **Rnf.** His away taking . . . ane burden of mashlum corn from his neighbour, HECTOR *Judic. Records* (1876) 196. **Ayr.** I'll be his debt twa mashlum bannocks, BURNS *Author's Earnest Cry* (1786) st. 20.

MASK, *sb.*[1] Yks. War. [mask, mæsk.] **1.** The face, without any idea of disguise.

n.Yks.[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Sha'll tak' thi mask for tha [She will photograph you].

2. A hunting term for a fox's head.

n.Yks.[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **War.**[3] The fox 'set his mask straight for the hills,' MORDAUNT & VERNEY *War. Hunt* 1896 II. 212.

MASK, *sb.*[2] Sc. Suf. Sus. **1.** A quantity; a mass. See **Mash**, *sb.*[2]

Frf. There was a great mask o' things in't, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xiv; I thought of 'mask,' but that would mean the kirk was crammed, *ib. Tommy* (1896) xxxvii. **Suf.** (C.T.) **e.Suf.** Used by the old only (F.H.).

2. Phr. *to be one mask*, to be completely covered with anything.

Sus.[1] *Gen.* mud or blood. 'Why! you're one mask! Wherever have you been?'

MASK, *sb.*[3] Cor. The mast of a ship.

e.Cor. Look at es mask, es ropes, DANIEL *Poems.*

MASK, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. [mask.] **1.** To infuse, as of tea or malt. See **Mash**, *v.* 1.

Sc. I hope your honours will take tea before ye gang to the palace, and I maun gang and mask it for you, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xlii. **Sh.I.** Till mammie hangs the little pot, And granny masks the tea, *Sh. News* (Sept. 10, 1898). **ne.Sc.** He puts on the fire, an' even masks my drap tea, GRANT *Keckleton*, 98. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** A starn o' gweed maut, maskit i' yer nain bowie, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxx. **Per.** Milkin' the coo, Or maskin' the tea, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 107. **Fif.** Fry some ham an' eggs, an' mask a cup o' tea, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 116. **Ayr.** Mrs. Baldwhidder had just infused (or masket) the tea, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) vii. **Lnk.** Five pecks o' maut masket in the meikle kirn, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 14. **Edb.** The auld wife sleely masks the tea, GLASS *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 9. **Kcb.** I hope that for His sake who brewed and masked this cup in Heaven, ye will gladly drink, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 287. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Wor aad wife's ganna mask the tye. **Cum.** While the tea's maskin' (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Mask yon bit o' tēeä (J.T.F.).

Hence (1) **Masked**, *ppl.adj.* infused, drawn; (2) **Masking**, *sb.* an infusion, a sufficient quantity of tea, &c., for an infusion; (3) **-fat**, (4) **-loom**, *sb.* a brewing utensil, a mash-tub; (5) **-pat**, *sb.* a teapot; (6) **-rung**, *sb.* a rod for stirring malt in the mash-tub.

(1) **Sc.** Miss Jennet had poured away the over-masked tea and infused it afresh, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 137. (2) **Sh.I.** Der's nae wy ta get a maskin' o' tea unless da Lord sends it, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 48; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Abd.** Steep a maskin' for the New Year's yill, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 30. **Cld.** (JAM.), **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Sh.I.** Drowned in his own masking-fat, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) xxiv. **Per.** LAWSON *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 205. **Rnf.** Ane maskene-fatt, ane fetterit lok, *Harp* (1819) 101. **Gall.** In the new hall . . . a masken fatt, *Inventory of Caerlaverock* (1640) in NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 266. (4) **Sc.** HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Ayr.** I did put in my masking loom, Amang the malt, aft locks o' broom, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 60. **Lnk.** That she stowed in her masking-loom, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 20. (5) **Frf.** What maist concerns my tale e'noo Is Mysie's maskin'-pat, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 21. **Per.** LAWSON *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 205. **Ayr.** Then up they gat the maskin-pat, BURNS *When Guildford good*, st. 1. **e.Lth.** Folk wadna drink the like o't noo, they wad say it was the syndins o' the maskin-pat, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 146. (6) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** Aul' Kate brought ben the maskin' rung, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 136.

2. *Comp.* **Mask-fat**, a brewing utensil, a mash-tub.

Dur. RAINE *Charters, &c. Finchale* (1837) 78.

3. To be in preparation, to be in process of production; of rain, wind, or storm: to be preparing for, to be 'brewing'; freq. with *up.*

Bnff.[1] It's maskin' up for anither shoor. **Ayr.** I could see that he was maskin' for the pocks, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 116. **Gall.** Mirky cluds in the south-wast Are masking up a blashy blast, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 364, ed. 1876. **Yks.** The sky masks for better weather (C.C.R.). **n.Yks.**[2] It's masking for thunder.

[1. Sw. *mäska*, to mash for beer (WIDEGREN); Dan. *mæske* (LARSEN); Norw. dial. *mask*, grains (AASEN).]

MASK, see **Marsk, Mass**, *sb.*[2]

MASK(E, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Chs. [mask.] **1.** *sb.* A mesh of a net.

Bnff.[1] **n.Yks.** Two Newport men for fishing with a net of which every maske was not two inches broad and one inch long, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (Apr. 20, 1669) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* VII. 134. **Chs.**[123]

2. A crib for catching fish.

Sc. (JAM.) **Sh.I.** Dey can geng aff an' get der nets whin we widna get a mask, *Sh. News* (Sept. 9, 1899).

3. *v.* To catch in a net.

Ayr. A fish is said to be maskit (Jam.).

[1. Maske of nette, *macula*, *Prompt.* OE. *max*, net (Sweet); Dan. *maske*, a mesh (Larsen).]

MASKEL, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also written **mascel** Dev.; **maskell** nw.Dev.[1]; and in forms **mahlscrall, mal-scral, maltscale, marly-scrarly, mascale** Dev.; **maskill** n.Dev.; **maul-scrawl** s.Dev.; **mawl-scrawl** w.Som.[1]; **muskel** Dev.[1] [mæ·skl, mɔ̄·lskrɔ̄l.] **1.** The common green caterpillar. Cf. **maleshag.**

w.Som.[1] We shan't ha' no gooseberries dee year hardly, vor the mawl-scrawls. **Dev.** Cabbages at this time of the year are generally full of mahl-scralls, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 99; Tha güzeberry bushes be acovered awl awver wi' mälscrāls, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); You knows no more than a marly-scrarly, Blackmore *Christowell*, 1881, xxxvi; *Horae Subsecivae*, 1777, 265; *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 143; **Dev.**[1] I meend when it went against her to kill a muskel or an oakweb, 54. **n.Dev.** Cubabys be good, an' maskills too, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 124. **nw.Dev.**[1], **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.)

2. A small shrivelled apple.

w.Som.[1] I thort we should a had some cider, but they [the apples] be all a turned to mawl-scrawls.

MASKER, *sb.* Wm. [ma·skər.] A mummer, guiser.

At Kursmas teea, ther was t'maskers, Southey *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 559.

MASKER, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Shr. Also in form **masher** Stf. [ma·skə(r.] **1.** To render giddy, senseless; *gen.* in *pp.* confused, bewildered, as by losing one's way in fog, snow, or darkness.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Chs.**[3] He were welly maskered. **Stf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Der.** Addy *Gl.* (1888); **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Shr.**[1] It wuz a great mercy the poor fellow wunna lost—'e got maskered i' the snow-storm o' the 'ill. Maskered wuth the mon's talk; **Shr.**[2] Sich a dark neet I was masker'd like. Gid him a lick as quite masker'd him.

2. To choke, stifle.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Chs.**[1] A crop overgrown with weeds would be said to be 'maskert wi' weed.' **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy'm wel·i maas·kŭrt wi flem [I'm welly maskert wi' flem]. Mi fee·dhŭr'z got·n sich· ŭ baad· kof; ée kofs sŭmtahy·mz lahyk ŭz iv ée)d maas·kŭr [My feether's gotten sich a bad cough; he coughs sometimes like as if he'd masker].

3. To decay; to rust.

w.Yks.[1] Stee wer rosseled, fram, gor an masker'd, ii. 287. **n.Lin.**[1] Th' sap of oäk soon maskers all awaay to noht. Them ohd iron spoots is that masker'd thaay weänt hohd watter at all.

[1. ME. *malskren*, to bewilder, to be bewildered (Mätzner).]

MASKERT, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) The marsh-betony or clown's all-heal, *Stachys palustris.* Cf. **marsh-woundwort**, s.v. **Marsh**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

MASKILL, see **Maskel.**

MASKINS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lan. Der. Also in form **meskins** w.Yks.[1] [ma·skinz.] In phr. *by the maskins*, an oath, exclamation, by the Mass! See **Mass**, *sb.*[1] **3.**

w.Yks.[1] By t'meskins,—I wad ayther a geen him a girt clout our t'heead, or degg'd him, ii. 293. **Lan.** By th' maskins, Jone, theawst pleost meh well, Ridings *Muse* (1853) 21; It's her, by the maskins! Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 266; Neaw, byth' maskins, if I be naw fast! Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 9. **nw.Der.**[1]

[By the Maskins I would give the best cow in my yard, to find out this raskall, Baron *Cyprian Academy* (1647) bk. i. 53; By the meskin, methought they were so, indeed, Chapman *May-day* (1611) iv. iv, in *Plays* (ed. 1874) 301.]

MASKIS, *sb.* Sc. A mastiff. See **Masty**, *sb.*

Slk. The maskis will not move his tongue, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 329.

MASLEGIN, see **Mashelton.**

MASLEY, *adj.* Glo.[1] [mæ·zli.] Of wood: knotty. (s.v. Mazzerdy.)

MASLIN, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **masceline** n.Yks.[2]; **measlin** Nhp.[1]; **meslin** Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Der. Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] Nrf. Suf. w.Som.[1]; **mezlin** Chs.[1]; **mislon** Ess. [ma·zlin, me·zlin.] **1.** Mixed corn, a mixture of different kinds of grain or of their flour or meal, esp. of wheat and rye.

w.Sc. Sibbald *Gl.* (1702) (Jam.). **n.Cy.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Nhb.** February is the best and safest seed time for wheat, maslin and rye, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 76; **Nhb.**[1] Wheaten meal and rye meal mixed for brown bread. The grain is often grown together and mixes in threshing and is generally baked with leaven (s.v. Masslinjem). **Dur.**[1] (s.v. Masselgin). **n.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Mashelson); **n.Yks.**[2] A mixture of wheat, rye, &c. in a mash. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788) (s.v. Mashelson). **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 279. **Chs.**[1] A custom quite out of fashion now. **Der.** Meal and meslin fill'd a carved ark, Furness *Medicus* (1836 21. **Lin.**[1] A mixture of wheat and oats. **n.Lin.**[1] *Obsol.* **Nhp.**[1] *Obs.*; **Nhp.**[2] War. Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Hrt.** Mustin [*sic*], Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i. 38. **Bdf.** Bread made of various kinds of flour, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 138. **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 296, ed. 1849. **Ess.** Paid for a boushel of mislon and half a boushel of whet for James Rorsbrock o. 7. 2, *Colne Overseers' Accounts* (1714). **w.Som.**[1] Mixture of wheat, barley, and oats—often sown upon odd corners for poultry or game.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Meslin-bird**, the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*; (2) **-bread**, bread made from the mixed flour or meal of different kinds of grain; (3) **-corn**, mixed corn.

(1) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51. (2) **e.An.**[1] Fifty years ago . . . the household bread of the common farm-houses in those districts was made of rye. Meslin bread, made with equal quantities of wheat and rye, was for the master's table only. **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 296, ed. 1849. (3) **w.Som.**[1]

[1. The tother for one loafe have twaine, Of mastlin, of rie, or of wheate, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 145; Mastilȝōn, 'mixtilio,' *Cath. Angl.* (1483). MDu. *masteluin*, *masteluyn*, a mixture of wheat and rye in equal proportions (Oudemans).]

MASLIN, *sb.*[2] Yks. Chs. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Ken. Also in form **meslin** Shr.[1] [ma·zlin.] **1.** A mixed metal, brass; *gen.* used *attrib.*

Chs. ij Maslyn basens, *Inventory* (1611) in *Local Gleanings* (Feb. 1880) VIII. 300; **Chs.**[1] An alloy of copper with some harder metal. Formerly in use. . . An old spoon, apparently made of some alloy of copper, not brass, but more like gold in appearance, which the grandfather of my informant spoke of some fifty years since as a maslin spoon. **War.** Brass vessels for boiling fruit, &c., are called maslin pans in the Birmingham trade, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 158. **Wor.** This name [maslin pans] is given in and about Stourbridge to brass pans or kettles used for preserving fruit, *ib.* (1884) 6th S. x. 289. **Wor., Shr.** Maslin pans . . . were made in the seventeenth century at Coalbrookdale and Stourbridge, and the word 'maslin' was and is common, *ib.* (1891) 7th S. xi. 83. **Ken.** Maslin-pots, three-legged pots made of the same metal as tops [bell-metal], *ib.* (1854) 1st S. x. 393.

Hence **Maslin-kettle**, *sb.* a large vessel used to preserve fruit in or to boil milk.

Lei.[1] Either shallow or deep, for boiling milk in. **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] A maslin kettle was an indispensable article in the jam-making season, and in many houses was used almost solely for this purpose. **Wor.** Maslin kettle, *Auction Catalogue, Castle Morton* (1819). **w.Wor.**[1] Made of zinc and copper. **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.**[1]

2. A vessel or pot made of mixed metal.

w.Yks.[2] A small saucepan, *gen.* made of brass. **War.** Cast iron enamelled goods [for boiling fruit, &c.] are also called maslins, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 158. **Ken.** An old brazier informs me that three-legged pots made of the same metal as tops, generally called bell-metal, were formerly known as maslins, *ib.* (1854) 1st S. x. 393.

[1. þe wyndowes wern y-mad of iaspre . . . þe leues were masalyne, *Sir Ferumbras* (c. 1380) 1327. OE. *mæstling*, a kind of brass (B.T.); (Nhb.) *mæslen*, 'æs' (*John* ii. 15).]

MASON-DUE, see **Maison-dieu.**

MASONER, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Sus. Also in forms **maisenter** Oxf.[1]; **masenter** War.[2] s.War.[1]; **masonter** s.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Glo.[1]; **meeasoner** n.Yks.[2]; **mesenter** War.[4] [mē·sənə(r), mē·səntə(r).]

1. *sb.* A mason; a bricklayer.

n.Yks.[2] **n.Lin.**[1] Them Smiths hes been maas'ners hereaboots for oher a hunderd year whativer moore. **sw.Lin.**[1] The masoners can't come while next week. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2 3 4], **s.War.**[1] **s.Wor.** Why, Ted's pretty nigh a masonter got (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1], **Sus.**[1]

2. *v.* To do the work of a mason.

s.Wor. A wuz on a masonterin' thur a' las' wik (H.K.).

[The forms with **-ter** are due to association with *carpenter.*]

MASON-WORD, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A masonic password.

Per. The Mason-word (one says) I know as plain As any Brother in the Mason's train, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 83. **Gall.** 'Tis given out, that when he took the Mason word, he devoted his first child to the Devil, TELFAR *True Relation of an Apparition, &c.* (1695) in NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 7.

MASONY, *v.* Som. Dev. To work as a mason, to follow the trade of a mason.

w.Som.[1] The trade of a mason includes those of brick-layer, stone-waller, slater, and plasterer. The infinitive termination added to the substantive name of any handicraft's man, verbalizes it, and gives it the frequentative force of following the craft, as well as of only working at it specifically. 'I did'n know you was able to masony [mae·usnee].' 'I sar'd my perntice to the butching, but now I do masony.' **nw.Dev.**[1]

MASQUET, *ppl. adj.* w.Cy. In phr. *to go a masquet*, to lose one's way. See **Masker**, *v.*

O sir, do'ee please come down, the gentleman has gone a masquet, his beard and his hair be full of conker-bells, and he's most ago, THORNTON *Remin.* (1897) vi.

MASS, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Rut. Also written **mas** Sc.; and in forms **mes** Sc.; **mess** Sc. n.Cy. Cum.[134] Wm. Yks. Stf.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **mex** Cum.[1]; **miss** Sc. Lan. [mas, mes.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Mass John**, a clergyman or minister of religion; (2) **-man**, a Roman Catholic.

(1) **Sc.** Mess John ty'd up the marriage bands, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 9, ed. 1871. **Bnff.** This letter than read grave Mess John, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 95. **Bch.** To draw a weapon at the last, That sticks Mass John, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 25. **Abd.** Mess John himsel' sometimes got knocks nae to his mind, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 58. **Frf.** Hurrah for the bridal day, Mess John, and the dancers, JOHNSTON *Poems* (1869) 178. **Per.** He is gone to call Miss John To join our hands, and make us one, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 161. **Dmb.** In the place Whare Mess John draps water on their face, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 43. **Rnf.** BARR *Poems* (1861) 13. **Ayr.** The pulpit whaur the gude Mess John His wig did weekly wag, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 78. **Lnk.** We had nae ministers than but priests, Mess Johns, Black Friers and White Friers, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 134. **Lth.** LUMSDEN *Sheephead* (1892) 108. **Edb.** The wacfu' scald o' our Mess John, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 162, ed. 1785. **Peb.** With greater sway Than even the little great Mass John, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 21, ed. 1817. **Gall.** At the manse, as they cam' by, Bespake Mess John, the knot to tie, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 75, ed. 1897. **Wgt.** The would-be Benedict went to Mess John to acquaint him with his matrimonial intentions, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 347. (2) **Ir.** He was not a Mass-man, he was a Protestant, *Time* (Mar. 1889) 318.

2. A title prefixed to the Christian name of a minister of religion.

Sc. Mes Davie Mortoun blest them in the dawing, MAIDMENT *Pasquils* (1868) 188; Blessed be God, Mass James, that sent you to my house, PITCAIRN *Assembly* (1766) 9; Cameronian preachers were so styled, . . as Mas David Williamson, Mas John King, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 322. **Lnk.** At last Mess John Hill hears of the horrid action, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 20. **Gall.** Never a chiel has been fit to be the minister o' Balmaghie since auld Mess Hairry died! CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 117.

3. An oath, exclamation. Also in phr. *amass, by the mass.* See **By**, *prep.* **16.** Cf. **megs.**

Fif. Mass! I'm glad to see you here, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 20. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Cum.** Mess lad, but he'll keep them aw busy, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 7; 'Why don't you take off your hat to me, boy?' 'If you please, sir, if you'll hod teäa cofe, amess I will,' DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 271; **Cum.**[1] Amess it is; **Cum.**[3] Ey, mess! I was warn't gaily weel, 180; **Cum.**[4] 'Yeh dunnot mean teh tell meh . . . at yeh ha sebbenty wives?' . . . 'Yis, amess hevee,' SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 177. **Cum., Wm.** Mostly in connexion with a comic threat. 'Mess, but aa'l warm thee!' (M.P.) **Wm.** An mass I'll be soa tea, er I'll try, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 21, ed. 1821. **s.Wm.** By th' mess I hennet seen yan, HUTTON *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 32. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** By th' mass, Aw'll suffer like a fatted cawf t' be kilt, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 18; By th' mass, yoad neer ha had sitch yure as that if yoar ideos hadn't awtert its growth, STATON *Three Graces*, 3; By th' miss th' owd story ogen, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 14. **Stf.**[1] **Der.** GROSE (1790); **Der.**[1 2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Rut.**[1]

4. Phr. (1) *mass and meat*, prayers and food; (2) *to miss mass but hit the gathering*, to nearly do something.

(1) **Fif.** Let's leave them at their mass and meat, And look about anither gate, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 134. (2) **N.I.**[1] If ye missed mass ye hut the gatherin'.

[Messe or masse, *Missa, Prompt.* OE. *mæsse* (B.T.); OFr. *messe* (LA CURNE); ON. *messa* (VIGFUSSON). 3. Mass, thou lovedst plums well, that wouldst venture so, SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 101.]

MASS, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Shr. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms **maas** s.Dev.; **mace** Som. w.Som.[1]; **mask** Shr.[1] Wil.[1] Dev.[4]; **mess** w.Dev. **1.** *sb.* Mast, the fruit of the oak, *Quercus robur*, or of the beech, *Fagus sylvatica.*

Shr.[1] Theer's a good 'it o' mass this 'ear—rar' raps fur the pigs an' gis. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Mae·us bee tuur·bl skee·us dee yuur· [acorns are very scarce this year]. **Dev.**[4] **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790). **w.Dev.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.)

2. *v.* To search for or collect acorns.

Wil.[1] **w.Som.**[1] Can't keep the pheasants home nohow—they be macin' and blackberrin' all over the place.

MASS, *sb.*[3] Slk. (JAM.) Pride, haughtiness, self-conceit. See **Massy, 2.**

MASS, see **Mash**, *v.*, **Master**, *sb.*[1]

MASSACREE, *v.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lei. War. Oxf. Som. Also in forms **marcycree** Nhb.[1]; **marcykree** Nhb.; **mercycree** Nhb.[1] [ma·səkrī.] To massacre, butcher, kill; to destroy life by accident.

Nhb. Then Petticoat Robin jumpt up agyen, Wiv's gully to marcykree huz aw, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 96; **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] An old shepherd objected to some canal scourings being placed on a meadow where ewes were lambing, lest the young lambs should flounder into the soft mud and be 'massacreed.' **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Ah'll massacree ye, my lady, next toime as I ketch a holt on ye. **War.**[2] I'll massacree them cats; **War.**[3] **Oxf.**[1] I'll massacree thă, *MS. add.* **w.Som.**[1] To think that so many o' they poor little chillern should a bin a massacreed like that.

MASSARD, MASSELGEM, MASSELGIN, MASSELJAM, MASSELTON, see **Mazzard**, *sb.*[2], **Mashelton.**

MASSER, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Lan. Lei. **1.** A shopkeeper, mercer. Lan. (K.) **2.** A merchant. Lei. *ib.*

MASSER, *sb.*[2] Som. A privy, jakes. (HALL.)

MASSLEDINE, MASSLEGIN, MASSLINJEM, see **Mashelton.**

MASSLINN, *sb.* Suf. [mæ·slin.] The mistletoe, *Viscum album. Science Gossip* (1882) 215.

MASS-WEBB, see **Mouse-web.**

MASSY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. [ma·si.] **1.** Massive, bulky, strong; big.

Sc. Elsie's neives are massy, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 125. **n.Sc.** He grasped his sword sae massy, BUCHAN *Ballads* (ed. 1875) II. 64. **Frf.** Come on, my massy cudgel soon you'll feel, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 171. **Rnf.** Her massy nose like Etna glows, M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 319. **Ayr.** Aft clad in massy siller weed, BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 7. **Lnk.** A massy punch-bowl, wi' a braw mounted cap, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 14, ed. 1897. **Lth.** How glad each joyful soul Will fill the Poet's massy bowl, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 217. **Edb.** Let massie clouds form the Cimmerian night, PENNECUIK *Helicon* (1720) 166. **Nhb.**[1]

2. Self-important, conceited; boastful, bragging. Also used *advb.*

Sc. I hae broken his head or now, for as massy as he's riding ahint us, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xiv. **Lnk.** My gentleman gets in and talks very massy aboot the grand job Government was lookin' oot for him, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **Slk.** Cocking his tail sae massy like, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 53, ed. 1866. **Nhb.**[1] He's a massy fellow. **Cum.**[4] 'He's a massy independent fellow'; a term used by a girl who turns up her nose at the old lover.

MASSY, MAST, see **Mercy, Must**, *sb.*[1]

MASTEL, *sb. Obs.* Cum.[14] A patch or border of an arable field never ploughed.

MASTEN, *sb.* Sh.I. A mast. S. & Ork.[1]

[Dan. *masten*, the mast (with postpositive article).]

MASTER, *sb.*[1], *adj.*, *adv.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **maaster** n.Yks.[4] w.Yks.; **maasther** n.Yks.[4]; **mace** Wil.[1]; **maester** Sh.I.; **maestur** Shr.[1]; **mais** Wil.[1]; **maister** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Lakel.[2]

Cum.[14] n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] Shr.[1] Hnt. Sur. Dor. w.Som.[1]; maisther n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; marster Ess.[1]; mas Som. w.Som.[1]; mass Ken.[1]; mayster Brks.[1]; measter Lan. Der.[2] Lin. Dor.; meeaster n.Yks.[4]; mester Sh.I. n.Ir. n.Cy. w.Yks.[2] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] Not. sw.Lin.[1]; mesther Chs.[1]; mestur Lan. [mē·stə(r, meə·stə(r, me·stə(r.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Master-beast**, the most powerful beast in a herd, the leader of a herd; *fig.* the most influential person, the victor, winner; (2) **-bee**, the queen-bee; (3) **-bullock**, see (1); (4) **-cow**, the leading cow of a herd; (5) **-daddy**, a troublesome child, one who tries to get the upper hand; (6) **-drain**, a principal drain; (7) **-fule**, a champion ass; (8) **-handle**, the left handle of a plough; (9) **-heap**, the largest portion, the highest heap; (10) **-keeper**, an officer of the New Forest; (11) **-man**, (*a*) an artisan or tradesman who sets up for himself, an employer; an overlooker, ruler, governor; (*b*) the head of a family or household, a husband; (*c*) a person of self-willed and violent temper; (12) **-pen**, the chief feather of a bird; (13) **-pig**, the largest and strongest pig in a sty; (14) **-shifter**, an official who has responsible charge of a mine or portion of a mine in his shift during the absence of the overman; (15) **-swingle-tree**, see (17); (16) **-tail**, see (8); (17) **-tree**, the swingle-tree of a plough; the large spreader of a harrow; (18) **-wasteman**, an official in charge of the ventilation of a mine; (19) **-wood**, the principal beams of wood in the roof of a house; that part of the roof-timber of a farm building which has been put in at the expense of the proprietor; (20) **-work**, a certain amount of work on the 'mains' farm exacted from the neighbouring tenants of small holdings.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] His wife's t'maisther-beeast. **n.Lin.**[1] He's th' maister beäst at ——. Iv'ry body but one or two e' th' parish is sewer to voäte that way he tells 'em. Most foäks said as B—— 'ud win, but I alus said as we should prove th' maister beästs e' th' long run. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) (2) **e.Yks.** The master bee is longer and larger then the other bees, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 64. (3) **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **w.Som.**[1] The cow which beats or drives the rest of the dairy is called the 'mae·ustur buul·ik.' There is always one in every dairy. (4) **Chs.**[1] In most herds of cattle there is generally one cow to which all the others give way. She is called the 'master cow,' and generally leads the way from one pasture to another, the rest following. **s.Chs.**[1] **Hrt.** The great danger that weak and underline cows are liable to suffer by those we call master cows, Ellis *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 174. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) (5) **Oxf.** That child's a fair master-daddy (G.O.). (6) **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (7) **e.An.**[1] (8) **Chs.**[1] That which the man holdeth while he cleareth the plough from clogging earth, *Academy of Armory*, Bk. III. viii. (9) **n.Yks.**[2] (10) **Hmp.** 1193 acres are held by the master-keepers and groom-keepers, attached to their respective lodges, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 289. (11, *a*) **Edb.** How there was a great affray: Some master-man Was soundly swing'd, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 38, ed. 1801. **n.Ir.** A saw the big fellow lauchin' when the mesterman ca'd me 'gentleman,' Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 28. **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] A chap 'at's sarra'd his time, bin a journeyman, an' than set up fer hissel—a maisterman tailier, an' seea on; an' he's mebbe t'maister ower neea body but hissel. **n.Yks.**[124], **w.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Ah maist think Ah'll be pleased to hev him for a maisterman! Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 113; **Nhb.**[1] Ye'll he' ti' see the maisterman hesel. **Cum.** The maistermen . . . made their way first to the village inn, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 101; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Ruskin *Fors Clavigera* (ed. 1896) I. 294, *note.* (*c*) **Wm.** Thoo's a bit ov a masterman but Ah'll tak thi doon a peg (B.K.). (12) **Sh.I.** I wis faerd at du hurtet di peerie croon, Or brukkled da mesterpen o' di wing, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 8. (13) **sw.Lin.**[1] (14) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (15) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (16) **s.Wor.** Attached to and in the same line with the beam (H.K.). **Shr.**[12] (17) **S. & Ork.**[1] The swingle-tree which is nearest the plough. **Or.I.** (Jam.) **e.Yks.** A swingle-tree of double length, used in yoking four horses by four swingle-trees. Sometimes called a four horse balk, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 9, 1895). **s.Pem.** The big spreader (to which the small spreaders are attached) fixed to a harrow (W.M.M.). (18) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb.**, **Dur.** A person who has responsible charge of the entire ventilation of the mine on the out-bye side of the working headways, including both the intake and return air-courses, under the direction of the manager or under-viewer, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (19) **Cai.** The principal beams of wood in the roof in a house (Jam.); The tenant being always bound to uphold the original value of the master wood, as it is termed, *Agric. Surv.* 30 (*ib.*); **Cai.**[1] [It] was not included in the 'comprisement,' that is, the valuation which an incoming tenant had to pay to the outgoing. (20) *Obs.*, *ib.*

2. Phr. (1) *master of mortifications, obs.*, the manager of certain public funds, chosen annually; (2) *— of the copse*, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*; (3) *— of the work* or *— of works*, a superintendent of town buildings; (4) *— on*, the master of, having overcome the difficulties of; (5) *to be one's master at*, to be superior to one in anything.

(1) **Abd.** *Scoticisms* (1787) 56. (2) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (3) **Abd.** A member of Town Council chosen to take charge of a Town Council's property in stone and lime, and see that it is kept in repair (A.W.). **Ayr.** A scaffold had been erected . . . by Thomas Gimlet, the master-of-the-work, Galt *Provost* (1822) ix. (4) **Cum.** He wad very leykely suin get maister on her, Silpheo *Billy Brannan* (1885) 3. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Not.** He's thoroughly mester on it (L.C.M.). **sw.Lin.**[1] It taks a deal of getting mester on. He's well mester on it. (5) **Lakel.**[2] He's my maister at leein'.

3. The head of a household or family; a husband.

Wm. Oor master's varra thrang wi' his wark (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1] 'Our maaster's not at home. He's awa' ti' t'hirings;' the farmer's, or cottager's, wife, of her husband; **n.Yks.**[4], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** 'My mester,' or 'ahr mester,' is pre-eminently the wife's mode of referring to her husband, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). **Lan.** A rough measter to make and mend and 'do' for, Fothergill *Probation* (1879) xix; Missis, yoar as keen as yoar mestur, Staton *B. Shuttle Manch.* 34. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] A husband and wife never walk arm in arm. The 'mester' walks in front and the wife follows about two yards behind. **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** My mester's very badly. Thank you kindly for calling, Missis (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** Is the mester astir yit? She's a widder; her mester died a year agoo (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1] My master will soon be home to tea. **sw.Lin.**[1] The two mesters, her mester and my mester, lifted her in. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A wife's inquiry for her husband usually is, 'Where's the maister?' **War.**[2] My master isn't home yet; **War.**[34], **s.War.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** How's the master to-day? (G.O.) **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Sus.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] A wife (of the small farmer and lower middle class only) always speaks of her husband as 'maister.'

4. A term of address to a superior or stranger, Sir.

N.I.[1] Are you wanting any bog-wood the day, master? **Nhb.** Aye master, but a miss is as good as a mile, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 56. **Cum.** Hoots, maister, I ken a better way nor that, Burn *Fireside Crack* (1886) 8. **n.Yks.** Eh, but it never will, maister, Linskill *Betw. Heather and N. Sea* (1884) iii. **e.Yks.** 'Whah, maisther,' says Bobby, 'hoo's this?' Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 37. **w.Yks.** Can't ye tak that barn on to yer knee, maister? *Saunterer's Satchel* (1875) 39. **Lan.** Thenk yo', measter, all th' same, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) i. **Chs.** Eh! mester, but it's a grand country you coom from somewheer, Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 84. **Der.**[2] Lawks, measter, Oi'm well'y spent (s.v. Well'y). **Not.** (L.C.M.) **s.Not.** Good mornin', mester (J.P.K.). **War.**[3] *Gen.* applied by labourers to those above them in rank. 'Master, can you tell me what time o' day it is?' **Shr.**[1] **s.Pem.** Master, what o'clock is it? Laws *Little Engl.* (1888) 421. **Oxf.**[1] 'Yer's the money, Willum.' 'Thenk ee, Maaster.'

5. A title of respect prefixed to names, Mr.; *gen.* used of labourers or men of the lower class.

n.Cy. (J.F.M.) **Lin.** That all depends on Measter Scuffham, *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) 318. **War.** Wise *Shakespere* (1861); **War.**[24], **s.War.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] Labourers are called 'Master So-and-so'; only the principal farmers, &c. are called 'Mister.' **Hnt.** How's Master Smith to-day? (T.P.F.) **Ess.**[1] **Ken.**[1] The labourer's title. 'Where be you goin', Mass Tompsett?' (s.v. Muster). **Sur.** Used . . . only . . . for respectable men of the humbler sort. A farmer for instance is Mr.; his bailiff, if he has one, is Master So-and-so, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 222; **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** A respectful title applied to the older generation of labourers (F.E.); **Sus.**[1] A married man, young or old, is 'Master,' even to his most intimate friend and fellow workmen, as long as he can earn his own livelihood; but as soon as he becomes past work he turns into 'the old gentleman,' leaving the bread-winner to rank as master of the household. 'Master' is quite a distinct title from 'Mr.' Thus 'Mus Smith' is the employer, 'Master Smith' is the man he employs. **Hmp.** Old Master Carpenter used to be clerk (H.C.M.B.). **Wil.**[1] A style still used by the lower classes in n.Wil. to tradesmen and sons of farmers. Thus a brickmaker whose name is Davis, is called 'Mace Davis,' and sons of farmers are called

'Mace John,' or 'Mace Thomas,' the surname being sometimes added and sometimes not, *Wil. Arch. Mag.* I. 338. 'Mais' before a consonant. Before a vowel it would be 'Mais'r' or 'Maistr''—as 'Maistr' Etherd.' **Dor.** Yes, Maister Derriman, HARDY *Trumpet-Major* (1880) vi. **Som.** Mas Chedzoy (C.W.D.). **w.Som.**[1] I likes Mas' Jim better-n all the rest o'm.

6. An employer, the head of a shop or works; the name given to a farmer by the farm-labourers.

Abd. I'll need to gar yer maister tak' ye afore the Shirra, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. **Edb.** Upon the morn the master looks To see gin a' his fowk ha'e hooks, *Har'st Rig* (ed. 1801) 9. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **n.Yks.**[4] **w.Yks.** Little mesters are manufacturers in a small way of business, who take part in the actual work as if they were journeymen, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). **Lin.** The farm labourer always speaks of his employer as 'our maister' (J.C.W.). **Shr.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Dor.** A toast or song that is usually the first done justice to at a Dorsetshire harvest home—that in honour of the 'measter,'. . as follows: 'Here's a health unto our master, The founder of the feast,' &c., *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 78; The imposing form of the 'master' could be seen leaning over the gate, *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 447. **w.Som.**[1] 'Maister's a-go to market, and I can't tell ee nort about it, gin he do come 'ome.' The line is drawn at the employer, however petty.

7. A respectable, well-dressed man; a gentleman; any individual.

w.Yks. Tell that there mester, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); The Shevvild chap's Second Letter tot Mester, *Shevvild Ann.* (1851) 1; **w.Yks.**[2] There's a mester comin'. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.)

8. A landlord, a laird.

Cai. The farm must . . . assist when called out in cutting down his landlord's (or as here termed his master's) crop, *Statist. Acc.* X. 17 (JAM.); **Cai.**[1]

9. A schoolmaster, dominie.

n.Sc. There is but one other garden to equal it in Carglen (let alone, of course, the minister's or the maister's), GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 165. **Abd.** Did the creatur raelly gae the length o' threatenin' the maister, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii; A schoolmaster is the maister (G.W.). **Lnk.** Forgot the griefs that were to come, The maister's swingin' tawse, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 94. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 336, ed. 1876. **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). **n.Yks.**[4]

10. The parson of a parish.

w.Som.[1] This is to gee notice—there on't be no Zindy here next Zindy, 'case why—maister's a-gwain Dawlish vor praich.

11. An adult, a young man when grown up.

s.Not. Among children any adult man is a mester (J.P.K.). **w.Dor.** ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834).

12. The eldest son of a baron or viscount.

Sc. (A.W.); The Viscount of Arbuthnott's eldest son is stiled [*sic*] Master of Arbuthnott. This, however, is getting into desuetude, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437. **Abd.** Petagogis to my Lord Gordoun and Master of Caitness, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 32; The master of Forbes moved some complaints against the Bishop of Aberdeen, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 87.

13. The eldest son of a squire. **Sur.**[1] **14.** The leader of a herd of cows. **w.Som.**[1] **15.** Used of one distinguished for any quality of mind or body; anything good of its kind.

n.Yks. A maister of a lass [one that is strong, clever, masterful, or rapacious]. A maister of a 'swill' [a great wicker basket] (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1] She's a maister te gan [of a mare]. A maister at eatin'. **w.Yks.** But this wor t'mester—a regular Tomtarralegs, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xix. **Suf.** (R.H.H.)

16. *adj.* Chief, principal; great, best; remarkable.

Hrt. The master roots of a vigorous tree, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii. 63. **Suf.** He's a master man for that (C.T.). **e.Suf.** 'A master boy,' an overgrown boy; also a very clever boy. 'They had a master row together' (F.H.). **Ess.** An' then Bill give the booy a shaike. That was a master spree, DOWNE *Ballads* (1895) 22; Well, that is the master bit I do think I ever was towd, *ib.* 7.

17. *adv.* Used as an intensitive: extremely, very; best.

Hrt. You may draw out what underline plants you please, and only leave the master thriving one, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. i. **Suf.** I see the master grut rat, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); That fared a master long time to me (C.G.B.); That's a master fine hoss you a got (C.T.). **e.Suf.** You've been a master long while doing it (F.H.). **Ess.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 222.

18. *v.* To domineer.

s.Chs.[1] Yoa· bin au·viz kùm·in raaynd)th bongk, mestŭrin, bŭr ah)l sey iv yoa·)n mes·tŭr oa·r mey [Yo bin auvays comin' raïnd th' bonk, mesterin'; bur ah'll sey if yo'n mester o'er mey].

Hence (1) **Maisterin**, *ppl. adj.* imperious, authoritative; overbearing; (2) **Mestership**, *sb.* control.

(1) **Shr.**[1] ''E seems a maisterin' sort o' mon, that.' 'Oh, aye! 'e can do the maisterin' part right well, but a bit o' 'ard work ŏŏd shoot 'im a sight better.' (2) **s.Chs.**[1] Wi mùn aa sùm mes·tŭrship oa·r sich fel·ŭz, els dhi)n bi gy'et·in mes·tŭr ŭ ùz [We mun ha' some mestership o'er sich fellows, else they'n be gettin' mester o'us].

19. To defeat, overcome, best.

w.Yks. If thah starts o' feytin' him he'll maister theh (Æ.B.).

MASTER, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also in forms **maister**, **mester**; **mister** (JAM. *Suppl.*). Stale urine.

Sc. Take near a tub-full of old master . . . and mix it with as much salt, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 26s (JAM.); Liquid collected from a byre; applied also to the contents of the midden hole of a farm-house (JAM. *Suppl.*). **ne.Sc.** Another common detergent was stale urine, maister, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 176. **Cai.**[1] Used as a lye. **Per.** Here heaps o' filth, there dubs o' mester, STEWART *Character* (1857) 62. **Lth.** Sturdy cans for haudin master, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 74.

Hence (1) **Master-can**, *sb.* a can for holding urine; a chamber-pot; (2) **-laiglen**, (3) **-tub**, *sb.* a wooden vessel for preserving urine.

(1) **Sc.** 'Tis out o' the sowen kit And 'tis into the maister-can, HERD *Coll.* (1776) II. 139 (JAM.). **Lth.** An auld master-can, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 111. **Edb.** Nor uly-pig, nor maister-cann, But weel may gie Mair pleasure to the ear o' man Than stroke o' thee, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 171, ed. 1785. (2) Wi' maister laiglen like a brock He did wi' stink maist smore him, *ib.* 169. (3) **Sc.** (JAM.)

[Cogn. w. G. *mist*, dung; MDu. *miest*, OE. *meox*, Goth. *maihstus*; see KLUGE and SCHADE (s.v. *Mist*).]

MASTER DOBBS, see **Dobbs**.

MASTERDOM, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Mastery, the upper hand.

Ayr. That spirit of masterdom without which there can be no command, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xviii. **ne.Lan.**[1]

MASTERFUL, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **maisterfou** Bnff.[1]; **maisterful** Nhb. Cum. Wm. w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] w.Som.[1]; **maistherful** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **maystervul** Brks.[1]; **mesterfil** S. & Ork.[1]

1. Determined, obstinate, self-willed, overbearing, imperious.

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb.** But dinna be ower maisterful, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1891) I. 112. **Cum.** He's a maisterful man, an yan can deah nowt wi' him (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[4] I think that she was the more masterful of the two for she never gave in. **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] Thon lad's too masterful by hafe, oi mun take im down a peg. **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] She's a most masterfullest temper. **Nhp.**[1] You little masterful thing! **War.** She'll get so masterful, there'll be no holding her, GEO. ELIOT *S. Marner* (1861) 112; **War.**[3,4], **s.War.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** The boy's that masterful, I can't manage him (A.B.). **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] Our Gerge be got that maystervul ther yent no doin' nothun' wi' 'un. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Applied also to animals. 'Our Daisy's a maisterful sort of a bullick, her'll beat other cow we've a got.'

Hence **Masterfully**, *adv.* violently, forcibly.

Abd. Took some money frae Mr. Robert Jameson, minister at Marnan Kirk, violently and masterfully, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 34. **Rnf.** Did most masterfully and violently rescue the said Gavin Pow, ye prisoner, HECTOR *Judic. Records* (1876) 68.

2. Spiteful. **e.An.**[1] **3.** Great in size, strong, powerful. **S. & Ork.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] A maistherful weight.

4. Wonderful. Suf. (R.H.H.)

MASTERLIN', *sb.* **ne.Lan.**[1] A petty master, a would-be master.

MASTERPIECE, *sb.* and *adj.* Yks. **e.An.** Dev. Cor. Also in form **maisterpiece** w.Yks. **1.** *sb.* Anything surprising or wonderful, that which excites admiration.

e.An.[1], **Suf.** (C.T.) **Dev.** An enormous rat was turned out. 'He be a masterpiece!' exclaimed Bill, *Reports Provinc.* (1893). **Cor.** Why, you'm a masterpiece, young man! MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 224; He was a masterpiece of a shotsman and snarer, *ib.* 265.

2. A self-willed person, one who persists in having his own way.

w.Yks. That barn o' thine's a reyt maisterpiece; it'll get owt it wants (Æ.B.); A ! it is a little maisterpiece ! It roared all t'neet through, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 9, 1895).

3. *adj.* Chief, great, wonderful.

Nrf. They're the master-piece bards for pickin' up worams, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* 1895 27.

MAST-HEAD, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *to the mast-head,* to the utmost limit, to the end; extremely, very, in abundance.

Abd. Hold on to the mast-head [endure to the end]. He is mad to the mast-head. They got whisky to the mast-head. The laddie was punished to the mast-head (G.W.). **Edb.** An Idiot cram'd to the mast-head Wi' that insatiate glutton weed, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 97.

MASTICK, *sb.* Som. [mæ·stik.] An acorn, mast, the fruit of the oak, *Quercus robur.* (J.S.F.S.), (F.A.A.)

MASTIS, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Lan. Also written **mastice** ne.Lan.[1]; and in form **mestiss** Nhb. [ma·stis.] A mastiff dog. Nhb. (R.O.H.), Nhb.[1], Cum.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

[The cur or mastis, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 206; A mastis, *liciscus, Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

MASTLEGIN, see **Mashelton.**

MASTROUS, *adj.* and *adv. Obsol.* Suf. **1.** *adj.* Great, extreme, remarkable. e.Suf. (F.H.) **2.** *adv.* Very, extremely. *ib.* Cf. **master,** *sb.*[1] **16, 17.**

MASTY, *sb.* Dur.[1] Cum.[1] w.Yks.[1] w.Wor.[1] [ma·sti.] A mastiff dog. Also in *comp.* **Mastie-dog.**

[Fr. *mastin,* a mastive (COTGR.); with change of suffix, cp. *haughty* (Fr. *hautain*).]

MASTY, *adj.* Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] [ma·sti.] Large and strong, big.

MAT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nrf. Ken. Hmp. Also written **matt** Ken. [mat, mæt.] **1.** In *comp.* **Mat-grass,** (1) the wire-bent, *Mardus stricta*; (2) the marram-grass, *Psamma arenaria.*

1 **Bnff.** GORDON *Chron. Keith* 1880 284. 2 **Nrf.** B. & H. **Hmp.** A great tussock of the 'mat' grass which dips into the water, *Longman's Mag.* Dec. 1899 155.

2. A woollen bed-covering; the coarse piece of sacking on which the feather-bed is laid.

Rnf. A mat meant a thick woollen covering for the bed, generally wrought into a pattern, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 350. **Ken.** *Obs.* Back chamber right hand, 1 flock bed... Fram matt and cords, *Pluckley Vestry Bk.* Oct. 25, 1790.

MAT, *sb.*[2] e.An. A tool for stubbing furze, ling, &c.; a mattock. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

MAT, *v.*[1] Hrf.[2] [mat.] In phr. *to mat potatoes,* to stir the earth round them.

MAT, *v.*[2] se.Wor.[1] [mat.] To fit; to correspond. Cf. **mattle,** *v.*[1]

MAT, see **Malt,** *sb.*[1], **Mote,** *v.*[2]

MATASH, *sb.* Sh.I. A corrupt form of 'moustache.'

He rubbed da froad o' da mylk aff o' his matash, wi' da sleeve o' his froak, *Sh. News* (June 4, 1898); Yon twisted matash is dat pitten on laek, 'at it's juist a scunnerashen, *ib.* (Oct. 28, 1899).

MATCH, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Not. Dor. [matʃ.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Match-dipt-at-both-ends,** an old-fashioned brimstone match; see below; (2) **-hawkers,** a nickname for the people of Otley; (3) **-paper,** *obs.,* brown paper soaked in a solution of saltpetre and used with a flint and steel to light pipes, &c.; (4) **-steil,** a used match; (5) **-stick,** the wooden part of a lucifer-match.

(1) **e.Yks.** The present paraffin match has quite superseded the old brimstone match, made of a splinter of wood about six inches long, and dipped at both ends. They used to be hawked about by pedlars, and sold at a halfpenny per bundle of about 20 matches; and were only used for ignition by the spark on the tinder, produced by the flint and steel, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 18. (2) **Yks.** They're called 'match-hawkers,' Wherefore each must wield a match, *Yks. Comet* (1844) VI. 81. (3) **Ayr.** Just put a fingerfu' o' poother i' the pan, and set lowe to it wi' a bit o' match-paper, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* 1880 19 4 **Not.**[2] 5 **Edb.** The deil made match-sticks o' his bains, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 24.

2. See below.

Dor. She bore in her arms curious objects about a foot long, in the form of Latin crosses (made of lath and brown paper dipped in brimstone—called 'matches' by bee-masters), HARDY *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) pt. IV. ii.

MATCH, *v., sb.*[2] and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Rut. Bdf. Ken. Wil. Som. Dev. [matʃ, mætʃ.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* **Match-me-if-you-can,** the ribbon-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea.* Ken.[1] **2.** Phr. *to match it out,* to make provisions last for an appointed time; to accomplish one's work by a given date.

Wil. I hope to match it out to the end of the week, JEFFERIES *Hodge* 1880 189.

3. To marry, mate.

Sc. This marks rather that the Spotswoods have matched with the Gordons, and married one of their daughters, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1844-5) I. 5. **Elg.** Auld maids we'll grow, Unless we match wi' somebody, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 220. **Edb.** Nae lass wi' him will ever match, CRAWFORD (1798) 104.

4. To manage; to master.

Rut.[1] 'I can't match that!' An old man, learning netting from my boy, said, 'I think I can match it.' **Bdf.** 'Shall I help you to hold that?' 'Thank you, sir, I can match it' (J.W.B.). **Ken.** (W.F.S.) **w.Som.**[1] I thort to a bin there, but I could'n quite match it, come to last. **nw.Dev.**[1]

5. *sb. Comb.* (1) **Match-(a)-running,** a game resembling prisoner's base; (2) **-party,** a person who arranges marriages.

(1) **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**[1] (2) **Ir.** Before Lent is the great time for marriage contracts, and you will meet 'match parties' everywhere going about bargaining for a 'boy' or 'girl,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 111.

6. *adj.* Sufficient; competent.

Cum. Jonty's match ta mak a good start wi' that, RIGBY *Midsummer* (1891) xiii.

MATCHED, *ppl. adj.* Cum. Yks. Also written **matcht.** [matʃt.] **1.** Put to the extreme limit of one's forces or ability; almost overtasked.

n.Yks. Of a woman newly but not wisely married, 'Ay, she's tied a knot with her tongue she'll be matched to unloose wiv her teeath,' ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 35; He was a matcht man (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1] He'll be matched to win there while neeght. He'll be matched to dee't, ony way he can frame't. Matched to sit oop on eend; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah s'all be hard matched ti git t'job deean.

2. Equal to, capable of.

Cum.[4] 'Ise matched te fell thee twice oot o' thrice'; a wrestler's boast.

MATCHET, *sb.* e.An. [mæ·tʃət.] A popular name for a cart-horse, that is a mare. (F.H.)

MATCHLY, *adj.* and *adv. Obs.* e.An. s.Cy. Also in form **meatchley** s.Cy. **1.** *adj.* Exactly alike; fitting together. e.An.[1]

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** T. BROWNE *Tract* viii. (c. 1680) in *Wks.* (ed. Wilkins), III. 233.

2. *adv.* Perfectly; well; mightily. Nrf. (K.); RAY (1691). s.Cy. GROSE (1790).

MATCHY, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [ma·tʃi.] A piece of touch-paper; see below. Cf. **match-paper.**

Soft brown-paper steeped in a solution of saltpetre, and used in obtaining a light from a flint and steel. Still carried by old men in the fields.

MATE, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Not. Ken. Sus. I.W. Dev. Also in form **meyat** I.W.[1] [mēt, meət.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *I'll be mate if you'll be marrow,* I'll make one of a pair if you will make the other; (2) *the mate in the loom-gate,* the companion weaver at the next loom; (3) *to be mates with,* to be friendly with.

(1) **Chs.** CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* 1879 8. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.M.) (3) **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) **e.Ken.** She is such a one to be mates with any one (G.G.).

2. A carter's assistant; the boy who leads and tends the horses of a team.

Ken. (W.H.E.) **Sus.** [A] carter-boy credited with the following advice to his father, whose 'mate' he was, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 26. **I.W.**[1]

3. A common form of address to a stranger.

Yks. (J.W.) **s.Not.** What part do yer come from, mate? (J.P.K.)

4. A match. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4]

5. The male of twin calves of different sexes.

Dev. The pair are spoken of as mate and martin, *Reports Provinc.* 1893.

6. *v.* To match, equal. w.Yks. (J.W.)

MATE, see **Meat.**

MATED, *pp.* Sc. Lin. Nhp. Oxf. Also in form **maäted** Lin. [mē·tid.] Confused, bewildered.

Lin. The feller's clean daäzed, an' maäzed, an' maäted, an'

muddled ma, TENNYSON *Locksley Hall Sixty Years After, &c.* (1887) 145. **Nhp.**[1] When I get into the street at night, I am so mated, I hardly know where I be. **Oxf.** (G.P.); **Oxf.**[1] I be reg'lar mated.

Hence **Mated-out**, *ppl. adj.* exhausted with fatigue. Rxb. (JAM.)

[My mind she has mated, and amazed my sight, SHAKS. *Macb.* v. i. 86; Þat left wer on-lyue . . . Wer also maistrett & masyd & mated of þair strennthes, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 1270. OFr. *mater*, 'abattre, vaincre' (LA CURNE).]

MATER, see **Malter**, *sb.*

MATERIAL, *adj.* N.I.[1] Good, excellent. A material cow.

MATERIALS, *sb. pl.* Irel. Som. **1.** Builders' plant.

w.Som.[1] Then I must tender vor you to vind zand and bricks and lime an' that, and I must vind materials [mutuur'yulz]. We can begin the job torackly, nif you can plaise to zend your wagin arter the materials.

2. The ingredients for making punch; punch.

Ir. Take my advice, leave 'the materials' alone to-night and stick to the claret, SMART *Master of Rathkelly* (1888) II. 53; The 'materials' were called for. . . A huge array of whisky-bottles and hot water and lemons, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 168.

MATFELLON, *sb.* n.Yks. [ma·tfelən.] The small knapweed, *Centaurea nigra.* (R.H.H.)

[*Jacia nigra*, matfeloun, *Sin. Barth.* (c. 1350) 24. OFr. *mathfeloun*, 'iacea nigra' (*Alphita*); for forms in Fr. dial. see JORET *Flore Populaire* (1887) 118.]

MATFULL, *sb.* Sh.I. A herring that is 'full,' as distinguished from one that is 'spent.' See **Matie.**

Crown brand matfulls 22 to 22½ m., *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898).

[Norw. dial. *matfull*, stiff and heavy from surfeit, used of animals (AASEN).]

MATH, *sb.*[1] Irel. Yks. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Som. [maþ, mæþ.] **1.** A mowing.

Wor. It will come in for the latter math (W.C.B.). **Hrf.** A day's math is about an acre, or a day's work for a mower, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Glo.** The first math, or cutting of a valuable piece of freehold meadow land, *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 24, 1896). **e.An.**[1], **Som.** (HALL.)

2. A crop of grass.

War.[3], **Ess.** (W.W.S.) **w.Som.**[1] Capical math o' grass; aa'll warnt is two ton an acre.

3. Meadow-land. **Wxf.** HALL *Ir.* (1841) II. 161. **n.Yks.**[2]

[**1.** OE. *mæþ*, math in aftermath, mowing, hay-harvest (B.T.). MLG. *made*, 'Matte, Wiese' (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN).]

MATH, *sb.*[2] Som. A litter of pigs. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

MATH, MATHEGLUM, MATHEN, see **Mather, Metheglin, Maithen.**

MATHER, *sb.* War. Hrf. **1.** The stinking chamomile, *Anthemis Cotula.* War.[3] See **Maithen, 1**; cf. **madder**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

2. The great ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.* Hrf.[1] See **Maithen, 2.**

MATHER, *v.* Glo. To turn round before lying down (as an animal). (W.H.C.), Glo.[1]

MATHER, *int.* Sc. Lin. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. Also in forms **maader, maether** Abd.; **math** Som.; **mawther** Sus.; **mether** I.W.[2] Dor.[1]; **meyther** I.W.[1]; **midda** Lin.; **mither** I.W.[1] Ken.[1] Som.; **mother** Sus.[12] [mæ·ðə(r), mi·ðə(r).] **1.** A carter's call to his horse to come to the near side, 'come hither.' Abd. (JAM.), (G.W.) Sus. (R.B.) Hmp. HOLLOWAY. I.W.[12] **2.** *Comp.* (1) **Mather-ho, -out**, (3) **-way**, a carter's call to the horse to come to the left; (4) **-whoy**, a call to a horse to come over gently; (5) **-wo**, see (3).

(1) **Dor.**[1] Ev'ry hoss da know my fiace, An' mind my 'mether ho! an' whug,' 221. (2) **Sus.** Ma the route [*sic*] (E.E.S.). (3) **Ken.**[1], **Dor.** (W.C.) **Som.** He said 'good-day' to the host, 'mither way' to the horses, and proceeded on his road, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 8. (4) **Lin.** The novel sound Of 'midda whoy' when dear old Bright Would drive the horses round, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 64. (5) **Sus.**[12]

MATHERN, see **Maithen.**

MATHON-WHITE, *sb.* Wor. A variety of hop.

There are two varieties in particular esteem both with the planter and the merchant, the Golding-vine and Mathon White, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 378.

MATHUM, see **Meathum.**

MATIE, *sb.* Sc. e.An. Also in forms **matje** Sh.I.; **mattie** Sc. Sh.I. [ma·ti.] An immature herring; a fat herring. Cf. **matfull.**

Sh.I. Excluding the Lewis and Barra matje fishings, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898); I quote to-day: . . Shetland maties, 16 to 17 m.; . . crown-brand matties, 18 to 19 m.; . . do. maties, 15 to 17 m., *ib.* **ne.Sc.** They . . . pitched the individual herrings into different heaps, according as they were 'full,' 'spent,' 'matties,' or 'tornbellies,' GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 45. **nw.Sc.** The herrings taken in the Minch in May and June are technically known as 'matties,' BUCKLAND *Fishes* (1880) 113. **e.An.** NALL *Gl.* 280.

[MLG. *madikes-herink*, 'jetzt': *matjes-h.* 'Hering, der gefangen wird, ehe er voll Rogen oder Milch ist; wenn er voll Rogen oder Milch ist, heisst er *vull-herink*' (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN).]

MATLE, see **Mattle**, *v.*[1]

MATLO, *sb.* Or.I. Also in form **matilot** S. & Ork.[1] [ma·tlō.] The common house-fly, *Musca domestica.* (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

MATRIMONY, *sb.* Yks. Ken. Dev. [ma·t-, mæ·trimənі.] **1.** In *comp.* **Matrimony-cake**, a large round cake; see below.

e.Yks. A large round cake, called matrimony cake, having a layer of currants between two layers of pastry, is covered with sugur, then cut into as many pieces as there are persons at the feast, NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* 1890) 11.

2. A mixture of gin and whisky, or gin and rum. nw.Dev.[1]

3. The red valerian, *Centranthus ruber.* e.Ken. (G.G.)

MATTENT, *ppl. adj.* Nhb.[1] Also in form **mattered.** [ma·tənt.] **1.** Of flour: made from wheat that has sprouted. **2.** *Comb.* **Mattent-bread**, bread made from wheat that has sprouted.

'Mattered-breed' sticks to the knife when cut, in consequence of inferior flour used in its composition.

MATTER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **maiter, maitter** Abd.; **mater** Nhb.; **matther** e.Yks.[1]; **metter** Dev. [ma·tə(r, me·tə(r.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *about a matter*, very nearly; (2) *a little matter*, a small amount, esp. of money; (3) *a matter of*, about, approximately, used before a number; in *gen.* colloq. use; (4) *a sair matter*, a bad business; an unfortunate occurrence; (5) *no matter(s of nobody's*, no one's concern; (6) *no matter(s on it*, (7) *there is no matter*, it does not matter; (8) *there's no matter for such a person*, such a person does not deserve consideration; (9) *to let a person know what was matter*, to reprove a person; to take revenge on him; (10) *to little matter*, to little purpose; to small advantage; (11) *to make no matter*, to be of no consequence; (12) *what (the) matter?* what does it matter? (13) *any matters*, much, any great quantity; (14) *as near as (makes) no matters*, as near as can be; (15) *no great matters*, nothing to boast of, esp. of health; (16) *no matters*, nothing out of the common, nothing to speak of, *gen.* of health; also in *sing.*; (17) *to be of no matters*, (18) *to make no great matters*, see (11).

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** An t'tahn allahd her a little matter ta help her ta keep um on, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1878) 38. (3) **Abd.** A maitter o' twa shillin's or half-a-croon, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. **Gall.** (A.W.) **Cum.**[1] A matter o' twenty or mair; **Cum.**[3] He wad give anybody 'at ken't t'fells weel a matter o' five shillin to g'a wid him, 2; **Cum.**[4] **Yks.** Ah've a matther o' fotty sheäpe (F.P.T.). **w.Yks.**[1] **nw.Der.**[1] A matter o' twenty. **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A matter o' thray af-points o' gin. **Nhp.**[1] A matter of a hundred people there. **War.**[3] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] **Sus.** A matter of forty years or so, TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 139. **Dev.** They kept comp'ny unbeknawst to un for a matter o' three months or more, *Black and White* (June 27, 1896) 824. (4) **Sc.** (A.W.) **nw.Abd.** 'T's a sair maiter that we're oot O' biskit, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 7. (5) **Yks.** (C.C.R.) (6) **Yks.** It's gone and no matter on it (C.C.R.). (7) **Sc.** *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436. (8) **Yks.** There's no matter for such folk as will go wrong (C.C.R.). (9) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (10) **Abd.** Main sports . . . Which, gin I ga'e you stick an' stow, Wad tak' o'er mukle time e'enow, To little matter, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 214. (11) **Nhb.** It mhead ne mater, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 14. **Yks.** (J.W.) (12) **Ayr.** An' hae to learning nae pretence, Yet, what the matter? BURNS *To J. Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 9. **Gall.** May be some for a' their cracks Will get, and what the matter, Their licks this day, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 111, ed. 1876. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (13) **n.Yks.** Did it rain onny matters? (I.W.) **ne.Yks.**[1]

e.Yks.[1] He' ya had onny matthers o' rain i your payt? (14) Not.[1] Lin. Brookes *Tracts Gl.* 8. Lei.[1], War.[3] (15) Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] Thee furst bargin leucks neah girt matters to be deuhan wid, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 218. ne.Yks.[1] Ah can't tak neea greeat matters o' meeat. w.Yks.[1] 'How's thy wife?' 'Naa girt matters.' Not.[1] Lin. Brookes *ib.* n.Lin.[1] Thaay've built a new chech at Borringham, bud it's noā greāt matters to look at. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] I am no great matters. War.[3] Hrt. I don't fare no great matters this morning, *Hrt. Merc.* (Dec. 24, 1887). Hnt. (T.P.F.) (16) n.Yks.[2] Neea matters o' good. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] Ah's neeah matthers. w.Yks.[1] Lin. He's no matters of a scholar, Brookes *Tracts Gl.* n.Lin.[1] 'How are you off for gooseberries this year?' 'We've noā matters, I niver seed so few.' e.An.[1] Nrf. It is no matter of a rhoed, Rye *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv. Suf. I don't fare no matters, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (17) Lin.[1] It's of no matters, I can skelp the load without him. (18) n.Yks.[4] It maks neea gert matters owt 'at he sez.

2. Information.

n.Yks.[4] Onny matter 'at he knaws weean't mak onnybody neea wiser.

3. A number, quantity; a quantity of food.

Sc. She retired and left the stranger to enjoy the excellent matters which she had placed before him, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. n.Yks.[4] Nut onny gert matters foor me, Ah 'ed summat afoor Ah cum'd. e.An.[1] There was a matter of 'em.

4. *v.* To esteem; to value; to care about.

n.Cy. (Hall.) Cum.[1] 'What tou's seünn left te pleass?' 'Ey, I dudn't matter't much'; Cum.[4] n.Yks. We did not matter his remarks (C.F.); n.Yks.[1] Ah dean't matter him, nat t'valley ov an au'd naal; n.Yks.[4] Ah nivver did matter him mich. ne.Yks.[1] Ah deean't matter him mich. e.Yks. Ah think mah missus disn't mich matther her new maiden. w.Yks.[1] I matter naan o' thy collops; w.Yks.[2] I don't matter it at all. Lan. I mattered not if we exchanged, so I took his box and he took mine, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 80. ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] Steām cultivaators is all very well for th' hill-side, bud I matter 'em noht for law-land. Dev. Wul I daunt metter that, Nathan Hogg *Poems* (1886) 61.

5. To know, have knowledge of.

Yks. Do you matter ought on him? (C.C.R.)

MATTERABLE, *adj.* Cum. [ma·tɒ̈ərəbl.] Important; of consequence.

Cum.[1] What he does isn't matterable; Cum.[4]

MATTERED, see **Mattent.**

MATTER-FANGLED, *adj.* Cum.[14] [ma·tɒ̈ər-faŋld.] In incipient dotage; muddle-headed, confused.

MATTERLESS, *adj.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Shr. [ma·tə(r)ləs.] **1.** Unimportant, immaterial.

e.Dur.[1] It's matterless. Cum. It's quite matterless to me who does it (E.P.); Cum.[4], n.Yks.[2] n.Lin. It's matterless, for when he's here, he never does nowt, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 64; n.Lin.[1] It's matterless which waay you tak' th' watter, for be it how it maay my land is alust flooded.

2. Indifferent, unconcerned, uninterested.

s.Wm. I was meeterley easy, quite matterless about it, Hutton *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 14. Shr.[1] Oh aye! if yo'n do things fur 'er, 'er'll tak' on as matterless as if it didna belung to 'er.

3. Incapable; incompetent; helpless; shiftless.

Cum. Mrs. Robinson . . . is said . . . to have been a simple, matterless body, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 225. n.Yks.[2]

MATTERY, *v.* w.Som.[1] To discharge pus.

Plaise to gie mother some rags, 'cause father's leg do mattery [maat·uree] zo.

MATTERY, *adj.* Nhb. [ma·t(ə)ri.] Wordy; loquacious.

When a farmer stopped her, and made a great fuss about the so-called trespass, she remarked: 'What a mattery old man' (R.O.H.).

MATTIE, see **Matie, Matty,** *sb.*

MATTLE, *v.*[1] Lin. Also written **matle** n.Lin.[1] [ma·tl.] To match, mate. sw.Lin.[1] Yon just mattles it.

Hence (1) **Matley,** *adj.* equal; alike; (2) **Mattler,** *sb.* the match to anything; the fellow, the equal.

(1) (Hall.) (2) Let him cum on mun, I'm his mattler, Brown *Neddy* (1841) 10. n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1] Thaay're the very matler o' one anuther, as like as two peys. One a' kill'd but yesterday an' its mattler the day afoor. sw.Lin.[1] The mattler to the white one has cauved.

MATTLE, *v.*[2] Rxb. (Jam.) To nibble.

MATTRICE-COAT, *sb.* *Obs.* e.Yks. A peculiar growth of fleece; see below.

When . . . the fleece is as it weare walked together on the toppe, and underneath it is but lightly fastened to the undergrowth, . . it is called a mattrice-coat, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 20.

MATTY, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Lan. Also written **mattie** Cum.[3] [ma·ti.] The mark at which players aim in quoits or pitch-and-toss; also used *fig.*, esp. in phr. *to shift one's matty*, to alter one's position or policy. Cf. **mot,** *sb.*[2]

Nhb.[1] Cum. Thou's olas that thrang, there's nae stirrin thee off thy matty (E.W.P.); Ah'd hardly shiftit me matty an geaan ower teh sit wih t'lasses a minnet, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 30; Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] Skiftin his mattie as fancy may please, 54. ne.Lan.[1]

MATTY, *adj.* Sc. (A.W.) Yks. (J.W.) Nhp.[12] [ma·ti.] Matted, twisted, interwoven.

MATY, see **Meaty.**

MAUCH, see **Maught, Mawk,** *sb.*[1], **Moch,** *adj.*, **Mooch,** *v.*[2]

MAUCHT, *adj.* Rxb. (Jam.) Also written **maught.** Tired, worn out; puzzled; defeated; out of heart.

MAUCHT, see **Maught.**

MAUD, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. ? Yks. ? Lan. Also written **mawd** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1]; and in forms **maad** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1]; **mad** Lnk.; **maund** w.Yks. [mād.] **1.** A shepherd's plaid; a shawl.

Sc. A maud, as it is called, or a grey shepherd's plaid, supplied his travelling jockey-coat, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxv; Jam. Lnk. Blankits an' sheets, tikes an' braw mads, Watt *Poems* (1827) 60. Lth. To coax or wheedle from me my beautiful and valuable Paisley maud, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 269. Edb. Like a fool Wi's bonnet and his maud, *Carlop Green* (1793) 124, ed. 1817. Hdg. As aft I've seen a maud Hing owre the hurdies o' a jaud, Belanging to some gipsy scamps, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 14. Slk. Twa lang liesh chaps . . . baith happit wi' the same maud, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. Dmf. 'Kinvaig'—what's that? a tippet or a 'maud,' Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] w.Yks. The apparition wore a broad blue bonnet and a maund or plaid like a Scotchman, Grainge *Pedlar* (1866) 3. Lan. Nathan wrapped in the same maud with Sally, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 79.

2. *Comp.* **Maud-neuk,** the triangular corner of the plaid in which the shepherd carries weak lambs or anything he may require. Nhb.[1] (s.v. Herd's Maud).

MAUD, MAUDLE, see **Mad,** *sb.*[3], **Mardle,** *v.*

MAUDLIN, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Wil. [mō·dlin.]

1. In *comp.* (1) **Maudlin-fair,** a fair held at Hedon on the feast of St. Mary Magdalen; *fig.* a great uproar; (2) **-flood,** a flood occurring about the time of the feast of St. Mary Magdalen; (3) **-seam,** a particular seam of coal, so called because it was first worked extensively on property belonging to the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, Newcastle.

(1) n.Cy. (Hall.), e.Yks.[1] (2) Cum. 'Maudlin Flood' occurs . . . between July 20th and August 2nd. I have heard that the same term was applied to August 2nd, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 47. (3) Nhb.[1]

2. The ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.* Wil.[1]

MAUDLING-DRUNK, *adj.* n.Yks.[4] In a maudlin condition from drink.

MAUDLIN-HOOD, *sb.* Sc. A woollen hood. See **Maud.**

A hood of woollen stuff buttoned or hooked to a larger cape of the same, and is frequently worn detached either as a protection to the bonnet or to the uncovered head (J.Ar.).

MAUDLINS, *sb. pl.* n.Lin.[1] [mō·dlinz.] A disease in the hoofs of horned cattle.

MAUDRING, *prp.* Ken. [mō·drin.] Mumbling. Cf. **maunder, 1.** (Hall.), Ken.[1]

MAUF, MAUG, MAUGER, see **Maugh, Mog,** *v.*[1], **Maugre.**

MAUGH, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Also in forms **mauf** N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1]; **maug** n.Cy. Dur.; **meaugh** N.Cy.[12] Dur. **1.** A brother-in-law; a near connexion.

n.Cy. Bailey (1721); (Hall.); N.Cy.[12], Dur. (K.) n.Yks. Bid my Maugh Herry come, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 134; My maugh ettled sair t'ha'e me away, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) xxvi; n.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4]

2. A companion; a partner, colleague. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1]

[1. Has þou here . . . any man, Sone or doghter, eme or maghe (*v.rr.* mau, mohw), *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 2807. OE. *māga*, a man, a son, a relative (B.T.); G. *Mage*, a relation.]

MAUGHT, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **mach** Sc. (Jam.); **macht** Sc. S. & Ork.[1]; **maich** Ags. Fif. (Jam.); **mauch**, **maucht**; **mawch** Per. Fif. (Jam.); **mought** Edb.; **myach** Cai.[1] [mōχt, māχt.] 1. Might, strength, ability; occas. in *pl.*

Sc. The auld man tynes a' maught, Donald *Poems* 1867 27. S. & Ork.[1] Bch. Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 14. Abd. Had I the maughts, I ha'e the will, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 127. Ags. (Jam.) Frf. He scarcely had maucht left to wag his bit loom, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 33. Per., w.Sc. (Jam.) Fif. Meditatin' deeds o' maucht, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 142. Cld., Ayr. (Jam.) Edb. In spite o' a' their maught They're rookit O' their siller An' gowd, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 158, ed. 1785.

Hence (1) **Maughtless**, *adj.* feeble, wanting bodily strength; (2) **Maughtlessly**, *adv.* feebly, impotently; (3) **Maughtly**, *adv.* strongly, mightily; (4) **Maughty**, *adj.* mighty, powerful.

(1) Sc. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1] Bch. Rhaesus an' maughtless Dolon, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 4. Abd. He gae my maughtless rhyming pat An unco doze, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 107. Frf. His maughtless hands on's thigh-bones clattered, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 51, ed. 1882. Fif. (Jam.) Lth. Get up, ye machless brute (Jam.). Edb. Now grown mauchless, Macneill *Sc. Scaith* (1795) 9. (2) Frf. It had better been aff Than hae mauchtlessly hung by this auld oxter staff, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 117. (3) Sh.I. Da carry is coming frae da nor'-wast, an' if it hings up dat wy, it widna be a fairlie if he sood be maughtly troo da swaar o' da dim, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 245. (4) n.Sc. (Jam.) Abd. That plaid a maughty part, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 21, ed. 1812. Fif. Wi' a machtie spang Up on the kirkyard dyke he sprang, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 172. Edb. Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.*

2. Phr. *to have lost the machts*, to have lost the use of one's limbs. n.Sc. (Jam.) 3. An effort.

Per. If ever more I make one maught Your grief to throttle, Spence *Poems* (1898) 75.

4. Marrow. Ags., Per., Fif. (Jam.)

[1. All þe stanis þat er made . . . Sal smite to-gider wid sli maght, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 22679.]

MAUGHT, see **Maucht**.

MAUGHY, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Ant. Of cold meat: having a heavy smell and taste without being actually tainted. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) See **Mawk**, *sb.*[1], **Moch**, *adj.*

MAUGRAM, see **Megrim**.

MAUGRE, *prep.* and *sb.* Sc. Lin. Suf. Also written **mauger** n.Lin.[1]; and in forms **magger** Bnff.[1]; **magre** Frf.; **magyers** Per.; **maigers** Rnf. (Jam.) [mō·gə(r), Sc. mā·gər.]

1. *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding.

Sc. The brigands were, to my shame, and maugre my head, for a time of my own company, Lang *Monk of Fife* (1896) 54. Frf. But, dominie, I couldna hae moved, magre my neck, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xliii. Per. Intending maugre Jove to have More increase than you can receive, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 146. Fif. They yet may miss't Maugre their pray'rs an' graces, Gray *Poems* (1811) 97. s.Sc. I—maugre all the experience of misery I had had—could scarcely look on the animated corpse thus, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 99. Rnf. (Jam.) Ayr. Maugre all that Scots could, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 63. Edb. He would not, maugre what the wench would have us think, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 293. n.Lin.[1] Theäre's a right of waay by the Milner's Trod, and I'll goä by it when I want, mauger the teäth of all th' lords and squires i' Linkisheer. Suf. Maugre this my wayward fate, *Suf. Garland* (1818) 42.

2. Phr. (1) *i' maugre o'* or *a magger o'*, (2) *to maugre*, in spite of.

(1) Bnff.[1] A'll gar ye dee't a-magger o' yer neck. Abd. I' maugre o' an Erastian Presbytery, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii. (2) Per. He did it to magyers ye (W.A.C.).

3. *sb.* Ill-will, bad feeling; vexation, blame; hurt, injury. Sc. Brown *Dict.* (1845).

[1. Mawgre my heide, me behuffit sustene The hard dangeris of Mars, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 206. OFr. *maugré*, 'malgré' (La Curne).]

MAUK, *v.* Wor. Hrf. [mōk.] To mimic, mock.

w.Wor.[1] 'What are you crying for, Emma?' 'The b—b—b'ys mauks me; thaay says I d—do b—b—buft so!' Hrf.[2]

MAUK, **MAUKAM**, **MAUKIN**, see **Mawk**, *sb.*[1], **Mawkin**, *sb.*

MAUL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. Also written **mawl** nw.Der.[1] sw.Lin.[1] War.[4] Bdf. [mōl, mǫəl.] 1. *sb.* Clayey or marly soil; earth mixed with manure. Cf. **moil**, *v.* 8, **mull**, *sb.*[1]

e.An.[1] Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 246, ed. 1849.

Hence **Mauly**, *adj.* of soil: sticky.

Chs.[1] Applied to the soil when there has been rain enough to make it clag on horses' feet or on the wheels of a cart. s.Chs.[1] Dhŭr)z bin ŭ bit ŭv ŭ slob·ŭr ŭ ree·n, jŭst ŭnŭf·fŭr mai·dhŭ graaynd mau·li [There's bin a bit of a slobber o' reen, just enough for may the graïnd mauly].

2. *v.* To cover with mud; to besmear. *Gen.* used in *prp.* and *pp.* Cf. **moil**, *v.* 2.

nw.Der.[1] When persons are walking on a muddy road, they will say, 'What mawling work it is.' Lin. Adcock *Gl.* (Hall.) sw.Lin.[1] The roads are so muddy, one gets quiet mawled up. So mawling and wet as it is. If you'd seen how mawled I was wi' mucking out the pig-sty.

3. To toil through claggy land. Nhp.[1], War.[4], Hnt. (T.P.F.)

MAUL, *sb.*[2] w.Som.[1] [mōl.] 1. The stone, usually a pebble cut in half, with which painters grind paint on the 'maul-stone.' 2. *Comp.* **Maul-stone**, the large stone on which painters grind their colours.

[1. Cp. ON. *möl* (gen. *malar*), pebbles (Vigfusson).]

MAUL, *sb.*[3] ? *Obs.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A moth. (Hall.)

[Sw. *mal*, moth (Widegren); ON. *mölr* (Vigfusson); Goth. *malo* (*Mat.* vi. 19).]

MAUL, *sb.*[4] Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A gull. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898).

MAUL, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[5] Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Oxf. Hnt. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **mawl** sw.Lin.[1] s.Wor.[1] Oxf.[1]; and in forms **moul** n.Dev.; **mowly** w.Som.[1]; **mull** Dev.[1]; **mully** n.Dev. [mōl, mǫəl.] 1. *v.* To pull about, to handle roughly; to tumble; to finger unnecessarily.

w.Yks.[5] Doan't be mäuling it i' that wäay! Lan. Wi' thee mauling abaat me, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 237. Chs.[1][3] Not. To beat out of shape (J.H.B.). sw.Lin.[1] How you've mawled your victuals about. Nhp.[1] She came smiling out; saying she hated to be mauled about, Clare *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 156. War.[2] Don't maul the girl so; War.[3] Don't maul that fruit so. se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Shepherd's a mighty good-tempered dog—'e lets the childern maul 'im as much as they'n a mind, an' never snaps 'em. Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Oxf. Who are you mauling about? (G.O.); Oxf.[1] 'Mawl an' limb,' to pull about in rough play. Hnt. (T.P.F.) w.Som.[1] Commonly used respecting young fellows' rustic courtship. 'For shame! I ont be a mowléd [muw·lud, muw·ùld] no zuch way.' Dev.[1] n.Dev. Grose (1790); He murt mully and soully tell a wos weary, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 381; To moul and soul a person about, as at the play of 'More sacks to the mill,' *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 277. Cor. You mustn't maul the fish about, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 17.

Hence **Maulers**, *sb. pl.* the hands.

Stf.[1] s.Stf. Tak' yer maulers off, this is teu good for yo to hondle (T.P.). War.[2], s.Wor.[1] Oxf. Keep your maulers off (G.O.).

2. To put coal on a fire by hand, lump by lump.

War.[3] Shall I shut the coal or maul it on the fire?

3. To draw or tug along; to push; to take away roughly. *Gen.* with *off* or *away*.

s.Chs.[1] To maul off or away, e.g. of a policeman dragging a culprit to prison. Nhp. He mauls the heaps away, Clare *Poems* (1820) 100; Nhp.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.)

4. *sb. pl.* The hands; the fingers. w.Yks.[5]

MAUL, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[6] Lan. Chs. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Bdf. Hnt. Suf. Ess. Also written **mawl** Wor.; and in form **mau-** Ess. [mōl, mǫəl.] 1. *v.* To toil; to drag along wearily. Cf. **moil**, *v.* 1.

Lan. Maulin' amung pigs and keaws, Brierley *Cotters*, xv. s.Chs.[1] Wen yŭ bin yuw·in ŭn mau·lin in ŭ feyld, ŭn dhŭ sùn puw·ŭrin daayn iz éeŭt ŭpon·yŭ, yoa bin dlaad·gy'et sùm·ŭt dringk [When yŏ bin yowin' an' maulin' in a feyld, an' the sun pourin' daïn his heeat upon yŏ, yo bin glad get summat drink]. s.Not. Th' oad hoss went maulin' an' daulin' along as if 'e war asleep (J.P.K.). Nhp. When he a ploughboy in the fields did maul, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) 16.

2. To fatigue, tire out; to harass, vex; *gen.* used in *pp.*

s.Chs.[1] To be mauled, . . to be overworked. Rut.[1] I'm clean maul'd out. Nhp.[1] I'm welly mauled to death. Bdf. (J.W.B.),

Hnt. (T.P.F.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** A person will say that he is maud with hard work and fatigue (H.H.M.).

Hence **Mauling**, *ppl. adj.* tiring, fatiguing, wearying.

Lei.[1] It's a maulin job them big washes. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Wor.** It's mawling work getting those trees away (H.K.). **e.Suf.** This is a mauling hot day (F.H.).

3. *Comb.* **Maul-hauly**, heavy, troublesome, tedious. **s.Chs.**[1]

4. *sb.* A harassment, vexation; an infliction. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3]

MAUL, *sb.*[7] n.Cy. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Also written **mawl** Der.[1]; and in form **mall** sw.Lin.[1] [mǭl, mǫəl.] The marsh-mallow, *Malva sylvestris*; *gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **mallace, maws.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[24] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* 1788. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[5], **Der.**[1] *Obs.*, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.** (W.M.E.F.) **sw.Lin.**[1] The seeds are eaten by children, and called Cheeses.

[*Hec malua*, malle, *Voc.* (c. 1425) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 644.]

MAULIFUFF, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM.) A woman without energy; one who makes much fuss and accomplishes very little; *gen.* used of a young woman.

MAULKIN, MAULM, see **Mawkin**, *sb.*, **Malm.**

MAULMAS, *sb.* Yks. Also written **maumass** n.Yks.[12]; and in forms **momas(s** n.Yks.[2]; **mommass** n.Yks.[1]; **momus** n.Yks.[2] [mǭ·məs.] A mass of kneaded dough or any food not cleanlily prepared; also *fig.* a fat woman in dirty finery; a personal caricature.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A dainty-looking momass! What a momus!

MAULP, MAULSCRAWL, see **Mawp**, *sb.*[1], **Maskel.**

MAULY, *sb.* Abd. (JAM.) A shortened form of 'mauliffuff' (q.v.).

MAULYARN, *sb.* Oxf.[1] Also in form **maulyern.** The lapwing, *Vanellus vulgaris.*

MAUM, MAUMASS, see **Malm, Maulmas.**

MAUMBLE, *sb.* Nhp.[1] A soft, sticky, adhesive mass; esp. of moist soil which clings to the spade. Cf. **malm**, 5.

All of a maumble.

MAUMBLE, MAUME, MAUMENT, see **Momble, Malm, Mommet.**

MAUN, *sb.* Shr.[12] Also written **mawn** Shr.[1] [mǭn.] A horse's mane.

MAUN, *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Shr. Also in forms **man** Sc. (JAM.) Cai.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **mann** Sh.I.; **mon** Sc. m.Yks.[1] m.Lan.[1]; **moun** m.Yks.[1] [mān, man; unstressed mən.] 1. Must. See **Mud**, *v.*[2], **Mun**, *v.*[1]

Sc. Ye mauna gang farther the night, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) *Introd.* 10; The King . . . mon make ane new dissolution to the effect foresaid, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 8; He man da' it, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Sh.I.** Ta redd oot kin ye mann be wice, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 85; I man aye set my feet against da edge o' da taft, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 242. **Or.I.** Statutes and ordinances ma'n be maid against them, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) *Append.* 86. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** A'. . . Maun late or soon submit to fate, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 13. **Elg.** TESTER *Poems* (1865) 148. **Kcd.** JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 30. **Bch.** FORBES *Domine* (1785) 31. **Abd.** BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 2, ed. 1873. **Frf.** I maun bide ahint, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxx. **Per.** A' the warld an' his wife Maun lie at ae great level, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 2; We maunna forget him, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 27. **Fif.** I man remember sum thing mair at lainthe, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 146, ed. 1842; ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 15. **Slg.** In the yierd ye man be row'd, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 43; Of force he man bow down, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) iii. **Dmb.** A minister ye maun be, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) ii. **Rnf.** YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 47. **Ayr.** They maun thole a factor's snash, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 96. **Lnk.** Maun we be forced thy skill to tine? RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 19; Gutcher man cum' to the farm, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 37. **Lth.** Ye maunna scaith the feckless! BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 48. **e.Lth.** He that wad eat the kirnel maun crack the nit, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 70. **Edb.** The gudeman out-by maun fill his crap Frae the milk coggie, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 109, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83. **Peb.** AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 52. **Slk.** You and me maunna exclude frae the ranks o' respectability a' folk, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 68. **Rxb.** What maun be maun be, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 6. **Dmf.** He maun surely gang To seek a wife, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 62. **Gall.** CROCKETT *Bog Myrtle* (1895) 41. **Wgt.** Ane maun work, an' ane maun pey, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 136. **n.Ir.** Ye maun wait till ye're a Mason, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 13; **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** If I maun dae't A can dae't, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Thoo, O Solomon, maun hev a thoosan', ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 12; **Nhb.**[1] Aa man away noo; aa've stopt ower lang. Ye manna let him gan. **Cum.** I maun no repine, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 74. **Yks.** Ye maun think nought at it, HOWITT *Hope On* (1840) vi. **m.Yks.**[1] Moun [maown·] is used in the n.w. In m.Yks., and n. and e. *gen.* maun [maoh·'n] is used, with muon· when the verb is preceded by a pronoun and bears the stress alone; while s.w. two other forms prevail, mon [maon·] and môan [muoh·'n]. **Lan.** Father said I maun try and get a place, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) iv; He maun goo his aen gate, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 103. **m.Lan.**[1], **Shr.**[12]

2. May or might.

Nhb. Ay, lads, ye maun weel luik skeered, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 30.

3. To command in a haughty or imperious manner.

Sc. Ye maunna maun me (JAM.).

Hence **Maunin'**, *ppl. adj.* imperious, commanding, haughty.

Cld. She's an unco maunin wife; she gars ilka body rin whan she cries Iss (JAM.).

[1. All man purches drink at thi sugurat tone, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 5; Thow man on neide in presonne till endur, *Wallace* (1488) II. 208. ON. *man*, pr.s. will, shall; see VIGFUSSON (s.v. *munu*).]

MAUN, *v.*[2] Sc. Also in form **man.** [mān, man.] To accomplish by means of strength; to effect by whatever means.

Sc. Sud ane o' thae, by lang experience, man To spin out tales, WILSON *Poems* (1816) 46 (JAM.); Death's maunt at last to ding me owre, *ib.* (1790) 201. **Lnk.** He'll no man't, spoken of anything which, it is supposed, one cannot effect. I'll ergh eneuch man't (JAM.).

[Cp. Norw. dial. *manna seg*, to summon up the man within oneself (AASEN).]

MAUN, *v.*[3] Sh.I. To shake the head from palsy. S. & Ork.[1]

MAUN, see **Mann, Maund**, *sb.*

MAUND, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **man** Dor.[1]; **mand** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] e.An.[1]; **maun** Sc. (JAM.) Bch. Not.[1] Ken. Wil. Dor. e.Som. Cor.[12]; **mawn** Sc. e.Yks. Wil. Dor.[1] Som. Dev. Cor.; **moan** Ken.[12]; **mund** n.Yks.[2] [mǭn(d, mānd, mand.]

1. A basket; a hamper; also in *comp.* **Maund-basket.**

Sc. Properly for bread, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 35. **Bch.** A whittle that lies i' the quinzie o' the maun, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 13. **Abd.** Hand me in o'er the maund Yonder, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 9. **Cld., Rnf.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** Cover him under a mawn, BURNS *Cooper o' Cuddie*, st. 1. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] A hand-basket with two lids. **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] A large open basket; **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** A long, narrow shallow basket of peculiar shape, used . . . in gathering flithers, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 437; KENDALL *God's Hand* (1870) 8. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] They lig seea rank o'th grund, at thou mud fill a maund in a crack, ii. 304; **w.Yks.**[45] **Midl.** The basket in which butter was brought to market, *N. & Q. ib.* 14. **Not.** I was going to market with my butter in my maund (L.C.M.); **Not.**[13] **s.Not.** A large square basket with a hinged lid in two parts (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] I remember very well as Mrs. Ashton, o' Nothrup Hall, alust call'd a long narra' baskit a maund. **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **Nrf.** The baskets used in the fish offices here are called 'maunds.' They are made of osiers, open-ribbed, and are distinguished from other fish-baskets, called 'swills,' *N. & Q. ib.* 278; A basket into which herring are counted, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 100. **Suf.**[1] Large basket out of which corn seed is sown. **Ess.** (W.W.S.) **Ken.**[1] A large, round, open, deep wicker basket, larger at top than bottom, with a handle on each side near the top (some have two handles, others of more modern pattern have four); commonly used for carrying chaff, fodder, hops, &c., and for unloading coals; **Ken.**[2] A deep basket, broader at top and open there. **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1] **Wil.** One 2-bushel basket and maun basket (W.H.E.). **Dor.** Men were bringing fruit . . . in mawn-baskets, HARDY *Woodlanders* (1887) II. ix; (W.C.); **Dor.**[1] A-stoopèn down all day to pick So many up in mā'ns an' zacks, 179. **Som.** Baskets for catching salmon (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **e.Som.** A 'half bag maun of potatoes' would be a basket containing 60 lb., *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. ii. 388. **w.Som.**[1] Round and deep, without cover, and with two handles (placed opposite each other) attached to the upper rim. Very commonly it is used as a measure for apples, potatoes, &c., and hence is generally

called a 'half-bag-maun,' from its holding half a bag of potatoes, or eighty lbs. 'Plaise, sir, we wants two new mauns, th' old ones be proper a-weared out.' **Dev.** I said to the gardener, 'That basket will do.' He replied, 'I'll get a basket, miss.' 'Is not that a basket?' 'No, miss, that's a mawn.' The gardener says a mawn is like a flasket, only of coarser material, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); **Dev.**[1] A hamper, or small basket, in which game is sent. **n.Dev.** A big basket holding about one hundredweight or for counting out big quantities of fish. If we get big catches of herrings, we say they have caught a 'maun-basketful,' which would be about 350 herrings, or if a larger size 600 (C.N.B.). **nw.Dev.** A coarse basket used for carrying turnip and other roots, &c., to cattle. It is about 2 ft. in height and 18 in. in diameter, and it has two handles (R.P.C.). **Cor.** (F.L.H.); **Cor.**[1] A large coarsely-made hamper used for sending potatoes; **Cor.**[23]

Hence **Maundful,** *sb.* a basketful.

n.Cy. Holloway. **w.Yks.**[1] A lile oud wumman wee a mandful of barn lakens, ii. 356.

2. *Comb.* **Mand of sprats,** about a thousand sprats. **e.An.**[1]

3. Thirty of the fish hake, *Merlucius vulgaris.*

Dev. Each Mawn weighing about 200 lbs., *Farmer's Jrn.* (Nov. 30, 1829).

[**1.** Mawnd, *sportula, Prompt.* OFr. *mande,* panier d'osier à deux anses (La Curne).]

MAUND, *v.* Sc. Not. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Slang. [mɔ̄nd.] To beg.

Edb. Ilk an must maund on his awn pad, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 67. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Slang.** *Slang Dict.* (1865).

Hence **Maunder,** *sb.* a beggar.

Edb. She was matched to old Scrope, the Maunders King, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 65. **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Nhp.**[2] **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851).

[Fr. *mander,* to bid, to send for (Cotgr.).]

MAUND, see **Maud,** *sb.,* **Mound.**

MAUNDER, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **maander** Nhb.[1] Wm. & Cum.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Suf.[1]; **maandther** Wm.; **mander** Cum.[1] w.Yks.[1] Brks.[1] e.An.[1] Wil.; **marnder** Nrf.; **maundher** e.Yks.[1] Lan.; **mauner** s.Sc.; **meander** m.Yks.[1] Dev.; **moander, monedur** Lan.; **munder** Cld. (Jam.) [mɔ̄·ndə(r), mā·ndə(r.] **1.** *v.* To talk idly and incoherently; to mumble; to grumble; to threaten in an undertone; to muse, ponder.

Sc. Thus continued the Antiquary to maunder, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxii. **s.Sc.** Slawly climbs a brae Whare nae tell-tale echo mauners, Ance to mock him when sae wae, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 358. **Sik.** We maun pity and forgie stupidity when it begins to maunder, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 179. **N.I.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Lakel.**[2] He was maunderen on aboot what he was worth. **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** He does maunder queerly (B.K.); Es a wes maandrean aboot, Clarke *Jonny Shippard's Journa* (1865) 13. **n.Yks.** He was maundering and talking tiv hiz-sel (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** What are teh maunderin thear abaht? *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[123] **Lan.** Aw gated maundherin again, Clegg *Sketches* (1895). **Chs.** You maunder about a shock which has made you not yourself! Banks *Prov. House* (1865) 210, ed. 1883. **s.Chs.**[1] Dhēĕŭr dhŭ goz mau·ndŭrin on, ŭn nóo·bdi taak·in nŭ móoŭr noa·tis on dhi dhŭn nuwt. **Stf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Not.** He goes maundering on about old times (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[3] **Shr.**[2] Goes maundering and bothering on. **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 271; **Glo.**[12], **Brks.**[1], **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **e.An.**[12] **Nrf.** Brockett *Gl.* (1846) *MS. add.* (W.T.) **Suf.**[1] **Ken.** Sal began to maunder; For fare de string, when we'd gun swing, Shud brake an cum asunder, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 91; **Ken.**[1], **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825) **Dev.** Granda... a meanderin' and a mutterin' off in front of ivery wan riäght strāight up t'cliff road, *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 334; **Dev.**[1] Nort but jowering and maundering all this day, 12.

Hence (1) **Maunderer,** *sb.* a grumbler; one who talks in his sleep; (2) **Maundert,** *ppl. adj.* moped; (3) **Maundrel,** (*a*) *sb.* a gossip; a babbler; in phr. *to play the maundrel,* to babble; (*b*) *v.* to babble; (4) **Maundrels,** *sb. pl.* idle tales; foolish, feverish fancies.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). (3, *a*) **Sc.** Haud your tongue, maundrel, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) III. 81 (Jam.). **Cld., Lth.** (*ib.*) (*b*) **Cld.** (*ib.*) (4) **Per., Fif., s.Sc.** (*ib.*) **Edb.** Suppose the great hae mair o' warl's guid, They hae anew o' maundrels i' their head, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 305.

2. To wander about in a confused, aimless, or melancholy fashion; to miss one's way; to walk unsteadily; to act in a helpless, imbecile manner.

Nhb.[1] **Lakel.**[2] He's nowt ta deea but maunder aboot frae moornen ta neet. **Wm. & Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Heear thoo is, maandthran aboot es if thoo heddant a hand's turn to dew, *Gooardy Jenkins.* **n.Yks.**[14] **w.Yks.**[1] Lile Robin, thou hes maunder'd whear Thou'l nut finnd mich to pleease, ii. 358. **Lan.** I kept moanderin about fro' dur to dur, Brierley *Ab o'th-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) xii; Seroh wur mallonchollick, un monedurt obewt nah un tawk'd o' drewnink hursel, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 33. **nw.Der.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 14. **Shr.**[1] 'E gwuz maunderin' about like some owd cow. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** A lot o' paaple marnderin' about on the sand, Spilling *Johnny's Jaunt* (1879) vi. **Ken.**[1] **Sus.** An maundered by-the-bye inter de church, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 289; **Sus.**[1]

Hence **Maundering,** *ppl. adj.* listless; idle; helpless.

Dur.[1] **Lei.**[1] They've a maunderin' couple.

3. *sb.* A gossip; a babbler. Sc. Brewer (1870).

MAUNDREL, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Wal. Stf. Der. Shr. Also written **maundrell** Der.[1]; **maundrill** Stf.[1]; and in forms **mandrel** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **mandril** Wal. [mɔ̄·ndrəl.] A miner's pickaxe, sharpened at both ends.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.**[2] **Wal.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 186. **Stf.**[1], **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1], **Shr.**[12] [A maundrel and bickhornd, Howell (1660) sect. li.]

MAUNDY, *sb.* e.An.[2] [mɔ̄·ndi.] A feast, esp. for children, usually but not invariably held on Maundy Thursday.

MAUNDY, MAUNER, see **Mandy,** *adj.,* **Maunder.**

MAUNGE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Cor. Also written **mawnge** Cor.[1] **1.** *v.* To munch, chew, masticate; to eat greedily. Cf. **manch, mounge, munge.**

Lin. It'll maunge up the house one o' these days, I 'spects, *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) I. 157; (Hall.) **Cor.**[12]

2. *sb.* A confused mass, a mess, muddle; *fig.* a blunder, a dilemma, trouble.

n.Cy. (Hall.) **m.Yks.**[1] Table fell over, with the breakfast things, . . and made such a maunge as never. **s.Lan.** Hoo made [an] a maunge on it (F.E.T.). **nw.Der.**[1]

[**1.** Fr. *manger,* to eat, feed (Cotgr.).]

MAUNGE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Lakel. Yks. Not. Nhp. Also in form **mange** w.Yks. [mɔ̄n(d)ʒ, mɔən(d)ʒ.] **1.** *v.* To pet, 'cocker up'; *gen.* with *up.*

Lakel.[2] **w.Yks.** What for do you mange t'bairns up so? (W.F.)

2. To be in a despondent, complaining mood, to be dissatisfied; with *about*: to go about listlessly.

s.Not. What are yer maungein' about for? (J.P.K.) **Nhp.**[1]

3. *sb.* A fit of ill-humour.

Yks. Like a little lass in a maunge, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 391.

MAUNGY, *adj.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. Not. Also written **mawngey** w.Yks.; and in forms **manegy** n.Lan.[1]; **mangy** Wm. w.Yks. Lan.[1]; **moongey** n.Yks. [mɔ̄·ndʒi, mɔə·ndʒi.] Spoilt, petted, pampered; cross, peevish, ill-tempered; complaining.

Lakel.[2] A gurt maungy babby. **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** She's nut sa varra weel, she's terble mangy (J.M.). **n.Yks.** He's nobbut moongey (I.W.). **w.Yks.** He's a mangy little beggar (H.L.); Thah'rt a little mawngey tooad, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[3]; **w.Yks.**[5] A spoiled child is apt to be 'maungy' at times, and refuses to take pleasure in what generally affords it a great deal. 'As mauangy as an owd cat!' 'A little mauangy dolly!' **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] **s.Not.** A can't abide to see yer about me, yer maungey young thing (J.P.K.).

MAUNGY, MAUNKY, MAUNNER, see **Mangy, Manco, Maunder.**

MAUNSEL(L, *sb.* Yks. Also written **maunsil(l** n.Yks.[124] [mɔ̄·nsl.] A fat, dirty, slovenly woman.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A mucky maunsill; **n.Yks.**[4], **m.Yks.**[1]

MAUNTLY, *adv.* ? *Obs.* Nhp.[2] Greatly; very much. I should mauntly like to see it.

MAUP, see **Mope.**

MAUPS, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **mawps** Lin.[1] [mɔ̄ps.] A stupid person.

n.Cy. (Hall.), **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.**[1] All his talk proves him to be a mawps.

MAUSE, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. To ponder upon; to gaze at; to admire. Grose (1790).

MAUSE, MAUSIE, MAUSY, see **Mose,** *v.*, **Mawsie, Mosey,** *adj.*[1]

MAUT, MAUTE, see **Malt,** *sb.*[1], **Mort,** *sb.*[1], **Mote,** *sb.*[1]

MAUTEN, *v.* Sc. Also written **mawten.** **1.** Of grain: to begin to spring while being steeped. Sc. (Jam.) **2.** Of bread: to become tough and heavy. Ags. (*ib.*)

Hence (1) **Mautent,** *ppl. adj.*, (*a*) of grain: having a peculiar taste because not properly dried; (*b*) of a person: dull, sluggish; (2) **Mawtened-loll,** (3) **-lump,** *sb.* a heavy, inactive person.

1, *a* **Lnk.** (Jam.) *b*) **Ags.** (*ib.*) (2) **Bch.** (*ib.*) **Abd.** There tumbled a mischievous pair O' mawten'd lolls aboon him, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 8. (3) **Ags.** (Jam.)

MAUTEN, *ppl. adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **mawten** Sc. (Jam.) **1.** Of grain: having a peculiar taste because not properly dried; of bread: not properly baked; moist and friable; also *fig.* of a person; dull, sluggish. Sc. (Jam.) **2.** *Comp.* **Mauten-corn,** damp and germinating corn. N.Cy.[1]

MAUTH, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **moth** Cor.[12] [mɔ̄þ, moþ.] Moss.

w.Som.[1] You can vind a fine lot o' mauth, miss, over in the goil. **nw.Dev.**[1], **s.Dev.**, **e.Cor.** (Miss D.), **Cor.**[12]

MAUTHE-DOOG, *sb.* I.Ma. Also in forms **modda-doo, moddey-doo.** A spectre dog; see below.

There is a notion prevalent in many places that whenever a calamity is at hand, or in localities where some accident or evil deed may have occurred, a spectral dog appears. . . In the Isle of Man it is termed the 'Mauthe Doog,' *Gent. Mag.* (Apr. 1880) 494–5; Freckened she'd come in some shape or another, like a corpse, by gum! or a modda-doo, goin bawwawin, Brown *Witch* (1889) 83; It is . . . believed to appear at certain times, and its presence foretells storms and shipwrecks, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 415; An apparition which they called Mauthe Doog, in the shape of a shaggy spaniel, was accustomed to haunt . . . [Peel] Castle in all parts, but particularly the guard-chamber, Boswell *Antiq* (1786); *N. & Q. ib.* x. 92.

[Ir. *madadh* (a dog) + *dubh* (black) (O'Reilly).]

MAUTHER, MAUTHERN, MAUTIT, see **Mawther, Maithen, Malted.**

MAUVIE, *sb.* Cai.[1] [mā·vi.] The maw of a fish; the stomach of any small animal; a rennet-bag.

MAVIE, see **Mavis, Meevie.**

MAVIN, *sb.* Sus.[12] [mē·vin.] The margin.

MAVIN, see **Maithen.**

MAVIS, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Nhp. Bdf. e.An. Also in forms **mavie** Per.; **mavish** Sc. Ant. n.Cy. Bdf. e.An.[12]; **mawish** Cmb.; **mevies** Lnk. [mē·vis, mē·viʃ.] The song-thrush, *Turdus musicus.*

Sh.I. He had a good tenor voice and could sing like a mavis, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 19. **Elg.** Tester *Poems* (1865) 212. **Bnff.** Next to the mavis the lark or the laverock is the bird for me, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) xiii. **e.Sc.** We showed her a mavis's nest, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) vi. **Abd.** Gibbie could . . . sing like a mavis, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xli. **Kcd.** Grant *Lays* (1884) 18. **Frf.** Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 4, ed. 1889. **Per.** She's singin' like a mavie, Stewart *Character* (1857) 79. **Fif.** Robertson *Provost* (1894) 23. **Slg.** Towers *Poems* (1885) 132. **s.Sc.** Watson *Bards* (1859) 37. **Dmb.** The mavis whistles on the tree, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 81. **Rnf.** Young *Pictures* (1865) 46. **Ayr.** Service *Notandums* (1890) 40. **Lnk.** Gar thee cock thy tail like a mevies, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 37. **Lth.** Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 160, ed. 1856. **Bwk.** Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 19. **Feb.** Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 139. **Slk.** A bit mavis! Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 2. **Dmf.** Fu' weel the sleekit mavis kens, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 34. **Gall.** Irving *Lays* (1872) 69. **Kcb.** While on the brake The mavis takes his stan', Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 58. **Wgt.** Fraser *Poems* (1885) 89. **Ir.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 3. **N.I.**[1] 'You can sing like a mavis,' *gen.* used satirically. **Ant.** He was singin' like a mavish, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** Holloway. **Nhb.** At Dews-hill Wood the mavis sings beside her birken nest, Charnley *Fisher's Garland* (1841) 5; **Nhb.**[1], **Nhp.**[2], **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **e.An.**[12], **Cmb.** (J.D.R.) **Nrf.** I fared as happy as an owd mavish over a dodman, Spilling *Johnny's Jaunt* (1879) iv. **Suf.** (G.F.D.), **Suf.**[1], **Ess.**[1]

[And now is Mirthe therin, to here The briddes, how they singen clere, The mavis and the nightingale, Chaucer *Rom. R.* ll. 617–9. Fr. *mauvis.*]

MAVIS-SKATE, *sb.* Sc. The sharp-nosed ray, *Raia rintea.* Cf. **may-skate.**

e.Sc. Neill *Fishes* (1810) 28 (Jam.). [Satchell (1879).]

MAW, *sb.*[1] and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **ma** Dev.; **maa** Nhb.[1] ne.Lan.[1] I.W.[1] Cor.[12]; **mawe** Edb. War.[4] [mɔ̄, mɔə, mā.] **1.** *sb.* The stomach; esp. of human beings and of cattle; the heart.

Nhb. While stuffing full your . . . maws (W.G.). **e.Yks.**[1] Ah can't eeat ni mare, mi maw's ommost brussen. **m.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[12]; **Chs.**[3] Aw's fish as comes to his maw. **War.**[4] There's summat the matter with that cow's mawe. **Hrt.** The maw of a sucking calf or kid, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 122. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** Jephson in *Ess. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 179. **Hmp.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 104. **I.W.**[1], **w.Som.**[1], **Cor.**[1], **Cor.**[2] 97.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Maw-bag,** the stomach of an animal; (2) **-bind,** of cattle: to become costive; (3) **-bound** or **-bun,** of cattle; costive, gorged; (4) **-guts,** the intestines of sheep; (5) **-pot,** see (1); (6) **-sick,** a disease of sheep caused by a defective stomach; (7) **-skin,** the stomach of a calf, salted and cleaned, from which rennet is obtained; (8) **-turned,** made squeamish.

(1) **Gall.** The mawbag o' a butterflee Weel dried and stuff'd ahame had he, The baw too o' a midge's e'e, Macfaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 238, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[2] Oor coo's fit te maw-bind. (3) **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[2], **Chs.** (Hall.), **Chs.**[123], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] (4) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1897). (5) **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **n.Dev.** Let's hope Death's mapot is a-clit, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 99. (6) **Bck.** Ellis *Shep. Guide* (1750) 186. (7) **Chs.** Not only the mawskin or stomach of the calf is used, for the purpose of coagulation, but also the curd, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 48; **Chs.**[1] **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Shr.**[12], **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1] (8) **Lnk.** Some said he was maw-turn'd wi' the fa'; for he bocked up a' the barley, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 17.

3. The human mouth; the throat.

Slg. Our maw wi' drouth was burning, Galloway *Poems* (ed. 1795). **Lth.** Fast their maws they steevely cram, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 66. **Edb.** Foreign falals Cram ilk ane's amery or mawes Wi' sick'nin' shil-shals, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 50. **Chs.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Shut thy gurt maw, and let's ha' none o' thy slack.

4. *v.* To eat, devour.

w.Yks.[5] Well, what can yuh expect through a chap 'ats bin ŭsed to nowt bud mawing tāaties? 35.

MAW, *sb.*[2] Chs. Der. [mɔ̄.] **1.** A mallet; a large hammer. See **Mall,** *sb.*[1]

Chs.[1] A large wooden hammer with a long handle, for driving stakes into the ground. The head is shod with an iron hoop at each end. **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Maw-yed,** a blockhead. **s.Chs.**[1]

MAW, *sb.*[3] Cor.[12] [mɔ̄.] A piece of bread and butter.

MAW, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Lan. A game played with a piquet pack of 36 cards, by any number of persons from two to six.

Sieze-noddy, maw, and ruff, were all games of cards, Harland & Wilkinson *Leg.* (1873) 135.

MAW, see **Maa,** *sb.*[12], **Mow,** *v.*[14]

MAWBISH, *adj.* e.An. [mɔ̄·biʃ.] Intoxicated.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** 'Some o' they fellows 'll go home mawbish,' says the captain, remarking their increased hilarity, White *E. Eng.* (1865) I. 97.

MAWCH, MAWD, see **Maught, Maud,** *sb.*

MAWDY, *adj.* s.Cy. [mɔ̄·di.] Of a child: cross, peevish. *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 249. Cf. **mardy.**

MAWE, MAWER, MAWG, see **Mow,** *v.*[1], **More,** *sb.*, **Mawk,** *sb.*[1]

MAWGRAM, MAWIN(G, MAWISH, see **Megrim, Mowing, Mavis.**

MAWK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Also written **mauk** Sc. N.Cy.[12] n.Yks.[4] e.Yks. w.Yks.[1] Lan. Lin.; and in forms **maak** Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] w.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **mach** Sc.; **mack** Lan.[1]; **make** N.Cy.[2]; **malke** e.Yks.; **mauch** Sc. Bnff.[1]; **mawg** n.Yks.[2]; **moak** Nhb.[1]; **moch** Abd.; **moke** Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[2]; **mork** w.Yks.[3] [mɔ̄k, mɔək, māk.] **1.** *sb.* A maggot; esp. the larva of the bluebottle fly.

Sc. A mach and a horse's hoe are baith alike, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 7. **Abd.** (G.W.) **se.Sc.** Keep the herring an' the ling Frae mauks that creep, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 106. **Lnk.** Some cam' frae dark, sepulchral walks, A' creepin' ow'r wi' creamy

mawks, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 15. **e.Lth.** That's ane o' your Leeberal Churchmen—the mawks that the Kirk has bred in her belly, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 193. **Hdg.** Ye are the silliest gawkies To rive auld hames For sic wheen triflin' mawkies, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 105. **Slk.** I saw her carefully wi' a knife scrapin out the mauks, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 97. **Gall.** A mawk on a sheep's hurdie, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) ix. **Kcb.** The hen . . . to the midden rins To scrape for mauks, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 5. **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.** Shanks full of mawks, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* 1843 10; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** Farmers speak of sheep as being 'struck' with mawks in 'hot weather'—when the eggs of the fly germinate in the skin (J.E.D.). **Cum.** (M.P.); **Cum.**[4] He's pikin mawks oot o' a deed dog. **n.Yks.** Thur yowes are clowclagg'd, they skitter saire, They'l be full of mawks, if yow tack nut care, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) ll. 155-6; **n.Yks.**[1234], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** There will malkes breed immediately, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 79; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Thart' ez welcome ez a mawk i' cheese, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1881) 28; **w.Yks.**[1235] **Lan.** Maggots for fishing we used, as boys, to call 'mawks,' GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 32; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Not.**[2] That sheep is covered wi' mawks; **Not.**[3] **s.Not.** *Obsol.* Look at the mawks i' this ship's back (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] She was that mucky she niver reightled oot her hair fra one munth end till anuther, an' e' them daays women wore poother, so e' summer-time it ewsed to get full o' grut hewge mawks. **sw.Lin.**[1]

Hence (1) **Maukiness**, *sb.* the state of being full of maggots; (2) **Mawket**, *ppl. adj.* infested with maggots; (3) **Mawky**, *adj.* (*a*) full of maggots; (*b*) dirty; white and sickly-looking; (4) **-fly**, *sb.* the bluebottle, *Musca vomitoria.*

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Gall.** The sheep grow mawket on the hill And sair themsells they claw, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 244, ed. 1876. (3, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1], **Abd.** (G.W.) **Lnk.** His midder sell'd mauky mutton, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 233. **Bwk.** Mawky kail, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The taties'll then hev ne disease, Then thur'll be ne mawky cheese, BAGNALL *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 21; **Nhb.**[1] 'A maaky salmon,' an unclean salmon. **n.Yks.** (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[4] Ez deead ez a mauky ratten. **e.Yks.**[1] Mawky cheese. **w.Yks.**[1235], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 714. **sw.Lin.**[1] The sheep are all mawky. (*b*) **n.Yks.** He has a desprit mawky look (T.S.). **e.Yks.**[1] (4) **Nhb.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Mawk-blight**, mildew caused by clusters of maggots and minute insects; (2) **-fly**, the bluebottle; (3) **-foist**, see (1); (4) **-midge**, see (2); (5) **-worm**, a maggot.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.**[2] (4) **Cum.**[14] (5) **Dmf.** That greedy thief [alcohol] Wha's fiery pinions thousands bear aff For mauk-worm beef, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 102.

3. Phr. (1) *as dead as a mawk*, quite dead; (2) *as fat as a mawk*, very fat; (3) *as white as a mawk*, sickly-looking; (4) *silly as a mawk*, excessively silly.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** My mither's as dead as a mauk, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 39. **Edb.** Our bonny tortoise shell cat, Tommy, . . . as dead as a mawk, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix. **Rxb.** What ails my watch? She's faintit clean away, As dead's a mauk, her case is such, Her pulse, see, winna play, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805 200 JAM.). (2) **Lakel.**[2] **w.Yks.** *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); **w.Yks.**[5] (3) **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 22. **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **Cum.**[4]

4. *Fig.* A whim; a foolish fancy; a joke, trick.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[12] **w.Yks.** Like a badly bairn. or a little lass in a mawk, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 386. **Lan.** Conno' wi thry a bit of a mauk, like, afore things are gone too far? BRIERLEY *Tales* (1854) II. 180.

Hence (1) **Mawged**, *ppl. adj.* vexed; (2) **Mawkish**, *adj.* whimsical; (3) **Mawky**, *adj.* whimsical, capricious, changeable; peevish, discontented; proud, conceited; (4) **Mawky-headed**, see (2).

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **War.**[4] When yer get old, mind yer don't become as mawkish as yer mother. (3) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **N.Cy.**[1] **n.Yks.** Ah nivir knew onny one soa mawky, FETHERSTON *Smuggins Fam.* 20; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A mawky body; **n.Yks.**[4], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Them maaky upstarts, ii. 301. **Lan.** Hoo's a mawky slut, GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 31. **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 714; **Lin.**[1] It's very mawky weather. (4) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **w.Yks.**[1]

5. One that is squeamish and fastidious.

w.Yks.[2] She is a mawk!

6. *v.* To become infested with maggots.

Bnff.[1] *MS. add.*, **Nhb.**[1] **ne.Yks.**[1] They'll mawk leyke sheep.

7. *Fig.* To crave for; to become melancholy; to mope.

n.Yks.[1] He mun be put intiv jacket an' trowsers, he mun; else he'll mawk. Thoo's mawking te gan te t'show.

[1. A mawke, *tarmus*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). Dan. *madike*, a maggot (LARSEN); ON. *maðkr* (VIGFUSSON).]

MAWK, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Wil. Also written **maak**. [māk.] 1. *sb.* A mop for cleaning out a brick oven. Wil.[1] (s.v. Mawkin.) See **Mawkin**, 4. 2. *v.* To clean out the oven with a mop, before putting in the bread.

n.Wil. Fetch the maakin an' maak out th' o-ven (E.H.G.).

MAWK, *sb.*[3] Wm. [mǭk.] A hare. See **Mawkin**, *sb.* 5. There is an old mawk sits here (B.K.).

MAWK, *v.*[3] Lan. Also in form **mawkin**. To go about stupidly, to move in a senseless manner.

He goes mawking about after something he knows nothing about (S.W.); Aw mawkint an lost meh gate agen Snap, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 24; I'd mawkint obewt, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 21.

MAWK, *v.*[4] Oxf. [mǭk.] 1. To frighten. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* 2. To baffle, tease, torment.

'Well! that do mawk me.' It also conveys an idea of surprise (M.W.).

MAWKIN, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **maukin** Sc. w.Yks. s.Chs.[1] Flt. Oxf.[1] Hrt. e.An.[1] Cmb. Som.; **mawken** Suf. Dor.[1] Dev.; and in forms **maakin** Wil.[1]; **macon** Frf.; **mailkin** Nhb.[1]; **malkin** Sc. (JAM.) Cum.[4] n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[24] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[23] s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] e.An.[1] Wil.[1] Som. Dev.[1] Cor.[12]; **malking** Lin.[1]; **maukam** Nrf.; **mauking** e.Yks.; **maukum** Nrf.; **maulkin** Stf.; **mawking** Brks.; **mocking** Nrf.; **moekin** Lan.; **moikin** War.[24] s.War.[1]; **mokin** Lan. Hmp.[1]; **morcan** e.An.[1]; **morgin** Bdf.; **morkin** Shr.[2] [mǭ·kin, mā·kin.]

1. A half-grown girl; esp. one engaged to do light house-work.

Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 134; A lass and a maukin (JAM.).

2. A slattern, an untidy person; a showily or eccentrically dressed person; a term of abuse or contempt for any one.

N.Cy.[1] **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 307; **Cum.**[4] **Lan.** Th' moekin connot ha beighlt this egg at aw, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 88; Tum o' Willioms shul dash th' yallo posset e' th' Mokin's fece, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 36; **Lan.**[1] He co'de her a mismanner't daggle-tail an' a mawkin', *Manch. Critic* (Mar. 31, 1876). **s.Lan.** A dunce, a listless person, BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854) 201. **Chs.** Thah ruddl-faäced mawkin, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 20. **s.Chs.**[1] Wey, Pol·i, yoa· lóo·kn ŭ reg·ilŭr mau·kin, dhaat· yoa· dùn, wi yŭr fidh·ŭrz ŭn yŭr fol·-dhŭ-rol; iv ahy wŭz ŭ yüngg wensh lahyk yoa·, ahy shŭd bey ŭshai·md ŭ foa·ks sey·in mi goa· ŭlüng· dhŭ roa·d sich· ŭ traal·ŭk. **Flt.** (T.K.J.) **Der.** Why, ye're drippin' like a joint o' meat. . .I canna think how ye can be sich a mawkin, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) v. **War.** He called her a country mawkin, *B'ham Daily Post* (June 9, 1899). **Shr.**[1] Sally, if yo' gö'n to town i' that owd cloak an' them fithers an' flowers stuck i' yore 'at, yo'n a to carry the flag for the biggest maukin i' the far. **e.An.**[1] **Cmb.**[1] What are you anticking about there for—you great maukin. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Dev.**[1] Muchhow a coud leke zuch a zokey molkit, such an unsoutherly malkin, 7. **Cor.** Better for a man to have a threfty wife thun a malkin, *T. Towser* (1873) 143; **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Mawkinly**, (1) *adv.* dirtily; (2) *adj.* slovenly, dirty.

(1) **Lan.** Aw bin so mawkinly rowld i' th' riggot, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 37. (2) **Lan.** Noan o' yoar mawkinly treawsers breeches, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 26.

3. A scarecrow, an effigy of a man or woman, made of old clothes stuffed with straw, put up in fields to scare birds.

n.Yks.[2] **e.Yks.** (Miss A.); An efther some caffle, contrahvin, an talkin, They varry seean manidged ti mak up a mawkin, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 39; **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[24], **Chs.**[13], **Stf.**[1] **n.Stf.** You knew no more . . . than the mawkin i' the field, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 108. **Der.**[1] **Not.** He's made his old coat into a mawkin to keep the crows off (L.C.M.). **Lin.** BROOKES *Tracts Gl.*; **Lin.**[1] We mun have a mawkin up to keep the birds off the line. **n.Lin.**[1] He's moore like a mawkin then a man. **sw.Lin.**[1] We mun set up a mawkin, or the birds'll get all the seed. **Lei.**[1] Shay dew mek 'er-sen a sooch a mawkin! **Nhp.**[1] What a malkin she's made of

herself; **Nhp.**[2] **War.** The mawkin'll keep off the birds (N.R.); **War.**[24], **s.War.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** In the above recent cases the mawkin was used. BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxii; **Shr.**[1] The Bayly's pŭt sich a rar good maukin i' the corn-leasow—anybody ŏŏd think it wuz a livin' mon; **Shr.**[2] **Hrf.**[12], **Glo.**[1], **Brks.** (W.H.Y.), **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** (A.C.); They warn't no more good than them mockings, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 21. **Suf.** The boys called these suits (of clothes) Mawkins because they were first exhibited in the shop windows on lay figures. The Suf. people called a draped up figure alive or dead a Mawkin, RUST *Good Old Times* in *Norwich Argus* (1888); (C.T.) **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Ess.** (J.F.) **Sus.** Dere wos a law chep as wur a bit ov a nabbler an a live mawkin wot hed awves loiked a mort of rubbidge an yape, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 432; (E.S.S.); **Sus.**[1] **Wil.** Thee looks like a girt maakin, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) viii; **Wil.**[1] **Som.** (W.F.R.); (HALL.) **Dev.** Looking for all the world like a mawken, CAREW *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) xxx.

4. A mop; a bundle of rags fastened to a pole; esp. used to clean out the hot embers from a brick oven before the bread is put in.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 307. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** Ah wor as black as a baker's maukin, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 4; **w.Yks.**[4], **Lan.**, **Chs.** (F.R.C.) **Chs.**[1] The clouts are usually attached to the pole by a short chain. In using it, it is dipped in water, and is pushed backwards and forwards over the bottom of the oven; **Chs.**[3], **s.Chs.**[1], **Stf.** (K.), **Der.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**[3], **Nhp.**[12] **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[123] **se.Wor.**[1] To prevent its setting on fire, the mawkin is first dipped in water. **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Now then, wet the maukin, an' fatch the tin to pŭt the gledes in. **Glo.** (W.W.S.), **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1], **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Hrt.** ELLIS *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 190. **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** The malkin, being wetted, cleaned out the ashes; . . malkin [is] a bunch of rags on the end of a stick, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) viii; **Wil.**[12], **Dor.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Mau·keen, maa·keen. **Cor.** (F.R.C.), **Cor.**[12]

5. A hare.

Sc. They were considerate men that didna plague a puir herd callant muckle about a moor-fowl or a mawkin, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xiv. **Elg.** COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 175. **Bnff.** Whan he shot, The maukin up, an' ran awa, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 91. **Bch.** As mirkie as a maukin at the start, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 7. **Abd.** He maun hae likit leevin' things, puir maukin an' a', MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 90. **Frf.** A macon killed by's fa' i' the seat: A hare, a monster, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 84. **w.Sc.** Miss Jean could loup like a maukin, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 271. **e.Fif.** LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. **Slg.** The tod and maukin cowerin' flee Before the hunter's horn, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 60. **Rnf.** BARR *Poems* (1861) 49. **Ayr.** Tormenting the birds and mawkins out o' their verra life, GALT *Entail* (1823) viii. **Lnk.** None will go to sea that day they see a mauken, or if a wretched body put in a mauken's fit in their creels they need not lift them that day, as it will be bad luck, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 237. **Lth.** BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 10. **Edb.** MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv. **Bwk.** As thochtless as the maukins that were nibblin' 'mang the corn, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 202. **Peb.** AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 62. **Slk.** HOGG *Tales* (1838) 366, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** He left na a blade that a maukin could bite, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 202. **Dmf.** THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 4. **Gall.** Once they raised, as it had been a poor maukin, a young lad that ran from them, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvii. **Kcb.** Mawkins hirple ower the frosty lawn, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 151. **n.Cy.** He could wire a mawkin (B.K.). **Nhb.** The mawkin gogglet i' the synger's face, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 142. **Cum.**[4] *Obs.*

6. *Comb.* (1) **Maukin-hippit**, having thin hips like a hare; (2) **-mad**, 'as mad as a March hare.'

(1) **Per.** Nane o' yer auld maukin-hippit withered bodies for me, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 92, ed. 1887. (2) **Bnff.** Down the brae I gaed fu' wight, An' lap an' sang, grown maukin mad, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 65. **Edb.** Fuddlin Bardies now-a-days Rin maukin-mad in Bacchus' praise, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 144, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl. Coll.* I. L.B.

7. Phr. *the maukin is gaun up the hill*, the business in hand is prospering. Rxb. (JAM.)

[**1.** *Mawkin* is prop. a dim. of the Christian name *Maud*. Malkyne, or Mawt (*v.r.* Mawde), *Matilda*, *Prompt.*]

MAWKIN, *adj.* **e.Lan.**[1] Unwieldy; difficult to handle.

MAWKIN, see **Mawk**, *v.*[3]

MAWKING-FLY, *sb.* Sc. The bluebottle fly. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 336, ed. 1876. Cf. **mawk**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

MAWKISH, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Nhp. War. Brks. Hnt. I.W. Also in form **maakish** I.W.[1] [mō·kiʃ.] **1.** Insipid; unsavoury. Chs.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3], Brks.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.)

2. Slightly indisposed; faint; sick from drinking.

Sc. (A.W.), **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Doctors doant hev a varry cumfuttuble time; their moast delicate bits a wark ar sich as menny on uz wud feel mawkish abaht hanallin, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1896) 32. **Chs.**[13], **I.W.**[1]

MAWKRE, see **Macker.**

MAWKS, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Brks. Ess. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Also written **mawx** Der.[1]; and in forms **mauk** N.Cy.[1]; **mawk** N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. Brks.[1] Sus.[2] Hmp.[1]; **mox** Der.[1] Hrf.[2] [mǭk(s.]

1. *sb.* A mess; a mixture; a state of decay.

Chs.[123] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy daayt dhai·)n mai· ŭ mau·ks on it [I daït they'n may a mawks on it]. **Hrf.**[2] The taters were all in a mox.

2. A foolish, slatternly woman; an overgrown, clumsy girl. Cf. **mawkin**, *sb.* **2.**

n.Cy. BAILEY (1721); **N.Cy.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **Der.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1] (s.v. Mawkin). **Nhp.**[1] What a mawks! **War.**[123] **Ess.** Out of the way with you, you lazy mawks (C.D.). **Ken.** (K.), **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1]

Hence **Mawky**, *adj.* of a woman: dowdy and ungainly; wearing tawdry finery. w.Yks. (S.K.C.), Brks.[1]

3. *v.* To mess, dirty.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy)v mau·kst mi aan·z wi em·pi-in tree·kl [I've mawksed my hands wi' empyin' treacle]. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] 'Ow yo'n mawksed that apparn, w'y it wuz on'y clane on at tay-time.

4. To mess about; to saunter, loiter in.

s.Chs.[1] Dhŭ chil·dŭrn wŭn mau·ksin ŭmŭngg· dhŭ srŭbz i dhŭ gy'aa·rdin [The childern won mawksin' among the srubs i' the gardin]. **Shr.**[1] I've knit a stockin awilde we'n bin mawksin' the lanes after a bit o' laisin'.

MAWKSY, *adj.* **Oxf.**[1] [mǭ·ksi.] Soft; tasteless; esp. of over-ripe fruit.

MAWKY, *adj.* **Oxf.**[1] [mǭ·ki.] Over-sweet

MAWL, see **Mall**, *sb.*[1], **Maul**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[23]

MAWLDY, MAWL-SCRAWL, MAWLT, MAWM, see **Mouldy, Maskel, Mould**, *adj.*, **Malm.**

MAWMBLE, MAWMENT, MAWMET, see **Momble, Mommet.**

MAWMOOIN, *sb.* w.Yks. A blockhead, simpleton; a playful, teasing youth or girl; lit. 'mow the moon.' Cf. **maamouth.**

Ha does ta put it on? Ower thi heead, mawmooin, HARTLEY *Budget* (1871) 143; (C.C.)

MAWMS, *sb. pl.* **Lei.**[1] [mǭmz.] In phr. *to make mawms*, to make faces.

I can't go out o' my door wi'oot his mekkin' mawms at me.

MAWMSEY, *sb.* and *adj.* Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Also written **maumsey** Nhp.[1] [mǭ·mzi.] **1.** *sb.* A silly, awkward, trifling fellow; a noodle.

Not.[1] **Lei.**[1] A's a poor mawmsey. **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[3]

2. *adj.* Sleepy, stupid, esp. from want of rest or from over-drinking.

Shr.[1] Merry nights mak'n sorrowful mornin's—I'm despert mawmsey to-day, an' shanna be right tell I'm pool'd through the sheets agen.

MAWN, *sb.* Hrf. Rdn. [mǭn.] **1.** Peat. Hrf. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Hrf.[1] **2.** *Comp.* **Mawn-pit**, a peat-pit; a bog. Hrf.[1] Rdn. MORGAN *Wds.* (1881).

[1. Wel. *mawn*, *gleba*, *caespes* (DAVIES).]

MAWN, see **Man**, *sb.*[2], **Maun**, *sb.*, **Maund**, *sb*

MAWNER, *v.* Dmf. (JAM.) To mimic.

He's ay mawnerin' me.

MAWNGE, see **Maunge**, *v.*[1]

MAWP, *sb.*[1] Lan. Dor. Also in forms **maulp, maup** Lan.[1]; **muope** Dor.[1]; **mwope** Dor.[1] [mǭp.] **1.** The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula Europaea*. Cf. **nope.**

Lan. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 66; **Lan.**[1] Payd for maulpp [*sic*] taken 38 in Rostherne, . . for every malpe 1*d.*, *Rostherne Ch'wardens' Accts.* (1673). **Dor.** SWAINSON *ib.*; **Dor.**[1]

2. The blue-tit, *Parus caeruleus*. **Lan.**[1] In the Fylde district.

MAWP, *sb.*[2] and *v.* w.Yks. [mǫəp.] **1.** *sb.* A blow.

Ah'll gi' theh a mawp o' t'heead (Æ.B.).

2. *v.* To strike. (*ib.*)

MAWP, MAWPS, MAWPUSES, see **Mope, Maups, Mopuses.**

MAW'R, *sb.* e.An. Also written **maur** e.An. Suf.; **mohr** e.An.[2]; **mor** e.An.[1] Nrf. Suf.; **more** Ess.; and in forms **mo'**, **maw** e.An.[2] Suf.[1]; **mo'** Suf. [mǫə(r).] A woman; a girl, esp. a young girl; *gen.* used as a vocative. See **Mawther.**

e.An. Here, maur, take yeow this here gotch, an' goo an' buy a punner o' yist, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 167; **e.An.**[12] **Nrf.** 'Mor, that pig is witched,' said Jimmy to his mother, EMERSON *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 156; So we wool, mor, A.B.K. *Wright's Fortune* (1885) 8. **Suf.** What were that you was a singun of, maw'r? FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 10; He hurled a stone against the bo's and mo's, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 284; **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.**[1] A great awkward girl.

MAWRE, see **More**, *sb.*[1]

MAWS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. Not. Also written **mawse** Nhb.[1]; and in form **maas** *ib.* [mǭz, māz.] The mallow, esp. the marsh-mallow, *Malva sylvestris.* Also in *comp.* **Maws-mallow.** Cf. **maul**, *sb.*[7]

Rxb. *Science Gossip* (1876) 39. **Nhb.** (C.T.), (R.O.H.), **Nhb.**[1] **s.Not.** Even where 'maul' is used in the singular, the *pl.* appears to be generally 'maws' (J.P.K.).

MAWSE, MAWSEY, see **Mows, Mosey**, *adj.*[1]

MAWSIE, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **mausie** Frf. [mō·zi, mā·zi.] 1. *adj.* Of persons, esp. women: stout, well-made; of cloth and clothing: thick, strong.

Bnff.[1] **Cld.** That's a grau', mawsie gown ye've got (JAM.).

2. *sb.* A stout person, esp. a woman; a stupid, slovenly, worthless woman; also used *fig.* of a poor-sounding fiddle.

Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 373. **Bnff.**[1] She's a braw sonsie mawsie, that wife o' his. **Frf.** The fidler tifted ilka string, Play'd tulloch ev'ry smite o't, When mausie wad nae loudly sing, He gae his bow the wyte o't, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 23.

3. A piece of strong, thick, warm dress material. **Bnff.**[1]

MAWSTER, *sb.* Sc. A mower.

Elg. The mawster strong, wi' shining steel, He bounds the meadow through, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 100. **Gall.** It has what mawsters call a matted sole, which racks the shouther-blades in cutting it, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 325, ed. 1876.

MAWSY, see **Mosey**, *adj.*[1]

MAWT, *sb.* e.Lan.[1] [mǭt.] A moth.

[Norw. dial. *mott*, a moth (AASEN); ON. *motti* (VIGFUSSON).]

MAWTEN, MAWTHEN, see **Mauten**, *v.*, *ppl. adj.*, **Maithen.**

MAWTHER, *sb.* ? n.Cy. ? Yks. Glo. Hrt. e.An. Wil. Also written **mauther** w.Yks.[2] e.An.[1] Ess.[1] Wil.; **morther** Suf.; and in forms **maadhur** Ess.; **modder** Cmb. Nrf. Suf. Ess.; **modhdher** e.An.; **modher** Cmb. Nrf. Suf. Ess.; **motha** Glo.[1]; **mother** n.Cy. [mǭ·ðə(r).] A girl just growing into womanhood, esp. a great, rough, awkward wench; a little girl; an unmarried woman; also used of mares, cows, and other female animals. Cf. **maw'r.**

n.Cy. BAILEY (1721). **w.Yks.**[2] A gret stawgin' mauther. **Glo.**[1] A stromacking motha. **Hrt.** She be a reglar mawther, she be (H.G.). **e.An.** Modhdhers are honest men's daughters, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 75; **e.An.**[1] **Cmb.** RAY (1691); **Cmb.**[1] She's a coarse country mawther, only fit for a farmyard. **Nrf.** GROSE (1790); He will talk of a 'mawther' who may or may not be his 'dafter,' RYE *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv. **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** That there big morther o' yourn (M.E.R.); RAY *Wds.* (1691); **Suf.**[1] **Ess.** A great aukurd maadhur, aint good for naathin', and never 'ool be (W.W.S.); A coarse wench, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 222; RAY *ib.*; **Ess.**[1], **Wil.** (K.)

[Away, you talk like a foolish mauther, JONSON *Alchemist* (1610) IV. iv, ed. Cunningham, II. 60; No sooner a sowing but out by and by, With mother or boy that Alarum can cry, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 39; Moder, servaunte or wenche, *Prompt.* Norw. dial. *moder, mor!* used in calling girls (AASEN).]

MAWTHER, MAWTHERING, MAWX, see **Mather**, *int.*, **Mothering, Mawks.**

MAWZY, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [mǭ·zi.] A speckled hen.

MAWZY, see **Mosey**, *adj.*[1]

MAXEL, MAXEN, see **Maxhill, Mixen.**

MAXFIELD, *sb.* Chs.[13] The town of Macclesfield; in phr. *Maxfield measure, heap and thrutch*, or *— measure upyepped and thrutched*, very good measure.

MAXHILL, *sb.* Ken. Also in forms **maxel** Ken.; **maxul** Ken.[1]; **mixhill** Ken. [mæ·ksl.] A dunghill.

(G.B.); Mixing it in layers among the farm-yard dung in the mix-hills, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 438; YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVII. 523; GROSE (1790); **Ken.**[1]

MAXIE, *sb.* Sc. [ma·ksi.] A 'maximus' error; a great error.

Abd. Horror of horrors! a maxie, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 191.

MAXIM, *sb.*[1] and *v.* War. Wor. Suf. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **maxum** s.Wor.[1] [mæ·ksəm.] 1. *sb.* A plan, contrivance; an experiment; a fad; a crotchet.

War.[3] **w.Wor.**[1] The curate's a fustrate 'un amongst the lads; 'e's got such a many maxims to amuse 'um. **s.Wor.**[1], **Suf.** (C.T.) **w.Som.**[1] You never can't satisfy her, her've always a got some maxim or 'nother. I've a tried every sort o' maxims wi' un, but I can't make-n grow. **Dev.**[3] I zim fayther is a bit better to-day; he can suck himself up by the bedpost now, that's his first maxim. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.**[1] That's old Ann's work; she's full of her maxims; **Cor.**[2]

2. *pl.* Pranks, tricks, practical jokes.

s.Wor.[1] **e.Suf.** He won't come any of his maxims over me (F.H.). **n.Dev.** Gale-headed Jones... Was playing maxims upon Will, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 112. **nw.Dev.**[1] He's up to wan of hees maxims, I'll wärn.

3. *v.* To play; *gen.* in *prp.*

Dev. When the rooks are darting about the sky they say... 'See how these crows are maximing; we shall have rough weather,' D'URBAN & MATHEW *Birds* (1895) 13. **n.Dev.** I zee, Joe Routley's maximing, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 92. **nw.Dev.**[1] I zeed min maximin' about in the ficl'.

MAXIM, *sb.*[2] Stf.[1] A kind of lottery

MAXON, see **Mixen.**

MAY, *v.*[1] Irel. Yks. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. [mē, meə; unstressed mə.] 1. In phr. (1) *may I never* or *I may never if*, (2) *may I never stir*, a strong protestation used to give force to any statement.

(1) **Ir.** May I never, but this is the first I heard of it (A.S.-P.); That I may never, if a finer swaddy ever crossed my hands, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) i. (2) **N.I.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

2. Might.

s.Wor. He may have told me, but he didn't (H.K.); You may't, or you might, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 21. **Shr.**[1] 'May' for 'might' is of *gen.* usage—people considerably higher in rank than the peasantry employ it. 'I may have known what was going to happen,' 'I may a done it, if I'd ony thought,' *Introd.* 66. **Glo.**[1] If I'd aheard in time, I may have come yesterday. **Oxf.** (G.O.)

MAY, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **ma-** Wm.; **maay** Brks.[1] [mē, meə.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **May-bee**, (2) **-beetle** or **-bittle**, the cockchafer; (3) **-birchers**, (4) **-birches**, *obs.*, see below; (5) **-bird**, (*a*) the whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*; (*b*) a person born in May; (6) **-bug**, see (2); (7) **-cat**, (8) **-chate** or **-chet**, a kitten born in May; also used *fig.* of children; (9) **-cross**, see below; (10) **-curlew**, see (5, *a*); (11) **-day**, (*a*) the 1st of May; (*b*) to do the spring house-cleaning; to do any extra cleaning; (12) **-dew**, in phr. *to wash one's face in May-dew*, see below; (13) **-eve**, the last day of April; (14) **-fire**, the Beltane fire of May-day; (15) **-fish**, a fish found in the Severn at certain times of the year; also called **Twait** (q.v.); (16) **-fool**, see (20); (17) **-fowl**, see (5, *a*); (18) **-garland**, a garland of flowers carried by children from house to house on May morning; (19) **-gobs**, a period of cold weather occurring about the second week in May; (20) **-gosling** or **-gesling**, a person befooled on the 1st of May, an 'April fool'; a silly person, a dupe, blockhead; (21) **-gosling day**, see (11, *a*); (22) **-hill**, the month of May, a trying time for invalids; (23) **-horn**, a horn blown by boys on the 1st of May; (24) **-jack**, see (5, *a*); (25) **-kitten**, see (8); (26) **-lamb**, a child's name for a lamb; (27) **-month**, the month of May; (28) **-music**, see below; (29) **-puddock**, a young frog; (30) **-rolling**, a merrymaking held on May 29; (31) **-sick**, of barley, &c.: unhealthy, yellow in May; (32) **-sickness**, the unhealthy appearance of a crop of barley, &c., yellow in May; (33) **-singers**, (34) **-singing**, (35) **-song**, see below; (36) **-water**, see (12); (37) **-whaap**, see (5, *a*).

(1) **Cor.**[12] (2) **Glo.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[12] (3, 4) **Chs.**[1] May birches were branches of var. kinds of

trees fastened over the doors of houses and on the chimneys on the eve of May Day. They were fixed up by parties of young men, called May Birchers, who went round for the purpose, and were intended to be symbolical of the character of the inmates. Some were complimentary in their meanings, others were grossly offensive; and they sometimes gave rise to much ill-feeling in rural districts. (5, *a*) **Heb., Ir.** [So called] because they appear in the month of May in greater numbers than at other times, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 200. **e.An.** (R.H.H.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** One or two whimbrel or 'May birds,' as the gunners call them, *Cornh. Mag.* (Apr. 1890) 317; Swainson *ib.* **Hmp.** Now and again a whimbrel, or May-bird, flew overhead, *Cornh. Mag.* (Apr. 1893) 368. **Cor.**[12] (*b*) **Sc.** May-birds are ay wanton (Jam.). (6) **Nhp.**[1] So called from *gen.* making its first appearance in May. **War.** (J.R.W.), **Glo.**[1], **Ken.**[12], **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1] **e.Sus.** Holloway. **Hmp.** White *Selborne* (1789) 288, ed. 1853. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Not so common as Oak-web (q.v.). (7) **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** It is believed that a cat born in the month of May will suck the breath of a baby in the cradle if the opportunity offers, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 205. **e.Dur.**[1] Nobody will keep a May-cat. (8) **s.Pem.** They are supposed to bring adders into the house, Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **Cor.** Children born in the month of May are called 'May chets,' and kittens cast in May are invariably destroyed, for—'May chets Bad luck begets,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 430, ed. 1896. (9) **Cxf.** An ancient custom is observed in this church [Charlton-on-Otmoor], a cross of evergreens and flowers being annually placed on the top of the loft where the great Rood once stood, and here it remains all the year round. Every May Day the village girls dressed in white bring the 'May Cross' to the church in procession, Murray *Handbk.* (1894) 95. (10) **Ir.** Swainson *ib.* (11, *a*) **nw.Der.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Old May Day, 13th May, from which the annual hiring of farm servants is reckoned. 'She'll be home this Mayda' week.' 'May Day's the unsettledst time there is.' **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** Nine May-days out of ten are distinguished by abominable and frigid weather, Haggard *Farmer's Year* (1898) vii. (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] I can't begin to maaydaay th' cupboards oot to-daay for I've gotten my best frock on. I mun hev that there room maaydaayed oot, an' a fire in it. (12) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.**[1] On the first of May young people go out into the fields, before breakfast, to wash their faces in May dew. **Oxf.** It was formerly believed by many, that if they got up early on May-morning and washed their faces with May-dew they would possess a rosy complexion (G.O.). (13) **Don.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 90. **w.Cy.** One superstition, peculiar to the month of May, is common. . . Over many a cottage door you see a neatly cut cross, St. Andrew's or Latin, of birch wood, or in some cases a bunch of birch twigs only. If you ask the meaning thereof, you will be told that they are put up upon May Eve 'to keep off the witches'; also that they may be taken down at any time during the month, although they generally remain up until the following spring, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1898) 547. (14) **Dev., Cor.** 'May-fires' were long numbered amongst the sports of May-day, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 325. (15) **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1] (16) **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (17) **Ir.** Swainson *ib.* (18) **Nhp.**[1] 421–2. **Oxf.** The garland is *gen.* formed of two willow hoops, placed transversely, and decorated with leaves and wild flowers. It is suspended from a stick, which is held at each end by a child (G.O.). (19) **Cai.**[1] (20, *a*) **Sc.** There was also a practice of making fools on May-day, similar to what obtains on the first of the preceding month. The deluded were called May-goslings, *Chambers' Information* (ed. 1842) 616. **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[4] There is still a strong prejudice against goslings hatched in May; they are certain to be as unlucky as kittens born, or lads and lassies married in that month. **Wm.** Think on neea body maks a May geslin o' thi (B.K.). **s.Wm.** Yeel faind naa sic Magezzlins, wha'l gee ye out to see that ugly creature, Hutton *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) 67. **n.Yks.**[23], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] A similar practice prevails on this as on All-fools' day, and the victims are called 'May-geslings,' 357. **n.Lan.**[1] (21) **n.Lan.**[1] (22) **s.Wor.**[1] Er'll never over-get Mahy 'ill, I doubt, poor wratch. **Hrt.** 'He'll live now, I think.' 'Yes, if he gets up May-hill' (G.H.G.). **Ken.**[1] 'I don't think he'll ever get up May hill,' i.e. I don't think he will live through the month of May. **Hmp.** She'll mend when she's up may hill. May hill's sure to try 'im a bit (W.M.E.F.); He won't climb up May Hill, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 180. (23) **Oxf.** Scores of youngsters, as usual, celebrated the advent of the month of flowers in their own peculiar way by creating a most hideous row with their May horns, *Oxf. Times* (May 5, 1900) 3. **Brks.**[1] Made by boys from the rind of the Withy, wound round and round; a smaller piece being wound also and inserted at the smaller end. **Cor.**[1] Sometimes parties of boys, five or six in a party, will assemble under your windows, blowing tin horns and conch shells, and begging for money. With the money collected they go into the country and have bread-and-cream junket, &c. An additional ring of tin is added to the bottom of the horns every year. (24) **N.I.**[1] Erroneously believed to be the young of the curlew. (25) **Cum.**[4], **Hrf.** (E.M.W.), **Som.** (W.F.R.) (26) **Dur.**[1] (27) **n.Lin.**[1] 'Cohd, why it's not near as cohd as it was last maaymunth.' I have never heard this compound formed from the name of any other month. **Shr.**[1] I al'ays think yarbs is best gethered i' the May-month, they bin more juicy then than any other time. **Cor.**[3] (28) **Cor.** The first of May is inaugurated with much uproar... At Penzance . . . the branches of the sycamore were especially cut for the purpose of making the 'May-music.' This was done by cutting a circle through the bark to the wood a few inches from the end of the branch. The bark was wetted and carefully beaten until it was loosened and could be slid off from the wood. The wood was cut angularly at the end, so as to form a mouth-piece, and a slit was made in both the bark and the wood, so that when the bark was replaced a whistle was formed, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 383, ed. 1896. (29) **Lnk.** Had your mouth as mim, and grave us a May-puddock, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 51. (30) **Som.** A festivity at East Brent, the sport being to roll one another down the knoll (W.F.R.). (31) **Wor.** (W.C.B.), **se.Wor.**[1] (32) **se.Wor.**[1] (33, 34, 35) **Chs.**[1] A day or two before the first of May parties of young men go out in the early morning to the various farmhouses singing a song in welcome of the 'merry month.' They are always spoken of as 'the May Singers,' and their song is known as 'the May Song.' (36) **Dev.** Jist a leetle more may-watter tü make 'e graw a bit, my dear! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 141; **Dev.**[3] The dew which lies on the grass in the early May mornings is said by the country folk to be an excellent beautifier of the complexion. (37) **Ir.** Swainson *ib.*

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **May-blob**, (*a*) the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*; (*b*) the cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*; (*c*) the globe-flower, *Trollius europaeus*; (*d*) the celery-leaved crowfoot, *Ranunculus sceleratus*; (2) **-blub**, (3) **-bubble**, see (1, *a*); (4) **-bushes**, the lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*; (5) **-daisy**, the corn feverfew, *Matricaria inodora*; (6) **-flower**, (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) see (1, *b*); (*c*) see (4); (*d*) the greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (*e*) the arum lily, *Calla aethiopica*; (7) **-goslings** or **-geslings**, the catkins of the willow; (8) **-gowlin**, the flax-leaved goldy-locks, *Chrysocoma Linosyris*: (9) **-grass**, see (5, *d*); (10) **-hay**, see below; (11) **-lily**, the lily of the valley, *Convallaria majalis*; (12) **—of the meadow**, ? the meadow-sweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria*; (13) **-pink**, the white pink, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*; (14) **-spink**, the primrose, *Primula acaulis*; (15) **-tops**, the upper part of algae, esp. *Laminaria digitata*; (16) **-Tosty**, the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*; (17) **-weed** or **-wide**, (*a*) the wild or stinking chamomile, *Anthemis Cotula*; (*b*) see (5); (*c*) the wild ox-eye, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; (*d*) the wild beaked parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; (*e*) the oar-weed, *Laminaria digitata.*

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.**[2], **Rut.** (J.P.K.), **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**, **War.**[3], **Wil.**[1] (*b*) **Nhp.**[1] (*c*) **Lei.** (*d*) **Nhp.**[1] (2) **Wil.**[1] (3) **Wil.** The flower buds of the marsh marigold, *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxi. 77; (G.E.D.) (4) **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.) (5) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (6, *a*) **N.I.**[1], **Ldd.** **Don.** On May Eve they pull bunches of the 'May flower' (kingcup, or marsh marigold, *Caltha palustris*), and put them over the doors of their houses, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 90. **sw.Cum., Chs.**[13], **Lin.** (I.W.). **w.Wor.** **Shr.** It is still common . . . for the children to honour May-day by coming round with posies of the glittering flowers of *Caltha*—marsh marygold, as it is wrongly named. Shropshire boys and girls call them may-flowers, *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iii. 427; **Shr.**[1] *b* **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 164; **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (*c*) **Cor.** (*d*) **sw.Cum.** (*e*) **Lin.** (I.W.) (7) **w.Yks.**[3] (8) **Wm.** For her he had collected the deepest tinged May Gowlins that grew in the meadows, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 46. (9) **Shr.**[1] (10) **Sc.** Twisting the red silk and the blue, With the double rose and the May-hay, Maidment *Garland* (1824) 22, ed. 1868. (11) **w.Som.**[1] (12) **War.**[2] (13) **Dev.**[4] (14) **Rnf.** (Jam.) (15) **Nhb.** *Obs.* Formerly used by kelp makers (R.O.H.); The laminaria sheds its upper part in broken weather, about the end of the month of May—this, when washed ashore, is known as May-tops, Hodgson *Hist. Bwk. Nat. Field Club* (1892) XIV. 29, *note.* (16) **Dev.**[4] (17, *a*) **Hrf.** Upon the best lands we find the thistle, .. maywide, wormwood, and wild mustard poppies, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 278. **Bdf.** This is supposed to increase the May-weed, scratch-burs, &c., Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 105. **Hrt.** Ellis

Mod. Husb. (1750) II. i. **Mid.**, **Suf.**[1], e.Suf. (F.H.), **Ken.**[1], **Sus.**[1] e.Sus. HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.**[1] (*b*) Brks. DRUCE *Flora* 1897 287. **Bck.** *Science Gossip* (1891) 119. **Hrt.** (*c*) Suf. (*d*) Wor. (*e*) **Nhb.** A sea-weed (a species of *Fucus*) used as manure, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 45; (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1]

3. Phr. (1) *between the two Mays*, between the 1st and 12th of May; (2) *Queen of May*, the primrose, *Primula acaulis.*

(1) **N.I.**[1] (2) **Bnff.** The Queen o' May, in rocklay green Our Currie braes adorneth, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 18.

4. The hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha, gen.* applied only to the blossom, but sometimes to the tree also.

Lnk. Sweet-scented hawthorn! odour-breathing May! NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 192. **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** T'hedges is white wi' May blossom, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 49. **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**, **Shr.**, **Glo.** **Oxf.** Applied to the tree as well as the blossom (G.O.). **Brks.**[1], **Hrt.**, **e.An.**[1], **Cmb.** **Nrf.** Trees white with may bloom, HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* (1899) vi. **Suf.**[1], **n.Ess.**, **Sus.**, **Hmp.**[1] Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **Dor.** Som. JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**[1] It is thought very unlucky, and a sure 'sign of death,' if May is brought into the house. **Cor.** When the flowers be out, an' the May be 'pon the hedges, PEARSE *D. Quorm* (1877) I. 106; **Cor.**[1]

Hence (1) **May-bread-and-cheese**, *sb.* the leaves and buds of the hawthorn; (2) **-bough**, *sb.* a branch of the hawthorn in full bloom; (3) **-bush**, *sb.* the hawthorn; (4) **-flower**, *sb.* the blossom of the hawthorn; (5) **-fruits**, *sb. pl.* the berries of the hawthorn; (6) **-tree**, *sb.* the hawthorn tree.

(1) **War.**[3] Eaten by children. (2) **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. (3) **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.**, **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Hmp.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] (4) **Cum.** (5) **Yks.** (6) **n Lin.**[1] **Nrf.** They may make fine may-trees, HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* 1899 vi.

5. The young shoots of the sycamore, *Acer Pseudoplatanus.* Also in *comp.* **May-tree.**

Cor. Young shoots of sycamore, as well as whitethorn, are known as May, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 225; They... strip the sycamore trees (called May-trees) of all their young branches, to make whistles, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 382, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[13]

6. The small-leaved elm, *Ulmus campestris.*

Dev.[4] *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* XI. 137. **w.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xii. 297.

7. The laurustinus, *Viburnum Tinus.*

Dev.[4] Perhaps only in mistake by the lower classes; still the name is in use.

8. The white alysson, *Arabis alpina.* Som. (B. & H.), Dev.[4] **9.** The corn feverfew, *Matricaria inodora.* s.Not. (J.P.K.) **10.** *v.* To go very early in the morning of May 1st, into the fields or woods, and gather boughs to decorate the houses. e.Sus. HOLLOWAY. Hence **Mayer**, *sb.* one who goes to gather boughs on May morning.

Cor. It is the first of May. Come along; perhaps we shall meet the Mayers, QUILLER-COUCH *Ship of Stars* (1899) 79.

11. *Obsol.* To play at May-games. **n.Lin.**[1] **12.** Of wheat: to turn yellow in the spring. Also in phr. *to go a-maying.*

n.Lin.[1] Wheat is said to go a maying when the growing crop looks yellow about the middle of the month of May. 'Th' wheät's off a maayin' ageän to-year I see.' 'It's middle o' Jewne, bud I see that wheät o' thine e' th' Crawtree cloäs is agaate o' maayin' yit.' **Nhp.**[1] The generality of the crops of wheat look yellow in the month of May; this is called maying, HILLYARD *Farming*, 95. **Bdf.** It is an old observation in this county that wheat which mays, viz. turns yellow in that month, never mildews, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 376. **Hrt.** All wheat should may or look yellowish in April, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. **Ken.** *Farmers' Jrn.* (May 12, 1828).

MAY, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Cum. In *pl.* **meyen** Wxf.[1] [mē.] A maid, maiden.

Sc. My bonny May, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 140; He's married the may, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1898) 243. **n.Sc.** But by there came a weel-fair'd may, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 48, ed. 1875. **Per.** He saw a weel-faur'd May, Was washing aneath a tree, FORD *Harp* (1893) 18; Twa barefit Mays were seen, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 20. **Slk.** To take this cunning may's advice, HOGG *Queer Bk.* (1832) 164. **Dmf.** The bonniest may in a' Dundee, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 153. **Wxf.**[1] Blessed yarth amang meyen. **Cum.** Bonny May Marye, BURN *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 55.

[He at last ensewit ane wther may, Hermyony, the dochtir of Helena, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 139; Þe mai þat ȝee wald haue, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 3238. OE. *mǣg*, a woman (B.T.).]

MAY, see **Mae**, *sb.*, *adj.*, **Make**, *v.*[1]

MAYBE, *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **mabbee** Som.; **mabby** Wil.; **mavies** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **maybees** N.Cy.[1]; **maybes** Gall.; **maybies** Nhb.[1]; **maybis** Edb.; **mebbe** Sc. Ir. Lakel.[2] Yks. Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] Not.[2] sw.Lin.[1] Wor. Shr.[1] Glo. Oxf.[1] Ess. Sus. Amer.; **mebbee** Cum.[3]; **mebbie** Sh.I.; **mebbies** Nhb.[1] Dur.; **mebby** Ant. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] n.Yks. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Stf. Rut.[1] Nhp.[12] Hnt. Som.; **med-be** Brks.[1]; **meeby** Stf.[1]; **mevvies** Nhb.[1] Dur.; **mevvy** Nhb.[1] [me·bi, me·bə.] **1.** Perhaps, possibly.

Sh.I. Dey'll mebbie come dis wye, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898); I'm mebbe jöst as weel-laek as some 'at tinks a hantle mair o demsells, BURGESS *Tang* (1898) 18. **ne.Sc.** Mebbe it wis the win', GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 54. **Bnff.** TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 10. **Abd.** He micht maybe hae mista'en the nicht, MICHIE *Deeside Tales* (1872) 173. **Kcd.** A week or maybe mair, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 1. **Frf.** INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 130. **w.Sc.** Ye micht maybe need a shuit o' claes, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 37, ed. 1877. **Dmb.** CROSS *Disruption* (1844) i. **Ayr.** The fau't maybe lies in their een, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 22. **Lnk.** ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882 11. **Edb.** Ye'll maybis hear her change her tune, *Tint Quey* (1796) 19. **Hdg.** LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 221. **Dmf.** But maybe no, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 39. **Gall.** The lad kenned mair than maybes a' the presbytery pitten thegither, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 24. **Ir.** Maybe dhrift-wood, or grand bits o' boards, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 4, ed. 1893. **n.Ir.** Ye'll mebbe be axed what ye want, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 12. **Uls.** Mebbe ye'll no' even alloo 'at Rabbie Deen's drinkin' hissel oot o' hoose an' hame, MCILROY *Craig-linnie* (1900) 24. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Yor mavies wondrin whe aw mean, OLIVER *Sngs.* (1824) 9; **Nhb.**[1] 'Mevvy not.' 'He's mevvies not se fond as ye think.' 'Aa'll mebby be there the morn.' 'Mebbies aye; mebbies not,' a phrase often used ironically, expressing incredulity. **Nhb.**, **Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[3] Mebbee ther's a lock 'at doesn't know what a leear Tommy Towman is, 8. **Wm.** Mebbe thae thowt thaed meeak ma looas mesell, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 2. **n.Yks.** Ah's mebby see me bairn, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 33. **e.Yks.** You'll me'bbe finnd a bit o' good advice, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 104; **e.Yks.**[1] Mebby he'll wed her efther all. **w.Yks.** Bud then ah've mebbe thowt ageean, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 7; **w.Yks.**[14] **Lan.** 'Feightin', mebbe!' suggested her father, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) iii; **Lan.**[1] **ne.Lan.** Mebbe I'll shap as weel at a bit o' music as ony on yo, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 149. **m.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** A guinea... Or maybe two, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 26. **Stf.** Mebby when he's got round a bit, SAUNDERS *Diamonds* (1888) 29; **Stf.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** There's a Jennaway in the town-council, who's maybe summat of his, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 102; **Not.**[2] **s.Not.** Mebbe you'll be wanting me to-morrer? (J.P.K.) **Lin.** You'll mäaybe remember (J.T.F.). **sw.Lin.**[1] Mebbe it'll gie thee ease. **Rut.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Often used with the adjunct 'like'; as, 'Mebbylike I shall goo'; **Nhp.**[2] Mebby 'twunt, mebby 'twull. **War.** Mebbe the tinker 'll drop in, ELSON *Climbing Boys* (1900) 104. **Shr.**[1] **Glo.** Mebbe I 'ev time to tell 'e, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. i. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] Med be you be a-gwaain to Reddin to-morrer, zur? **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ess.** Mebbe I ha' bin a bad un, DOWNES *Ballads* (1895) 41. **Sur.** Maybe you'll finish it to-morrow, HOSKYNS *Talpa* (1852) 193, ed. 1857; **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** Mebbe you'll hear two or three, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 62; **Sus.**[1] May be you knows Mass Pilbeam? **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **n.Wil.** May-be, he wouldn't do't (E.H.G.). **Som.** They was happy enuff, tho' mabbee motherless, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 47; JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] 'Maybe I shall, maybe I shan't.' Used by people a little above the true dialect speakers. **Dev.** 'He must be a stranger, I think.' 'Maybe, Miss Annie, maybe,' O'NEILL *Dimpses* (1893) 19. [**Amer.** Mebbe he will an' mebbe he wont, WESTCOTT *David Harum*, i.]

Hence **May-be**, *sb.* a possibility; chance; a supposition, guess.

Lnk. Brichtest hopes are but a maybe! NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 82. **Dwn.** There's nae mebbees aboot it, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 65. **Lin.** Often answered by 'May-bees don't fly this month,' THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 714. **Som.** Thaw a middent a mebby bin wetting hes eye, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 43.

2. Phr. (1) *maybe it was not*, used ironically as a strong affirmative; (2) — *that*, oh! indeed! (3) *mebbe and perhaps*, used to express a doubtful contingency.

(1) **Lns.** The big bell rung out for dinner, and maybe it was not we that were glad to hear it, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 244. (2) **N.I.**[1] (3) **w.Wor.** Mebbe an' perhaps a be hup the grouns, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 75.

MAYERN, *sb.* n.Yks.[4] A gatherer of wicken or couch-grass, *Triticum repens.*

MAY-GAME, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **maagum** Cor.; **magame** Som. s.Dev.; **maggem** Som. [mē·giəm, mē·gəm.] **1.** *pl.* Tricks, frolics, antics, practical jokes; whims, fancies. Cf. **megrim**, **2.**

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); 'Have you ever done any heowing?' 'No, sir, not I hevn't, 'cept for maay-geeŭms now and t'en' (W.F.R.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] 'Come! none o' they there May-games [maa·y-gee·umz] wi' me.' [So called] no doubt from the revels which used to be held on May-day. **Dev.** 'E dawnt dŭ nort vrom cockcraw tŭ zinzet, but be up tŭ awl zorts of may-games, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 100; **Dev.**[1] Dame can't abide such may-games and highdelows sabbath days, 8. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** I doan't want no more av your ma-agums, FORFAR *Pentowan* (1859) xiv; I'll tache 'ee to interrup' the word o' Grace wi' your gammut an' may-games! 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; **Cor.**[123] **w.Cor.** Any odd, foolish game is called a May-game, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 233.

Hence **May-gemmin**, *adj.* frolicsome, silly, childish.

Cor.[2] Such máygemmin ways.

2. A foolish, silly person.

Cor.[1] Don't make mock of a maygame; you may be struck comical yourself one day. **w.Cor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 233.

MAYGRIM, see **Megrim**.

MAYHAP, *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hnt. Ess. Dor. Som. Dev. Amer. Also written **maay-hap** Brks.[1]; and in forms **map** Bdf.; **mayhaps** Nhb. Oxf.[1] [mē·ap, mi·ap.] Perhaps, possibly. Cf. **maybe**, **mayhappen**.

Abd. Gibbie 'ill be here mayhap whan least ye luik for him, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxxiii. **Lnk.** Mayhap you'll think I halflins ken, PARKER *Misc. Poems* (1859) 51. **Edb.** Boist'rous winds mayhap portend That the ripe corn will hardly fend, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 40, ed. 1801. **Nhb.** Mayhaps this lord o' ours may come to the end o' his tether some o' thae days, JONES *Nhb.* 271. **n.Yks.**[4] **Lin.** Mowt a beän, mayhap, for she wur a bad un, sheä, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 6. **Nhp.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] **s.Oxf.** Twelve shillin' a week mayhap! ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 92. **Brks.**[1] **Bdf.** Sometimes pronounced 'mape.' A child in Sunday-school being asked, 'Why do you suppose David took *five* stones with him when he went to meet *one* giant Goliath?' replied, after a long pause, ''Cause map he might meet some moore' (J.W.B.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ess.** Mayhap there'll be a row, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 168; **Ess.**[1] **Dor.** He'll think himself as good as me—better mayhap, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 52. **Som.** They do never use the room, except mayhap in summer, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 2. **w.Som.**[1] I shall zee-ee to market, mayhap [miaap·]. **Dev.** Mayhap a slice o' coold bacon, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 156; Mayhap yŭ work'th in tha mill? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). [**Amer.** When you are as old as I be, . . mayhap you may be foundered too, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxvii.]

MAYHAPPEN, *adv.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Ess. Sus. Also in forms **mappen** Lakel.[1] Wm. Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] Chs.[13] sw.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] e.Sus.; **m'appen** Lakel.[1] Cum.[3] Not.[1] s.Not. Lei.[1] War.[3] Shr.[1]; **m'appn** Lin.; **m'happen** w.Yks. Not. sw.Lin.[1]; **may-'oppen** n.Der.; **me-happen** Chs.[1] [ma·pən.] Perhaps, possibly. Cf. **behappen**, **mayhap**.

Lakel.[1] **Cum.**[3] 'M'appen I may,' she says, 'm'appen I may,' 37. **Wm.** Mappen yal want knaa whaar a cu frae, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 1. **s.Wm.** Mappen they'll sarra us, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 560. **w.Yks.** M'happen I may get to t'meätin' (F.P.T.). **Lan.** Mayhappen yo'd better take him, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) vii; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Me-happen yo'n come in a bit to-neet at after dark; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Mai··aap·n yoa·)n sey dhŭ mes·tŭr ŭt maa·rkit [Mayhappen yo'n see the mester at market]. **n.Stf.** But may-happen he'll be a ready-made fool, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 144. **s.Stf.** Mayhappen the cat's as good, MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 156. **n.Der.** May-'oppen we con, may-'oppen we conna, HALL *Hathersage* (1896) i. **Not.** Sometimes m'happen, as m'happen it may (J.H.B.); **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** M'appen ah shall goo an' m'appen not (J.P.K.). **Lin.** M'appn he'll come yet, BROOKES *Tracts Gl.* **n.Lin.**[1] Maay-happen I shall goä to Garthrup o' Sunda', bud I'm not sewer. **sw.Lin.**[1] M'happen, it's a little rheumatis. Mappen, he may change. **Lei.** M'appen he thought you had no docity, *N. & Q.* (1858) **2nd** S. vi. 187; **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] M'appen 'er met, an' m'appen 'er metna. **Ess.** (W.H.P.) **e.Sus.** Mappen he is alive, poor chap, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1898) 257.

MAYLADDY, **MAYLOCK**, see **Maladdy**, **Marlock**.

MAYOCK-FLOOK, *sb.* Sc. The flounder, *Pleuronectes flesus.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Fif.** The Mayock Flook, of the same size with the former, without spots, SIBBALD *Hist.* (1803) 120 (JAM.). [SATCHELL (1879).]

MAYOR, *sb.* Cor. In phr. (1) *like the Mayor of Calenich*; (2) — *of Falmouth*, (3) — *of Market-Jew*, see below.

(1) Calenich is one mile from Truro, and the mayor's hackney was pastured two miles from home; so, as his worship would by no means compromise his dignity by walking to Truro, he invariably walked to his horse to ride there, so that it was said of any one who would keep up appearances at great trouble, that he was 'like the Mayor of Calenich, who walked two miles to ride one,' HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 424, ed. 1896. (2) The stupid man whose moods, whether of sadness or merriment, are inopportune, is . . . said to be 'like the Mayor of Falmouth, who thanked God when the town-jail was enlarged,' *ib.*; The brewer of Market-Jew was also mayor. . . It was his practice, when any of the townspeople came before him, begging him to settle their disputes, . . to shut them up in the brewery-yard, give them as much beer as they could drink, and keep them there until they became good friends. Owing to this practice he seldom had enough beer to sell, and was frequently troubled to pay for his barley. This . . . gave rise . . . to the proverb still in daily use, 'Standing, like the Mayor of Market-Jew, in his own light,' *ib.* 68-9; The class who never know on which side their bread is buttered, are said to be 'like the Mayor of Market-Jew, sitting in their own light,' *ib.* 424.

MAYS(ES, see **Maise**.

MAYS-GOLD, *sb.* Nhp.[2] A children's game similar to 'Merry-ma-tanzie' (q.v.).

MAY-SHELL, *sb.* Sc. Irel. The bone of a cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis.*

Gall. Caumshell, or Clamshell, or Mayshell, a beautiful white piece of shelly or boney matter, in shape somewhat like a lady's slipper, frequently found driven in upon our shores. It is reduced by our nowt doctors to a fine powder, and blown through the hollows of quills into cattle's eyes, which have motes in them, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 129, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1]

MAYSIE, **MAYSLE**, see **Maishie**, **Mazle**.

MAY-SKATE, *sb.* Sc. The sharp-nosed ray, *Raia rintea.* Cf. **mavis-skate**.

e.Sc. This is now and then got, when the nets are shot near the mouth of the Frith, NEILL *Fishes* (1810) 28 (JAM.).

MAYTHEM, *sb.* Cum. A 'May-gosling,' a person befooled on the 1st of May; a stupid person. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 307.

MAYTHEN, **MAYTHERN**, **MAYTHER**, see **Maithen**, **Moither**.

MAYTHIG, *sb.* Shr.[1] The stinking chamomile, *Anthemis Cotula.* See **Maithen**, **1.**

MAZALIUM, *sb.* Bck. The mezereon, *Daphne Mezereum.* (B. & H.)

MAZARD-BOWL, *sb.* *Obs.* Hrf. A drinking bowl, made of maple. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) [Mazar or Mazer, a broad flat standing cup to drink in; so called because such cups are often made of Maple or of the knots of it, BLOUNT (1681).]

MAZARDED, *ppl. adj.* ? *Obs.* Lin.[1] Stunned; amazed. Cf. **mazed**.

MAZE, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Midl. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Glo. e.An. Hmp. Som. Dev. Cor. and Amer. Also written **mase** w.Wor.[1] Shr.[2] Glo.[1]; and in form **mize** Wxf.[1] [mēz, meəz, miəz.] **1.** *v.* To amaze, astonish; to bewilder, puzzle, mystify.

Cum.[4], **n.Yks.**[34] **Midl.** T'would maaze 'ee, Georgie, downright maaze 'ee, to see what that ould lurcher be oop to, BARTRAM *People of Clopton*, 22. **Lin.** But summun 'ull come ater meä mayhap wi' 'is kittle o' steäm, Huzzin' an' maäzin' the blessed feälds wi' the Divil's oän teäm, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 16.

n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[2] A clane mazed me. Dev. Ther's many a theng i' tha warld complately mazes me, *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1899) 458; Wheer 'e tuke such hideas from halways 'mazed me to know, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1896) 220. [Amer. Floorin one of them afore the eyes of the others never starts the flock, it only 'mazes them, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. xii.]

2. To turn giddy or light-headed.

w.Wor.[1] Shr.[2] Felt quite mased. Glo.[1]

Hence **Mazzing**, *ppl. adj.* light in the head, giddy. Lin.[1]

3. To wander as if stupefied.

Cum.[4] n.Yks.[2] 'Mazing about,' wandering in a vacant mood.

4. *sb.* A state of amazement or astonishment; perplexity, confusion, surprise. Also used *fig.*

Fif. [He] up the street Rade on—in mickle maze I ween, For fient ae face was to be seen, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 137. Rnf. In midst o' my mazes reflection unkind Shew'd the form of a faithless young fair in my mind, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 29. Wxf.[1], w.Yks.[3] Hmp.[1] When she see 'un she was all in a maze. Dev. My mind is kind of in a maze, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 60.

5. See below.

Ant. The whirling of a top, when it is so swift as to escape the eye, and the top seems motionless, is called by boys a maze, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

6. Phr. *to have the maze*, said of herrings about to shoot the roe. e.An.[1] **7.** *adj.* Mad, crazy, lunatic; uneasy, over-anxious.

w.Som.[1] 'Mad' is never used in this sense, and is only applied to anger, or to rabies. 'They've a tookt away the poor old John . . . to the 'sylum, they zess how th' old man's so maze as a sheep.' 'Her was screechin' an' hollerin' same's a maze ummun.' Dev. Zo maze's a sheep, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 11; You'll draive me maze! DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 177. nw.Dev.[1]

Hence (1) **Maze-finch**, *sb.* the chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*; see **Mazed-finch**; (2) **-headed**, *adj.* giddy, dizzy; bewildered; (3) **-house**, *sb.* an asylum or madhouse; (4) **-like**, *adv.* stupidly, foolishly, like a madman; (5) **-man**, *sb.* a madman, lunatic; (6) **-Monday**, *sb.* the Monday after pay-day at a mine.

(1) Cor. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 63; RODD *Birds* (1880) 315. (2) Som. I were that maze-headed I couldn' hardly stan', RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 47. w.Som.[1] In this combination there is no implication of madness. Dev. Did . . . a sheep become maze-headed, . . then old Caulks was consulted, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) *Introd.* 9; So maze-'eaded as a sheep 'e was, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1896) 51; *Reports Provinc.* (1897). nw.Dev.[1] (3) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Mae·uz-aewz. (4) w.Som.[1] I never didn zee nobody act so maze-like's thee dis. Dev. Pore Palmer zim'd tuk'd in a vit, An maze-like zim'd ta stare, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 27. nw.Dev.[1] (5) w.Som.[1] Ee wuz uur·neen ubaew·t lig u mae·uz-mun [he was running about like a madman]. Dev. A maze-man is not exactly mad, but wildly, inconsiderately, stupidly foolish, *Reports Provinc.* (1897). (6) Cor. *Gen.* taken as a holiday, but on which a man will do his 'little churs' at home (J.W.).

MAZE, see **Maise, Meas(e.**

MAZED, *ppl. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **maazed** Wm. Cor.[23]; **maized** Cum.; **mased** Shr.[1]; and in form **moysed** n.Lin.[1] [mē·zd, meə·zd.] **1.** Amazed, astonished, surprised; bewildered, astounded, perplexed. See **Maze**, *v.* 1.

Sc. (A.W.), N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Seck seets yan saw, yan's fairly mazed an' wondered what next. Cum. Wheyte maiz'd wi' loungin' on ith' nuok, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 60. Wm. I was 'maazed as owt, and I screamed, RAWNSLEY *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 165. n.Yks. (T.S.), e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Ah wor fair mazed wi' t'job, (J.H.G.); A mazed goose, applied to a person astonished, THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4] Lin. I nivver was so mazed e' my life, as I was when Maria popp'd in an' set her sen doon by th' fire, *Lin. N. & Q.* (Jan. 1892) 10. n.Lin.[1] Nrf. I stood like a mazed willock when I seed that woman wavin', EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 97. Dor. I laughed to zee 'em look zo 'mazed, zur, *Windsor Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 424. w.Som.[1] Poor soul, her's always mazed about one thing or 'nother. e.Dev. A' couldn't look more mazed and weist, if a hunderd ghostesses was after him, BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) viii. Cor.[2]

2. Stunned, confused, stupefied, dizzy, giddy, confused in the head.

N.Cy.[1] s.Dur. A poor mazed, daft creetur (J.E.D.). w.Yks.[1] I can hardly tell what he wor like, I wor sea maz'd, ii. 301. s.Chs.[1] Mahy uwd mon fau·d of ŭ lóoŭd ŭ ee· ŭ wik· ŭgoa· ŭt Fen·ŭz, ŭn ée)z bin lahyk ŭ bit mai·zd ev·ŭr sin [My owd mon fawd off a looad o' hee a wik ago at Fenna's, an' he's bin like a bit mazed ever sin]. War.[3] He was mazed with liquor; War.[4] Yer seems quite mazed like. Shr.[1] Poor Jack Robe'ts fell off the lather isterd'y, a-sarvin' the thetcher—'e wunna much 'urt, on'y a bit mased. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Nrf. Just as if she was mazed, JESSOPP *Arcady* (1887) iii.

Hence **Mazed-headed**, *adj.* dizzy, giddy.

Dev. I bant very well; I veel za mazed-headed as a sheep, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[2] I've been going round till I'm nearly mazed-headed.

3. Crazed, mad, lunatic, distraught, insane.

Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Som. The voaks 'll think thee'rt mazed, FRANK *Nine Days* (1879) 9. w.Som.[1] This here weather's fit to make anybody mazed. I be mazed, rampin' distracted wi' the toothache. Dev. The farmer, a matter-of-fact man, looks as if he thought us all 'a little mazed,' as they say in Devonshire, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 99; A complete lunatic is said to be 'so mazed as a sheep.' Sheep are said to be mazed when they have a rather common affection of the brain, which causes them to keep on turning round and round, *Reports Provinc.* (1897); Dev.[1] Dist think, my sweeting, I shall e'er be maz'd anew to claw out my own eyes? 22; Dev.[2] n.Dev. Et made ma amost mazed, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 31. w.Dev. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). s.Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor. Like a gate flop o' lightning gone mazed an' brok loos, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 229; As for my mother, she was a maazed wumman, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 114; Cor.[12]

Hence (1) **Mazedish**, *adj.* mad, confused, insane; (2) **Mazedness**, *sb.* madness; (3) **Mazedy**, see (1).

(1) Cor. 'Tes no mazedish condudle of mine, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 33; Cor.[2] (2) w.Som.[1] Can't be nort else but mazédness vor to make'n go and make jis fool o' his-zul, in there avore all the market volks. Cor. The peculiar state of mazedness into which he had drifted, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) 118; Cor.[3] (3) Cor.[2]

4. Eagerly desirous, 'mad after.' *Gen.* with *after* or *about.*

w.Som.[1] Speaking of cows eating spiced hay, a man said, 'They be mazed arter't—they'll lef the best grass vor't.' Also very commonly used for great love or fondness. 'He's mazed arter her,' or 'her's mazed arter-n,' mean that great fondness exists for the other on his or her part respectively, but does not imply anything improper. Dev. These here ways of her's, bless you! only made Jan Williams all the more mazed about her, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) vi. nw.Dev.[1]

5. Fidgety, uneasy, over-anxious; fretful.

w.Som.[1] Mr. Baker bin yer—he's mazed 'bout 's old machine, 'feard we shan't a do'd-n eens he can 'gin to cut his grass way un. nw.Dev.[1]

6. *Comp.* (1) **Mazed-antic**, a wild, foolish, crazy person; cf. **mazegerry**; (2) **-finch**, (*a*) the chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*; see **Maze-finch**; (*b*) the wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*; (3) **-Monday**, (*a*) the Monday after pay-day at a mine; (*b*) the Monday before Christmas.

(1) Cor.[12] (2, *a*) Dev. The mazed finch, a truly Devonian appellative, given to one species of this tribe in consequence of its wild and incessant motion, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 319. (*b*) Dev. So named because of its incessant motion, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (3, *a*) Cor. It was 'maazed Monday' (i. e. Monday after the pay-day), *Camborne Alm.* (1894) 95. (*b*) Cor.[3] On this day all good housewives are at the wash-tub by two or three o'clock in the morning, while the more youthful section of the community celebrate the occasion by removing the gates from the neighbours' gardens.

MAZEGERRY, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **mazegary, -jerry** Cor.[2] [mē·zdʒəri.] A wild, thoughtless, frolicsome fellow. Also used *attrib.* and in *comp.* **Mazegerry-pattick.**

Dev. Old Pynsant, the mad fool, . . Play'd zich a mazeg'rry trick, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 213. Cor. Dedst behould sich a mazegerry pattick afore, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 81; Cor.[12]

MAZELL, *sb.* Hmp. The mezereon, *Daphne Mezereum.*

MAZEN, see **Maise.**

MAZER, *sb.* Nhb. Also written **maser.** Anything out of the common, a wonder; an eccentric person.

He's a reg'lar mazer, noo. She's a mazer, that neybor above, ALLAN *Coll.* (ed. 1890) 204; It fissicks Jimmy, aw suppose, An' that's a reglor maser, WILSON *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 328; (R.O.H.)

MAZERMENT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Confusion, perplexity, amazement.

Abd. A' in greatest mazerment and care, Ross *Helenore* (1768)

22, ed. 1812; She . . . round about wi' mazerment 'gan glowr, *ib.* 70. Fif. The monks and canons on their beds . . . tauld in mazerment their beads, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 48.

MAZERY, *sb.* Dev. [mē·zri.] Nonsense, foolery; madness.

A gentleman described what he considered a foolish proceeding on the part of a public body as 'the biggest piece of mazery ever known,' *Reports Provinc.* (1897); (R.P.C.)

MAZICAN, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. [ma·zikən.] A stupid fellow; a fool, noodle. Lakel.[2], w.Yks. (R.H.H.)

MAZIE, see **Maishie.**

MAZING, *adv.* Sc. Brks. Nrf. s.Cy. [mē·zin.] Very, amazingly; wonderfully, astonishingly. Also used *attrib.*

s.Sc. We took wine thegither . . . we waur that mazing naffy, SNAITH *Fierceheart* (1897) 149. Brks. Varmer Small-bwones . . . a mazin' stout man, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) v; He's mazing partickler about seeds, *ib. T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xviii. Nrf. Wot play sich mazin capers, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 19. s.Cy. I'm 'mazin' fond on thee, Em'ly, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 655.

Hence **Mazinly** or **Maayzinly**, *adv.* very, exceedingly, extremely.

Brks.[1] That ther bwoy o' ourn be grawin' mazinly now to be zure.

MAZLE, *v.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also Cor. Also written **mazel** Dur.[1] Cum. n.Yks.[3] w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1]; **mazzel** n.Lin.[1]; **mazzle** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Cor.; and in forms **maasel** Wm.; **maazle** Cor.[2]; **maezle** Wm.; **maisel** Nhb.[1]; **maisle** Nhb.[1] Wm.; **maizel** Cum.[3] Wm.; **maizle** Lakel.[2]; **maysle** Wm. & Cum.[1]; **mayzel** Cum.[1]; **mezzle** w.Yks. [ma·zl, mē·zl.]

1. To stupefy, bewilder, daze; to become stupefied or confused. *Gen.* in *pp.* Cf. **mazed.**

Nhb. Over much whiskey disn't agree wi' me; it mak's me fair mazled theere, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) II. 184; Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] It's eniuf ta maizle yan o'tagidder. Thoo's maizled amang t'. Cum. When you have read thus far you may be maizel't (H.W.); Cum.[3] I was no'but maizelt, *22.* Wm. Naarly starved to death an maisled, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 560; But a fairly was maaseled when t'maasels hed gone, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 30. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Om reight mezzled wi' it, *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897). Lin. He wosn't reight, His mind was mazzled, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 88; Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] They get that mazzled wi' that nasty beer.

Hence (1) **Mazlekin**, *sb.* a fool, simpleton, idiot; (2) **Mazlin**(g, (*a*) *sb.*, see (1); (*b*) *ppl. adj.* stupid, foolish, confused.

(1) Wm. I see thaust an arrant maislykin, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 19. w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). (2, *a*) Nhb. Like maislins they star'd, GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 11; Nhb.[1] Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); Dur.[1] Lakel.[1] Whats ta meead o't meer an car thou ole mazlin? Lakel.[2] Cum. Sec a maz'lin as he, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 93; Cum.[3] T'oald maizlin was like to toytle off his steùl wid laughin, 4. Wm. (A.C.); A wor sartan tha wer a set a maizlins, *Dial.* (1865) 6. ne.Lan.[1], n.Yks.[3] w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). (*b*) Wm. & Cum.[1] Mayslin gowk! I nobbit juokt. Wm. Yan hed bettre beet teea hofe be wioot sick maezling, mafflin ninnihammers aboot yan's hoose, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 6. Lan.[1]

2. Phr. *to scat mazzling*, to stun, knock silly, to send spinning.

Cor. Till I'm mazed enough to scat Thy great bussa-head a mazzling, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 27; I'll gibben a clout with this that will scat en a-mazzlin', *Camborne Alm.* (1894) 99; Cor.[2]; Cor.[3] I'll scat thee mazlin', if thee artn' quiet this minute.

3. To wander aimlessly about, to trifle; to do anything unskilfully.

Cum. Let other lasses ride to Rosley-fair, And mazle up and down the market there, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 13; I mazle an' wander, nor ken what I's dein, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 26. w.Yks.[1] What's thou for ollas mazzlin about t'alehouse door?

MAZY, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Brks. e.An. Som. Dev. Also written **maayzy** Brks.[1]; **maazy** Chs.; **masey** Shr.[1]; **maizy** Suf.; and in forms **measy** Chs.[2]; **meazy** Lan. Chs.[3]; **meezy** Chs.[1] [mē·zi, meə·zi, miə·zi.]

1. Giddy, dizzy, confused in the head.

w.Yks. Mi poor heead is like a whirligig an' aw'm as mazy as can be, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1879) 34; Them whirligigs makes me mazy, *Hlfx. Courier* (May 29, 1897); w.Yks.[2 3 4] Lan. Bein' mazy's when yor inside whuzzes reaund whol yo cawn't ston up beaut stickin' to summat, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) xv; Sumheaw it made meh meazy, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 16. m.Lan.[1] Chs. Aw'll may thi yed as maazy wi th' shippon stoo' as tha has may'd it wi th' yell. CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* 1879) 3; Chs.[1 2]; Chs.[3] An old woman who drank about three gallons of gin a fortnight made no complaint except of 'being so oft meazy.' Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] My cowd mays me very mazy. Ev tha turns round a dhat'n, dha'll be mazy. Shr.[1] Brks. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1] *Gen.* followed by 'like.' 'When I yeared what 'um had done I was zo took aback as to veel quite maayzy-like.'

Hence (1) **Maziness**, *sb.* dizziness; (2) **Meazy-sow**, (*a*) *sb.* a stupid person; (*b*) *adj.* giddy, empty-headed.

(1) Lan. Aw'll soon show yo what maziness is, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) xv. (2, *a*) Lan. Th' unlucky meazysow ov o' uzbant cudnah shift hissel, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 28. (*b*) s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

2. Wandering, uneasy, unsettled; semi-conscious, wandering in one's mind.

n.Yks. Used only of conversation. 'He were bad in t'fever and quite mazey' (R.H.H.). Suf. A sick man told me that his wife was 'as maizy as a Jew,' i.e. kept going backwards and forwards to his room (C.L.F.).

3. Mad; eager for, madly desirous.

Som. A mazy ould vool, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Cor. They'm fair mazy after it now (G.H.).

Hence **Mazy-Jack**, *sb.* a fool, idiot; a parish fool.

Dev. Get tha gone out on't, tha gurt guttling gor-bellied mazy-jack! MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. i. i; Dev.[3] Now Joe Izard's dead us shall 'ave to find a new mazy Jack.

4. Sickly. e.An.[1]

MAZY, see **Maishie.**

MAZZARD, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Not. Nhp. War. Hrf. Glo. Brks. e.An. Wil. Cor. Slang. [ma·zəd, mæ·zəd.] The head or face.

Sc. It was but a switch across the mazzard, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) xix. Ir. 'Skull,' says I—and down they come three brown mazzards, EDGEWORTH *Bulls* (ed. 1803) 129. w.Yks.[2] A man said to another man who had been fighting, and whose head and face were bruised, 'My word, tha's getten a nice mazzard!' Lan. A mazzard wi' aw teeth in't, AINSWORTH *Witches* (ed. 1849) bk. ii. v. Not. He gave him a clout over the mazzard and served him right (L.C.M.). Nhp.[1 2] War. He gave him a louk on his mazzard (J.B.). Hrf. ROBERTSON *Gl.* (1890); Hrf.[1], Glo.[1] Brks. Zich spwoorts wur only meaned vor thaay as likes their mazzards broke for love, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi; Brks.[1] Did e' zee what a raayre mazzard that ther chap had a-got? e.An.[1] Suf.[1] E' yeow dont take care baw I'll gee ye a lump i' the mazzard. Wil. Dwon't'e be peart . . . or I'll break thee mazzard vor thee, AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 31; BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] Only in such threats as: 'I'll break thee mazzard vor thee!' n.Wil. He've got a turrible girt mazzard (E.H.G.). Cor.[3] Only in such phr. as 'I'll gie thee a clout on the mazzard.' Slang. You look desperate queer, man, about the mazzard, AINSWORTH *Rookwood* (1834) bk. v. i.

Hence **Mazzard-oak**, *sb.* a headed oak. Not. (L.C.M.), Nhp.[2]

[Let me go, sir, Or I'll knock you o'er the mazzard, SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 155. A *fig.* use of *mazer*, a bowl; see **Mazard-bowl.**]

MAZZARD, *sb.*[2] Irel. Wor. Glo. Ken. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **massard** Cor.; **mazard** Lin. Glo.[1] Dev.; and in form **mazer-** Dev. [mæ·zəd.] 1. A small black cherry, *Prunus avium.* Also used *attrib.*

Glo. GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1851); BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); Glo.[1], Ken.[1] w.Cy. BAILEY (1721); (K.); RAY (1691). Wil.[1] w.Som.[1] It is a common saying that to gather them 'you must hold on with your nose and pick with both hands,' hence the usual remark upon a hooked nose, 'He've a got a nose fit for a mazzard-picker.' Dev. A small kind of cherries, black as well as red, but the black ones the sweetest, which are frequently soak'd in brandy, to make cherry brandy, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 271; He had no ambition whatsoever beyond getting by honest means the maximum of mazard cherries, KINGSLEY *Westward Ho* (1855) 4, ed. 1889; HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1 3], nw.Dev.[1] Cor. So fast es aw man could ate massards, *Jimmy Trebilcock* (1863) 14; Her eyes were as black as mazzards (F.R.C.); Cor.[1]; Cor.[3] In some places there are fairs called after the fruit because it is in season when they take place.

Hence (1) **Mazzard-brandy**, *sb.* a drink made of small black cherries; (2) **-garden**, *sb.* a cherry orchard; (3) **-pie**, *sb.* a pie made of small black cherries.

(1) **Dev.**[3] (2) **n.Dev.** (B. & H.) (3) **n.Dev.** Whe'r twur wort or mazzard-pie, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 11.

2. The dwarf wild cherry, *Prunus Cerasus.* Also in *comb.* **Mazzard-cherry.** Wor. (B. & H.), Glo.[12], Dev. (B.& H.) **3.** The bird cherry, *Prunus Padus.* Lim. (B.& H.)

Hence **Mazer-tree,** *sb.* a black cherry-tree, prob. *Prunus Padus.* Dev. (B. & H.); *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 467.

MAZZARDY, *adj.* Glo. Dor. Som. Also written **mazzerdy** Glo.[1]; and in forms **mazzardly** Som.; **mazzerdly** Glo.[1] [mæ·zədi.] Of wood: knotty.

Glo.[1] **Dor.** I heard a labourer complain . . . that 'the mock was so mazzardy he could get no spawls [splinters] off of un wi' the bital,' *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 462; **Dor.**[1] **Som.** (Hall.)

[A der. of ME. *maser,* maple-wood (Mätzner); see **Mazard-bowl.**]

MAZZEN, *v.* Yks. Lin. [ma·zən.] **1.** To stupefy, make dizzy; to perplex, bewilder. Cf. **mazle, 1.**

e.Yks.[1] This noise mazzens mä seeah, Ah deeant knaw what Ah's deein. **n.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 376; **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence **Mazzening,** *ppl. adj.* confusing. e.Yks.[1]

2. To be half drunk. n.Lin.[1]

MAZZERT, *pp.* Lan.[1] [ma·zət.] Excessively vexed.

He'd his best Sunday black on, and he came smack i'th' slutch and he wur mazzert, I'll a-warnt yo.

MAZZLE, see **Mazle.**

ME, *pron.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **mah** n.Yks. [mī, unstressed form mə.]

1. *Reflex.* or as an ethic dative: myself, for myself. Cf. **her, him.**

Ayr. I set me down wi' right good will, Burns *Highland Lassie, chorus.* **Wm.** Thou must bind me it and top bind me it, Southey *Doctor* in *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 100. **n.Yks.** Ah . . . sat mah down, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 17. **w.Yks.**[3] I'll wash me (s.v. Him). **Chs.**[13] **s.Chs.**[1] *Introd.* 69. **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[23] **s.Wor.** I should like to have me one. I must get me a wife, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 8. **Shr.**[2] I'll goa and get me some mate. **Hrf.**[2] I must get me a wife. [**Amer.** My head aches me, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 420.]

2. Unemphatic form of the nominative. Lei.[1], War.[2] Cf. **her, him. 3.** Preceding a *trans.* verb, see below.

w.Yks.[2] If you me believe, cousin, there were seven pints o' fat came out o' that goose.

4. *Comb.* (1) **Me-alive,** (2) **-'s-dames,** exclamations, oaths; (3) **-seems,** it seems to me; (4) **-thinks,** I think.

(1) **Ayr.** A seam o' teeth she had, nae doot, . . But me alive! she took them oot Nicht after nicht, White *Jottings* (1879) 185. (2) **Sc.** Me's dames, quoth he, Colvil *Whigs' Supplication* (ed. 1796) II. 275. (3, 4) **Rut.**[1] Spoken deliberately, and not as one word: 'Me seems,' 'Me thinks.'

[On the disjunctive use of *Me,* see the Grammar.]

MEA-BERRY, *sb.* w.Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] The cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccos.* Lees *Flora* (1888) 792. See **Mea-wort.**

MEACE, see **Meech, Meitch, Mess,** *sb.*[1]

MEAD, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Ess. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms **med-** Nhp.[12]; **meead** I.W.[1]; **meud** I.W.; **myed** Oxf.[1] [mīd.] **1.** A meadow, field.

Sc. I met my bonny Pegg, right air, Comin' owr the mead alane, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 17. **Sh.I.** Keep ye a corne at ye, an' be apo' da mead aboot da time A'm reddy, *Sh. News* (July 21, 1900). **Mry.** Lossie pours By haugh and flowery mead, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 45. **Per.** The gowan on the simmer mead, Ford *Harp* (1893) 262. **Dmb.** Come muirlan' birds and mourn a wee On heathy mead, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 18. **Rnf.** Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 21. **Edb.** His hair he pouthers, An' frisks about in mead or park Wi' mealy shouthers, *The Complaint* (1795) 4. **Wxf.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Still in common use. 'The beeses is i' the mead.' **Glo.** A grass-field liable to be flooded (W.W.S.). **Oxf.** The canal cutting . . . leads a portion of this boat traffic along the Yarnton meads, Stapleton *Three Parishes* (1893) 311; **Oxf.**[1] **Brks.**[1] A be gone down in the me-ad. **Ess.** Jephson *Essay,* 180. **Ken.** Used in place-names. Foulmead, near Deal (D.W.L.). **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.** (J.D.R.), **I.W.**[1], **Wil.** (K.M.G.) **Dor.** A faint whiteness of more than usual extent showed that the rivers were high in the meads, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 15; An' where the river, bend by bend, Do draïn our meäd, Barnes *Poems* (1869–70) 3rd S. 16. **n.Dor.** (S.S.B.) **Som.** The meads that year was white as milk wi' harse daisies, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 39.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Mead-lands,** meadow-land; (2) **-ridd,** a certain custom peculiar to the copyholds of Cuckfield manor, see below; (3) **-sman,** an official in charge of the common meadows, a hayward.

(1) **Nhp.**[12] (2) **Sus.** The copyholders have always claimed and taken liberty to plow ridd and mead ridd, that is to say, to fell and dig up by the roots any great trees that stand scatteringly dispersed in their arable grounds or meadows, hindering their plough and that *pro bono reipublicae,* and accordingly have used this custom time beyond all memory, *Customs Cuckfield Manor,* in *Burrell MS.* 5701, 159. (3) **Oxf.** The 'Meadsman' has the management of the business, and upon a certain appointed day . . . takes a bag . . . down to the meadows and begins the drawing, Stapleton *Three Parishes* (1893) 308; Boats using this towing-path pay toll to the meadsman, *ib.* 311.

[**1.** A mede Al ful of fresshe floures, whyte and rede, Chaucer *C.T.* A. 89. OE. *mǣd,* 'pratum' (Ælfric).]

MEAD, *sb.*[2] Chs. Lin. Pem. Ess. Som. Dev. Also in forms **maethe** Som.; **meath** s.Chs.[1] s.Pem.; **meathe** w.Som.[1]; **meeath** Chs.[1]; **meth** Chs.[13] [mīd, mīþ, w.Cy. also mēð.] A drink made with honey.

Chs.[13], **s.Chs.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Made from the washings of the honey-comb, after the honey is taken out, boiled with spices, and fermented with barm. **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) **Ess.** When some mead or wind he tuck—He sed he was so thusty, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 78; *Gl.* (1851). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] As a boy I well remember a certain house where an old housekeeper used to regale me with meathe. She always had it at hand, in a small barrel on draught. It used to be the usual drink of hospitality. **n.Dev.** Let's have a glass of mead, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 18.

MEAD, MEADEN, see **Make,** *v.*[1], **Meid, Maiden.**

MEADER, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **meeder** Cor.[1] [mī·də(r).] A mower. See **Mead,** *sb.*[1]

Dev. Just then a sturdy meader came, With scythe and cider-horn, Capern *Ballads* (1858) 15; I was wan ov the strongest men in the parish, and wan ov the best meaders, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) xxvii. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 164; **Cor.**[1] The meader walks forth with his scythe on his shoulder, His firkin in hand, so early in the morn; **Cor.**[2] **w.Cor.** A mower of hay, but since the use of the scythe has been introduced in the cutting of corn . . . the word has been applied to a mower generally, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 480.

MEADLESS, see **Meedless.**

MEADOW, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **midda** e.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] [me·də.] **1.** A field set apart for hay in contradistinction to pasture land.

e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Fog was ommast as lang as midda, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 61; **e.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.** (W.W.S.) **Glo.** Any low flat grass-land, which has not been plowed and is usually mown; in contradistinction to 'ground,' and 'ham,' Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 342.]

2. Grass land by the side of a brook or river; low, boggy grass land.

Bwk. Green bog or marshy ground, producing coarse grass, mostly composed of rushes and other aquatic plants, *Agric. Surv.* 29 (Jam.). **Nhp.**[1] **Glo.** Common mowing-ground, subject to be overflowed, *Monthly Mag.* (1801) I. 395. **e.An.**[1] **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

Hence **Meadow-hay,** *sb.* the hay which is cut from bogs. Sc. *Agric. Surv.* 112 (Jam.). **3.** *pl.* The dips or bottoms of valleys in a state of perennial herbage. Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **4.** The cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis.* n.Yks. (B. & H.) **5.** *Comb.* (1) **Meadow-barley,** the squirrel-tail grass, *Hordeum pratense*; (2) **-bout,** (3) **-bright,** the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*; (4) **-bromus,** a species of grass [not identified]; (5) **-crake,** the corncrake or landrail, *Crex pratensis*; (6) **-crake cut-box,** a machine for cutting fodder; (7) **-crocus,** the meadow saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*; (8) **-drake,** see (5); (9) **-frisky,** the meadow fescue-grass, *Festuca pratensis*; (10) **-kerses,** the cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*; (11) **-maid,** the meadow-sweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria*; (12) **-quake,** see (5); (13) **-queen,** see (11); (14) **-rocket,** the marsh-orchis, *Orchis latifolia*; (15) **-runagates,** the creeping loosestrife, *Lysimachia Nummularia*; (16) **-soot,** see (11);

(17) **-sweet**, the garden form of the dropwort, *Spiraea Filipendula*; (18) **-warp**, a mole.

(1) Sus. Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 45. (2) **Lan.**, **Chs.**[1], **Shr.**[1] (3) **Nhp.**[1] (4) **Stf.** Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 45. (5) **Lin.** (E.F.), (E.P.), **Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (6) **n.Lin.**[1] An old-fashioned machine worked by hand, which makes a noise which is thought to be like the cry of the corncrake. (7) **Yks.** (8) **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **Not.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 177. **s.Not.** J.P.K.) (9) **Suf.** (10) **nw.Dmf.** *Garden Work* (1896) New S. No. cxiv. 111. (11) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) (12) **n.Lin.**[1] (13) **Rnf.** The modest meadow-queen, And lily near the lake, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 110. **Per.** Here a bunchy meadow-queen is Trying through a marsh to flounder, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 158. (14) **Dmf.** In Annandale and by the border [it] is meadow-rocket, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 174, ed. 1876. (15) **Nhp.** (16) **Wil.** Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) 37, ed. 1881; **Wil.**[1] (17) **Nhp.** (18) **Lan.** Owd Roger o' Cherry Bob's, ut used to goo o' catchin' meadow warps, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 87.

MEAG, MEAGRAM, see **Maeg**, **Make**, *sb.*[3], **Megrim.**

MEAGRIES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Miseries, ills. Cf. **megrim.**

Lnk. A' ither meagries amang us are rife, Oh mony's the slain in the battle of life, Hamilton *Poems* (ed. 1885) 225.

MEAGRIM, MEAK, MEAKE, see **Megrim**, **Make**, *sb.*[13], **Make**, *v.*[1]

MEAKER, *sb.* Dev. The minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus.* (Hall.)

MEAKIN, MEAKING, see **Mekkin, Meeking.**

MEAKS, *int.* Cum. An exclamation. See **Mack(s.**

What seesta 'at her? Meaks she's nea greet things, Ritson *Pastoral Dial.* (ed. 1849) 5.

MEAL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **meall** Cum.[1]; **meeal** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; and in forms **maal** s.Dur.; **mail** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] Chs.[13]; **maill** N.Cy.[1]; **male** Sc. (Jam.) Gall. Uls. Shr.[2]; **meil** w.Yks.[5]; **mell** Sc.; **mial** Lakel.[2]; **myel** Nhb.[1] [mīl, miəl, mēl.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Meal-a-forren**, a meal of meat over and above what is consumed, a meal beforehand; (2) **-'s meat**, (3) **-of-meat**, (4) **-'s victuals**, food enough for one meal, the food taken at a meal, a meal.

(1) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Cy.** (J.W.) (2) **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** A' hae niver known what it was tae be ailin, or miss a male's meat, M'Ilroy *Craig-linnie* (1900) 30. **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **Lakel.**[2] They're nivver tul a mial's-meat when yan drops in o' them at feeden time. **Cum.**[4] Ah wadn't give'm a meal's meat if he was starvin. 'He did not know the plaintiff was ailing. She was never off her meal's meat,' *W. C. T.* (Mar. 10, 1900) 2, col. 3. **n.Yks.**[2] She helped them for a meeal's meeat. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** They wor as gooid as a meal's meyt tul him, *Yksman.* (1880) 74; **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] Ther's a meil's-meit for thuh onny wāay, lad—tak it an' eit it. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Dhŭr)z nóo·bri ŭz)l gy'iv ŭ póoŭr mon ŭ meylz-mee·t wen ée)z aa·rd ùp ùn waan·ts won [There's noobry as'll give a poor mon a meal's-meat when he's hard up an' wants one]. **nw.Der.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I gid the mon a shillin' an' a meal's-mate fur 'is job; **Shr.**[2] Nobody to gie him a male's mate. **e.An.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Do 'ee try vor t-eat, there's a dear—you 'ant a had enough vor a meal's-meat [mae·ulz-mai·t] vor a rabin. (3) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Wi' the minister's meal o' meat to ready, and only gomeril Hob to do it, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 143. **Nhb.**[1] Aa hevn't had a meal-o'-meat thi day, hinny. (4) **Oxf.** (G.O.) **e.An.**[1] It is not unusual to make the meal's victuals the wages of some short chance job of work. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. A milking; the time appointed for milking.

Dur.[1] **Lan.** About one half from each cow each meal, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 318. **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** As each succeeding drop which a cow gives at a meal exceeds the preceding one in richness, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 42; **Chs.**[123] **n.Lin.**[1] Milk is said to be two, three, or four meals old; that is, two, three, or four half-days have passed since it was milked. 'Thaay do saay that Miss Metcalfe was that near while she kep' her milk foherteen meäl ohd.' **Suf.**[1] She gon a pail brim full at a meal. **I.W.** (C.J.V.)

Hence **Meallin** or **Maillen**, *sb.* the fixed time for milking a cow. N.Cy.[1]

3. The quantity of milk which a cow or a herd yields at one milking.

Cld. (Jam.), **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** T'cow's gien a good ma-al o milk to-neet (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] The milk had 'turned' in the dairy, though only two meals kept, *Rise of River*, 346. **Yks.** It gives its meal of milk at either end of the day (C.C.R.). **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** (W.A.S.); **w.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2] That cow has given a very poor meal to-night. **Chs.** The meal is immediately, after milking in summer, cooled in quantities proportioned to the heat of the weather, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 42; **Chs.**[1] The term is extended to cheese-making; thus, if a cheese is made of the morning's milk only, it would be called a one-meal cheese; if from the milk of two meals, a two-meal cheese; of three meals, a three-meal cheese. . . It is when the cows fall off in milk in the autumn, and two meals are not sufficient to make a cheese, one hears of three or four-meal cheeses. **s.Chs.**[1] The whole quantity of milk obtained from a herd of cows at one milking. Two meals of milk are, on an average-sized Cheshire farm, used to make one cheese in the summer. **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** Why, there are three meals of milk all mixed together here (J.C.W.). **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] She has g'en a good meal this morning. It taks one cow's meal to serve the cade-lambs. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[123] **Shr.**[1] The cows sinken i' thar milk fast, I can see it less every meal. **Hrf.**[2], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 296, ed. 1849; (H.H.) **e.Suf.** The lightning has spoilt a whole meal of milk for me (F.H.). **Sus.**[12], **Dor.**[1], **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] There, that's what I call a good meal o' milk.

Hence **Meallin** or **Maillen**, *sb.* the quantity of milk which a cow yields at one milking. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

4. Used as a suffix to form adverbs implying division.

Hrf.[2] To tear a thing limb-meal. A pain came on fitmeal.

5. Phr. *meals more*, ever so much. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Fif. Applied to one who is given to prodigality. 'Gie them meals-more, they'll be poor' (Jam.).

6. *v.* To feed; to have meals.

Sc. Syne the fe, they sal mell as it likes themsel, Waddell *Isaiah* (1879) v. 17. **Fif.** He can work there, and sleep and meal here, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 173.

7. To decrease the number of milkings of a cow.

n.Yks.[2] 'We've meeal'd her,' in order to check the secretion, which the usual milking tends to keep up; a mode towards 'drying' the cow before stalling or fattening her for the butcher. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] You mun mail Cherry.

[2. OE. *māl*, a fixed, suitable, appointed time, season, occasion (B.T.). ON. *māl*, due time, meal-time; hence of cattle: *missa māls*, to miss the time, when sheep are lost or astray for a day so that they cannot be milked (Vigfusson).]

MEAL, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **meel** Bnff.[1] Bch.; and in forms **mael** Sh.I. w.Yks.; **male** n.Ir.; **mayl** Lan.; **meeal** Wm. n.Yks.[2]; **mehl** Sc.; **meighl** Lan.; **mel** Sc. (Jam.); **meol** w.Yks.[1]; **meyl** w.Yks. e.Lan.[1]; **meylle** w.Yks.[2]; **miel, mill** Sc. [mīl, miəl, meil, mēl.] 1. *sb.* Ground corn before it is dressed and bolted; coarse or undressed flour.

Yks. Mind and ask for mëal, and don't bring haver-mëal (C.C.R.). **n.Yks.**[1] Flour for ordinary household purposes, not so much dressed as 'fine flour.' That which results from the grinding of the mixed corn intended for pig-feeding, just as it falls from the stones; **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2], **n.Lin.**[1], **Ken.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] [Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

2. Oatmeal; the flour of oats, barley, or peas as distinguished from that of wheat.

Sc. Her two next sons were gone to Inverness to buy meal, by which oat-meal is always meant, Johnson *Jrn. to W. Isl.* in *Wks.* VIII. 240 (Jam.). **Rnf.** As weel To mak his choice whar he was sure O'baith his maut and meal, Barr *Poems* (1861) 162. **Gall.** Ye need mony a bowl o' meal to your ribs, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) 226. **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** Not so common now as 'oatmeal' in full (J.T.); Meyl-porridge and milk, *Yksman.* (1878) 10, col. 1; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Meighl for porritch, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) iii. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Der.** (T.H.) **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 714.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Meal-and-ale**, a dish consisting of oatmeal, ale, and sugar spiced with whisky; (2) **-and-bree**, 'brose,' oatmeal porridge or 'hasty pudding'; (3) **-and-bree night**, Hallowe'en; (4) **-and-kail**, a dish consisting of oatmeal and kail; (5) **-and-thrammel**, meal and water or ale, see below; (6) **-ark**, a meal-chest or flour-bin; (7) **-bowie**, a barrel or cask for holding meal; (8) **-bread**, bread made of wheat, ground without sifting out the bran; (9) **-cog**, a wooden vessel for holding meal; (10) **-corn** or **-'s corn**, every species of grain; a grain of meal; (11) **-draught**, the flour-wagon; (12) **-girnel**, see (6); (13) **-grunder**, a miller or corn-grinder; (14) **-hogyett**, see (7); (15) **-in**,

a dish made of oat or barley cakes soaked in milk; (16) **-kail**, see (2); (17) **-kist**, (18) **-kit**, see (6); (19) **-maker**, *obs.*, a miller; (20) **-man**, (*a*) a miller, a flour-dealer, a worker in a flour-mill; (*b*) a huckster, an itinerant dealer; (21) **-meat**, farinaceous food; (22) **-mol**, oatmeal 'parkin'; (23) **-monger**, a meal-seller, one who retails oatmeal; (24) **-mouthed**, afraid to speak out; soft-tongued, plausible; (25) **-poke**, a meal-bag; a beggar's wallet for holding meal; (26) **-score**, a bill for flour; (27) **-seed**, (28) **-shod** or **-shude**, the husk of the oat when detached from the grain; (29) **-skep**, a small receptacle for meal; (30) **-stand**, a polished barrel for holding oatmeal; (31) **-stone**, a rough stone of seventeen and a half pounds' weight, used in weighing oatmeal; (32) **-wean**, (33) **-wife**, a female flour-dealer; (34) **-wind** or **-wand**, see below.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**[1] Made when all the grain crop is cut. (2) **Bch.** By this time it wis time to mak the meel-an-bree, An deel about the castocks, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 18. (3) **Mry.** (Jam.) (4) **Bnff.**[1] Consisting of mashed kail mixed with oatmeal and boiled to a fair consistency. (5) **Bnff.** Properly a little meal put into the mouth of a sack at a miln, having a small quantity of water or ale poured in and stirred about. At times it is made up in the form of a bannock and roasted in the ashes (Jam., s.v. Thrammel); He'se get his mess O' crowdy-mowdy, An' fresh powsowdie: O' meal an' thrammel, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 25. (6) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lth.** In the corner between the dresser and the meal ark, Strathesk *More Bits* (1885) 234. **Dmf.** The meal-ark, a huge chest divided into two compartments—one for oatmeal, one for wheaten flour, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 19. **Gall.** We'll empty the auld carle's meal-ark, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 230. **n.Ir.** Male-arks, an' pitatey-pits—fifty, at laste, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 66; **N.I.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] A chest for kitchen or stable to store meal in. Also, in a more common usage, a smaller meal vessel for the purpose of containing in a portable way a portion of meal for daily use. **Cum.**[4] The oaken aumbry and meal-ark were seen in the wall, Rawnsley, 156. **Wm.** A think he'd hed his heead it meeal-ark, Clarke *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 16. **n.Yks.**[2] Formerly seen as a fixture in large old farm-houses, built of stone slabs on the ground-floor. **w.Yks.** (C.W.D.) **Lin.** Here is her meal-ark, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 265. (7) **ne.Sc.** The last act of her [i.e. the bride's] installation as gueedwife was leading her to the girnal or mehl-bowie and pressing her hand into the meal as far as possible, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 93. **Bnff.**[1] (8) **Nhp.**[1] (9) **Lth.** Wi' meal-cogs an' kail-cogs, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 7. (10) **Sc.** I haena tasted meal's corn the day (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] To have not a mealcorn, to be in the greatest want. **Abd.** Nae sust'nance got that of meal's corn grew, But only at the cauld hill's berries gnew, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 65, ed. 1812. (11) **n.Yks.**[2] (12) **n.Sc.** A large, square wooden trunk, known as the 'meal-girnel,' Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 85. **Abd.** Ye maun mind weel the auld tale o' the meal-girnel . . . though it be ca'd a barrel i' the Buik, Macdonald *Castle Warlock* (1882) liii. **Fif.** Many an oak almerie and meal-girnel stood around, Grant *Six Hundred*, ix. **Gall.** On to the lip o' the meal-girnel, Lap Robbin and sang his sang, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 413, ed. 1876. (13) **n.Yks.**[2] (14) **Gall.** Mactaggart *ib.* 339. (15) **Bnff.**[1] (16) **Sc.** And there will be meal-kail and castocks, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 87, ed. 1871. **Bwk.** Oatmeal . . . as hasty-pudding (provincially meal-kail), Marshall *Review* (1818) I. 29. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (17) **Frf.** It is seldom they let their auld meal-kist gae toom, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 110. **n.Yks.**[2] (18) **Edb.** A mouse they had catched in the meal-kit, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. (19) **Lnk.** John Bryce, mealmaker, in Cambusnethan parish, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 108, ed. 1828. **Edb.** Meal-makers came to truth to hald him Till time their friend was out of strait, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 392, ed. 1815. (20, *a*) **Yks.** (C.C.R.), **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**[2] pt. i. 156. (21) **n.Yks.** We hev plenty o' meal-meat (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2] (22) **w.Yks.** (E.G.) (23) **Abd.** To have purchased from a mealmonger during the week would have implied improvidence, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 213. **Per.** Like a covetous meal-monger, That knows the poor must starve with hunger, Unless they give what price he pleases, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 165. **Lnk.** My fadder stuid As quhyt as a mielmonger, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (Scenary ed.) 719. **Edb.** Old Mr. Mooleypouch, the mealmonger, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiii. **Dmf.** Meal-monger Dick took owre the gate His craiken banes to recreate, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 224. (24) **Edb.** Paid wi' crowns instead of pounds, Frae meal-mouthed r—es or bankrupt lowns, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 151. **Shr.**[1] Yo' bin so despert meal-mouthed—afeared o' spākin w'en yo' should'n. (25) **Sc.** Shame be in my meal-poke then, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) v. **Sh.I.** Bairns . . . often cried for a kröl when the mael-pock was empty, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 208. **Abd.** He'll cairry a meal pyock yet, ere a' be deen, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 96. **Slk.** He rested his meal-pocks on the corner of the table, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 276, ed. 1866. **Ayr.** No ae handfu', —no even a cauld potato,—in your meal-pock, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xvii. **Edb.** Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 12. **Gall.** Many beggars still carry a wallet in which they collect meal, generally in handfuls, at houses in the country. This meal they most usually sell (A.W.); To rake the rent frae aff the soil, Else twig the meal-powk's strings, Mactaggart *ib.* 333; He often insisted to take the mealpowk by the string, and follow him at his trade, which was much better than farming, *ib.* 378. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **n.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** He wur patient when th' mayl-poke wur low, *Cy. Wds.* (Nov. 17, 1866) 40. **ne.Lan.**[1] (26) **n.Yks.**[2] (27) **Sc.** They are used for making sowens or flummery (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] **Edb.** These shells, thus separated, and having the finer particles of the meal adhering to them, called mill seeds, are preserved for sowins, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 87, ed. 1815. **Lakel.**[2] The fine inner skin which is found on haver. **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (28) **n.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** They are preserved in oat-shells, vulgarly called meal-shudes, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 296. (29) **Nhb.**[1] (30) **Per.** A 'single' ploughman had only two items of luggage—his kist and his meal-stand, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 22. (31) **Gall.** Mactaggart *ib.* 339. (32, 33) **n.Yks.**[2] (34) **n.Sc.** To meal-wind a bannock or cake, to rub it over with meal after it is baked before it is put on the girdle and again after it is first turned (Jam.). **Rxb.** Lassie, melwand that banna (*ib.*).

4. Phr. (1) *nouther seeds nor meal*, neither one thing nor the other; (2) *the meal came home short from the miller*, expectations were disappointed.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Kcb.** He cuddled an' kissed her an' ca'd her his doo, But the meal cam' hame short frae the miller, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890 217.

5. *v.* Of grain: to produce meal.

Sc. The beer disna meal that dunze weel the year (Jam.); The crops in the western part of Scotland were bulky, yet they did not meal well (W.W.S.).

Hence **Meal'd**, *pp.* ground into powder. n.Yks.[2]

MEAL, *sb.*[3] Lakel. Lan. Chs. Lin. e.An. Also written **meel** Lin.; and in forms **meol** Lakel.[1] Lan. Chs.; **miel**(e Nrf. Suf. [mīl.] A sand-bank or sand-hill, freq. in proper names. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Lakel.[1] Found frequently in proper names—Esk Meals, Mealsgate. **Cum.**[4] **Lan.** There is an extensive parish called North Meols . . . in the sandy district to the south of the estuary of the Ribble, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 409. **Chs.** Along the sea-margin of the tongue of land between the rivers Mersey and Dee, the sand has been thrown up in domes. Two little hamlets built among those sand-hills are called North and South Meols, *ib.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 298; Place in the Wirral, on the mouth of the Dee, pronounced 'mels' (J.W.). **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 232. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** White *Direct.* (1833) 18; *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 34; (K.) **nw.Nrf.** Brancaster Meals, Blakeney Meals, and Wells Meals are among those most dreaded by the mariner, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 208.

Hence (1) **Meal-bank**, *sb.* a sand-hill or bank of sand blown up by the wind; (2) **-marsh**, *sb.* low sandy land reclaimed from the sea.

(1) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 77. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **n.Nrf.** The fascinating but little known region of the 'meal-marshes' which fringe the North Norfolk coast, *Cornh. Mag.* (Mar. 1899) 313; The 'meal-marshes' belonging more to land than sea, but wholly under the dominion of the salt water, which intersects them in creeks broad and narrow, and at spring tides floods the whole, *ib.*; Low sandy land, lying between Holkham and Blakeney (U.W.).

[Norw. dial. *mel*, a sand-bank along a lake or river-course (Aasen); ON. *melr*, a sand-hill grown with bent-grass, then *gen.* a sand-bank whether overgrown or bare, freq. in Icel. local names; *mel-bakki*, a sand-bank (Vigfusson).]

MEAL, see **Mail**, *sb.*[13], **Mell**, *sb.*[2], **Mool**, *sb.*[1]

MEALE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Or.I. Also written **meel** (Jam.); and in forms **mail** S. & Ork.[1]; **meil(e, meill, miel.** A measure of weight.

The stipend consists of 86 mails malt (each mail weighing about 12 stone Amsterdam weight), *Statist. Acc.* V. 412 (Jam.); 6 settings make 1 meel, *ib.* VII. 477; On the first is weighed

settings and miels, *ib.* 563; 6 settings makis an meale, .. 24 meales makis an last, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 130; Eighteen meils make a chalder, WALLACE *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 41, ed. 1883; Four meills four settings malt, twa meiles twa settings meil [meal], PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) 129; S. & Ork.[1] Equivalent to about 7½ stones Dutch.

[OE. *mǣl*, a measure (*Leechdoms*); ON. *mál* (VIGFUSSON).]

MEALER, *sb.* e.An.[2] A large white moth that appears to be covered with meal. See **Miller, 4.**

MEALER, see **Meller.**

MEALING, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in forms **maelen, maelin, mellen** Sh.I.; **mellin** S. & Ork.[1] [mī·lin, mē·lin.] **1.** *sb.* A chest for holding meal. Abd. (JAM.) **2.** *pl.* The meal kept to dust over bannocks before they are baked. S. & Ork.[1] **3.** *Comb.* (1) **Mellin's-balley, -brünnie**, a cake of meal.

(1) **Sh.I.** Da mearest foonder oot o' da edge o' a mellin's balley is a' dat a body can tak', STEWART *Tales* (1892) 247. (2) **Sh.I.** 'Heas doo mair levin i' da basin?' 'Yiss, a maelens-brünnie, dat's a',' *Sh. News* (Nov. 4, 1899); Here's da mellen's-brünnie, lay him apon a col, *ib.* (June 4, 1898).

4. *v.* To dust or sprinkle with meal.

Sh.I. Shü bjuk oot anidder bannik an' maelin'd him weel, *Sh. News* (Nov. 4, 1899).

[**1.** *Fundus*, a meeling, DUNCAN *Etym.* (1595).]

MEALING, MEALL, MEALLER, see **Mailin(g, Mail**, *sb.*[13], **Mailler.**

MEALOCK, *sb.* Sc. Also written **meallock** Per.; **meelack** Bnff.[1] [mī·lək.] A crumb of oatcake, a small fragment of bread.

Bnff.[1] 'Shack the meelacks oot o' the truncher.' 'Meelackie' and 'wee meelackie' are in common use. **Abd.** I . . . got the guid o' the mealocks and skailin's o' inspiration frae the poopit abeen my heid, GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 183; (G.W.) **Kcd.** I'll . . . eat the mealocks ye lat fa' Fan ye get bread an' cheese, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 22. **Per.** Munchin meallocks frae my pockets, SPENCE *Poems* 1898) 170.

MEALOM, *sb.* Sc. [mī·ləm.] A very dry potato when boiled. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 339.

MEALS, MEALTITH, see **Miles**, *sb. pl.*[1], **Meltith.**

MEALY, *adj.*[1] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **meally** Cum.[1]; **meealy** n.Yks.[2] I.W.[1]; **meily** w.Yks. [mī·li, miə·li, mei·li.] 1. Dusty with meal, meal-stained.

Abd. Awa wi' your mealy miller, KINLOCH *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 14, ed. 1868. **Ayr.** He was dressed in hodden-grey, mealy, dirty, and sair worn, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 73. **Edb.** Mealy bakers, Hair-kaimers, crieshy gizy-makers, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 174, ed. 1785.

2. Of the colour of oatmeal, a pale yellowish-white. Nhb.[1] **3.** Of the weather: mild and damp.

Wil.[1] 'Twar a oncommon mealy marnin'.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Mealy-bag**, a beggar's wallet for holding meal; (2) **-bird**, the young of the long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*; (3) **-crushy**, oatmeal fried in dripping; (4) **-moth**, the lesser whitethroat, *Curruca garrula*; (5) **-mouth**, (*a*) a smooth-tongued person; a plausible, hypocritical tongue; (*b*) the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*; (6) **-mouthed**, (*a*) reticent, reserved, afraid to speak out; plausible, smooth-tongued, hypocritical; (*b*) dainty, fastidious in eating; (*c*) applied to a bay or brown horse having a light-coloured muzzle.

(1) **Ayr.** Weel brac'd wi' mealy bags, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 16. **Edb.** Ane clad in hoden grey, Wi' mealy bags and hollan kent, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 23. (2) **Nrf.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 102; COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nf.* (1893) 51. 3 **N.I.**[1] (4) **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. (5, *a*) **Wm.** He's a mealy-mooth (B.K.). (*b*) **w.Yks.** SWAINSON *ib.* 26. (6, *a*) **e.Sc.** Ca' him a saunt, Willie, if ye're so mealy mou'ed, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 323. **Abd.** He sudna be that mealy mou'd aboot the best that's yon'er, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxix. **s.Sc.** She'll no be sae mealy-moothed as I am, WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 69. **Dmb.** You were by nae means mealy mou'd In blamin' others, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 101. **Ayr.** The Earl of Argyle has received a mealy-mouthed letter from that dissolute papist the Archbishop of St. Andrews, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) i. **Lnk.** The fine temperance leddy mem! The mealy-mouthed maimber o' the Guid Templars! GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 141. **Bwk.** To admire an' fawn an' flatter Aye as mealy-mou'd ye please, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 257. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** A'll no be mealymouthed the next time, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Lakel.**[2] We du't care fer . . . eny body 'at's mealy-moothed's o' that sooart. **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2 4] **w.Yks.** Bud it's parlus speiking it: folk's so meilymowthed now a days, *Tom Lee* (1875) 80. **Lan.** Grumblers an' fratchers, an' mealy-mouthed folk, DOTTIE *Rambles* (1898) 101. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **Not.** (J.P.K.); **Not.**[1] Ah knoo what shay's after, shay need'nt be so mealy mouthed. **s.Not.** A don't trust noat she says; she's too mealy-mouthed (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1] **War.**[3] He is a mealy-mouthed rascal. **Suf.**[1] Ah, yah! she's a mealy-mouthed 'an—she fare as if butter wouldn't melt in her mouth, but cheese wouldn't choke her. **Ess.** Had John bin mealy-mouth'd, 'tis plain . . . He'd lost his gal, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 29; *Gl.* (1851). **e.Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **w.Som.**[1] He idn no ways mealy-mouthed—he told'n his mind right out. **Colloq.** I tell you you needn't be mealy mouthed with me, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxiii. (*b*) **War.**[3] He is too mealy-mouthed. He will be glad some day of the food at which he now turns up his nose. (*c*) **Cum.**[14]

MEALY, *adj.*[2] Wm. Spotty, disfigured by blotches or spots, marked with blemishes. (W.H.H.) See **Mail**, *sb.*[1]

MEAMUA, see **Mee-maw.**

MEAN, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. **1.** *Obs.* The tenor part in music; a tenor.

War.[3] I remember it certainly to 1855, but used only by old members of the village choir, and other old men. **Brks.** Ther' wur Dick the treble and Jack the mean, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) 170.

2. Instrumentality; a means.

n.Sc. It was a mean to make me live by faith, WODROW *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 122. **Abd.** It might have been a mean to have staid many from rising in such a desperate business, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 192. **Ayr.** The dreadful woe . . . most wonderfully made a mean . . . to effectuate our escape, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxvi. **Lnk.** Folk soud use ilk lawfu' mean To mend a faut, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 9. **Edb.** He excelled also in that unusual mean of knowledge, catechizing, WODROW *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 37.

3. Property, substance; tackle, implements.

Dis bürope is no fit ta trust your mean till, boys, *Sh. News* (May 6, 1899); He's comin' dead frae da laand. I wiss ta Him 'at made wiz 'at wir mean wis i' da boat, *ib.* (Sept. 17, 1898). **Edb.** To try to grasp her little mean, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 117.

4. *pl.* Phr. *by that means*, consequently, for that reason. **Nhp.**[1] It rain'd, and by that means she could'nt come.

[**1.** The mean is drowned with your unruly base, SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 95. Cp. It. *mezzano*, a mean or counter-tenor in musick (FLORIO).]

MEAN, *adj.* and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **meen** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); and in forms **meean** n.Yks.[4]; **meeon** w.Yks.[4]; **mein** Sc.; **myen** Oxf.[1] [mīn, miən.] **1.** *adj.* Held in common, or in equal shares; also used *advb.* in common.

Sc. Their wes ane piece of mean grass betwixt them, *Ayr. and Wgt. Arch. Coll.* IV. 166 (JAM. *Suppl.*); A mein pot plaid never even, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 6. **Bwk.** Where dancin' in the auld mein-barns Was held till break o' day, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 119; We watched the laden carts return To the mean-yaird beside the burn, *ib.* 96. **Cum.**[1] Mean field, a field in which the several shares or ownerships are known by meerstones or other boundary marks; **Cum.**[4] Mean fence—A stone wall on the fellside which when in disrepair, must be put in order by the two tenants whose land it divides; *ib.* The custom connected with a mean-field is as follows: the one tenant (he may be the absolute owner of the land) has the right to take off the hay-crop only, whilst another tenant has the right of eatage for the rest of the year. At times it is only a part of a field that is in mean, it is then marked off from the rest by meerstones or by reans. **Lan.** That we would go mean at ploughing, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 94; We concluded to get John Dickenson to measure our ground we had plowed mean, *ib.* 116.

Hence **Meaner, Meener**, or **Menare**, *sb.* a mediator, adjuster, one who divides and marks off in equal portions land which is held by joint tenants. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

2. Of inferior quality.

Lin.[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Applied to food or drink. 'This teä's very meän.' **Oxf.**[1] Uuy doo kaul dhat u myen· set uuwt [I do call that a myen set out].

3. Of bad character, worthless, naughty; angry, unkind.

n.Yks. Mean as muck (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1] 'He's nobbut a mean un,

yon chap'; a person of very indifferent character or reputation. 'It's varra mean deed, living as he lives'; **n.Yks.**[4] He's aboot ez meean ez tha mak'em. Sha'smeean eneeaf ti hunger t'baa'n ti deeath. **ne.Yks.**[1] It's a varry meean tthrick. He coms yam as meean as muck. **w.Yks.** He was very mean with her. I war ganging by t'field, and there war Willy Lowis' bull. I couldna rin, and 'ea cam and leuked at me across t'stile. 'Is ta gaen to be mean?' says I (E.L.). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 390.]

4. In bad health or condition.

Lin. I tell a shepherd that there is one of his sheep dead in a certain field. He replies, 'I'm not surprised, fur it has looked very mëan a long while' (J.C.W.). **Pem.** He is but mean, this long time. She was feelin' very mean, when I seen her (E.D.).

5. *sb.* Anything shared between two; a common, unenclosed land.

w.Yks. Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 543; **w.Yks.**[4] **Glo.** Lands not inclosed, *Forest of Dean*, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

6. Phr. *in mean*, in common, in joint ownership.

Cum.[4] At times it is only a part of a field that is in mean. 'Eatage of which common is in meane between Thos. Whinney and Wm. Nicholson,' *Extract from Manorial Court Bk.*; None shall shear any grass upon any raines or hedge-backs which is in meane betwixt Gropes (?) and Gateside, *ib.*

[1. OE. *gemǣne*, *mǣne*, 'communis' (B.T.). **2.** ME. *mene*, mean, common, poor (*P. Plowman*).]

MEAN, *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also in forms **main**(y Dev.; **meean** n.Yks. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lan. s.Chs.; **meon** Yks.; **menie** Som.; **meyny** Dev. [mīn, miən, mēn.] **1.** In phr. (1) *to mean on*, to mean, intend; (2) — *one well*, to mean well to one, to mean to do good to one; (3) — *to say*, to say.

(1) **e.Yks.**[1] What's thă meean-on, deein that? (2) **n.Yks.** Thou meeans us beeath weel, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 34. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (3) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**[1] Sŭm foa·ks mey·ŭnŭn tŭ sée ŭz th) Toa·rĭz ŭn got·n in [Some folks meeanen to see as th' Tories han gotten in].

2. To matter, signify, to be of any account; to need taking into consideration.

w.Yks. Ther wor noa moor cordial i' th' bottle nur what aw could do wi' misen, so that didn't mean, Hartley *Tales*, 2nd S. 75; It meeans varry little to me which it is, *Shevvild Ann.* (1854) 24; **w.Yks.**[2] It doesn't mean. **Lan.** Then aw'st look a queer seet, but aw guess it we'ant meean, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 12. **Stf., Der.** (J.K.), **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** 'This piece of cheese is heavier than you told me to cut.' 'Oh! that won't mean' (F.G.R.); It means nothing to me (J.H.B.). **Lin.**[1] There are no weeds in this field to mean anything. **n.Lin.**[1] You maay get a few shillin's, bud you'll not get oht to meän onything oot on him. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3]

3. To make signs; to signal, beckon, nod.

Som. If I did see her to the back, I'd menie to her to know how Robert was (T.K.L.); Ai meäneed Zally to come nigh, Frank *Nine Days* (1879) 62. **w.Som.**[1] Aay mai·nud tûe un dree· ur vaaw·ur tuy·mz, bud ee dûd·-n tak· ut [I signalled to him three or four times, but he did not comprehend]. I ax yer pardon, sure, z'r—I thort you mai·nud to me. **Dev.** I meyny'd to 'n, and then he know'd all about it, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 115, ed. 1871; She squeezed ma arm, and main'd twid be, Tozer *Poems* (1873) 59; **Dev.**[1] Her nadded and mean'd to en, that a shud come by the vire, 19. **n.Dev.** Nelly, my chuckie, mainy to 'un, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 26.

MEAN, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also written **meen**(e Sc. Cum.[1]; **mene** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **meean** Lakel.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **mein**(e, **meny** Sc.; **meon** w.Yks.[1] [mīn, miən.] **1.** *v.* To utter a moaning sound, to wail; to complain; to bemoan to indicate pain.

Sc. (Jam.); The mavis menyed in her song, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 27. **Gall.** When a horse e.g. which has anything wrong with its foot or leg winces when it is touched, it is said to 'mean' it (A.W.). **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[1] A horse walking lame is said to meen the lame foot; **Cum.**[4] *Obs.* **Wm.** He was sean gaen ith end, thof he hed meand him this hoaf year, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 47, ed. 1821. **w.Yks.**[1] Shoe meaned hersel like a cowshut, ii. 288. **Lan.** It's kom'n to a pratty pass ot a boddy munna meean' 'im when hee's unjustly flogt, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 52, ed. 1807. **ne.Lan.**[1] A cow when very ill and moaning is said to be meanin herself. **e.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Meaning**, *sb.* an indication of pain or lameness, a shrinking. N.Cy.[1]

2. To pity, condole with.

Sc. Condemn him not but aye him meine For kindness that before has been, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 25, ed. 1881; They that wash on Wednesday, Are no sair to mean, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1890) 388; He's really no to mean for his meat if he wad tak it, Ferrier *Inheritance* (1824) I. iv. **Bnff.** Taylor *Poems* (1787) 172. **s.Sc.** There's no a family wha wad be mair to mean, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 164. **Rnf.** Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 81. **Ayr.** Charlie's no to mean wi' his match, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxi. **Edb.** I find the rich as grit to mean 's the poor, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 305. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 350. **Nhb.** He's not much to mean (W.G.); **Nhb.**[1] She is much to mean. **Cum.**[4] Pretendin some unlucky wramp or strean For Cursty's kind guid-natured heart to mean, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 17. **Wm.** (K.)

3. To complain of, blame, resent.

Abd. I dinna mein them to be merry And lilt awa, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 43. **Per.** All the tyme of his sickness he never... meaned any pain, Wodrow *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 111. **Edb.** His sad affront was sairly mean'd, As ane of their society, Pennecuik *Wks.* 1715) 389, ed. 1815.

4. In law: to complain, to make a complaint, to state a case before a tribunal for the recovery of a claim.

Sc. Let Romish frogs return to Rome And meane them to the Pope, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) *Introd.* 17; Their cace did humblie meene Oft to the Counsell and the Queene, Rogers *Reformers* (1874) 107. **Abd.** The gentleman rode over before the day, meaned himself to the Lords of the Council, who continued the diet, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 52. **Frf.** Unto your Wisdoms humblie means and complains I, James Nickle, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 153. **Per.** Having meined to the Session how greatly they have been burdened, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844-5) II. 296. **Rnf.** Unto your Lop [Lordship]: Humbly means and shews, I, Mr. John Davidson, Hector *Judic. Records* (1876) 29. **Lnk.** Having meaned herself to the Council, they did take off the contumacy for her noncompearance, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 213, ed. 1828.

5. *sb.* A moan, lamentation; a complaint, esp. in phr. *to make one's mean.*

Sc. She heard a puir prisoner making his meane, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 131. **Or.I.** Like a bothy i' terrable pain, makin' meen, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 245. **n.Sc.** He maks a great mene for himsell (Jam.). **N.Cy.**[1], **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** Sits by his greave and oft maks a sad meane, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 112; Away I sleeng'd, to grandy made my mean, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 2.

[**1.** Nu es here nan þat wil þam mene, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 18255. OE. *mǣnan*, to lament, mourn, complain (B.T.).]

MEANELS, *sb. pl. Obs.* N.Cy.[2] Spots called 'fleabites' in white-coloured horses.

MEANEVERS, *adv.* Shr.[2] Meanwhile.

MEANG, see **Mang**, *v.*[1]

MEANING, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Lin. e.An. Also written **meeanin** s.Chs.[1] [miə·nin.] **1.** Matter, consequence.

n.Lin.[1] Niver mind, doänt truble thў sen aboot it, it maks no meänin' which awaays it is.

2. An intimation, hint, likelihood; a slight symptom.

ne.Lan.[1] **e.An.**[1] I felt some little meaning of fever this morning.

3. *pl.* Intentions.

s.Chs.[1] Ey)z ŭ laad· wi ver·i gùd mey·ùnins [Hey's a lad wi' very good meeanins].

MEANOLAS, *sb.* Cor. Also written **mêneolas** Cor.[2] A kind of stove; see below.

Cor.[1] It was a square box filled with stones and clay, used by fishermen in their boats, before the invention of stoves, as a fireplace on which they dressed their meat; **Cor.**[2]

[OCelt. *maen* (*mên*), a stone + *olas*, a hearth (Williams).]

MEANT, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Dev. Also written **ment** Dev. [ment.] Meaning; importance.

e.Yks.[1] Ah've a strange, queer feeling i' my innards; Ah knawn't meant-ont. **w.Yks.**[3] He could not tell what was 'the meant o' this cat.' Are these letters of any meant? **n.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 376. **Dev.** I want to know, sir, what's the ment of it? *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 97.

MEANTIME, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *in the middle of the meantime*, meanwhile.

Cai.[1] **Edb.** In the middle of the meantime, I was expatiating to Mungo on what taste it would have, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828 xix.

MEAN-WATER, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Stf. A voiding of blood by cattle; bloody water voided by cattle. (K.), **Stf.**[1]

MEANY, see **Menyie**.

MEANYGATE, *sb.* Lan. A common pasture or walk for cattle. See **Mean**, *adj.* **1.**

MEAPEE, *v. Obs.* Dev. To show a dislike to anything by making a disagreeable sound with the lips and the mouth. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 270.

MEAR, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **meare** Gmg. Som.; **meer** N.I.[1] Lakel.[1] Cum.[4] Wm. w.Yks.[1] Chs.[1] Der. nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] Glo.[1] Brks. Nrf. Sur. I.W. Som.; **meere** n.Lin.[1]; **meir** w.Yks.; **mer-** Ir.; **mere** n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Wm. n.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Chs. Not.[1] n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Glo.[2] Brks.[1] e.An.[1] Nrf. s.Cy. Wil.[1] Som.; **mier** Nhb.[1]; and in forms **mar** Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **mara** e.An.[1]; **mare** Nhb.[1]; **meara** e.An.[2]; **mire** Wor. e.An.[1] Nrf.; **myre** Nrf. [mīr, miə(r.] **1.** *sb.* A boundary, limit; a landmark.

Nhb.[1], Lakel.[2], Yks. (K.), **n.Yks.[1] Chs.[1]** *Obs.*, but still found in combination. **Not.** The sand mere (J.H.B.); **Not.[1] n.Lin.[1]** Where a person knows his own land by meres or boundaries, *Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey* (1787). **Lei.** Beluoire Priory, standing upon the utmost part of the shire, almost upon the very mere, BURTON *Desc. Lei.* (1622) 43; **Lei.[1]** There being no direct meer between them. **Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.[1]** *Obs.* **Gmg.** The meares and boundaries [of which] have been time out of mind, BAKER & FRANCIS *Surv. Gower and Kilvey* 1870 161. **Glo.** BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Suf.[1], Hmp.[1], I.W.** (C.J.V.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. A balk or strip of grass left as a boundary in common fields or between different properties; a grassy ridge of ground.

Nhp.[1] This mode of division is superseded by modern inclosures, and the term has consequently become *obs.* **Glo.** BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); The strip of grass that runs round a field under the hedge (S.S.B.); GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.[1 2] Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.[1] e.Cy.** RAY (1691). **e.An.[1] Nrf.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 321. **s.Cy.** RAY (1691). **Wil.** Banks of grass, too steep to plough, on a hill-slope between two ploughed parts (K.M.G.); **Wil.[1]** A turf boundary between the downs on adjoining farms: formed by cutting two thick turves, one smaller than the other, and placing them, upside down, with the smaller one on top, at intervals of about a chain along the boundary line. 'The strips [in a "common field"] are marked off from one another . . . by a simple grass path, a foot or so wide, which they call "balks" or "meres",' *Wil. Arch. Mag.* XVII. 294. 'Two acres of arable, of large measure, in Pen field, lying together and bounded by meres on both sides,' *Hilmarton Par. Terrier* (1704). **Som.** HERVEY *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 181.

3. A line of stones down a field which have been picked out of the plough's course. **Shr.[1]** **4.** A grass road; a private carriage road between two estates or grounds.

n.Cy. HOLLOWAY. **Nhp.[1]** A grass lane, near Hunsborough Hill in the vicinity of Northampton, which separates the estates of two neighbouring country gentlemen, is called 'The Meer' or 'Meer Lane,' and a similar lane in an adjoining parish bears the same name. **Brks.** (W.H.Y.) **Wil.** HOLLOWAY.

5. *Comp.* (1) **Mear-balk**, a balk or strip of unploughed land, forming a boundary, esp. in open fields, a ridge or bank of earth or sand forming a boundary; (2) **-bank**, a separation; (3) **-bath**, see (1); (4) **-field**, an open field in which the several shares or ownerships are known by boundary marks; (5) **-furrow** or **-fur**, (*a*) a furrow marking a boundary; (*b*) the grass which grows close to the hedge-side or bottom; (6) **-oak**, an oak forming a landmark; (7) **-path**, a path dividing two properties; (8) **-stake**, *obs.*, a tree or pollard standing as a boundary mark of the divisions of a wood or coppice; (9) **-stang**, *obs.*, a landmark; (10) **-stone**, a stone set up as a landmark; (11) **-stoup**, a boundary post; (12) **-tree**, a tree planted to mark a boundary; (13) **-walk**, see (1).

(1) **n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], Lei.[1], e.An.[1 2] Nrf.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 34; **Suf.[1]** (2) **Nrf.** GROSE (1790). (3) **Nrf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (4) **Lakel.[1], Cum.[4]** *Obs.* (5, *a*) **Lin.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Lin.[1]** Now frequently used to signify the boundary fence between one property and another where the meerefurrow has been before the land was enclosed. 'He flops his sen doon e' a dikin nigh-hand th' foot-trod ageän J—— R——'s marfur.' **Lei.[1]** (*b*) **Lin.[1]** (6) **w.Yks.[2]** A division between Sheffield and Wadsley. **Shr.[1]** (7) **Brks.[1]** (8) **Sur.** (K.) (9) **Wm.** (*ib.*) (10) **Nhb.[1]** From thence by mere stones set up in the Langstrother to the dyke of Gernsyde, HODGSON *Nhb.* III. pt. ii. 397. **Lakel.[1]** There are still stones so standing. **Cum.** Dawson of Thackthwaite shall plowe no further . . . then the jury have sett meer stones, HODGSON *Century of Paines* (1883) 35; **Cum.[4]** *Obs.* **Wm.** Shifting ofmerestanes, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 307. **n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.[1] Chs.** These intakes were wholly unfenced, mere-stones at the corners alone marking the boundaries of each quillet, *Sheaf* (1880) II. 109; **Chs.[1]** They are sometimes placed in a hedge to show where one man's portion terminates and another's begins. Sometimes put at the corners of a quillet or loon, to show the property of an individual when lying unenclosed amongst other lands. There are many such stones on Halton Hill. **Not.[1], n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1]** Hit's the mere-stone, sir, as marks the mere between Cadeby an' Osbas'on. **Nhp.[2], War.** (J.R.W.), **Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.[1]** *Obs.*, **Brks.[1], Wil.** (K.), **Wil.[1] Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (W.F.R.) (11) **n.Lin.[1]** (12) **Chs.[1]** (13) **Brks.** (K.)

6. *Obs.* A measure of land containing lead ore, of varying length; see below.

Der. The bar-master attended and received a measure or dish of ore, the first produce of the mine, as the condition of permitting him to proceed in working his meer or measure of 29 yards of the vein, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 110; In some places the meer is 32 yards and in others 29; and they are distinguished by 'Lords Meers,' 'Founder Meers,' and 'Taker Meers,' MANDER *Miners' Gl.* (1824); The miner then is free From losing any meer of ground or grove, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 31; A customary measure of land . . . to which a Derbyshire miner is entitled when he finds a metallic vein. Formerly a Derbyshire meer in the Low Peak contained 29 yards in length, and in the High Peak 31 yards in length, the breadth of a meer in both districts being from skirt to skirt... Now, however, by the recent statute,.. so far as relates to the High Peak, every meer of ground shall contain 32 yards in length, TAPPING *Gl. to Manlove* (1851); (K.) **nw.Der.[1]**

Hence **Meer-stake**, *sb.* a wooden stake driven into the surface of the ground to show the extent of a meer.

Der. Driven into the ground in the middle of a cross; sometimes at every Meer's End, and sometimes only at the beginning and end of the whole Meers, the better to find their boundaries, MANDER *Miners' Gl.* (1824); A pin of wood driven into the superficies of the earth by the bar-master, at the end of the founder's meers, at the time they are freed in order to show their extent or end... In the High Peak, a meer stake is not now necessary, TAPPING *Gl. to Manlove* (1851); Main-rake Meer-stake gave this sage advice, FURNESS *Medicus* (1836) 33.

7. *v. Obs.* To mark out or measure land.

Wm. The Scotch Burial Ground . . . never had any trustees for itself alone, being only meered or walled off and excluded from the title, CURWEN *Kirkbie Kendal* (1900) 84. **Chs.** A place where a paier of gallowes stande, . . and that meareth and devideth the lib'ties, *Sheaf* (1880) II. 31; Meeringe and devydynge of Churchyarde, *Par. of Prestbury* (1600) 44, in *Cheet. Soc.* XCVII; **Chs.[1]** Probably quite *obs.*, but in a deed, dated 1679, a man was permitted 'to meere out' an acre of common land, and to build upon the land 'so meered out.' In a deed made in 1775 occurs the following phrase: 'from the common called or known by the name of great Lindow as the same is now meered out by meters and bounds.' **Shr.[1]** In a copy, dated 1714, of the Terrier of the Oswestry Schools' lands, taken in 1635, is the following: 'One parcel of meadowing . . . meared by two oakes one att each end thereof.' **Som.** (HALL.)

Hence **Mearing**, (1) *sb.* a boundary; (2) *ppl. adj.* marking a boundary dividing two estates, parishes, &c.

(1) **Mry.** A slip of uncultivated ground of various breadth between two corn ridges, *Agric. Surv. Gl.* (JAM.) **Ir.** This river . . . was the march ditch or merin between our farms, CARLETON *Trails Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 118. **N.I.[1] Don.** Billy starts up an' lifts the tether to lead the goat to the mearin' of the parishes, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 605. **Myo.** You see . . . those two poles? the line between them marks the mearing of the two lands, STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) iv. (2) **Hmp.[1]** A mearing ditch.

8. To bound, border, be contiguous with.

Dwn. Haven't you a fancy for that farm of Gunion's that mears your land? LYTTLE *Betsy Gray* (1894) 53.

[**1.** And Hygate made the meare thereof by West, SPENSER *F. Q.* (1596) bk. III. ix. 46; Meer, marke be-twene ij londys, *Prompt.* OE. *gemǣre* (*mǣr-* in comps.), a boundary (B.T.).]

MEAR, see **Mare**, *sb.*[1]

MEARCE-POT, *sb.* Yks. A bedchamber utensil.

w.Yks. It wor varry little bigger ner a **mearce-pot**, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Oct. 17, 1896).

MEARTY, MEARY, see **Mighty, Mary.**

MEAS(E, *sb.* Sc. I.Ma. Dev. Cor. Also written **mese** Sc.; and in forms **mais** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **maise** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) I.Ma.; **maize** nw.Dev.[1]; **maze** Sc. (Jam.) I.Ma. n.Dev. [mīz, mēz.] A measure used in counting herrings of varying quantities; see below.

Sc. The number is five hundred, but . . . they are 'long hundreds': hence a mais of herrings is 600 herrings (Jam. *Suppl.*); Mese of herring conteins five hundredth, for the common use of numeration, and telling of herring, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 87; The supply of fresh herrings . . . was uncommonly large; twelve boats, some of them having nearly forty maze (a maze is five hundred) having arrived in the morning, *Caled. Merc.* (July 24, 1815) (Jam.). **I.Ma.** The mode of reckoning is by scores, of which six score form the hundred and five hundred the 'meaish' (Gaelic), mease, or maze, as spelt in some old Manx statutes, by which term they are sold, consisting of 620 herrings, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 417; Dan . . . shook the herrings into the hold. 'Five maze at least,' said Quilleash, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 66, ed. 1889; His outstretched arm, at the end whereof was a herring. . . 'Ten maise of this sort for the last lot,' *ib. Manxman* (1894) pt. iv. vii. **n.Dev.** At Clovelly, Bucks, Bideford, Ilfracombe, and as far as Lynton, herrings are sold by the 'maze' or 'meas' of 612 fish. This number is arrived at in the following way:—the herrings are counted by the handful of three fish, called a 'cast,' and thus when 40 casts have been counted, 120 fish have been reckoned, equal to a 'long hundred'; 10 more 'casts' are counted, and the number reached by the addition of these thirty more fish is 150. Then the fisherman calls out 'cast' and throws in another cast, completing the number to 153 fish. This process repeated four times gives the number of 612 fish, . . and makes up the maze or meas, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 167; Large quantities of herrings have been caught at Clovelly. One fisherman, James Small, brought in about twenty mease (mease, 600). The prices realised have fallen so low as 5*s.* per mease, *W. Morning News* (Nov. 23, 1895); Clovelly is celebrated for its herrings. The fishery is in the autumn, and the fish are sold by the maize, of 612 fish, *Hand-bk.* (ed. 1877) 67. **nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[2]** 505 herrings.

[A mayse of herynge, *allistrigium*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). ON. *meiss*, a wooden box, a basket used for packing herrings, hence *meisa síld*, barrel-herrings (Vigfusson); MLG. *mese*, *meise*, 'ein Mass für trockene Sachen' (Schiller-Lübben).]

MEASE, *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Also written **mees** Sc.; **mese** Nhb.[1]; and in forms **meis** Sc. (Jam.); **meise** s.Sc.; **meyse** Cai.[1] [mīz.] **1.** To soothe, mitigate, calm.

Sc. He that crabs without cause should mease without mends, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 368; May ruing heaven mees thy care, Jamieson *Ballads* (1806) I. 58; He should be seindle angry that has few to mease him, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 2, ed. 1881. **Cai.[1] s.Sc.** God meise the means, Wilson *Tales* (1836) III. 235. **Nhb.** Thus to mese my waes, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 39; **Nhb.[1]**

2. To soften, mellow fruit.

Rxb. As by putting fruit into straw or chaff (Jam.).

[**1.** Musand the meine mycht meis hir euer mair, *Sat. Poems* (1567), ed. Cranstoun, I. 41; Bot othir lordis that war [him] by Hes meased the king in sum party, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) xvi. 134. Cp. ME. *amese*, to calm (*Dest. Troy*); OFr. *amesir* (Godefroy).]

MEASE, *v.*[2] Yks. Also written **meease** Yks. [mīz, miəz.] To be absent-minded, 'wool-gathering,' lit. to muse or maze (q.v.). Cf. **measen.**

Yks. There's a mint mair thowt on an' kenned than sike as yey can think uv, 'at gans meeasin' aboot at yal inds t'deea thruf, Macquoid *Doris Barugh* (1877) xxv. **m.Yks.[1]** Somewhat ails our Nance, or she would never go mëasing about, at all ends, the day through.

MEASE, see **Mess,** *sb.*[1]

MEASEN, *v.* Yks. Also in forms **mooizen** w.Yks.; **mooysen** w.Yks.[4]; **mouizen** w.Yks. To be in a dreamy state; to act slothfully; to mope, fret. See **Mease,** *v.*[2], **Muse,** *v.*[1]

m.Yks.[1] When not hungry a person is disposed to 'measen over his meat.' **w.Yks.** Has ta nought to do but sit mooizening like that? (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.[4]**

MEASHIE, see **Maishie.**

MEASKEEN, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] A flat-bottomed basket for straining potatoes, &c. Cf. **maishie.**

MEASLE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **meazle, meezle** Sc.; and in forms **maisle** Ant.; **mezzil** w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] Der. nw.Der.[1] Shr.[2]; **mezzle** e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] [mī·zl, me·zl.] **1.** *sb.* A spot, pimple.

s Chs.[1] Wey wot s maat·ür wi yü? Yür fai·s iz au· oa·r mez ilz [Whey, what's matter wi yŏ? Yur face is aw o'er mezzils].

Hence **Measled,** *adj.* (1) spotted, blotched, marked with pimples; speckled, mottled; (2) of meat: having the fat and lean well blended together.

(1) **Lnk.** Lift up your meazled heads ance mair, *Deil's Halloween* (1856) 25. **Dmf.** It dreeped down Sawney's meezled shin, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 88. **e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.** (S.B.) **s.Chs.[1]** Yoa bin mez ild au l oa·r. **nw.Der.[1]** He must drink very 'ard, 'is face is finely mezzilt. **Nhp.[1]** The flesh of a healthy child is often said to be mezzled. 'The child looks very nicely, it's little flesh is so mezzled.' (2) **Nhp.[1]** A butcher would say, 'It's nicely mezzled with fat.'

2. *Comp.* (1) **Measle-face,** a face covered with red pimples; (2) **-faced,** having pimples, having a spotty, inflamed complexion; (3) **-flower,** the garden marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum.*

(1) **w.Yks.[2]** **Lan.** When he coom in ogen he glooart awvishly ot mezzil fease, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 36; **Lan.[1]** Der. Hartshorne *Salopia* (1841). (2) **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **War.[2]** (3) **Wil.[1]** Children have an idea that they may catch the complaint from handling the plant.

3. *pl.* A disease in swine; small-pox in sheep.

Suf. Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815, XIX. 299. **Ken.[2]** [Bailey (1721).]

Hence **Measled,** *adj.* of animals: diseased, affected with the measles.

w.Yks.[2] Applied to a horse, in a diseased state. **e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1]** We speak of pigs being mezzled. So also 'mezzled pork.' **Shr.[1]** It is popularly supposed that food given to pigs when it is too warm, will induce a mezzled condition of flesh. 'Tak' car' as yo' dunna gie them lickle pigs thar mate too warm, or we sha'n 'ăve 'em all mezzled'; **Shr.[2]** 'Th' auld sow's mezzild like, I think as how ul die.' The word 'mezzild' describes a pig which has 'the flesh full of tiny blobs of water all over the body; the cheeks are not so bad as any other part; the fat as bad iviry mossel, but nod so visible like to the eye.' **e.An.[1]** The hog is measled.

4. *v.* To cause the legs to become speckled by sitting too close to a fire. Cf. **mizzle,** *v.*[3]

Ant. Get up oot o' that an' dae some work, an' no be maislin' your shins at the fire (W.T.K.).

Hence **Maisled,** *ppl. adj.* of the legs: speckled from sitting over the fire. *ib.*

[**1.** Cp. MLG. *masele*, *massele*, 'rother, juckender Hautfleck' (Schiller-Lübben); MDu. *maschelen*, red spots on the legs caused by sitting too near the fire in winter (Oudemans).]

MEASLIN, see **Maslin,** *sb.*[1]

MEASLINGS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lin. e.An. Also written **measlins** Lin.[1]; and in forms **meslings** Lin.; **mezlings** w.Yks.[5]; **mizzlings** Lin. [mī·z-, me·zlinz.] The measles.

w.Yks.[5] 'What āals yar barn, Missis?' 'Shoo's gotten t'mezlings!' **Lin.** Skinner (1671); Then we'd the mizzlings and the kingcuffs and baulks (J.W.); **Lin.[1], e.An.[1]**

MEASLY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. War. Oxf. Mid. Ken. Also written **measely** n.Yks.[2]; **meazly** e.Ken.; and in form **maeslie** Sc. [mī·zli.] **1.** Spotted; having a white scurfiness on the skin. Cf. **measle.**

n.Yks.[2] **w.Yks.[2]** A man is said to have a 'measly face.'

Hence **Maeslie-shankit,** *adj.* having the legs speckled through being too near a fire.

Lnk. How cou'd ye confess sae muckle to maeslie shanket Marion, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 22.

2. Of swine: diseased, having 'measles.'

Ken.[2] 'A measly hog.' The liver is always decay'd; and there are here and there in the lean flesh, on cutting it, small white spots or pimples which seem to be cysts or bladders of fat.

3. *Fig.* Poor, inferior, small; contemptible.

Sc. When I came back it had changed into this measly sodger, *Jokes*, 2nd S. (1889) 17. **War.[2]** **w.Mid.** They were a poor measly lot of heifers, not worth half what he gave for them. He's such a measly sort of fellow, I never can get on with him (W.P.M.). **e.Ken.** What meazly apples (G.G.).

4. Mean, miserly.

War.[2] **Oxf.** He's a measly humbug; you won't get anything out of him (G.O.).

MEASURE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **meezer, meezure, mezzur** Nhb.[1]; **misser** Sh.I.; **missour** Sc.; **mizzer** Chs.[1] [me·ʒə(r, me·zə(r.] **1.** *sb.* A specified amount or quantity varying in different districts, a bushel; see below.

Nhb.[1] Wm. Of oatmeal, 16 quarts (Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* 1863). **Lan.** Of potatoes, 90 lbs., *ib.* **Chs.** Of wheat, 38 quarts = 75 lbs.; of barley and oats, 38 quarts = 9½ gallons; of malt, 32 or 36 quarts = 8 or 9 gallons, *ib.*; **Chs.**[1] The measure varies for different materials and in different localities. A measure of wheat varies, sometimes in neighbouring parishes, from 70 lbs. to 75 lbs. or 80 lbs. Oats are generally 45 lbs. to the measure; in Chester 46 lbs.; and in some districts 50 lbs. A measure of beans weighs 60 lbs.; of potatoes 84 lbs.; **Chs.**[2] A Winchester bushel of corn; **Chs.**[3] A bushel [Winchester] of corn. **Guer., Jer.** Of apples, about 3 bushels, Winchester; of potatoes, 14 pots = 7 gallons, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). [**Amer.** Specifically, a four-quart measure, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 421.]

2. The act of measuring, measurement.

Sh.I. Wid Donald Ertirson sleep soond if he saw ane takkin a skjöpfu' o' herrin', lat alane a hauf o' kishie oot afore da misser? *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898). **Wor.** Judging from a measure we made by foot-steps it is almost 700 yards round the base, Allies *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 70, ed. 1852.

3. Phr. *to have a person's measure*, to have all their good and bad qualities noted. **Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.**[1] Aa hev yor meezer.

4. Moderation.

Sc. He that forsakes missour, missour forsakes him, Fergusson *Prov.* (1641) 13.

Hence **Measurely,** *adv.* in moderation, moderately.

Eat and drink measurely, and defy the mediciners, *ib.* 11.

5. A vein or layer of coal. **Stf.**[1] **6.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to measure for a new jacket*, (2) *— for a warm suit of clothes*, (3) *— one's back with a stick*, to thrash, beat, flog.

(1) **Ken.**[1] Now, you be off, or I'll measure you for a new jacket. (2) **Hrf.**[2] (3) **s.Not.** Ah'll measure yer back wi' this stick, if yer don't goo (J.P.K.).

MEASURING, *prp.* and *vbl. sb.* Irel. Nhb. Ken. Also in form **meezerin** Nhb.[1] **1.** *prp.* In *comp.* (1) **Measuring-bug**, a caterpillar; (2) **-stick**, a stick used in planting potatoes.

(1) **Ken.**[1] (2) **Nhb.**[1] Used in planting garden potatoes by measuring each drill off and setting the line to it.

2. *vbl. sb.* A charm supposed to cure 'heart-fever' (q.v.).

Don. Women have . . 'heart-fever,' . . wise women are able to cure it by 'measuring.' They measure round the body over the heart with a green string, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 256.

MEAT, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **maet** Sc.; **mait** Sc. w.Yks. Cor.[2]; **mate** S. & Ork.[1] N.I.[1] Chs.[1]; **mayte** Dev.; **meeat** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **meht** Sc.; **meight** Lan.; **meit** Sc. (Jam.); **met** Sh.I. Wxf.[1]; **mete** Cld. (Jam.); **meyt** e.Yks. w.Yks. e.Lan.[1]; **meyte** Dev. [mīt, miət, mēt, w.Yks. meit.] **1.** *sb.* Food in general, victuals, board; a meal.

Sc. My father and my uncles lay in the hill, and I was to be carrying them their meat, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xxi; He pays me meat and fee, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 318, ed. 1848. **ne.Sc.** [Riddle] 'I geed by a hoosie, An it wis fou o' meht, But there wiz naither door nor window T'lat me in to eht?' [Answer] 'An egg,' Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 79. **Abd.** Maister Trahvis gied me my mait, Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) xxv. **Frf.** She . . . hath scarcely tasted meat since Monday night, Barrie *M. Ogilvy* (1896) 37. **Per.** Ye sa'na want yer meat, Willie. . . I've cakes an' butter, cheese an' eggs, Stewart *Character* (1857) 137. **Rnf.** Oh, parritch is medicine, Parritch is meat, An' parritch is muscle an' bane, sirs, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 109. **Ir.** Won't yer Rev'rence bless the mate, if ye plase, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 161. **N.I.**[1], **Dwn.** (C.H.W.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Cum.** They (i.e. porridge) are good meat (W.K.); **Cum.**[4] A workman will hire himself out at so much per week and his meat. 'Huntin's nobbet a ratchan kind o' business, and it taks o' t'meat out of a body's belly,' Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 289. **n.Yks.**[1] 'What wages are you getting now, James?' 'Wheea, aighteen pence an' ma' meat's aboot t'mark.' He gets 's meat at 's dowther's; **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** That tidy lewkin lass . . . wor both meyt an' drink to me, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 5; Ha' sud we get on baat meyt? *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 8, 1897). **Lan.** It would become Sir Adrian Landale o' Pulwick—Barrownite—to have 's meat i' the kitchen, Castle *Light of Scarthey* (1895) 11; Th' clock strikes nine afoor aw've t'chonce To get a bite o' meyt, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 4; God never sends mouths but He sends meight, Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) i. **ne.Lan.**[1] I get 12*s.* a-week an' my meat. **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Ŭz fûl ŭ mis·chŭf ŭz ŭn eg·z fûl ŭ mee·t [As full o' mischief as an egg's full o' meat]. **Stf.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] This here's rare trade; 'tis mait, drink, and clothes. **Dev.** Love be moar than drink or mayte, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 63. **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.) **Cor.** We might so well go up an' get a bit o' meat, Lowry *Wreckers* (1893) 75; The best custom we ha' got es a drap av best brandy after meat, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) i; **Cor.**[1,3]

Hence (1) **Meatable** or **Meat-yabble,** *adj.* having a capacity for food, hungry, having a good appetite; (2) **Meaties,** *sb. pl.* food for infants or very young children.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] 'I's ower meeat-yabble to be blate.' A reply to a request to eat. (2) **Rnf.** (Jam.)

2. Food for animals or birds, provender for horses or cattle; chaff, hay.

Sc. (A.W.) **N.I.**[1] The horse dos'nt take his mate now at all. **Dwn.** Buttermilk meat [meal and buttermilk food for birds] (C.H.W.). **e.Dur.**[1] Only used in this wide sense, when speaking of animals' food, 'Give the hens their meat.' **Yks.** The food of fowls, cattle, and of animals generally. Hen-meat, Bird-meat, Horse-meat (C.C.R.). **e.Yks.** We've had lots o' meeat this back end, fog was ommast as lang as midda, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 61. **Chs.**[1] **Lin.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Hrf.**[1]

3. Flesh.

Sh.I. Hit'll geng troo da place if ye mak' use o' her maet (J.I.). **Cor.**[2]

4. Beef, as distinct from mutton, &c.

e.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.** A butcher's boy many years ago who used to go round asking, 'Do you want ony meat or mutton?' (J.T.)

5. Bacon as distinguished from butcher's meat. **n.Lin.**[1] [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 391.] **6.** Cattle or sheep, when fit for the butcher, fat cattle.

Lin.[1] I shall want a deal more for them beasts for they are meat now. **n.Lin.**[1] We may sell them six yohs as soon as ther's a chanch, thaay're meät ony time.

7. *Comp.* (1) **Meat-ax**, a poll-axe; (2) **-bane,** a broad bean; (3) **-board** or **-borde,** a dining-table; a board on which food is dressed; (4) **-earth,** the natural soil or surface of the land, esp. such as is good and fertile; (5) **-hale** or **-heal,** having a good appetite, in good health; (6) **-house,** a larder; *fig.* a house where a liberal allowance of good food is given; (7) **-like,** having the appearance of being well-fed, well-nourished; (8) **-list,** appetite; (9) **-löm** or **-lum,** a vessel in which food is cooked; (10) **-midder** or **-mither,** the food-provider or mistress of a house, one who serves out food; (11) **-nut,** the fruit of the chestnut, *Castanea vesca*; (12, *a*) **-rife,** abounding with food; (*b*) ready for meals; (13) **-shop,** (14) **-spot,** see (6); (15) **-spoon,** a table-spoon; (16) **-stint,** lack of food; (17) **-wage,** having board only as wages; (18) **-ward,** of peas: soft and tender when boiled; (19) **-ware,** (*a*) potatoes, pulse, and other farinaceous food; (*b*) of soil: fertile, producing good peas or beans; of peas or beans: soft and tender when boiled, good for food; (20) **-whole,** see (5); (21) **-year,** the season for crops, &c.

(1) **Not.** (J.H.B.) (2) **Cor.**[2] (3) **Wxf.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **w.Som.**[1] As distinguished from clay, gravel, or sand. There is often abundance of meat-earth on virgin soil where the plough has never been. **Dev.** A top o' that comes meat airth, Baring-Gould *J. Herring* (1888) 12; **Dev.**[3] The soil which lies directly under newly-cut turf. It is considered the most fertilizing earth to be had, and is especially used for potting. **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] A load of good meat earth. (5) **Sc.** The wonted 'A' meat hale, mony braw thanks' was instinctively uttered, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 44 (Jam.). **Abd.** 'Hoo's a' your ain folk?' 'Brawly—meat-hale and hearty,' *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 36. **Kcd.** I'm glad to hear ye're a' meat hale, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 159. **w.Sc.** Your a' abune the blankets, I hope, meat hale, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 91. **Lnk.** She's meat-heal, and ay working some, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 53. **Nhb.**[1] He's beath meat he-al and druk he-al; thor's little or nowse the mitter wuv him. **s.Dur.** Thou's meat-heal at ony rate (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2] Ah's i' gay good fettle, thenk ye, er ye o' meat-hial at your hoose? **Cum.** Thank yeh; we're aa meat-heäll at heämm (E.W.P.);

Cum.[1]; **Cum.**[3] Barnes, some nine or ten, Menseful, meat-heal, fat an ruddy, 168. **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lan.** He's meat-heal, whether he's genteel or not, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 97. **ne.Lan.**[1] (6) **n.Ir.** 'It's weel fur ye,' sez I, 'it's no a bad meat-hoose yer in, my lass,' LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 14. **Cum.** He was yance aks't ta yan ô' ther slâpish meet hooses, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 61. **n.Yks.**[2] They keep a rare meeat-house. **w.Som.**[1] The larder of the county hospital is always so called. (7) **Sc.** He's baith meat-like and claith-like (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] (8) **w.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Som.**[1] Taffety is er? let'n bide a bit; I'll warn he'll zoon come to his meat-list. **n.Dev.** And cham come to my meat list agen, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 560. (9) **Sh.I.** A similar vessel . . . was long preserved in the North Isles as a maet-löm for any animal supposed to be suffering from the evil eye, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 166; **S. & Ork.**[1] (10) **Sh.I.** The mistress of the house was looked upon as the maet-midder, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 208; **S. & Ork.**[1] 11 **Dev.**[4] (12, *a*) **w.Sc.**, **Rxb.** SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802) (JAM.). (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] (13) **Cum.**[4] On a Cumberland farm, which is known as a 'good meat shop,' the hands get their teas sent out to them every day, *W.C.T.X.* (1892) 3, col. 2. (14) **ne.Yks.**[1] It's nobbut a middlin meeat spot. (15, 16) **n.Yks.**[2] (17) She nobbut gets a meeat-wage, *ib.* 18 **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 271. (19, *a*) **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 45; **Dor.**[1] (*b*) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Pease grown upon some soils will not boil—i. e. do not swell, and only become hard and shrivelled. Such soils are well known, and are said not to be meat-ware. Also used to describe peas or beans which are good boilers, and fit for food. They paise I had o' you wad'n meat-ware; we was fo'ced to have 'em a ground for the pigs. **Dev.** Theäze peyze ban't meyte-werne, They da bwoyle za hard's a boord, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 115, ed. 1871. (20) **n.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ah've hed one dinner to-day but Ah'm meat-whole yet (S.K.C.). **e.Lan.**[1] (21) **Sh.I.** A guid paet year wis never a ill maet year, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 228.

8. Phr. (1) *meat and mense*, both food and politeness; see below; cf. **mense**; (2) *—for manners*, of a horse: receiving board in return for the use of it; (3) *to fall from one's meat*, to lose appetite; (4) *to have one's meat do one no good*, to be discontented, churlish; to be vexed, disappointed, or humiliated.

(1) **N.I.**[1] Ye shud still ax a frien' t'take a bit o' whativver's goin', if he diz, why A wish him his health, an' much good may it do him; if not ye hae yer meat and mense both. **Ant.** If you offered food to a visitor and it was declined owing to not being required, it would be said, 'You had baith your meat [food] and your mense,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **e.Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] They'd a siaved biath ther meat an' ther mense if they'd ass'd us ta hev a cup wi' them. **Cum.** I've saved my meat and my mense (J.A.). (2) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Wanted, pony, meat for manners, for winter months, *e.An. Dy. Press* (Nov. 2, 1894). (3) **Lnk.** I'm gettin' auld an' frail, An' fa'in frae my meat, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 155. (4) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] His meat don't do him no good.

9. *v.* To feed, provide with food; to board.

Sh.I. Wha can affürd ta pay a growin' boy, or a wumman, auchteen stüres for a day's wark an' met dem apo' da best? *Sh. News* (Mar. 4, 1899). **Bch.** He lives, an' sall be seen well clad, An' meated well enough, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 31. **Abd.** In Aberdeenshire where farm servants 'meat' in the house, the bill of fare is not of a very high-class order, *Jokes*, 1st S. (1889) 11; I thocht ye wud 'a maetit a' throu' ither, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii. **Frf.** What richt hae I to keep kye when I canna meat them? BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxvi. **Per.** For want o' eggs we couldna meat a stranger, STEWART *Character* (1857) 189. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Dmb.** Toiled late and ear' to meat himself and me, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 97. **Gall.** We maun . . . toil to meat us too, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 360, ed. 1876. **Yks.** (C.C.R.) **n.Yks.** 'So-and-so is meated in the house' is quite the customary manner of expression, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 44; **n.Yks.**[1] We meats em a'; lodgers, an' daytal men, an' a'; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] He meeats hissen, an' ah weshes him. **e.Yks.** Mowers . . . meate themselves, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641); **e.Yks.**[1] Ah've ten shillins a week, an Ah meeats mïsen, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Tha's seen hah ah meyted an rowt, PRESTON *Poems, &c.* (1864) 26. **Hrf.**[12] **Cor.**[1] Mait the pigs; **Cor.**[2]

10. To fill with grain.

Sh.I. Dis is da mün 'at maets da corn, da auld folk said, *Sh. News* (Sept. 18, 1897).

MEAT, MEATCHLY, see **Mete, Matchly.**

MEATH, *sb. Obs.* Lin. The power to buy or to refuse to buy, the option; the preference.

I give thee the meath of the buying, RAY (1691); (K.); GROSE (1790); **Lin.**[1] If anything, I gave him the meath.

[The same word as ME. *methe*, measure, moderation (STRATMANN). OE. *mæþ*, measure, proportion, also, the measure or extent of power, ability, capacity (B.T.).]

MEATH, MEATH(E, MEATHER, see **Maithe, Mead**, *sb.*[2], **Meeth(e, Methir.**

MEATHEW, *v.* Nhb.[1] To become covered with mildew. The wheat was all meathewed.

MEATHUM, *sb.* Wm. Lan. Also in form **mathum.** A fool, a stupid person, a blockhead; a changeling.

Wm. (K.); (HALL.) **Wm., n.Lan.** What's ta been dewan thoo stupid meathum, thoo, to spill t'milk? (W.H.H.)

MEATY, *adj.* Yks. Midl. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Oxf. Brks. Mid. Nrf. Sus. Hmp. Som. Cor. Also in forms **maity** Cor.[2]; **maty** Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] [mī·ti, mē·ti.] Of animals: fleshy, but not fat, in good condition for the butcher.

Yks. (J.W.) **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Nhp.**[1] It's a nice profitable piece of beef; it's so meaty. **War.**[3], **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Them bullocks binna to say fat, but they bin mätey—thick o' the rib. **Hrf.**[12], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Brks.**[1] **w.Mid.** 'That's a nice, meaty little heifer.' Applied both to the live animal and to a carcase (W.P.M.). **Nrf.** GROSE (1790). **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.**[1] That bullock be'ant meaty. **w Som.**[1] Her's a nice meaty bullick. **Cor.**[1] She's a maity little pig; **Cor.**[2]

MEAUDIWARP, MEAULD, MEAUSE, see **Mouldywarp, Mould**, *adj.*, **Muse**, *v.*[1]

MEAUT, MEAVERLY, MEAWDEWART, see **Mout, Meeverly, Mouldywarp.**

MEAWGH, MEAWLDY, MEAWLT, MEAWNGE, see **Maugh, Mouldy, Mould**, *adj.*, **Mounge.**

MEA-WORT, *sb.* w.Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] The cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccos.* LEES *Flora* (1888) 792. See **Mea-berry.**

MEAWSE, MEAWT, see **Muse**, *v.*[1], **Moot**, *v.*[2], **Mout**

MEAYER, *sb.* Cor. Also written **meeyur.** A measure.

A g'eat rule what he do meeyur the ground weth, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 16; **Cor.**[1]

MEAZLE, *sb.* and *adj. Obs.* Sc. Also Som. Dev. Also in form **mysel** Sc. **1.** *sb.* A leper, a filthy creature.

w.Som.[1] Common at the beginning of the last century. **n.Dev.** What's mean by that, ya long-hanjed meazle? *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 30.

2. *adj.* Leprous. Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 157; (JAM.)

[Clense ȝe mesels, caste ȝe out deuelis, WYCLIF (1388) *Matt.* x. 8. OFr. *mesel*, 'lépreux' (LA CURNE).]

MEAZON, MEAZY, see **Mouse, *sb.*, Mazy.**

MEBBY, MECE, see **Maybe, Mouse, *sb.***

MEBLE, *adj.* Sc. Movable. BROWN *Dict.* (1845).

MECHANICKER, *sb.* Lan. A mechanic, workman.

A mechanicker who could get six-un-twenty silver shillin a wick, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 84.

MECK, see **Make**, *v.*[1]

MECKANT, *adj.* Abd. (JAM.) Romping, frolicsome.

MECKLE, see **Mickle.**

MECKLEKECKLE, *adj.* Glo. Poor in quality or fibre. Cf. **keckle-meckle.**

A mecklekeckle sort of fellow, NORTHALL *Flk-Phrases* (1894).

MECKSON, see **Mixen.**

MED, MEDAL, see **Make**, *v.*[1], **Mead**, *sb.*[1], **Mud**, *v.*[2], **Madell.**

MEDCALF, *sb.* ne.Lan.[1] A calf's pluck.

MEDDEM, *sb.* Cai.[1] [me·dəm.] An irritation or tickling in the nose.

Supposed by the superstitious to indicate that a visitor is coming.

MEDDING, see **Midden**, *sb.*

MEDDLE, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **medel** Cum. [me·dl.] **1.** In phr. *to meddle or (and) make*, to interfere in matters which do not concern one. *Gen.* with *neg.*

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[12] **s.Stf.** I wo' meddle or mak' in yo'r affairs, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] I never hear tell on him meddling nor making wi' no one. **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2] Quoth the young cock,

I'll neither meddle nor make, *Old Prov.*; **War.**[4], **s.War.**[1] **Brks.**[1] I wunt meddle nor maayke wi' 'e but me-ans jus' to mind my awn business. **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** Ne'er meddle or maake with wile-beas, pray, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 127. **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **Hmp.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Meddle-make**, to interfere. Cmb. (W.R.B.); (2) **Meddle-making**, mischief-making, strife-sowing. e.Suf. (F.H.) **3.** Without a *prep.*: to interfere with; to hurt, annoy.

Ayr. Although I wouldna meddle thee, More timid ye would need to be, Smith *Poet. Misc.* (1832) 38. **Lnk.** I'm neither gien to meddlin' folks, Nor notin' their affairs, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 38. **Edb.** Gif ye pass me your word, my lord, to meddle me not, I will, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 264. **Dmf.** Ye'd aiblins rue fu' soothly syne Ye meddl't warlock's ware, Reid *Poems* (1894) 61. **Gall.** Wha has been meddlin' ye? Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 253. **n.Ir.** Shure it's jist as I toul' ye for meddlin' their bank, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 21. **N.I.**[1] The dog won't meddle you. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

4. To come in contact with, to have to do with.

Sc. I wad hae ye think, Afore ye meddle wi' the men, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 13. **Rnf.** Foul fa' the chield wha thinks't a faut To meddle wi' the juice o' maut, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 24. **Cum.** (J.S.O.) **Brks.**[1] If thee meddles wi' what yent belongin' to 'e agin, I'll gie 'e a larrapin.

MEDELESS, **MEDHA**, **MEDHER**, see **Meedless**, **Mether**.

MEDICAMENTING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Medical attendance.

Ayr. For many a day all the skill and medicamenting of Dr. Callender did him little good, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xiii.

MEDICINE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Dur. Lon. Som. Also written **medisen** Dur.; and in form **metsin** w.Som.[1] [me·dsin, w.Som. me·tsin.] **1.** *sb.* Any kind of medicament whether for inward or outward application. w.Som.[1] **2.** *Fig.* Anything disagreeable or bitter, as medicine.

Sh.I. I ken yon'll be a medecin ta Anty, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 29.

3. Drink.

Lon. As long as you can find young men that's conceited about their musical talents, fond of taking their medicine, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 20, ed. 1861.

4. *v.* ? To cure.

Dur. A charm to cure erysipelas. 'The Ceroncepel [Erysipelas] coming in at the town end, By the name of the Lord I medisen thee,' *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 421.

MEDICINER, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **medicinar**. A physician, doctor.

Sc. Eat and drink measurely, and defy the mediciners, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 11; Tell me now—you also are somewhat of a medicinar—is not brandy-wine the remedy for cramp in the stomach? Logan *St. Johnstoun* (1823) II. 228 (Jam.). **Abd.** Doctor Gordon, medicinar in Old Aberdeen, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 117. **Fif.** Now [he] hes renunced the ministerie, and takin him to be a mediciner, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 417, ed. 1842. **Slg.** Medicinars propone remedies to be applied with all diligence, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) xi, ed. 1843. **Rnf.** The fact of the worthy bailie being a 'Mediciner' may account for the note appended, Hector *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 87.

MEDICK, *sb.* Bdf. Ken. Cor. Also written **meddick** Cor.[2]; **medik** Bdf. [me·dik.] **1.** An emetic. Bdf. (J.W.B.), Cor.[2] **2.** Medicine.

Ken. You must take your medick (D.W.L.).

MEDLEY, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. [me·dli.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Medley-pie**, a pie made of alternate layers of apples, onions, and fat bacon. Chs. (A.J.C.) **2.** A commotion, tumult.

w.Yks. There's a bonny medley—a fine stir (C.C.R.)

3. *v.* To mix, mingle.

Lan. Aw sorts o strange neighses begun to be yerd, medlied neaw un then by a skroike, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 112.

[1. Medle or mengynge togedur of dyuerse thyngus, *Prompt.* OFr. (Norm.) *medlée*, 'mêlée' (Moisy).]

MEDNART, *sb.* Sc. The meadowsweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria*. Brown *Dict.* (1845).

MEDNIP, *sb.* Hrf.[2] [me·dnip.] A root of briony.

As I was stocking that ere hedge-but, I came across two uncommon big mednips.

MEEAL, **MEEALIN**, **MEEAS**, see **Mool**, *sb.*[1], **Mailin**, **Mess**, *sb.*[1]

MEEATH, **MEECE**, see **Mead**, *sb.*[2], **Meese**, *sb.*[1], **Mouse**, *sb.*

MEECH, *v.* Yks. Lan. Wor. Ken. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also written **meach** w.Wor.[1] Ken.[1] n.Dev. Amer.; **meich** I.W. [mītʃ.] **1.** To sneak, skulk; to idle stealthily or shamefacedly about; to creep about softly. *Gen.* with *about*. See **Mitch**, *v.*

m.Yks.[1], **s.Lan.** (F.R.C.), **Ken.** (K.), **Ken.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Her's always a meeching about to vokeses back doors. **n.Dev.** Ha murt take P'po' and meach off, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 469. **Cor.**[1] (s.v. Minch). [**Amer.** To go meeching about, to go in a mean or underhand way, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 78.]

Hence (1) **Meecher**, *sb.* a sneak, a lurking thief; (2) **Meeching**, *ppl. adj.* sneaking, creeping softly; poor-spirited, cringing, melancholy, complaining. Cf. **meeking**.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] Get home, you meecher! is the everyday salutation to a stray dog. (2) **s.Wor.**[1] **w.Wor.**[1] 'Er's a poor meachin' sart uv a ŏŏman; 'er never were good fur much. **Ken.** A meeching look, a meeching pace (K.). [**Amer.** Heard among very old-fashioned people in New England, but it is becoming *obs.* . . . 'A meaching sort of fellow' is one who cringes and fawns upon you or looks as if he was always ashamed of himself, *Reports Provinc.* (1891); Father goes up to him, looking as soft as dough, and as meechin as you plcase, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xv.]

2. To play truant, to absent oneself without leave.

I.W. (J.D.R.) **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** *Gent. Mag.* (1794) 110; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] He never don't meechy, there idn no better boy vor to larn in all the parish. His father've a-leather'd 'n manies o' times, but he mee·chus [meeches] 'long way Thorne's boy. **Dev.** He used to persuade us to go meeching from school, *Reports Provinc.* (1891); Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354; Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Mitch). **nw.Dev.**[1]

Hence **Meecher**, *sb.* a truant.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] I can't do nothing way un; I zends 'n riglar, but he's a proper meecher. **Dev.** 'Black-berry meechers and blue-berry snails, All the dogs in the parish will hang at your tails.' . . These lines used to be shouted after the children who did not come to school in time, *Reports Provinc.* (1891). **nw.Dev.**[1]

3. To gather up by picking or begging. Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

[1. Sure she has Some meeching rascal in her house, Beaumont & Fletcher *Scornful Lady* (1616) v. i. **3.** Mecher, a lytell thefe, *laronceav* (Palsgr.).]

MEED, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] [mīd.] Desert, reward.

n.Lin.[1] Commonly in a bad sense. 'He's gotten sarved reight; that was just the meed for him.'

[The word is used in a bad sense in *Havelok*, 2402: And he shal yelde þe þi mede By crist þat wolde on rode blede.]

MEED, see **Maid**, **Make**, *v.*[1], **Meeth(e**, **Meid**, **Mud**, *v.*[2]

MEEDER, see **Meader**, **Meeterly**.

MEEDGE, *sb.* Fif. A mark to steer by. Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 19.

MEEDLESS, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. Also written **meadless**, **medeless** w.Yks. [mī·dless.] **1.** Troublesome, tiresome, unruly; restless; lit. without reward.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **w.Yks.** If there be an acute pain, we call it a meedless pain, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 345; He's a varry medeless soart (J.H.G.); *Yks. Mag.* (1871) I. 28; **w.Yks.**[1] **Der.** Addy *Gl.* (1888); **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

2. Undecided, unable to make up one's mind; heedless, without thought or plan; without measure.

w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); I am meadless whether to drive on or to begin it over again, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 86; I was meadless how to show myself again to Elizabeth, *ib.* 192; **w.Yks.**[2] I was meedless altogether; **w.Yks.**[4]

MEEF, see **Meeth**, *adj.*[1]

MEE-FLOOR, *sb.* *Obs.* Stf. The second parting in the coal-measures.

At Wednesbury . . . in the nether-coal, the second parting or laming is called the mee-floor, one foot thick (Hall.); (K.); **Stf.**[1]

MEEGRIM, see **Megrim**.

MEEJICK, *sb.* Wil. [mī·dʒik.] Anything strange or unusual.

A very common expression among the men. . . It was always 'a sort of a meejick,' Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) iv; **Wil.**[1]

MEEK, *adj.* Sh.I. Hmp. Dor. [mīk.] **1.** Desponding, easily depressed.

Hmp. Now he be right ill he be meeker nor ever, he be that (W.M.E.F.).

Hence **Meek-hearted**, *adj.* low-spirited, faint-hearted; shy.

Hmp. He be a meek-hearted man at the best o' times (W.M.E.F.); He is terrible meekhearted (T.L.O.D.); (H.W.E.) **Dor.** (C.W.)

2. *Comp.* **Meek-tasted**, sweet or mild of taste.

Sh.I. Dey're nae tattie sae meek taestit is da anes 'at's grown aside wirsels, *Sh. News* (Oct. 30, 1897).

MEEKING, *ppl. adj.* Shr. Glo. Also written **meäking** Shr.[12] Ailing, lacking energy, drooping. Cf. **meeching**, s.v. **Meech**.

Shr.[1] Kitty wuz al'ays a poor meäkin' thing, nod likely to get 'er livin' like the rest; **Shr.**[2] A mèäking cratur Gwuz mèäking about. **Glo.**[1]

MEEKS, *sb.* Not. The bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta.* (B. & H.)

MEEL, see **Meal**, *sb.*[23], **Meale**, **Mool**, *sb.*[1], **Mould**, *sb.*[2]

MEELA, MEELACK, see **Millia(h, Mealock.**

MEELCAVE, *sb.* Irel. A flesh-worm in the foot. s.Ir. Simmons *Gl.* (1890) (s.v. Mulharten).

MEELICK, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] [mī·lik.] A term in playing marbles: the same spot.

Abd. When I gave anither chap's 'pitcher' the 'speelick,' My ain ane was sure jist to spin i' the 'meelick,' Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 76; When the ring was the game a' the lakes [stakes] he wad win, For his pitcher was sure i' the meelick to spin, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 137.

MEE-MAW, *sb., adj.* and *v.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **memaw** w.Yks.[5] n.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1]; and in forms **meamua** Wm.; **meemo** e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1]; **memo** Lakel.[2] [mī·mō.] **1.** *sb.* An antic or grotesque action or expression of face, a grimace; dumb show; an affected manner, affectation.

Lakel.[2] Ther's memo i' eaten, an' walken. It's a complaint amang young fooak. **Wm.** Went en meaad sum meamuas ta his maister, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 74. **Lan.** They'n to mony mee-maws abeawt 'em for me, Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) ii; Not at that lilt-un-goo-forrud sort uv a meemaw [of a polka], Staton *B. Shuttle Visit Manch.* 47; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **m.Lan.**[1] Yo' should just watch a weyver tell another weyver i' th' next alley but one, i' mee-mo' in' abeawt th' cut-looker gooin'-a-courtin' wi' that red-heyded Sal-o'-owd Bobs. **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

2. A trifle, gewgaw.

w.Yks. These offerings of shreds and patches are what the West Yorkmen call memaws—trifles of a personal character, yet each meaning much, like the widow's mite, *Manch. Cy. News* (Dec. 30, 1899); **w.Yks.**[5] Shoo's more memaws about her an' eniff. **nw.Der.**[1]

3. A simpleton, fool.

Lan. He allus had th' happy knick-knack o' not apeerin' sich a mee-maw as he semt, *New Wkly.* (Jan. 26, 1895) 7, col. 1.

4. *adj.* Affected, mincing, prim.

Lakel.[2] That's memo talking. **Wm.** She's a lal prood memo thing (B.K.).

5. *v.* To make signs or grimaces; to tell in dumb show; to be affected; to do anything affectedly.

w.Yks. Thay begin a memawin abaht with ther pride an nonsense, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1874) 33. **Lan.** [Of a singer] What's hoo mee-mawin abaat? Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 343. **m.Lan.**[1] Yo'd laff tell yo'd th' bally-werch iv yo' watcht th' weyver i' th' next alley but one mee-mo back ageean 'Well, aw never!'

Hence **Meemawing**, *ppl. adj.* affected, mincing.

Lan. Tha pride-brussen, mee-mawin, feathercock owd maddlin, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 248; Afther a bit o' meemawin talk, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 8; Aw wonder how they con forshame o' their face. A lot o' mee-mawing snickets, Waugh *Barrel Organ* (1886) 18.

6. To dress up, to wear a great many gewgaws.

w.Yks.[5] A factory girl is 'memawed throo hēad to foit' upon the Sunday, sporting her ear-rings, bracelets, &c.

7. To wheedle, coax, to caress in a wheedling manner.

Chs.[1] Dunna be mee-mawin me a that'ns, for get o'er me. **s.Chs.**[1] It)s nóo yóos dhŭ mee·-mau·in mi ŭ)dhaat·ŭ roa·d, dhŭ)l gy'et nuwt aayt ŭ mey [It's noo use tha mee-mawin' me a-thatta road, tha'll get nowt ait o' mey].

MEEN, *v.* Ken.[1] [mīn.] To shiver slightly. Hence **Meening**, *sb.* an imperfect fit of the ague.

MEEN, MEEN(E, MEENY, see **Mean**, *adj.*, **Mean**, *v.*[2], **Menyie.**

MEEPY-MOPPY, *sb.* Cor.[3] The game of 'hide and seek.'

MEER, *sb.* Yks. Der. The kidney of an animal dressed for the table; the fat parts surrounding the kidney. ? A misprint for 'near' (q.v.). w.Yks.[4], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

MEER, see **Mare**, *sb.*[1], **Mear**, *sb.*

MEERAN, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **mirran** Bch. [Not known to our correspondents.] A carrot. Bch., Abd. See **More**, *sb.*

MEER-BROWED, *adj.* Lth. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Having eyebrows which meet together.

MEERISH, *adj.* Cum.[14] [miə·riʃ.] Effeminate; insipid.

MEES, see **Mease**, *v.*[1]

MEESCHLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [mīʃl.] **1.** *sb.* A mixture; a state of confusion; also used *advb.* Cf. **maschle.**

Bnff.[1] They've made an unco meeschle o' that maiter. The hail thing geed meeschle thegeether. **Cld.** (Jam.)

Hence **Meeschle-maschle**, (1) *sb.* great confusion, a confused mass of anything; (2) *adj.* confused; much connected by intermarriage; also used *advb.*

(1) **Bnff.**[1] (2) Their money maiters are a' meeschle-maschle. The hail toonie's a' meeschle-maschle freens through ither, *ib.*

2. *v.* To mix; to throw into confusion.

It wiz a' meeschlt up thegeethir, *ib.*

MEESE, *sb.*[1] Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **meece** Glo.[1]; **meoze** Dor.[1]; **mesh** Wil.[1] Dor.[1] Som.; **mews** w.Som.[1] n.Dev. Cor.[2] [mīz, mīʃ, mūz.] Moss; the lichen which grows upon apple-trees.

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 271; **Glo.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 2; **Dor.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Whit-droats nestes bain't never a builded way mews [mûe·z]. Cuddlies now d'always make theirs way mews. **n.Dev.** Grose (1790). **Cor.**[2]

Hence **Meesy**, *adj.* mossy.

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 271. **Dor.**[1] I be happy wi' my spot O' freehold groun' an' mēshy cot, 245.

[ME. *mese*, moss (Stratmann). OE. *mēos*: *trēowes mēos*, 'muscus' (*Cleop. Gl.* (c. 1050) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 447); cp. MHG. *mies* (Lexer).]

MEESE, *sb.*[2] Cai.[1] The observation of certain landmarks in order to locate a particular spot at sea. Cf. **meeth(e, 2.**

Such observation of the relative position of prominences on the land as enables one at sea to locate a particular bank, fishing ground, &c.

MEESEN, MEESH, MEESH-MASH, see **Mouse**, *sb.*, **Marsh**, *sb.*[1], **Mish-mash.**

MEESY, *adj.* e.An.[1] [mī·si.] Tainted, unsavoury.

[Prob. a special use of *meesy*, der. of *meese*, *sb.*[1] OE. *mēos* is used to render 'rubigo' (*Deut.* xxviii. 42).]

MEET, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [mīt.]

1. In phr. (1) *to meet in with*, to meet with; (2) — *up with*, to stop, check, master; to match; (3) — *with*, to have, find, obtain, catch; (4) — *with it*, to 'catch it,' to be punished, to meet with one's deserts.

(1) **n.Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **Edb.** Where he would meet in with merchants in scores, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi. (2) **n.Yks.** He's getten met up wiv, wi this wife (I.W.). (3) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**[1] V-ee mee·t wai puurd·dee gèod spoo·urt z-maur·neen? [Have you had pretty good sport this morning?] Zoa yùe kèod·-n mee·t wai um, kèod·ee? [So you could not catch them, could you?] Wee mee·t wai u suy·t u nûts aup t-ee·ul [We found a quantity of nuts up at the hill]. (4) **Glo.**[2] You'll meet with it, 19.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Meet-her-in-the-entry-kiss-her-in-the-buttery**, the pansy, *Viola tricolor.* n.Lin.[1]; (2) **-me-love**, the London pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa.* Dev.[4] **3.** To meet with, light upon, to find.

Yks. Shall I meet a village before I get to Aireton? (F.P.T.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Wor.** I met a drop of rain (W.C.B.). **Pem.** I met a scissors underneath the table. I met this muff comin' down the hill (E.D.). **s.Pem.** I met this glove on the road, Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

4. To meet an obligation; to pay a debt; to pay a creditor.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **w.Som.**[1] Tidn no use to tell—I can't never meet it! I must zell some stock avore long, vor to meet my rent. Farmers say, 'I be bound to meet my landlord.'

5. *Obs.* To place, put.

w.Cy. He to her heart did a dagger meet, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* 1840 51.

MEET, *adj.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. Dev. Also written mete N.Cy.[2] Lan. [mīt.] **1.** *adj.* Fit, proper.

Slk. They hae gentle forms and meet, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 416. **N.Cy.**[1] In common use. **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

Hence **Meetly,** *adv.* fittingly, as is proper.

Per. Flunkey lords, An' pages pouther'd meetly, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 61.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Meet-coat,** a dress-coat; a coat which exactly fits the size of the body; (2) **-marrow,** an exact copy or facsimile, a fellow; (3) **-shad,** exceeding what is fitting.

(1) **Sc.** Used by old people as distinguished from a 'long' coat (Jam.). (2) **Abd.** When the finished production was sent home . . . Aunty Ann pronounced it the very meet-marrows of the one she had held so long in loving memory, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* Dec. 1, 1900). (3) **Lan.** On neaw I'r in os ill o kele os meetshad, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 39. **s.Lan.** (S.B.)

3. *sb. pl.* In phr. *to meets with* or *meet(s with,* even with, 'quits.'

Lan. Boh ister no wey o cumming meet with um? Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 7. **ne.Lan.**[1] I'll be meet wi' tha. **Dev.**[1] Odds! thinks I, I'll be to meets with ye, 14; I'll be meets with him, *ib. Gl.* **nw.Dev.** I'll be to meets way'n (R.P.C.).

4. *adv.* Just, exactly.

Lan. So meet ofore eh geet teear I took Nip on rubb'd hur primely efeath, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 42; Mony . . . ut cud o bin weel contentud too o gwon whoam meet then, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 45; An' snored mete loike an eawl, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 89.

Hence (1) *just meet, phr.* exactly, quite; (2) *just meet now,* (3) *meet now, phr.* just now, at this moment.

(1) **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** So it're just meet as good, Dottie *Rambles* (1898) 140; Thae'll just meet plez him, Waugh *Owd Bodle,* 256. (2) **Lan.** An' what's moor, there's scores o' folk what live just meet neaw 'at knows it to be correct, Lahee *Owd Matty* (ed. 1887) 45; Noather on um doed so wele just mete neaw, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) ii; Hoo's after some'at at's noan so good, just meet now, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 27, ed. 1879. **Chs.**[123] (3) **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** They wantun one, meet nah, ut first hewse ut theu coms to o' the reet hond, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 7; Its meet neaw buzz'd into meh heeod, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 50. **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** It's comn meet neaw, Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

5. *Obs.* Indifferently. **Der.**[1]

[**1.** There is no lady living So meet for this great errand, Shaks. *Twelfth N.* II. ii. 46. Cp. OE. *gemet,* fit, proper; *gemete,* fitly (Sweet).]

MEETEN'D, *ppl. adj.* **n.Yks.**[2] [mī·tənd.] Made fit; prepared or adapted.

MEETER, *sb.* War. A strap from the crupper and back-strap of a horse's harness meeting the collar. (J.R.W.)

MEETERLY, *adv.* and *adj.* n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also in forms **meatherly** n.Cy.; **meederly, meetherly** N.Cy.[2]; **meterly** N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. Chs.[13] [mī·tə(r)li.] **1.** *adv.* Tolerably, moderately, fairly. Cf. **meeverly.**

n.Cy. It will do meeterly well, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **N.Cy.**[1]; **N.Cy.**[2] Meeterly, as maids are in fairness, *Prov.* **Wm.** I am meeterly content, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 24. **s.Wm.** I was meeterley easy, Hutton *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 13. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** 'Hah are yo' gettin' on?' 'Aw, ah'm meterly' (Æ.B.); There's a pack o' corn i' t'corner, thear, meeterly clane, Brontë *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) xvi; Meeterly, as Megge Riley danced, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[14]; **w.Yks.**[5] 'How are yuh dāame to-dāay?' 'Thenk yuh, am like meeterly; how's yersel'?' **Lan.** 'That wur clever too-to, wur it naw?' 'Yigh, meeterly,' Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 26; An' he're meeterly strict too, beside, Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) ii; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13] **Der.** We're meeterly weel sarved, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) III. bk. iv. vi.

2. Handsomely, modestly, agreeably. n.Cy.(K.); Grose (1790); N.Cy.[2] **3.** *adj.* Moderate, in a fair state, middling.

n.Cy. A meeterly body—one of moderate size (K.). **n.Yks.** Hee's pratty meeterly flesh; here's a good skin, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 151. **m.Yks.**[1] 'A meterly body' is a person whose trim, becoming appearance inspires one with a pleasant feeling. **w.Yks.** Tha taks ivverything shoo's getten an' it's a meeterly dollop all at once, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1879) 44. **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

MEETH, *adj.*[1] and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Also written **meth(e** Cum.[24]; and in forms **meef** Cai.[1]; **meith** Abd.; **meuth** N.Cy.[1] Cum.[1]; **muth** Slk. s.Dur. [mīþ.] **1.** *adj.* Of the weather: hot, sultry, close; of persons: exhausted with heat.

Sc. The day is meeth, and weary he, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 363. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** But meith, meith [het, het, ed. 1812] was the day, The summer cauls were dancing brae frae brae, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 82 (Jam.); They are posting on whate'er they may, Baith het and meeth, till they are haling down, *ib.* 79, ed. 1812. **Slk.** The night is that muth and breathless, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 211, ed. 1866.

Hence (1) **Meethness,** *sb.* extreme heat, sultriness; soft close weather; (2) **Meuthy** or **Muthy,** *adj.* of the weather: sultry, close, mild and damp.

(1) **Abd.** Wi' wae and faut and meethnass of the day, Sae sair beset she was that down she lay, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 26, ed. 1812. (2) **s.Dur.** A muthy sort of a day (J.E.D.). **Cum.**[1] Meuthy weather.

2. *v.* To breathe with difficulty, to choke. Cum. *Gl.* (1851).

Hence **Meathy** or **Meuthy,** *sb.* a difficult respiration caused by rareness of the air.

N.Cy.[1], **Cum.**[24] **e.Cum.** Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 220.

[**1, 2.** Cp. ON. *mæði,* weariness, exhaustion; *mæða,* to exhaust, to be exhausted (Vigfusson).]

MEETH, *adj.*[2] s.Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Modest, mild, gentle.

[An hali leuedi mild and meth, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 10,152.]

MEETH(E, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **meath(e, meith** Sc.; and in forms **meed** S. & Ork.[1]; **meid** Ags. (Jam.); **mith** Bnff.; **myid** Fif. (Jam.) [mīþ.] **1.** *sb. Obs.* A measure.

Sc. Lat me wit the meath o' my days, Waddell *Psalms* (1871) xxxix. 4. **Fif.** They look't up ilk lofty wa', Takin' their meiths for its downfa', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 189.

2. A landmark for directing the course of a vessel in sailing, or for enabling fishermen to find particular spots of fishing-ground; also used *gen.* for a mark or anything by which observation is made or an object is detected.

Sc. They werena just to ken meiths when the moorfowl got up, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) iii. **Sh.I.** Fishing places, designated Raiths, were pointed out by certain land-marks called Meiths, so that every one knew his own raith, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 221, ed. 1891; The fishermen were very particular to set their lines in a given straight course, indicated by meiths or marks on the land, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 130; The fishermen direct their course in sailing by observations on the land, called meeths and formed from the bearings of two high eminences, *Statist. Acc.* V. 191 (Jam.); I tink I ken whaur ye ir, by da meethes o' da subjeck, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 13; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Cai.**[1] Such observation of the relative position of prominences on the land as enables one at sea to locate a particular bank, fishing ground, &c. **Abd.** Where she might be, she now began to doubt. Nae meiths she kend, ilk hillock head was new, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 24, ed. 1812. **Ags.** I hae nae meids to gae by (Jam.). **Fif.** (*ib.*)

3. A hint, an innuendo.

n.Sc. One is said to give a meith or a meid of a thing, when he barely insinuates it (Jam.).

4. *v.* To mark a place at sea by the bearings of objects on the land.

Sh.I. 'I tought ye aye set bi da compass.' . . 'Say dey dü, Tamy, for maist pairt, when der ony distance fram [to sea], bit when dey can meed der no sae muckle need,' *Sh. News* (Apr. 23, 1898); It is sufficiently prominent to be used by fishermen as a landmark at sea for meithing the Burgaseurs, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 47; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Bnff.** Vith ane vther litle hauch vpon the south syd of the said water, mithit and merched as followes, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 78.

[**1.** In þe mesure of his mode & meþe of his wylle, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 565 in *Allit. P.* 53. OE. *mæth,* measure, degree, proportion (B.T.).]

MEETHERLY, see **Meeterly.**

MEETHS, *sb. pl.* Sc. (Jam.) Activity, bodily energy.

One is said to have nae meeths who is inert.

MEETING, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **mait'n-** Oxf.[1]; **matin** Brks.[1]; **mayting** Dev.; **mitting** Cor. [mī·tin, mē·tin.]

1. *sb.* In phr. *to give the meeting*, to meet. s.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.) **2.** The service at a chapel, or Nonconformists' place of worship.

Uls. Presbyterian churches are usually called meeting-houses, and 'going to meetin'' means going to church, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1858) VI. 42. **Nhb.** Where he was found quite dead by some persons on their way to 'Glanton Meeting,' DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 274; **Nhb.**[1] We'd a gran sarmon at the meetin thi day. **Brks.**[1] Be 'e a-gwaain to Mâtin' at Compton to-night? **Dev.** If I comes tü yer maytings vor tha benefit o' my soul, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 69. **Cor.** We'll go to mitting when we're hum, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 61. [**Amer.** Let's get ready and put on our better-most close, and go to meetin, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxiv; I am going to meetin', *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 65.]

Hence (1) **Meetinger** or **Meetener**, *sb.* a dissenter, one who attends a chapel; (2) **Meeting-house**, *sb.* a Non-conformist chapel; an Irish Presbyterian church.

(1) **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 56; Among some of the meetingers there is not only a firm belief in these direct personal revelations, JESSOPP *Arcady* (1887) iii. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.**[1] **Dor.** To be a meetinger, you must go to chapel in all winds and weathers, and make yerself as frantic as a skit, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xlii. **w.Som.**[1] No, they wadn never church-volks, they was always meetiners ever sinze I can mind. (2) **Uls.** Presbyterian churches are usually called meeting houses, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1858) VI. 42; Mr. M'Allister's Auld Secedin' Meetin'-House, M'ILROY *Craig-Linnie* (1900) 112. **Dwn.** Our fowk keeps a harmoneyum fur the waens in the Sunday skule, an' yit wadnae play it in the meetin'-hoose, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 19. **w.Som.**[1] This word has now got to mean the little village chapel where there is no regular minister.

3. *pl.* The point in a shaft or rope incline at which the ascending and descending cages or tubs pass one another.

Nhb. We'd pass'd the meetin's aw'd ne doubt, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 26; **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Meetings begin at the top of this stone, *Borings* (1887) IV. 54; NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

4. *pl.* The meeting of two currents of the tide in Morecambe Bay.

ne.Lan.[1] Often producing a rough and dangerous sea for small craft.

5. *ppl. adj.* In *comp.* **Meeting-board**, the boards across the middle of a window to which the 'catch' is fixed. w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

MEEUXING, *prp.* Hrf.[2] Messing anything about in the mouth.

MEEVE, see **Meve**.

MEEVERLY, *adv.* and *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **meaverly** w.Yks.[13]; **meverly** n.Cy. w.Yks.[18] Lan. [mī·və(r)li.] **1.** *adv.* Moderately, tolerably, middling; fairly well in health; easily, gently. Cf. **meeterly**.

Yks. (HALL.) **w.Yks.** A' wor goin' up nice an' meverly like (J.H.G.); **w.Yks.**[3] Art ta meaverly? **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

2. Modestly, handsomely.

Lan. Un aw thowt awd nare sin hur lookin more meeverly, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 14; **Lan.**[1] Aw carrid mesell meety meeverly too, an' did as yo bidd'n meh, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1750) 37.

3. *adj.* Mild, of a gentle or modest disposition; shy, bashful; sparing in eating and drinking; also used *iron.*

n.Cy. (HALL.) **w.Yks.**[1] Williams wor ollas a dowly, swamous, meaverly mack of a chap, ii. 306. **Lan.** O' meeverly, pildert owd woman, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 15; Eh, he's meterly meverly. He ates loik one o' his feyghtin cocks, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 33.

MEEVIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **mavie, mavy.** The slightest noise, *gen.* in phr. *meevie nor mavie.*

Bnff.[1] A leukit oot, an' harkent; bit a hard naither meevie nor mavie. **Abd.** The moon's as white's a new-blawn wreath o' snaw, Meevy nor mavy, now, ane wadna hear, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 401.

MEEYUR, MEEZE, MEEZLE, MEEZY, MEFT, see **Meayer, Mouse**, *sb.*, **Measle, Mazy, Maft.**

MEG, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [meg.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Meg cutthroat**, the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; (2) **-'s delight**, great fun; (3) **-'s diversions**, tricks, frolics, rattling fun, esp. in phr. *to play Meg's diversions with*; (4) — **Dorts**, a pettish young woman, cf. **dort**; (5) — **Harry**, (*a*) a hoyden, a 'tomboy'; (*b*) a hermaphrodite; (6) — **many-feet**, (*a*) a centipede; (*b*) the creeping buttercup, *Ranunculus repens*; (7) — **many-legs**, (8) — **o' mony-feet**, see (6, *a*); (9) **-owlet** or **-ullat**, (*a*) an owl; (*b*) a large moth; (10) **-water**, salt-mining term: a weak or bastard brine found in sinking shafts; (11) — **wi'-many-feet**, (*a*) see (6, *a*); (*b*) see (6, *b*); (12) — **wi'-many-teaz**, (*a*) see (6, *a*); (*b*) see (6, *b*); (13) — **wi'-the-many-feet**, (*a*) see (6, *a*); (*b*) the crab, *Cancer pagurus*; (*c*) the lobster, *C. gammarus*; (14) — **with-the-wad**, a Will-o'-the-Wisp, *Ignis fatuus.* See **Mag**, *sb.*[1]

(1) **Rxb.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 23. (2) **w.Wor.** Well, it were Meg's delight, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 202. (3) **n.Wil.** The huntsmen play Meg's diversions with the wheat in wet weather (E.H.G.). **Som.W.** & J. *Gl.* (1873); No, I'm afraid to drive the pony now—he showed us Meg's diversions yesterday (W.F.R.). (4) **Cai.**[1], **Cld., Lth.** (JAM.) (5, *a*) **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); *ib.* (P.) **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1] (*b*) **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.** E.F., **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (6, *a*) **N.I.**[1] **Dur.** BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846). (*b*) **Cum.** On account of its numerous runners, which root at every joint, spreading rapidly (B. & H.). (7) **Lakel.**[2] (8) **s.Sc.** Ye lie whar the meg-o-mony-feet crawls on the green and yellow carrion, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 45. **Gall.** I dinna like the Meg o' mony feet, Nor the brawnet Connochworm, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 410, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**[1] (9, *a*) **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.** Megullat and Glimmergowk are provincial names for the owl, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 286, *note*; **n.Lin.**[1] Iv'ry meg-ullat thinks her awn bubs best. (*b*) **Lin.**[1] (10) **Chs.**[1] (11, *a*) **Dur.** EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Lett.* (1877) 9. (*b*) **Cum.**[14] (12 *a*, *b*) **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[4] (13, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Ags.** *Agric. Surv. Frf.* 55 (JAM., s.v. Fierie-tangs). (*c*) *ib.* (14) **Som.W.** & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. A woman; a country girl.

Abd. Up I gat twa bunching megs, an' fill'd the ring, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 11, ed. 1873. **Slg.** He made complaint to Jamies, Jocks, and Megs, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1804) *R. Spittle*, 55. **Edb.** The nimmest Meg amang them a' Will tipple wi' a Jo an hour or twa, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 157. **e.Lan.**[1]

3. A pet-lamb. I.Ma. *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 345.

4. A magpie. Suf.[1] (s.v. Madge). See **Mag**, *sb.*[1]

5. An ugly or ill-dressed person.

n.Lin.[1] An ohd meg! what's she cum here to-daay for? She's th' ugliest ohd meg I iver seed; I should tak her for a scarcraw if she was n't alus a singin' oot to th' lasses.

6. A boy's name for a bad old 'peerie' or peg-top. N.I.[1], Oxf. (G.O.)

MEG, *v.* Lin. [meg.] To peer about.

MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.**[1]

[Dan. dial. *mige*: *at mige efter noget*, to seek after (MOLBECH).]

MEG, see **Maeg, Mag**, *sb.*[2], **Mag(g, Mig**, *sb.*[1]

MEGGAR, *v.* Lin. Also written **megger.** [me·gə(r).] To improve, get better, mend; to recover from an illness, &c.; also used *trans.* to get over (an illness).

THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 715; STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 344; (J.C.W.) **Lin.**[1] I meggar'd over it at last. The frouty old fellow will meggar his ailment (s.v. Frouty). **n.Lin.** The fire meggers, SUTTON *Wds.* (1881).

MEGGIFICATION, *sb.* Sc. ? A lie, untruth.

Slk. To say there's nae truth in dreams, ye ken that's a mere meggification, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 440, ed. 1866.

MEGGINS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks.[2] Also written **meggons.** [me·ginz.] In phr. *by Meggins* or *by the Meggins!* an oath or exclamation. Cf. **megs.**

By the Meggins if I catch thee here again I'll give thee a good hiding.

MEGGOT, see **Maggot**, *sb.*[1]

MEGGS, *sb. pl.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [megz.] Teeth.

MEGGY, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [me·gi.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Meggy-cart**, a long-bodied two-wheeled cart, used for carting faggots; (2) **-lotchy**, the freshwater loach, *Cobitis barbatula*; (3) — **mony-feet**, (4) — **mony-legs**, a centipede; (5) **-owler**, a butterfly, a large moth. See **Meg**, *sb.* **1.**

(1) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Rxb.** (JAM.), **Nhb.**[1] (4) **Dur.** BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846). (5) **Cor.** (HALL.); (J.W.)

2. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea.* n.Cy. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 23. See **Muggy**, *sb.*[1] **3.** A moth. n.Lin.[1] **4.** A weed of the buttercup kind. Lakel.[2] **5.** A small stone used in the game of 'Must' (q.v.).

Wil.[1] A small stone—'a meggy'—is placed on the top of a large one, and bowled at with other 'meggies' of which each player has one (s.v. Must).

MEGGY, see **Mag**, *sb.*[2]

MEGH, *sb.* Sc. *Obs.* ? The big toe.

Edb. Bouse the quegh Till the gout fastens on their megh Wi' deadly racks. Learmont *Poems* (1791) 84.

MEGIRKIE, *sb.* Ags. (Jam.) A piece of woollen cloth worn by old men for defending the head and throat from cold.

MEGIRTIE, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) A kind of cravat, held by two clasps.

MEGRIM, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Brks. Ess. w.Cy. Cor. Also in forms **magram** w.Yks.[5]; **maugram, mawgram** w.Yks.; **maygrim** s.Chs.[1]; **meagram** s.Not.; **meagrim** Sc. n.Lin.[1] Ess.; **meeagrum** e.Yks.[1]; **meegrim** Not.; **megram** Gall.; **megrum** War. Glo.[1]; **mogram** w.Yks.; **mogrum** Stf.[1]; ?**negrum** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [me·grim, -əm; mī·grim, -əm, mō·grəm.] **1.** A whim, fancy, caprice; an absurd notion or fancy. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. Ellen, too, if she can leave the meagrims behind for once, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 22. Ayr. Converse with the Muse was a safety valve that permitted escapement of megrins [*sic*], Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) *Introd.* 24. Slk. (Jam.) Dmf. Urged on by the megrim, he ran to his tomb, Where he stripped the poet and quickly came home, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 157. Gall. Few megrams ever enter Willie's head, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 477, ed. 1876. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Whenivver they went ta get a bit ov a twig ta mack ther mawgrams to, they cut it off we a golden sickle, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1856) 36; Thah can dress i wot soart ov a maugram fashion thagh's a mind, . . for it iz a maugram dress iz thine, *ib.* (1858) 49; (W.H.) Lan. Tho'rt always after some of thy megrims, Roby *Trad.* (1829) II. 357, ed. 1872. n.Stf. We must spare her . . . not for a husband neither but for her own megrims, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) II. 288. Not. Now let's have none of your meegrims (W.H.S.); Not.[1] Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 715. n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] They has such megrims, has little bairns. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] What megrims have you got in your head now? You've as many megrims as a dancing bear. War.[3], s.Wor. (H.K.), Glo.[1] Ess. We have the meagrims, Baring-Gould *Mehalah* (1885) 293. w.Cy. 'Where's your conscience, girl, that you can go sacrificing all them you should love and honour . . . to your own megrims?' 'It's not megrims, mother—it's love,' *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1897) 497; (Hall.) Cor. One evening her daughter,.. who had long suffered from the megrims, was in capital spirits, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 369, ed. 1896.

Hence **Maugram'd**, *ppl. adj.* adorned with queer figures.

w.Yks. All young men wearin shert frunts, risbands an collars at's maugram'd all ovver wi different soarts a patterns an colours, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 50.

2. *pl.* Antics, tricks; gesticulations; grimaces. Cf. **May-game, 1.**

Yks. A kitten is 'on wi' it's māagrams' when amusing itself by scampering about with a newspaper in its mouth, and tossing it to and fro. A girl is 'full o' māagrams.' s.Chs.[1] Naay, dŭ nŭ bi on wi aan'i ŭ yŭr soft mai·grimz [Naï, dunna be on wi' anny o' yur soft maygrims]. Stf.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] s.Not. What are yer mekkin sich meagrams for? (J.P.K.) Lin. Wot meagrims art th' up to, Sally? Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 17. War. (J.R.W.) Shr.[1] Them childern wun naughty i' church, they wun mäkin' maigrims an' witherin' one to another all the wilde.

[The same word as lit. E. *megrim*, a neuralgic pain in the side of the head, Fr. *migraine*, the meagrim (Cotgr.).]

MEGS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Der. [meg.] In phr. *by the megs*, an oath or exclamation, a disguised form of 'by the mass!' Cf. **mack(s**; see **Mass**, *sb.*[1] **3.**

w.Yks. Yet by t'megs, . . A've eard him call em legs, Preston *Poems, &c.* (1864) 3; Bi t'megs, bud it's time to be lewking raand t'corners nah, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 11; Bud bi t'megs aw'll mak sum on 'em sit up, *Yksman.* (1875) 44, col. 1; w.Yks.[1] Der. Addy *Gl.* (1891).

MEGSTY ME, *phr.* Sc. Also in form **megisty** Lnk. A mild expletive or exclamation of surprise, wonder, &c.

Sc. Eh, megstie me, An' can it be the case that they really fecht wi' cawnil licht? Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 29; Megsty me, sic a braw horseman! Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) x. Fif. 'Megstie me!' Leezbeth cried, 'the man's a' cobwebs,' Robertson *Provost* (1894) 96. Ayr. Megsty me, what am I about? Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xvi; Megsty me, doctor, are ye serious, or are ye wysse eneuch? Service *Notandums* (1890) 17. Lnk. Megisty me! sic a look he gied when he saw where he was, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. Lth. Often used by children (Jam.).

MEGWEED, *sb.* Sus. The common Alexanders, *Smyrnium Olusatrum.* (B. & H.)

MEH, see **Make**, *v.*[1]

MEHELL, *sb.* s.Don. A gathering of people to reap, make hay, etc. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). Cf. **melliah.**

[Ir. *meithle*, crowds, concourse; reapers (O'Reilly).]

MEHL, MEHT, MEICH, MEICKLE, see **Meal**, *sb.*[2], **Meat, Meech, Mickle.**

MEID, *sb.* Sc. Also written **mead, meed.** [mīd.] Mood, disposition; bearing, courage.

Sc. But I am mourning i' my meed That ever I left my mither gueede, *Gil Brenton* in Child *Pop. Ballads* (1882) I. 68; Hie dames too wail your darling's fall, His youth and comely meid, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 230, ed. 1871; Neir will I forget thy seimly meid, Nor yet thy gentle lure, *Trag. Ballads*, I. 101 (Jam.). n.Sc. Gregor *Notes to Dunbar* (1893) 247. Abd. I'm in an ill meid to-day (G.W.); Till nature tak' some whim, an' change her meed, Gie's nae mair stories about noble bleed, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 403. Edb. How can I houk a graff for her, Ane o' sic comely mead? Learmont *Poems* (1791) 15

[A pron. of *mude*, OE. *mōd.*]

MEID, see **Meeth(e.**

MEIGH, *adj.* Sc. ? Still, oppressive, close. Cf. **meeth**, *adj.*[1]

Ayr. Man, it's awfu' kin' o' meigh an' warm-wise, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 201.

MEIGHL, MEIKLE, MEILY, see **Meal**, *sb.*[2], **Mickle, Mealy**, *adj.*[1]

MEIN(E, MEING, MEIR, see **Mean**, *adj.*, *v.*[2], **Meng, Mear.**

MEIRDEL, *sb.* Sc. Also written **merdil** Sc.; **merdle** Abd. [me·rdl.] A confused crowd of people or animals; a numerous family of little children; a huddle of small animals.

Mry. (Jam.); Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 373. Abd. There was a perfeck merdle o' them aifter't, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 131.

[Fr. *merdaille*, a crew of shitten knaves, of filthy scowndrels, of stinking fellows (Cotgr.).]

MEIS(E, see **Mease**, *v.*[1]

MEISE, *v.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **maise** Sc. (Jam.) [meis.] To mix, or unite in one mass; to incorporate.

n.Sc. Different substances are said to maise, when in consequence of being blended, they so incorporate as to form a proper compost or manure (Jam.). w.Yks.[3] As it has to be meist, it mout as weel be meist first as last.

MEISHACHAN, *sb.* Sc. A subscription dance.

Arg. The meishachan, where first I felt love's mainglin' smart, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 6.

MEISLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **meissle** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1]; **meysel, meyzle** Sc. (Jam.); **micel** Gall.; **micell** Nhb.[1] [mei·sl, mei·zl.] **1.** *v.* To waste imperceptibly; to disappear gradually; to expend in a trifling manner.

Fif. Said of one with respect to his money, 'He meisslit it awa, without smelling a must' (Jam.). Nhb.[1] It's micell'd away.

2. To eat little and slowly; to crumble up in eating.

Bnff.[1] He's a gueede heep better noo, an' macks oot t'meisle awa a biscuit till's brackfast. Cld., Lth. (Jam.) Gall. (*ib.*); Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

3. *sb.* A small piece. Bnff.[1]

MEISLEN, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **meisslen, meyseln** (Jam.). **1.** *v.* To consume or waste away by slow degrees. See **Meisle.**

Bnff.[1] They got a gey bit liftie o' siller, bit they meislent it awa in a year or twa. Cld., Lth. (Jam.)

2. To eat little and slowly. Bnff.[1], Cld., Lth. (Jam.)

3. *sb.* A very small piece. *ib.*

MEITCH, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **meach** w.Yks. [meitʃ.] To measure; to compare. Cf. **moich.**

n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks. Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 98; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884) 8.

MEITH, MEITHER, MEKIL, see **Meeth**, *adj.*[1], **Meeth(e, Moither, Mickle.**

MEKILWORT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. The deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna.* Brown *Dict.* (1845); (Jam.)

MEKKIN, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also written **meckan** Cum.[1]; **meckin** Lakel.[2] Cum.; and in forms **maikin** Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **makin** ne.Lan.[1]; **meakin** Lakel. w.Yks. n.Lan. [me·kin, mē·kin, mī·kin.] **1.** The yellow iris or corn flag, *Iris Pseudacorus. Gen.* in *pl.*

Cum.[14] w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

2. Any common wayside fern, except *Pteris aquilina*, but esp. *Nephrodium Filix-mas. Gen.* in *pl.*

Lakel.[2] Cum. Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. *Append.* 43; *Trans. Cum. Assoc.* pt. vii. 152; (B. & H.); Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] Theear's nobbut two maks, meckins an breckins. Wm. Meckins mak good thak (B.K.).

3. The water milfoil, *Myriophyllum verticillatum.*

Lakel. (B. & H.) Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 307. n.Lan. (C.W.D.)

MEKLE, see **Mickle.**

MEL, *sb.*[1] Lan. Honey.

Lip that is sweet as the mel of the bee, Bamford *Rhymes* (1864) 181.

MEL, *sb.*[2] Cum. A conical but not peaked hill standing alone; a landmark; used ? only in place-names. (J.S.O.), Cum.[14]

MEL, see **Meal**, *sb.*[2], **Mell**, *sb.*[12], *v.*[2], *prep.*

MELANCHOLIOUS, *adj.* Sc. Also written **melancholeous** Rnf.; **melancholyous** Abd. Melancholy; sombre; bilious.

Abd. The King somewhat melancholyous after his travel, coming all the way post by coach, gave little ear to their speech, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 318. Rnf. Thy melancholeous minor key Bespoke the same, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 17. Ayr. Discoursing with great sobriety on that melancholious theme, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xvii. Slk. Why yon melancholious weeds Hung on the bonny birks of Yarrow? Borland *Yarrow* (1890) 63. Gall. There was no saying what cantrip this most melancholious saint might not have taken into her head, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 264.

MELANCHOLY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Yks. Dev. Also in forms **malancholy** w.Yks. Dev.; **milankily** Sh.I. [me·l-, ma·lənkoli.] **1.** *adj.* In phr. *to be melancholy over anything*, to be grieved and vexed about it. w.Yks. (E.G.), (J.W.) **2.** Peevish. w.Yks. (C.C.R.) **3.** Insane; mad with anger.

Yks. (C.C.R.) w.Yks. Old Duke wor ommost malancholy when he saw it, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1872) 49; w.Yks.[24]

4. Very unsatisfactory.

Dev. A man said his work, which for some days had been a failure, was a 'malancholy job,' *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 133.

5. *sb.* Love-sickness. S. & Ork.[1] **6.** Mischief.

Sh.I. I'll helt care 'at he gets hit. He's aye up for some milankily, *Sh. News* (Oct. 8, 1898).

MELANDER, *sb.* Som. [məlæ·ndə(r).] A disturbance; an accident; a misfortune.

I said to him, Arthur Phibben seems to have met with a bit of a melander (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

MELCH, *adj.*[1] and *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Also written **melsh** e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] [melʃ.] **1.** *adj.* Of cows: giving milk, milch.

e.Lan.[1] Shr.[1] Bin them barren or melch, Maister? Shr.[2] [Melch kye, and draught oxen wyll eate a close, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 62.]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Melch-cow**, a cow giving milk. w.Yks.[2], Shr.[12] **3.** *v.* To milk; *gen.* in *pp.*

w.Yks.[2] A cow is said to be hard-melched or easy-melched when she is difficult or easy to be milked. Chs.[1] Thus we speak of a cow as 'oo's an easy-melshed un.' 'Oo's too easy-melshed; I doubt oo'l run her milk ite.' Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Shr.[2]

MELCH, *adj.*[2] n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Wor. Shr. Hnt. Suf. Ken. Also written **melsh** n.Cy. w.Yks.[35] Chs.[13]; and in forms **malch** w.Yks.; **malsh** Hnt.; **milch** Wor. Ken. [melʃ.] **1.** Mild; warm; soft and moist; applied chiefly to the weather, but also occas. to anything soft.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Lakel.[2] A chap 'at went ta a pliace whar they mak whisky, an' they'd gien him a sup o' reg'lar stingo, said it went doon as melch as new milk. w.Yks. This cheese 'll be melch Ah think (B.K.); (Hall.); w.Yks.[12]; w.Yks.[3] A melsh nut is a soft one, not ripe. A melsh night; w.Yks.[5] Lan. Nice melch mak o' a mornin, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 113, ed. 1879; Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Hens 'll begin a layin soon, it's so melsh; Chs.[23], Der.[1], nw.Der.[1] Not.[2] It's a melch day, mester. Lin. It's strange melch weather, Sir; . . that was the melchest time I ever knew, when we had to eat our bread with a spoon, it was so soft, *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. ix. 106. n.Lin.[1] Ther's a deäl of foäks is badly an' its all thruf this melch weather. We're hevin' a melch back-end, soä we shall hev a hunch spring. sw.Lin.[1] This melch weather is all agen the pork. Shr.[1] Theer's a nice melch wïnde this mornin'—mild as Mäy. Hnt. *N. & Q. ib.* 63.

Hence **Melched**, *ppl. adj.* melted with heat, in a warm, perspiring condition.

Not. I'm quite melched (J.H.B.). n.Not. (H.W.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Melch-hearted**, gentle, diffident, timid, poor-spirited; (2) **Melsh Dick**, a wood-demon supposed to guard soft unripe nuts.

(1) s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Ken.[1] Jack won't hurt him, he's ever so much too milch-hearted. (2) n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks.[3] 'Melsh Dick 'll catch thee, lad,' was formerly a common threat used to frighten children going nutting.

3. Of a country: open, clear.

Yks. The melch coontry, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 157.

4. Modest. n.Cy. Grose (1790).

[**1.** Du. *malsch*, tender, soft, sweet, mellow; *malts, maltsch*, tender, soft (Hexham); EFris. *malsk*, 'mollig, sanft' (Koolman).]

MELDA, *sb.* Sh.I. [me·ldə.] Weeds.

Nor da kail howed dat's gaen ower wi' shickenwirt, runshick an' melda, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 42.

[Norw. dial. *melde*, weeds among the corn (Aasen).]

MELDER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **meldar** Sc.; **meldhre** Irel.; and in forms **maleder** w.Yks.[3]; **milder** w.Yks.[3] ne.Lan.[1] [me·ldə(r.] **1.** An indefinite quantity of corn, esp. of oats, ground at one time; the meal when first ground; also the time taken to grind a parcel of corn; *fig.* a heap, a large quantity. Cf. **meller.**

Sc. I have often thought the miller's folk were far over careless in sifting our melder, Scott *Monastery* (1820) viii. Bnff. In doing a melder the primitive mill hottered away at the rate of six bolls of meal ground in a week, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 148. Abd. They came flocking frae the towns like mice to a melder, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 134, ed. 1889. Frf. When bear an' ate the earth had fill'd, Our simmer meldar niest was mil'd, Morison *Poems* (1790) 110. Per. His wife had forgotten to bring home a new melder, Stewart *Character* (1857) xcvi. Fif. 6 qrs. of oats sent to mill, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). s.Sc. To keep oor teeth gaun till oor ain melder come frae the mill, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 90. Ayr. Ilka melder, wi' the miller, Thou sat as lang as thou had siller, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 23-4. Lnk. Thrifty wee Luggie, the melder to speed, Was croonin' awa o'er its ilka dam-head, Watson *Poems* (1853) 35. Edb. The seeds from the different makings of meal (melders) through winter, are preserved, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 87, ed. 1815. Slk. Ower muckle . . . meldar i' the brusket, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 618, ed. 1866. Gall. If the melder be six bolls, the mutter is about the fortieth part, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 356, ed. 1876. Ir. When we get home our own meldhre, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 92. N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). N.Cy.[1] Nhb. They 'expect their melder, or batch of oats, to give half meal for corn,' Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXXV. 555; Nhb.[1] Lakel.[1]; Lakel.[2] He sat doon ta seck a melder o' poddish as ye nivver saw. Cum. O' 'at I cud gev him ut due, was to leeave her a melder o' meeal, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 43; Cum.[4] When a farmer carried a few bags o' havver to mak' into havver-meal for poddish, that was cawt a melder, *C. Pacq.* (June 15, 1893) 6, col. 2. Wm. Tak a melder o' bran fer t'sheep (B.K.). w.Yks. There war a melder o' folk (S.P.U.); w.Yks.[13], Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] Under a pile o' hay they fand sic a melder o' meeal—girt secks full, *Invas. o' U'ston* (1867) 5. ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Meldering-day**, *sb.* the day, kept as a kind of feast, on which a parcel of corn was ground. N.Cy.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *the dusty melder*, the last child born in a family. Abd. (Jam.); see **Dusty**; (2) *to eat a melder*, to eat too

much. N.I.[1] **3.** *Obs.* or *obsol.* A kilnful of oats; as many oats as are dried at one time for meal.

n.Cy. (Hall.), **Cum.**, **Wm.** (M.P.) **Yks.** Holloway. **Chs.** Grose 1790; **Chs.**[123]

[1. Norw. dial. *melder*, flour or corn in the mill (Aasen); ON. *meldr* (gen. *meldrar*) (Vigfusson).]

MELDER, *sb.*[2] Yks. [me·ldə(r).] Entanglement; mental confusion. **w.Yks.**[3]

Hence **Meldered**, *adj.* mixed, entangled.

w.Yks. T'reins were so meldered, he couldn't loose 'em. S.P.U.

MELDREN, *sb.* Sc. [me·ldrən.] The quantity of corn ground at one time. See **Melder**, *sb.*[1]

Per. And biggit mills and grun' the meldrens, Spence *Poems* (1898) 70.

MELDROP, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **mell-drop** N.Cy.[1] [me·ldrop.] **1.** The foam which falls from a horse's mouth or the drop at the bit. s.Sc. (Jam.) **2.** A drop of mucus at the nose, whether produced by cold or otherwise; the drop at the end of an icicle; any drop in a pendant state.

s.Sc., **Lnk.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** Dight the meldrop frae my nose, and I'll wear the midges frae yours (*ib.*). **N.Cy.**[1]

[1. ON. *mēl-dropi*, the drop or foam from a horse's mouth; *mēl* (mod. *mīl* and *mil*), the mouth-piece, bit (Vigfusson). **2.** Out at his nose the mildrop fast gan rin, Henrysone *Test. Creseide* (c. 1500) (Jam.).]

MELDWEED, *sb.* Sc. The white goosefoot, *Chenopodium album*. Lnk. Patrick *Plants* (1831) 131.

MELDY-GRASS, *sb.* Sh.I. The dodder, *Spergula arvensis*. S. & Ork.[1]

MELG, *sb.* Sc. The milt of fish.

Abd. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 425; (Jam.)

[Gael. *mealg*, milt of fish (Macbain).]

MELGREAVE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also written **mellgrave** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **melgraf** Lnk. (Jam.) A quicksand. Cf. **meal**, *sb.*[3]

Lnk. (Jam.) **Gall.** It is said that a horse and his rider once sunk in a mellgrave somewhere in Ayrshire, and were never more heard of, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 339, ed. 1876. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1]

[Prob. a hybrid word, being a tautological *comp.*; cp. ON. *melr*, a sand-bank (Vigfusson), and OFr. *greve*, 'terrain sablonneux, au bord de la mer ou d'un fleuve' (Hatzfeld).]

MELIA, **MELISHIN**, see **Millia(h**, **Malison.**

MELL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Suf. Also written **mel** Cum.[1] [mel.] **1.** *sb.* A mallet; a 'beetle'; a hammer, *gen.* of wood; *fig.* a heavy fist.

Sc. He that taks a' his geer frae himsel and gies to his bairns, it were well waird to take a mell and knock out his harns, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 16. **Sh.I.** The old knockin' stane and mell—now obsolete, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 29; **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Death has gi'en him wi his mell, And dung him dead, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 243. **Frf.** He would . . . smash them with a mason's mell, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xxix. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 27. **Dmb.** Hing nae mair on't! come doun, man, wi' the mell, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 71. **Rnf.** Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 180. **Ayr.** A nieve like a mason's mell, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 253. **Lnk.** Her little fist—what Doghip would have termed a 'wee mell'—had left an ugly mark on his cheek, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 186. **Lth.** A mell for knockin' bear, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 113. **Edb.** *Carlop Green* (1793) 119, ed. 1817. **Bwk.** The mason's mell and trowel Are laid aside till morn, Calder *Poems* (1897) 78. **Dmf.** Bogle doons them like a paver, Wi's mell this day, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 189. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 247, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** Bailey (1721); **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Fowks o' steaynes, An Celtic mells, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 43. **n.Yks.** Drive it firmly with your mell, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) ii; **n.Yks.**[1] A mell was customarily used in connection with the frummity-trow, in the process of preparing the wheat for use in making the furmity; **n.Yks.**[234], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] A wooden hammer, with a square head and an upright handle, used for hooping barrels, and for tapping them too, and for other purposes. **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Suf.**[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Mell-and-wedge-work**, a coal-mining term: the method of bringing down 'jud' with tools instead of by blasting; (2) **-head**, a blockhead, an 'oaf'; (3) **-headed**, large and square-headed; *gen.* used of a stupid person; (4) **-'s-man**, a stonemason; one who can handle a 'mell'; (5) **-scope**, a confirmed dunce; a wooden-headed person.

(1) **Nhb.** A' bein' mell and wedge wark then, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 33. (2) **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Thoo's a straange mell-heäd, thoo taks noä noätice o' what foäks says to thě. (3) **Cum.**[14] (4) **Lnk.** Banker your stane an' show ye're a mellsman, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 84. (5) **Cum.**[14]

3. Phr. (1) *as dead as a mell*, 'as dead as a door-nail'; quite dead; (2) *he's getten a head and so has a mell*, a phr. used to express contempt for a very dull, unintelligent person; (3) *pick and mell*, thoroughly; with determination; 'hammer and tongs'; (4) *the shaft is out of the mell*, things are not going prosperously; (5) *to fling the mell*, to boast, brag, exaggerate; (6) *to keep mell in shaft* or *to keep shaft in mell*, to keep straight in any course; to keep in good health; to carry on one's business prosperously; to make both ends meet.

(1) **Edb.** They'll think you're as dead as a mell, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 54. (2) **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **Cld.** He went at it, pick an' mell (Jam.). (4) **Rnf.** D'ye think, mem, her husband is wealthy? Some say the shaft's oot o' the mell, Barr *Poems* (1861) 109. (5) **s.Sc.** Take care o' yersel', Dan. Dinna fling the mell ower faur, or, gor, ye may gang to the bad place, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 8, 1900). (6) **Ayr.**, **Lth.** (Jam.) **Gall.** When a person's worldly affairs get disordered, it is said that the mell cannot be keeped in the shaft; now unless the mell be keeped in the shaft no work can be done, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 339–40, ed. 1876.

4. *Obs.* The prize given to the last one in a race; the last in any contest; esp. in phr. *to win*, or *get, the mell*, to be last, to come off worst in any encounter.

Sc. Since we have met we'll merry be, The foremost hame shall bear the mell; I'll set me down, lest I be fee, For fear that I should bear't mysell, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 47–8; (Jam.) **Slk.** Now for the mell! now for the mell! Deil tak the hindmost now! Hogg *Tales* (1838) 153, ed. 1866; In former ages it was the custom on the Border when the victor in the race was presented with the prize of honour, the one who came in last was at the same time presented with a mallet or large wooden hammer, called a mell, . . and that then the rest of the competitors stood in need to be near at hand and instantly to force the mell from him, else he was at liberty to knock as many of them down with it as he could. The mell has now for many years been only a nominal prize, *ib.* **n.Cy.** When a horse came last in the race, they often say in the North, he has got the mell, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 448. **Nhb.** The unlucky young chiel who had the misfortune to win the 'mell,' Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 54. **Lakel.**[2] They give t'warst plewer 'at a plewin match—that taks t'mell. **Cum.** Still, still dog'd wi' the damn'd name o' mell! Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 5; **Cum.**[2] The jockey who is last in a race is called the mell; **Cum.**[34] **ne.Lan.**[1] To get the mell is to obtain a mallet in prize ploughing as a prize for the worst ploughing.

5. A blow with a mallet, or any heavy weapon.

Sc. Ilka ane should get his ain And ilka Whig the mell, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 198; For a whole hour they would hae been at it, baff for baff and mell for mell, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) i. **Cai.**[1]

6. A big, strong, stupid person. Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1], Bnff.[1]

7. *v.* To hammer; to strike with a 'mell' or with the fist; to beat severely; to pound; to bruise.

Cai.[1] In the ancient husbandry, the finishing preparation of the ground for the later sown crops was melling the clods by mattocks. **Bnff.** True it is that they may mell you, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 169; **Bnff.**[1] They mellt the pailin' hehd into the grun. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Lth.** The callants flew through thick an' thin, An' yell'd, an' mell'd wi' lounderin' din, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 22. **N.I.**[1] Mell whuns, to bruise whins with a mallet for cattle feeding. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 27; **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **n.Lan.** When things are hammered fast together, we say they are melled together (E.M.W.). **n.Lin.**[1]

8. Phr. *to pick and mell*, (1) to maul; to beat. S. & Ork.[1]; (2) to set to work vigorously; to make use of all the means within one's power. Cld. (Jam.)

MELL, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **mel** Dur. Yks.; and in forms **mall** n.Cy. Dur.[1]; **meal**

n.Cy.; **meyl** e.Yks. [mel.] **1.** The last cut of corn in the harvest field. Cf. **mell**, *sb.*[1] **4.**

Dur. When the last handful is bound up in the golden sheaf, and the sheaves are all placed upright in lots of ten or twelve each, locally called stooks, the farmer's head man, or some other elderly male person employed during harvest, proceeds with most stentorian voice to 'shout the mell,' which is celebrated in the following rhymes: 'Blest be the day that Christ was born, We've gettin't mell of Mr. ——'s corn; Weel bound and better shorn. Hip! Hip! Hip! Huzza! Huzza!' DENHAM *Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 2. **Cum.**[1] This last cut is commonly platted, enclosing a large apple, and hung up in the farm kitchen till Christmas Day, when the corn is given to the best cow, and the apple to the oldest servant on the farm; **Cum.**[4] **Yks.** When carrying the last corn, the labourers and servants, by way of triumph cry 'mel, mel' (K.); DENHAM *ib.* **n.Yks.** Hearya, they've gitten t'mell to neet, they'r shooting (W.H.). **ne.Yks.**[1] We've gotten t'mell.

2. ? *Obs.* A contention for superiority on the last day of harvest.

n.Cy. The reapers, on the last day of their business, had a contention for superiority in quickness of dispatch, groups of three or four taking each a ridge, and striving which should soonest get to its termination. In the north of England this was called a mell, CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* (1869) II. 377.

3. The harvest-home supper.

Nhb.[1] Nee mair at mell or merry night The cheering bagpipes Wull shall blaw, ROXBY *Lay of the Reedwater Minstr.* (1809). **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Yks.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **n.Yks.**[18], **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.)

4. *Comp.* (1) **Mell-day**, the last day of reaping; (2) **-doll**, the last handful of corn dressed like a doll or bound neatly together, and carried in triumph through the field; cf. **kirn-baby**; (3) **-field**, the field in which the last sheaf is cut; (4) **-shaft** or **-sheaf**, the last sheaf or sickleful of corn; (5) **-shilling**, an additional shilling given to each of the reapers instead of a harvest supper; (6) **-supper**, the harvest-home supper.

(1) **n.Cy.** This day is known throughout the north by the appellation of 'Mell Day.'. . An hour or two before the last and lucky cut the village musician is sent for to proceed with all haste to the harvest field, where he is expected to play some of his merriest tunes; to the sounds of which, at intervals, the shearers, binders, and their kind-hearted master, join in social dance, DENHAM *ib.* (2) **n.Cy.** A mell-doll, or image of corn, dressed like a doll, is carried, amid the joyful acclamations of the people on the last day of reaping. One of the verses of an old but vulgar song refers to the custom: 'Odzookers! Whom have we here now? Why, sure it a'nt Black Moll? Why, maam, you're of the fair sex, And welcome as mell-doll,' *Fam. Churchman* (Sept. 11, 1889) 124; **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] An image gaily dressed like a female child, and carried by a woman on a pole, in the midst of a group of reapers, as they go dancing and screaming to and from the fields on 'a shearing out day.' These parties generally consist of women; but after the day's work is done, the mell-doll . . . graces the board where the swains partake with their female partners in reaping in a plentiful meal, and the evening concludes with mirth, music, and dancing, HODGSON *Nhb.* pt. ii. II. 2. **Nhb., Dur.** (J.H.) **Dur.** My recollection of a mell doll is of a corn-sheaf stuck with flowers and wrapped in such of the reapers' garments as could be spared, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii. **Wm.** (J.H.) **Yks.** HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii. (3) **Dur., Yks.** In the years 1825 and 1826 I saw the reapers coming home from the Mell Field in the evening, dressed in high-crowned muslin caps, profusely ornamented with ribbons of various colours, and preceded by music, DENHAM *ib.* 3. (4) **n.Yks.**[1] This was frequently made of such dimensions as to be a heavy load for a man, and, within a few years comparatively, was proposed as the prize to be won in a race of old women. In other cases it was carefully preserved, and set up in some conspicuous place in the farm-house; **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] Left standing for the farmer himself to cut. (5) **Dur., Yks.** DENHAM *ib.* (6) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); BREWER (1870); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** It's corn that folks dance and sing about when they're carrying the last load home—or may be you're thinking of the dance at the mell supper. This mell supper . . . comes off only in honour of corn, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1896) 577; **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** T'chap sang at t'mell supper, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 46; **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] The mell-supper . . . is still with us. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** The churn-supper was always provided when all was shorn, but the mell-supper after all was got in, *Bingley Herald* (1887) *Notes.*

MELL, *sb.*[3] Som. A warming-pan. (HALL.)

MELL, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lei. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **mel** Dur. Dor.[1]; and in form **meel** Dev. [mel.] **1.** *v.* To mix, mingle; *fig.* to have intercourse with, to have to do with.

Sc. The weel-scented Barber, wha melled wi' the gentry, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 78. **Bnff.** TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 147. **Abd.** Some fowk wud never mak' nor mell wi' naething less nor gentry, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. **Per.** Mell na wi' rogues that entrap an' inveigle, STEWART *Character* (1857) 36. **Slg.** GALLOWAY *Poems* (1810) 4. **Rnf.** I ance was at the schule mysel', An' wi' a' mischief loved to mell, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 144. **Ayr.** Nor mell'd wi' sic as lee'd an' blether'd, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 188. **Lnk.** I'se for thy bairn provide; Amang my ain she'll pick an' mell, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 35. **e.Lth.** 'Mang frem to mell, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 13. **Dmf.** It will not mell wi' ought but worth, Nor be content wi' less, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 80. **Gall.** None of us desired to mell with loose company, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) vi. **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **n.Yks.**[2], **Lan.**[1] **Dev.** Us mell up one bushel o' lime to two o' sand, *Reports Provinc.* (1888).

Hence **Melling**, *sb.* a mixture, esp. a small quantity of light wool used to blend with darker wool.

Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 373. **w.Yks.** (W.T.)

2. Phr. (1) *mell on me no more and I'll mell on thee no more*, a formula used by children when making a compact to refrain from attacking one another; (2) *to mell on one's match*, to engage with one's equal; (3) *to mell or make*, to interfere with.

(1, 2) **w.Yks.**[5] (3) **s.Dur.** A'll nowther mak nor mell we't (J.E.D.). **Cum.**[134], **Yks.** (K.) **w.Yks.** It'll neither mak nor mell thee (S.P.U.). **Som.** Ther war naw need To mell or make wi' thic awld creed, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 139.

3. To meddle; to interfere; often with *on*; to join in battle.

Sc. Are you sure this Earl is a man to mell with? SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) x. **Abd.** I wadna mell wi''t, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 132. **Ayr.** It sets you ill Wi' bitter, dearthfu' wines to mell, BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 16. **e.Lth.** Weemen hae nae business to mell wi' them, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 189. **Gall.** Wha' in Galloway wants to ride an' mell wi' Clavers an' the lads on the Grey Horses? CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xvii. **Wxf.**[1] Dinna mell wi' it. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** It's not my way to mell in a case like that, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 102; **Nhb.**[1] Ye'll get wrang if ye mell wi'd. **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** Dinnot be freghten't, A'll nut mell o' tha (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[1]; **Lakel.**[2] Ah mell wi' mi awn business. **Cum.** He was niver best pleased to hear t'Cap'en's dochter's name melled on, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxi; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[8] They'll be a warnin' to me nut to mell wi' wark 'at I hevn't been browte up till, 178. **Wm.** Na yan dar mell on him, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 16. **n.Yks.** Nowt melt o' nowther him ner t'mutton that tahme, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 45; **n.Yks.**[123]; **n.Yks.**[4] If thoo mells on oor larl Jimmy onny mair, Ah'll leather tha mysel. **ne.Yks.**[1] Thoo maun't mell on 'em. **e.Yks.** Leave other folks alone—especially folks 'at's never me'lled wi' you, LINSKILL *Exchange Soul* (1888) iv. **m.Yks.**[1] Let him mell of his marrow, and none be always agate of the likes of that larl one. **w.Yks.**[18]; **w.Yks.**[5] Noan o' yower melling—what ha' ye to du wi' 't? **Lan.** We're going to howd one [meeting] . . . wheer the Manchester head constable cannot mell wi' us, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) III. 14; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Dunna yo' mell. **Dor.** Vor he've a-been so good to-year, An' han't a-mell'd wi' any squabbles, BARNES *Poems* (ed. 1869) 3rd S. 112; **Dor.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] I tell ee 'tis a nadder, don't you mell way un. **Dev.** (HALL.)

4. To match, equal.

Sc. Simon he's a strappin' chiel, For looks wad mell wi' ony bodie, *Whistle Binkie* (1878) I. 269 (JAM. *Suppl.*).

5. *sb.* A company.

Sc. MACKAY *Dict.* (1888). **Dmf.** A dozen or twenty men will sometimes go in, and stand a-breast in the stream, at this kind of fishing [called heaving or hauling], up to the middle, in strong running water for three or four hours together: a company of this kind is called a mell, *Statist. Acc.* II. 16 (JAM.).

[1. When god melles sorow anguys & trauaile till his flescly lykynge, HAMPOLE (c. 1330) *Ps.* ix. 9, OFr. *mesler*, *méler*, 'unir ensemble' (HATZFELD).]

MELL, *prep.* and *sb.*[5] Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **mel** N.Cy.[2] Cum.[1]; and in form **mill** n.Cy. [mel.] **1.** *prep. Obsol.* Between. N.Cy.[1] Cf. **amell.** **2.** *Comb.*

Mell-door(s, the passage between the 'heck' and the outer door; the door opening from the 'hallan' into the 'heck'; the double doors enclosing the farm-yard.

N.Cy.[12], Nhb. (J.H.), Lakel.[1] Cum. An' some o' th' hallan, or th' mell deers, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 138; Cum.[1]; Cum.[2] (s.v. Amell-door); Cum.[4] Wm. & Cum.[1] The mell-door and heck were always at the back of the house. Wm. BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 201, 216. n.Yks.[1]

3. *sb.* The middle.

Nhb. The mell on't wis flagg'd wi' luve for the dowtors o' Jeruz'lum, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 10; Nhb.[1]

[1. Swilk maystris war made þam o mell, *Leg. Holy Rood* (c. 1300) 103, ed. Morris, 90. ON. *meðal* in *á meðal, í meðal*, between, among; cp. Dan. *mellem* and *imellem*, between (LARSEN).]

MELL, *v.*[3] Cld. (JAM.) Of corn in the straw: to become damp.

MELL, *v.*[4] Hmp. [mel.] Of a cat: to mew.

I heard her mellin in t'garden all night long (W.M.E.F.).

MELL, *adj.* Nhb.[1] Of the weather: mild. Cf. **mellow.**

MELL, see **Mail,** *sb.*[13], **Meal,** *sb.*[1], **Mill,** *sb.*[1]

MELLEN, MELLER, see **Mealing, Miller.**

MELLER, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **mailer** Kcd.; **maillyer** Bnff.[1]; **mealer** Kcd.; **miller-** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) The quantity of corn ground at one time. See **Melder,** *sb.*[1]

Bnff.[1] We've jist a maillyer fae the mill. Kcd. They gather to him far and near, Wi' mailers o' their corn: For if ye gie him it the day, Ye're sure o' meal the morn, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 145; At Clinter Mill a mealer lay, The aits had come frae Knowes, Unweigh't, unseckit i' the troch, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 5. Dmf. Young Peggy's to the mill gane To sift her daddie's meller, CROMEK *Remains* 1810 66.

Hence **Mellerin(g** or **Millering,** *sb.* waste meal, esp. the waste meal gathered after grinding the sweepings of a meal-mill. Cf. **meldren.**

Sc. She would meal you with millering That she gathers at the mill, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) II. 84, ed. 1875.

MELLET, *sb.* e.Lan.[1] sw.Lin.[1] [me·lit.] A small wooden hammer; a mallet. See **Mell,** *sb.*[1]

MELLETTER, *sb.* Lan. A surprise; a surprising thing.

By sungs, bo' that's a melletter! MULLINS *Thrums from Spindle*, 20.

MELLGRAVE, see **Melgreave.**

MELLIAH, *sb.* I.Ma. Also written **melya, mheillea.** The gathering-in of the harvest; the harvest-home supper. See **Mehell.**

There was a great shout, 'Hurrah for the Melliah!' It rang through the glen and echoed in the mountains, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. II. xiii; Harry took heart, and eat like a melya, made a very good tay, I tell ye, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 91; Nor at the 'Mheillea' drank the home-brew'd ale, JOHNSON *Isle-iad*, 53.

MELLIER, MELLIN, MELLISHON, MELLISON, see **Milyer, Mealin, Malison.**

MELLOT, *sb.* Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] [me·lət.] The short-tailed field-mouse.

MELLOW, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Midl. Stf. Not. Lin. Wor. Bdf. Suf. I.W. Also written **mella** n.Yks. n.Lin.[1]; **mellah** e.Yks.[1]; **meller** s.Not.; and in forms **mallow** I.W.[1]; **mulla** Suf.[1] [me·lə.] **1.** *adj.* Of fruit: ripe; of meat: good and tender.

e.Yks.[1] Ten a penny, mellah peears. n.Lin.[1] That Scotch beäst 'll mak' mella' beäf when he's kill'd. Wor. (H.K.) Bdf. Apples of the roughest flavour, if they be but ripe, are said to be mellow (J.W.B.). Suf.[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Mellow-hole,** a hole, esp. in a stack, where boys put apples to ripen. e.Yks.[1]; (2) **-nest,** a hiding-place for eatables for one's own private consumption. n.Yks.[2] **3.** Rendered genial by drink; slightly intoxicated; mettlesome, spirited.

Abd. Ye'll mak them mellow wi' draps o' mountain-dew, CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* 1853 151. Ayr. When thou was corn't, an' I was mellow, BURNS *Farmer's Salutation*, st. 9. n.Yks. Sits be hiz wahn er grog tell he iz mella, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878 53. Midl. Two 'being half-drunk,' and the third 'just comfortably mellow,' BARTRAM *People of Clopton* 1897, 138. Stf. *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. s.Not. (J.P.K.) e.Lin. They telled me the poäny was a mellow maw to catch (G.G.W.). I.W.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence **Mellowish,** *adj.* slightly intoxicated.

Rnf. When Jove was mellowish, He found he far'd the better, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 182.

4. *v.* To soften. Wor. The frost mellows the ground (H.K.).

MELLS, *sb. pl.* Sc. In phr. *to gree like butter and mells*, not to agree well.

They 'gree like butter and mells, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); They 'gree like butter and mells [maul's, *note*]. Spoken when people do not agree, but I know not where the comparison lies, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 323.

MELLUM, see **Malm.**

MELLY, *adj.* Sc. [me·li.] Mellow; *fig.* pleasant, tender.

Dmf. Ilk day tae me ye seem mair fair, Blythe, bulky, douce, and melly, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 226.

MELM, see **Malm.**

MELMONT-BERRY, *sb.* Mry. (JAM.) The berry of the juniper, *Juniperus communis.*

MELSTHER, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) A dial. form of 'maltster.'

MELT, *sb.*[1] Irel. Nhb. [melt.] The tongue.

N.I.[1] Keep in your melt. I'll knock the melt out of you. Nhb.[1] A cant word. 'Had yor lang melt, yor aye gan moothin aboot.'

MELT, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Not. Wor. [melt.] **1.** *v.* To waste away.

Wor. If I takes him [a newly-bought bull] from good keep and puts him to bad he'll melt (H.K.).

2. Of money: to spend in drink.

Sc. You are ready now to melt that penny into whisky, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 184; Hame he cam wi' coppers six Ilk day to melt in mountain-dew, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 99. Bnff.[1] A've a saxpince, an' a'll melt it. Ayr. Gin I had that tippence melted into whisky and toom'd o'er my hause, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 133.

3. *sb.* Phr. *in a melt and a swelter*, exceedingly hot.

Not. She was all in sich a melt and a swelter, HOOTON *Bilberry Thurland* (1836).

MELT, *v.*[2] Yks. Som. Dev. [melt.] To prepare barley for fermentation; to make it into malt.

w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[8] They don't lauk malt 'at were melted i' cukoo taum.

Hence **Melted,** *ppl. adj.* of flour: made from corn which has sprouted in harvesting; of bread made from such flour: sticky, heavy, and sweet.

w.Som.[1] The same effect is said to be produced by over rapid grinding, and hence heating in the mill. Dev. Thease loave ov breyde a-clit. I 'spose tha flour wuz a-melted, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Clit); Dev.[1], nw.Dev.[1]

MELT, *v.*[3] Sc. [melt.] To make a person or animal sink suddenly under a blow on the side; to knock, bruise.

Sh.I. I believe A'm blue meltid me knees an' elbiks, *Sh. News* (Apr. 1, 1899). Bch. I can teet an' hitch about, An' melt them ere they wit; An' syne fan they're dung out o' breath They hae na maughts to hit, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 36.

[Hell spark . . . I sall belt thee . . . Soone fald or I melt thee, MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* (ed. 1629) 762.]

MELT, MELTAITH, see **Milt,** *sb.*[123], **Meltith.**

MELTER, *sb.* w.Yks. [me·ltə(r).] One who has charge of a crucible steel furnace. (W.S.)

MELTET, MELTETH, see **Meltith.**

MELTIE-BOW, *sb.* Sc. See below. See **Melt,** *v.*[3]

Abd. To make the [herd's] club serve its purpose completely, there was cut out near the handle a mystic figure, something like an ill-fashioned monogram, known as the 'meltie-bow,' which, it was understood, saved the club from inflicting harm on the cattle, if it chanced to strike them below the belt, as it were, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 92.

MELTIT, see **Meltith.**

MELTITH, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **meltaith** Lnk.; **melteth** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **mealtith** Sc.; **meltet** Abd.; **meltit** Sc. [me·ltiþ.] **1.** A meal.

n.Sc. (JAM.) Abd. About mid-day they ae slim meltet sent, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 52, ed. 1812. Rnf. Our meltith's aft but scrimp an' scanty, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 124. Lnk. They're forced to stand upon the open road, And mak' a meltaith of a bawbie clod, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 5. Edb. May ye hae mealtiths when ye're hungry grown, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 261. Slk. Wi' routh o' hamely meltith stored, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 373. Rxb. They gobble their melteths nor doff the hat, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 36. Dmf. Quick she gat a meltith made, And welcomed them

like friens, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 103. **Gall.** She . . . made their meltiths warm and clean, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 40, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** 'Fore his mate Lays the delicious meltit, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 5. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Meltith-buird**, a table on which meals are served; (2) **-hale**, having a good appetite.

(1) **Sc.** Yer weans round about yer meltith-buird sal grow like the olive wands, WADDELL *Ps.* (1871) cxviii. 3. (2) **Rnf.** To see gin a' be meltith hale, An' thrang at wark, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 19.

3. Phr. (1) *a greedy guts ne'er got a gude meltith*, greed never prospers; (2) *a hearty hand to give a hungry meltith*, an expression used to describe a niggardly person; (3) *twa hungry meltiths makes the third a glutton*, privation leads to excess.

(1) **Sc.** HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 29. (2) **Sc.** KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 27; RAY *Prov.* (1678) 360. (3) **Sc.** FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 32.

4. The quantity of milk yielded by a cow at one time. Cf. **meal**, *sb.*[1] **3.**

Ags. (JAM.) **Frf.** She . . . the milk frae ony cow could steal An' make whole meltits ramp! LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 235. **Per.** (JAM.) **Fif.** Quickly they the kebbuck table, Hawkie's e'enin' mealtith bring, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 102. **s.Sc.** She accordingly brought her evening's meltith and skimmed it into his dish, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 96.

[**1.** Norw. dial. *maaltid*, meal-time (AASEN); ON. *māltīð* (VIGFUSSON).]

MELVERLY, *sb.* Shr.[2] In phr. (1) *get to Melverly wie thee*, go where mischief may befall you; (2) *Melverly God helps*, the inhabitants of Melverly; (3) *Melverly! where do you think?* see below.

(1) From the circumstance of this village on the Welsh side of Shropshire being continually flooded by the irruptions of the Severn has originated the phr. of 'Get to Melverly wie thee.' (2) Its remoteness, perhaps, and the frequency of inundations to which it is subject, has occasioned the place to pass into a bye word, and its inhabitants to be called Melverly God helps. (3) After a dry summer, the Melverleians, whose land, which in itself is rich and productive, has been rendered more fertile by the bountiful watering of the adjacent river, retort upon their bantering neighbours, by the phrase of 'Melverly! where do you think?' A triumphant kind of exclamation, which signifies that such crops as those at Melverly could be obtained nowhere else.

MELVIE, *v.* and *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **melvy** s.Sc. **1.** *v.* To cover with meal or flour.

Fif. In coats meal-melvied, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 69. **s.Sc.** Only look at my back and think hoo sic a melvyin wad suit on your fine black coat, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 91. **Ayr.** Sma' need has he to say a grace, Or melvie his braw claithing! BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 25.

2. *adj.* Soiled with meal. n.Sc. (JAM.)

MELYA, see **Melliah.**

MEM, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [mem.] **1.** *sb.* Madam, Ma'am.

ne.Sc. 'What have you been doing?' 'Nothing, mem,' GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 104. **Abd.** But, mem, I canna lee, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) lxiii. **nw.Abd.** Eh! Dear be here, mem, is this you?' *Goodwife* (1867) st. 1. **Per.** I wuss ye gude e'en, mem an' sir, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 9, ed. 1887.

2. *v.* To call one Madam or Ma'am.

Ayr. 'Indeed, Mem.' 'Ye needna "mem" me... I'm a common body,' JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 58. **Lth.** He mem'd me this and mem'd me that, MCNEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 92.

MEMAW, see **Meemaw.**

MEMBER, *sb.* War. Wor. [me·mbə(r).] A person, an individual.

War.[3] He is an odd member [an odd person]. **Wor.** You get a warm member sometimes, *Evesham Jrn.* (Aug. 13, 1896).

MEMBER-MUG, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [me·mbə-mug.] A chamber utensil. w.Yks. (H.L.), (S.K.C.), Lan. (H.M.)

MEMEL, *sb.* Wm. Yks. Also written **memmel** Wm.; **memmil** w.Yks. Timber imported from Memel; red-wood, pitch-pine.

Wm. (B.K.) **w.Yks.** Memel timber is now being replaced by pitch-pine for bearing timber. Memel timber was exported in logs, not sawn up into sizes, of 12 to 18 inches square (J.S.); It'll sure to stand; it's a memmil joist (S.O.A.).

MEMO, see **Mee-maw.**

MEMOIR, *sb.* Yks. A remembrance, recollection.

w.Yks. Are they sad memoirs of changes since then? BICKERDIKE *Beacon Ann.* (1872) 6; (J.W.)

MEMORANDUM, *sb.* Sc. Yks. **1.** A memorial inscription.

Edb. The laird of the ground . . . Put up a stone with this memorandum, MITCHELL *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 8.

2. A memento, remembrance.

n.Yks. 'I am going to keep that as a memorandum.' Restricted to the rural *n.* (C.C.R.)

MEN, *sb. pl.* Sc. In phr. *the Men*, see below.

n.Sc. There is a sect, or rather a special class of Presbyterians, called 'the Men.'. 'The Men'. . . represent an advanced, not to say an exaggerated, form of the belief held by those among whom they live. They are regarded by those around them with reverence as men of specially holy lives, and, from their pronounced avowal of religion, are often called 'professors,' receiving that title as regularly as if they had chairs in a university, *Good Wds.* (1881) 236; The 'day of the Men' is the high day of the solemnities of a Ross-shire communion, *ib.* 237.

MEN, see **Man**, *sb.*[1], **Mun**, *v.*[1], *pron.*

MENAAGER, *v.* Hmp. [mənā·dʒə(r).] To make shift, to contrive.

'How are you going to make that old gate do? it's all to pieces.' 'O, I'l manaager it up somehow' (H.C.M.B.).

MENAGE, *sb.* Sc. [mənā·ʒ.] A domestic establishment; household management.

Sc. (A.W.) **Lnk.** She said he only wanted one thing to make his menage complete, . . a wife, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 245.

[Fr. *ménage*, 'administration des choses domestiques' (HATZFELD).]

MENAGE, see **Manadge.**

MENAGERIE, *sb.* Lin. Shr. Sus. Hmp. [mənə·dʒəri, mənæ·dʒəri.] A collection of odds and ends; a mixed assembly; a confused state of things, a litter.

n.Lin.[1] He wrote it all doon, what he said, an' what she said, an' what thaay said, and what thaay hed for the'r suppers, and what thaay paaid, and the whoäle menagery on it. **Shr.**[1] 'Eart alive, childern, whad a menagerie yo'n got 'ere! **Sus.** What's all this menagerie about? (F.E.S.) **Hmp.** There just was a menaagery there (H.C.M.B.).

MENAGERY, *sb.* Wor. Hrf. Pem. Glo. Oxf. Ken. Hmp. Also written **menajery** Glo.[1] [mənæ·dʒəri.]

1. A contrivance, a clever arrangement or makeshift.

Hrf.[2] I never zeed such a menagery as that. **Pem.** (E.D.), **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] What's that menagery? *MS. add.* **Ken.**[1] That is a menagerie! **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.)

2. An implement. s.Wor. (H.K.)

MENARD, MENCE, MENCH, see **Mennard, Mense, Manch.**

MEND, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [mend.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: **Ment.**

Sc. Think how aft I ment your sarks and hose! HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 199 (JAM.). **N.I.**[1], **Shr.**[1]

2. *pp.* (1) **Menden**, (2) **Ment.**

(1) **e.Yks.**[1] (2) **N.I.**[1] **Hrf.**[1]; **Hrf.**[2] It's just been ment.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* See below.

w.Som.[1] In speaking of a lodger or son it is usual to speak of 'washing him' and 'mending him' when his clothes are intended. 'You knows, mum, I niver can't avord vor to wash and mend [mai·n] thick there gurt bwoy vor nothin.' **Dev.** She 'washed and mended him' to the envy of the neighbours, *Good Wds.* (1881) 844.

2. To cure, heal; to make better, to improve. Also used *fig.*

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Abd.** The marquis got back his keys, whilk he took with the burthen foresaid, and could not mend himself; such and so great was Frendraught's moyan against him at this time, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 43. **s.Sc.** O' ye'r love 'twill owther men' ye, Or a wee deceive the time, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 358. **Cld.** Men' yer maners (JAM.). **Ayr.** Not a' the quacks, wi' a' their gumption, Will ever mend her, BURNS *Ep. to J. Goudie*, st. 4. **Slk.** To fatten and to mend ye, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 277. **Dmf.** The doctor's not worth ought I vow, He might hae mend ye lang or now, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 53. **n.Yks.**[1] T'Cropton chap—he mended me reeght on eend; **n.Yks.**[4] He'll a'e ti mend his waays or he'll mend up nowt. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Dev.** Have you seen how a little dog is mended of lamb worrying? BARING-GOULD *Urith* (1891) II. xxxix.

3. *intrans.* To get better, improve in health, become convalescent.

Cld. 'He's aye menin',' he is daily growing stronger (JAM.). **Ayr.** The heid did not mend, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 33.

Twd. February; an ye be fair, The hoggs'll mend, and naething pair lessen, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* 1873 39. **Cum.** Like as if he'd just mendit oot ov a lang illness, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 1; **Cum.**[3] His hand mendit weel, 163. **Wm.** I hwope ya mend nicely, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 446. **n.Yks.**[1] My son's nicely, Sir, thenk ye: mending gey an' fast; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah's mending neycely noo, Ah's seean be all reet agaan. **ne.Yks.**[1] He's mending nicely. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Mary, my owd lass, thae mun mend! LAKE *Longleat* (1870) II. vi. **Chs.**[1] 'How's your wife to-day?' 'Oo's mendin nicely, thank you.' **n.Lin.**[1] He's not well yit, bud he's mending. **Gmg.** William is mending very nice now (W.M.M.).

Hence **Mending**, *ppl. adj.*, in phr. (1) *on the mending hand*, (2) *—road*, (3) *—side*, (4) *—way*, improving, recovering health.

(1) **s.Wor.** My ear seems on the mending hand, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 23; OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) XVII. **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.** (A.B.) (2) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (3) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (4) **s.Wor.** (H.K.)

4. To improve, become better; to reform, improve in character; to atone, make amends for.

Per. Speak o' yer ain sins, ye rascal! an' let mine be. Yer soul's black wi' them, an' it's time ye was mendin', CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 59, ed. 1887. **Cld.** Things are menin' wi' him now (JAM.). **Ayr.** I might have been cut aff frae the kirk a'thegither; however, I have made up my mind to mend, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 32; If honest worth in heaven rise Ye'll mend or ye win near him, BURNS *Tam Samson* (1787) *Epitaph.* **Edb.** For Gudesake mend, while yet ye can, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 184. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Cum.** He duddent know what way to gang to mend hissel, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 183. **n.Yks.**[4] He's mended hissen mich. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884). **Lan.** Eh Jone; thae mends noan, WAUGH *Owd Bodle*, 255; It wur a rotten place i'th Jacobin times, an' aw dunno think it's mich mendut, BRIERLEY *Tales* (1842) 86.

Hence (1) **Mendable**, *adj.* reparable; (2) **Mendation**, (3) **Mendment**, *sb.* amendment, improvement.

(1) **Kcb.** Faults in your life are mendable by repentance, WODROW *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 385. (2) **w.Yks.** Splendid benefits resultin' fro' this mendation i' traade, *Yks. Comet* (1844) No. 2, 15. (3) **Abd.** (JAM.)

5. Phr. (1) *to mend a candle*, to lengthen the wick of a rushlight; (2) *—one's draught*, to drink again, take another glass; (3) *—one's drinking*, to empty one's glass, so as to leave no heel-taps; (4) *—one's speed*, to quicken one's steps; to accelerate one's progress.

(1) **Sur.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 43. (2) **s.Wor.** If you like cider, sir, I hope you'll mend your draught, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 30; **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] (3) **sw.Wor.** I have heard in the district between Malvern and Ledbury, 'You want to mend your drinking.' That referred to 'heel-taps,' i.e. leaving some in the glass, not quite emptying it before again filling (W.B.). (4) **Per.** The apples—rosy anes—I gat to gar me mend my speed? NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 89.

6. To make good; see below.

Wor. He had been mending cabbage plants [putting in fresh plants in the rows where those first planted had failed] (E.S.).

7. To dress land with manure. Also with *up*.

Lan. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sur.**[1] A field that is poor or run out is said to want mending (s.v. Amendment). **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.**[1] Mending the land (s.v. Amendment).

Hence **Mendment**, *sb.* manure. See **Amendment**.

Mid. Manure is undoubtedly the greatest cause of fertility. (The Middlesex farmer says 'there is nothing to be done without 'mendment'), MIDDLETON *View Agric.* (1798) 305. **Ken.**[1] **Ken.**, **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1]

8. To grow stout. Hence *to be well mended, phr.* to have grown stouter. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **9.** *sb.* A patch, repair. **Cld.** (JAM.) **10.** Phr. *on the mend*, improving, getting better.

Fif. Ay, I'm on the mend; I'll sune be up and aboot, HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 45. **Ayr.** Really sin' ever Willie cam hame, the wark has been on the mend, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 4. **Edb.** Ye are on the mend? but yet ye look but shilpit, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 377. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.)

MENDEN, *int.* Nrf. Suf. Also written **mendin** Nrf. [me·ndən.] A disguised oath. See **Amenden**.

Nrf. 'Mendin on ye, maw,' an expression of expostulation something like 'don't be so tiresome' (E.M.); What the mendin' du yew mean? COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 9. **Suf.**[1] What a menden! **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

MENDER, *sb.* w.Yks. [me·ndə(r).] A person who looks over and repairs a piece of cloth when finished weaving. (J.W.), (J.M.)

MENDING, *prp.* e.An. In phr. *mending the muck-heap*, a vulgar romp.

HOLLOWAY; **e.An.**[1] If one falls down, others fall over till there is a promiscuous heap, of either or of both sexes, tumbling together, as they would express it themselves, 'heads and holls,' of course indelicately and seldom decently.

MENDS, *sb. pl.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also Sus. Som. Also in forms **mens** Sc. Cum.[4] e.Yks.[1]; **mense** Sc. **1.** Amends, reparation, recompense, satisfaction, revenge; atonement.

Sc. There's nae mends to be got out of him, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) x; He that crabs without cause shall meat without mends, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 13. **Cai.**[1] 'To mak mens,' to make up for a loss or injury. **Bch.** If I did wrang to lay the wyte On silly Palamede, Fat mends gat he frae you? FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 30. **Per.** NICOL *Poems* (1766) 60. **Slg.** WODROW *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 139. **Rnf.** I hae sworn . . . To hae some sort o' mends o' the washerwife's son, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 115; That's better mense for a fault than a' your mortifying o' your members, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 21. **Slk.** But no mends could he get, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 327. **Rxb.** See if ye can mak' some mends, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 200. **Kcb.** Many a blackstrove received innocent Jesus, and he received no mends, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 12. **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1] **Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**[1] I know'd you'd zee how I should ha mends like, so zoon's you know'd o' it.

2. Improvement, cure; amelioration of conduct, health, &c.

Sc. There is nothing but mends for misdeeds, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 320; I see nae signs o' a mends yet. Ye hae the mense in your ain han' (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Bnff.** TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 11. **Cum.**[3] A varst of advice, o' free gratis begat; But he gat nèa mends, dud'nt pur oald man, 161. **n.Yks.**[1] 'Is your wife no better?' 'Nae, Ah sees nae mends iv her.' 'He's been gannan a strange gate ower lang. It's te nae use leuking for mends'; **n.Yks.**[2] I's heartless o' onny mends; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah doot there's neea mends for her. **e.Yks.**[1] He awlas was a bad un, an Ah see ni mens in him yit. **w.Yks.** Ther's noa mends for him (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** My ear gated o' ticklin. . . Well, aw shaked my yed; an' aw wiped my ear, . . but it made no mends, WAUGH *Tattlin' Matty*, 20.

3. Phr. (1) *at the height of one's mends*, nothing further to be given or had; (2) *to the mends*, in addition, over and above, 'to boot.'

(1) **Cum.** Ah wad finnd oa that oot mebby, when ah was at t'heet o' me mends, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 10; **Cum.**[14] (2) **Sc.** Often applied to what is given above bargain (JAM.); I will verily give . . . a free discharge of all . . . and beg him pardon to the mends, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 161 (*ib.*).

MENE, MÊNEOLAS, see **Mean**, *v.*[2], **Meanolas**.

MENG, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Chs. Shr. Also written **meing** Sc. (JAM.); and in form **menge** n.Cy. Chs.[123] Shr.[1] [meŋ, meŋg.] **1.** To mix, mingle, blend. Cf. **mang**, *v.*[1], **ment**, *pp.*, **ming**, *v.*[2]

Bwk., Rxb. To meng tar, to mix it up in a proper state for smearing sheep, greasing carts, &c. (JAM.) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Here, lan'-leady, . . meng us up thar glasses, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 140; **Cum.**[4] *Obs.* **Cum.**, **Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. **Shr.**[1]

Hence (1) **Meinging**, *vbl. sb.* the act of mixing; (2) **Meng-corn**, *sb.* mixed corn; (3) **Menged-tar**, *sb.* a mixture of tallow and tar for greasing carts.

(1) **Slk.** The meinging of repentance, HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) I. 288 (JAM.). (2) **Nhb.**[1], **Chs.**[123] (s.v. Muncorn). (3) **Nhb.**[1]

2. Of corn: to become mixed.

n.Sc. Corn is said to meing, when yellow stalks appear here and there, when it begins to ripen, and of course to change colours (JAM.). **Bwk.** The corn's beginnin to meng (*ib.*).

Hence **Meingyie**, *v.* to mix, applied to grain when it begins to change colour or to ripen. **Fif.** (*ib.*)

[**1.** Anoon to þe erþe he spit And wiþ erþe he menged hit, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 13545. OE. *mengan*, to mix (B.T.); G. *mengen*.]

MENGE, *sb.* Yks. [meŋg.] A term used in the game of marbles; see below.

n.Yks. If a taw sent towards the ring was accidentally stopped

the sender would say 'Menge,' i.e. that it should be allowed to proceed. If his opponent in the game said 'No menge,' the first taw must remain, for the time being, where it was stopped (W.H.).

MENGY, *sb.* Dev. Also written **menjy** nw.Dev.[1] [me·ndʒi.] The minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus.* Dev.[1], nw.Dev.[1] [Satchell (1879).] See **Minnie,** *sb.*[2] **1.**

MENGYIE, MENIE, see **Menyie, Mean,** *v.*[1]

MENJUS, *adj.* Sur. [me·ndʒəs.] A corruption of 'tremendous.'

Most menjus high spirity folks was the old master and the missus, *Blackw. Mag.* (1890) 462.

MENK, *v.* Yks. [meŋk.] To have an inclination or longing for anything. See **Mint,** *v.*

n.Yks. She's always menkin after finery (F.K.).

Hence **Menkin,** *sb.* a longing, craving.

I have a menkin for a bit of nice homemade bread (*ib.*).

MENNARD, *sb.* Yks. Also written **menard** n.Yks.; and in form **mennad** n.Yks.[4] e.Yks.[1] [me·nəd.] A minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus*; a very small fish.

n.Yks. Duənt kil dhat lăl fish wat its nobət ə menərd (W.H.); n.Yks.[4], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. 'A little fish, is'nt it?' 'We ollas calls 'em mennards' (F.P.T.); w.Yks.[1]

MENNEM, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Som. and Amer. Also written **menem** Wm.; **mennam** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **mennim** Nhb.[1]; **mennom** Dur.[1]; **menowm** Nhb.[1]; **mennum** Cum.; and in form **minim** Som. Amer. [me·nəm.] The minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus.* Also used *attrib.* Cf. **mennard, mennon.**

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Wi' mennim bait an' flee, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 46; Nhb.[1] Mennem hyeuks and mennem tackle are used in trout fishing. Dur.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum. Wi' mennums furst, an' next wi' worms, An' than wi' grubs I baitit, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 24. Wm. T'silvery sided menemcrew, Can scarcely water find, Whitehead *The Lyvennet* (1859) 5. n.Yks.[4], Som. (Hall.) [Satchell (1879). Amer. Little ponds never hold big fish; there is nothing but pollywogs, tadpoles, and minims in them, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836 2nd S. xix.)]

MENNENT, *sb.* Sc. The minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus.* See **Mennon.**

Bwk. We sought the heather-linties' nest Or gump'd for mennents in the pool, Calder *Poems* (1897) 63.

MENNER, *sb.* Lan. A dial. form of 'minnow,' *Leuciscus phoxinus. Science Gossip,* XVIII. 164. e.Lan.[1]

MENNON, *sb.* Sc. Also written **menon**; and in forms **menin, mennin, minnin, minnon,** see below. [me·nən.] The minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus.* Cf. **mennem.**

Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Takin' minnons i' the burn wi' an' aul' creel, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 88; [He]'s no the worth o' a minnin, no to say a whaul, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) l. Rnf. Down frae the lion to the snail, Up frae the menon to the whale, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 285, ed. 1817. Lnk. A trottin' burnie Wi' trouts an' mennin's plenisht weel, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 89; Where the saugh-tree shades the menin pool, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 133 (Jam.); For hours he'll examine a trout or a minnon, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 25. Lth. Whyles sprauchlin' through the Hunter's Bog For puddock, taid, or mennin, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 35. Slk. When bits o' callants and lassies are plowterin about fishin for mennons wi' thread and cruckit preens, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 63. [Satchell (1879).]

MENNOT, *sb. ? Obs.* Yks. The minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus.*

e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 333. [Satchell (1879).]

MENSAL, *adj. ? Obs.* Sc. In *comb.* **Mensal kirk,** see below.

Sc. A 'Mensal church' (from *Mensa,* a table), was a term applied in Scotland to a church that had been appropriated by the Patron to the Bishop, and made thenceforth part of his own benefice, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 1. Lnk. The kirk of Daviot, which is one of the mensal kirks of the diocese of Murray, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 195, ed. 1828.

MENS(E, see **Mends.**

MENSE, *sb., adj.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **mence** Sc. Cum. Yks.; **mens** Lin.[1]; and in form **ments** Lin.[1] [mens.] **1.** *sb.* Honour, respect, reverence.

Ayr. Ye rin frae ae thing tae anither, Wi' mad intent, the Deil's ain brither, Till mense is lost, White *Jottings* (1879) 152. Edb. Fortune . . . will . . . slight us for our lack o' common sense, That dinnae ken what way to do her mence, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 196; They'll pay him nae regard or mense, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 128.

2. Profuse hospitality, liberality; a liberal amount, a great deal.

Per. He's fou o' law the publican, He has a mense o' pure nonsense, Stewart *Character* (1857) 22. N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] e.Dur.[1] Mense is a great thing in this country (*re* funeral extravagance as a token of respect). nw.Yks. A bottle of currant wine which she was saving to make mence with a friend or two who were coming, *Hist. William and Joseph* (1821) 84. w.Yks. There is not a mense of snow in smoky Leeds, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356; (J.W.) ne.Lan.[1] sw.Lin.[1] What a mense of folks there was! Oh, dear, it runned a mense! He's gotten a mense outen it. The rain has done a mense of good.

Hence **Menses,** *sb.* charity. Yks. (Hall.)

3. Pay, recompense, reward; thanks, grateful return; kindness.

Rnf. We've fed him, cled him—what's our mense for't a'? Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 12 (Jam.). Slk. A' thegether ye'll mak but little mence o' him, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 239, ed. 1866. Cum.[4] 'What will be my mense?' or recompense, Sullivan *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 89; Thoo's rowl't aboot i' t'muck an' mire, An spoil't thy cleas for mense, Richardson *Talk* (1886) 1st S. 88. Wm. Let us dea what mense we can and prevent what evil, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 405. n.Yks.[3]

4. Decency, propriety, decorum; sense, discretion, tact; good manners, politeness.

Sc. We hae mense and discretion, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) vi; Little mense to the cheeks to bite aff the nose, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); He looks amon' fowk like a man o' mense, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 47. Abd. I hope my frien' has ruth o' mence, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 87. Per. Be seen with men of mense, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 31. Fif. Tennant *Papistry* 1827 213. w.Sc. Had he the mense as he has the manners, we micht mak him our deacon (Jam. *Suppl.*). Dmb. Nae gallant wends the Braes, in mense or grace, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 3. Rnf. We haena mense like cruel man, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 67. Ayr. She . . . could behave hersel wi' mense, Burns *Poor Mailie,* st. 4. Lnk. A rattle-skull, Wha's neither mense nor havens, Watt *Poems* (1827) 67. Lth. Gude nature, mense, an' wut conjoint, Lumsden *Sheephead* (1892) 97. Edb. He'll learn mair mense by-and-by, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 120. Bwk. They haena mense eneuch to ask Gin Collie will ye lick? Calder *Poems* (1897) 223. Slk. They haena the mense of a miller's yaud, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 34, ed. 1866. Dmf. Wae worth yer name, John Barleycorn, Baith mense an' gain ye gar us scorn, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 83. Gall. Ye'll hae the sense and the mense to keep a calm sough, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xviii. Rxb. She baked a cake and butter scones for mense's sake To entertain her guest, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 92. Wgt. We ha'e plenty o' mense, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 51. Uls. 'You have your mense and your meal.' Meaning when a favour has been offered and refused (M.B.-S.). Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.Cy.[1,2] Nhb. But never a soul had the mense to come near them, Ritson *N. Garl.* (1810); (K.); Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] e.Dur.[1] I did it for mense's sake. s.Dur. (J.E.D.), Lakel.[1,2] Cum. 'Meat's gude, but mense is better,' was an old proverb against selfishness at table. 'Leave a bit on yo'r plate, for t'mense o' t'house' (M.P.); 'Taylor's mense.' A small portion left by way of good manners (J.L. 1783); Some wantin' mence, some wantin' sense, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 128; Cum.[1] 'He hez nowder sense nor mense': said of a person who is silly and unmanageable; Cum.[4] n.Yks.[1] Nane that's owther mense or sham' wad dee it; n.Yks.[2] 'They hae nowther mense nor sense,' neither good manners nor understanding. 'Meeat is mickle, but mense is mair,' a provision is much, but goodness is more; n.Yks.[3]; n.Yks.[4] If he'd 'ed onny mense aboot him, he wadn't 'a'e sed a thing leyke that. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Ye've no mense aboutyo', Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 139; Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

5. Neatness, tidiness, order; freshness, gloss, newness, bloom.

Lakel.[2] Wesh thisel an mak thisel a mack of mense. Yks. Thou has neay mence in thy clathes (K.). n.Yks.[1] 'You've spoilt his mense'; of a horse, the tail of which has been cut too short. ne.Yks.[1] Thoo's ta'en all t'mense off'n thi cleeas. e.Yks. Ay! lass! all mense is offa thah best bonnit, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 73; e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. She charged me to clean it for mense, Blackah *Sngs.* (1867) 43; He has no mense of himself, i.e. he does not keep himself respectable. *Obsol.* (J.T.) Lin.[1] The best part of the

wear or use of anything. **n.Lin.** When th' mense o' this here marryin's gotten worn off, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 45; **n.Lin.**[1] It was a fam'ly wi'oot ony mense among th' whoäle lot. That black velvit coät o' mine'll weär a long time yit, bud all th' mense hes goän off on it.

6. A credit; an ornament.

s.Sc. Her cheese could brag the country wide, And were aye a mense to Little Billy, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 10; Yer clever son wha's a mense to us a', WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 165. **Lth., Dmf.** It is said of any individual of a family, who either in respect of personal or mental accomplishments, sets out or recommends all the rest, 'He' or 'She's the mense of the family,' or 'of a' the family' (JAM.). **Bwk.** We're a mense to Paxton town, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 15. **Slk.** What a mense she would be to the town of Selkirk! HOGG *Tales* (1838) 320, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** Thou was a mence At kirk, i' market, or i' spence, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 105 (JAM.). **Dmf.** Be baith douce, an' clever, an' braw, A mense tae yersel' an' Corby Ha', THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 26; Blythly I took up the spring And bore the mense awa, Jo! CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 47. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** 'Twad leuk mair tiv his mense ta gan an' muck the byre, CHAIT *Poems* (1866) 86; **Nhb.**[1] 'He's a mense ti the family'—one who adds repute to his circle.

7. *Comp.* (1) **Mense-money**, pocket-money, money kept in the pocket so as to never be without money and to show one's respectability; (2) **-penny**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) liberality conducted by prudence.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (F.K.R.) (*b*) **N.Cy.**[1] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811).

8. *adj.* Decent, respectable; clean, tidy, neat. Also used *advb.* See **Menseful.**

Wm. She turns her family out mense. I feel mense again (B.K.). **m.Yks.**[1] I will try and make mense of it of some road [give it a presentable appearance in some way]. **w.Yks.** Shoo's as mense a woman as ivver ah knew (Æ.B.); Mak things lewk mense afoar t'maister comes rahnd, *Yksman.* (June 28, 1879) VII. 405; **w.Yks.**[35]

9. *v.* To grace, decorate, adorn; to do honour to; to behave respectfully or courteously to. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Bide sweet lady from the blast, And ae night mense my lonesome ha', CUNNINGHAM *Sngs.* (1813) 51; They mense little the mouth that bites aff the nose, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 33; Serve me that way, and ye's no rue, But mense your kin, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 28. **Ayr.** Whatsome'er your airts may be As we hae nought to mense ye wi', AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 186. **Lth.** Your things and mine's putten thegither will mense the house, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 16. **Edb.** His legs mens'd all the parish, at kirk and market, MITCHELL *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 6. **Slk.** Good . . . bannocks . . . to be pouched by them that draff and braw wad better hae mensed, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 74, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Though thou'd mense Juno's car, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 201. **N.Cy.**[1] The pictures mense the room. **Nhb.** Te mense this greet occasion, WILSON *Dicky's Wig* (1843) 81; The clock menses the room, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 474; **Nhb.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] Mense the window. **Cum.** Broken pots for dublers mens'd the waws, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 15; My mudder thowt it mens'd a house, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1881) 112; *Gl.* (1851). **n.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Mah wod, Jack, bud thoo did lewk weel o' Sunda neet, wiv a lass ov eeather sahd tï mense thä off, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Good tidings will mense a brazen messenger, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 191. **ne.Lan.**[1]

10. Phr. *to mense a board*, to do the honours or preside at table.

Sc. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 465. **Dmf.** Conveener Tamson mens'd the board, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 57; (JAM.)

11. To tidy, make clean and neat; to clear up. Also *reflex.* to dress or smarten oneself up. *Gen.* with *up.*

Wm. Yan . . . Has mens'd her up wi' labour girt, An' now she shines again, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 23. **n.Yks.**[2] 'I will mense me with a new coat.' 'She mucks mair than she menses,' as the sloven, who is said to soil more than she cleans; **n.Yks.**[4] Sha seean mensed things up a bit when sha cam. Nobbut saay thoo's sorry an' it'll mense t'matter up at yance. **m.Yks.**[1] Don't stay to mense thyself up, now, but go. **w.Yks.** Aw've turned 'em, an' clahted 'em, an' mensed 'em up, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1894) 25; Away wi' ya, an' mense yond gardin' up a bit (J.T.F.); **w.Yks.**[1] I'll mence mysel up a bit. **ne.Lan.**[1] Gaa an' mense thysel up.

12. To make up for; to amend, improve.

w.Sc. Your giein' now canna mense for your takin' then (JAM. *Suppl.*).

[1. To mene me with messes, grete menske nowe it were, *Awntyrs Arthure* (c. 1435) 230 in *Sc. Allit. Poems* (1897) 133; And suche a wife þou sende Isaac . . . him to ioy and menske to þe, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 3269. **2.** ON. *mennska*, humanity (VIGFUSSON). **8.** ON. *mennskr*, human, belonging to man. **9.** Men suld him mensk, *Cursor M.* 2432.]

MENSEFUL, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **menceful** w.Yks.[1]; and in form **mensfou** Sc. [me·nsful.] **1.** Becoming, proper, seemly, modest, discreet; creditable to a man, decent, respectable. See **Mense**, *sb.*

Sc. Lay by your new green coat, and put on your Raploch grey; it's a mair mensefu' and thrifty dress, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) v. **s.Sc.** Ye've but to be a mensefu' hand, A knowing prudent trader, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 30. **Ayr.** Wi' ilka loom auld kimmers ken Is mensefu' in a butt-an'-ben, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 176. **Lnk.** But d'ye see fou better bred Was mensfou Maggy Murdy, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) I. 278 (JAM.). **Edb.** It shall gang hard wi' me an' mine, if some day or other he disna get a mensefu' return for this and other kindnesses, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 62. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); **Dur.**[1] **Wm.** Wer meear ner enough te mak' menseful fooak Gi' the'r shooders a hitch, BOWNESS *Stud.* (1868) 46. **n.Yks.**[1] A menseful chap, enew. A menseful funeral; **n.Yks.**[34] **ne.Yks.**[1] Thoo deean't leeak menseful i' them things. **e.Yks.** For the family thus to appear was regarded as menseful, JACKSON *Life* (1874) 10. **w.Yks.** Ah'd suin let t'lass knaw 't wur not menceful t'run after t'lads i' sich a fashion, BANKS *Wooers* (1880) II. 7; (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[1] Live in a gradely, menceful, heppen way, ii. 306. **Lan.** It'll be a sham [shame] if we connot find him a menseful bit of a dinner, WAUGH *Jannock* (1874) ii; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 272; **Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.** Bud then ther' wasn't a mense-fuller lass i' all England, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 32; **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence **Mensefully**, *adv.* becomingly, suitably, decently, fittingly.

Nhb. Thy wit could not save the good breeches That mensefully cover'd thy bum, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 113. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Mensefully manner'd,' a well-ordered address. 'Mense-fully lared,' suitably instructed. 'Mensefully through the world,' and at last 'mensefully brought out,' buried; **n.Yks.**[4]

2. Mannerly, polite, well-behaved; courteous, well-bred; respectful.

Sc. She's as menseful a lady as ever stepped, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 82. **Frf.** When Jeannie is near he's aye mensefu' an' douce, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 59. **Per.** Woman grown, an' mensefu', an' fair, FORD *Harp* (1893) 164. **s.Sc.** Sic mensfu' folk in house or ha', WATSON *Bards* (1859) 8. **Dmb.** Pate, tho' mensefu' yad, can scarce be thought To prize his bonny rider as he ought, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 2. **Ayr.** They ken'd him to be aye A mensefu' beast, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 105. **Lnk.** Be mensfu' wi' your mouth, and dinna eat o'er muckle, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 52. **Lth.** Ae douce, mensefu' weel-faur'd queen, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 151. **Slk.** The ewes had been very mensefu' that night, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 23, ed. 1866. **Gall.** She did not think it becoming or menseful, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 248. **Ant.** He was a mensfu crathur, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **Lakel.**[2] **n.Yks.**[3]; **n.Yks.**[4] He mun allus mak hissen mensful. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1]

3. Hospitable; generous, liberal.

Lth. Instructions to see that everything was mensefu' an' wise-like, an' to hae a royal supper in the 'Black Bull,' STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 293. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] We'll set oot the best ware for the tea; it'll be mair menseful like. **e.Dur.**[1] 'It'll be more menseful'—said of serving up a joint entire, to some guests, rather than the same joint cut into chops. **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** Send her some spare-rib, and let it be a menseful bit (M.P.); **Cum.**[1] A menseful swort of a body; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** The Wise Man made his visitors kindly welcome, made them draw in their chairs to the fire, provided them with pipes and tobacco, . . and, in short, 'behaved hissel' real menseful wiv 'em,' ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 118; A menseful funeral, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890).

4. Tidy, clean, neat; in good order. Also used *advb.*

e.Lth. The wrichts were to mak' mensefu' and wicelike a' the close yetts, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 238. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **s.Dur.** They keep a varra menseful house (J.E.D.). **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.) **ne.Yks.** Clean up the garden and make it a bit mense-ful (J.C.F.). **e.Yks.** A bit of paint 'ull mak t'house look quite

menseful (Miss A.); e.Yks.[1] Mak thysen menseful afoor thoo gans ti choch. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[345], n.Lin.[1]

Hence **Mensefulness**, *sb.* tidiness, order.

n.Yks. Three lads . . . working away at a bit of toilsome clearing which had been made necessary for 'mensefulness,' ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 13. w.Yks. (J.W.)

5. Useful. w.Yks.[2] **6.** *Comp.* **Menseful-penny**, liberality conducted by prudence; money spent at an inn in return for the use of the house as a place of resort.

N.Cy.[1] Would have their menseful-penny spent With gossips at a merriment, *Collier's Wedding*. Nhb.[1]

[1. Þis maner . . . is menskefull & noble, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 2953.]

MENSELESS, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Also written **menceless** w.Yks.[1] [me·nsləs.] **1.** Without regard for decency or propriety; indecent; untidy, disorderly. See **Mense**, *sb.*

N.Cy.[1] Cum. Jack out wi' monie a menseless word, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 70. n.Yks.[124], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[5]

2. Unmannerly, rude, ill-bred; uncultured, unpolished. Also used *fig.*

e.Sc. The deil's menseless, but you're misleard, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 124. Abd. Haud yer tongue wi' that menseless-like lauchin', MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* (1882) iv. Frf. Menseless bazils, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 18, ed. 1882. Per. Cheese or butter (not both—those who united butter and cheese were counted menseless), HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 10. e.Fif. Bessie refused to alloo sic a menseless rapscallion to set anither fit within her academy, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. Rnf. My menseless lay 'S now wisein' to the gloamin', PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 97. Ayr. Ither menseless graceless brutes, BURNS *Death of Poor Mailie*, l. 50. Lnk. Here's that menseless whaup girnin' in at the window, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) i. Dmf. Low, mean, licht, and menseless, immoral and senseless, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 212. Gall. Ye senseless, menseless blastie! CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 206. N.Cy.[1], Cum. (M.P.), n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[1]

3. Thoughtless, silly, foolish; senseless.

Sc. He's no sae menseless, seeing he's waled sae guid a wife (JAM. *Suppl.*). Abd. He jee'd na out o' that an inch Afore a menseless man Came a' at anes athort his hinch, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 7, Peterhead ed. Per. Puir menseless sheep that hae na gotten a shepherd, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 149, ed. 1887.

4. Greedy, covetous; selfish, inhospitable.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Bch. To get fat cou'd be ettl'd at By sik a menseless thief, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 4. Cum. A set o' menseless brutes! (M.P.); Cum.[1] A menseless greedy gut; Cum.[4], n.Yks.[2]

5. Immoderate, out of all due bounds; incalculable; extraordinary.

Sc. Things has wi' dearth been menseless here awa, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 183 (JAM.). Abd. It was jist menseless the siller 't he made aff o' diseas't nowte, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 130.

MENSEN, *v.* Yks. [me·nsən.] With *up*: to tidy, make clean and neat, put in order. See **Mense**, *v.* **11.**

Let's see if we connot get all mensened up befoor yor father comes, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1893) 29; It didn't tak me monny minits to mensen misen up, *ib.* (1889) 39; When they seed what a dirty hoile it wor they thowght they wod mensen it up a bit, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Oct. 17, 1896); (J.W.)

MENSION, *sb. Obs.* Nhb. Also written **mencon**, **mencyon** Nhb.[1] The vestige of a dike left sufficiently visible to indicate where it had once been. See **Mention**.

Ye mencyon of an olde dike, *Survey of Tuggal* (1567) in BATESON *Hist. Nhb.* I. 352; The word is of frequent use in documents in such phrases as:—'thence along the mencion of an old dyke to —' (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1]

MENT, *v.* and *sb.* I.W. Dor. Som. Also in form **mint** w.Cy. Dor.[1]; **minte** Som. [ment.] **1.** *v.* To resemble, take after; to personate. See **Mint**, *v.* **4.**

I.W.[1] The child ments [mences] like his father; I.W.[2] w.Cy. A do mint the veather o' un mortally, GROSE (1790). Dor. Two little childern . . . so feäir As the mother that they did zoo ment, BARNES *Poems* (1869-70) 3rd S. 24; My childern here, in pläyvul pride, Did zit 'ithin his wooden walls, A-mentèn steätely vo'k, *ib.* 29; He ments his father (S.A.K.); Dor.[1] 'E da ment his father. Som. (HALL.)

2. *sb.* Resemblance, likeness to. I.W.[12] Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

MENT, *pp. Obs.* n.Cy. Cum. Mixed, mingled.

n.Cy. (J.L. 1783). Cum. The bluimen pezz [peas], green ment wi' reed and blue, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 13; *Gl.* (1851); LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 308; Cum.[4]

[Till with his elder brother Themis His brackish waves be meynt, SPENSER *Sh. Kal.* (1579) Julye, 24; The grene with the rede meynt, LYDGATE *Storie of Thebes* (c. 1420) 1260. ME. *meynt, meynd, mengd*, pp. of *mengen*; see **Meng.**]

MENT, see **Meant**, **Mend.**

MENTION, *sb.* Sh.I. [me·nʃən.] A trifle, a little bit. Cf. **mension.**

[I] taks him a hyst wi a mention o strent, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 16; He was, as he used to say himself in the language of one of his many callings, 'jöst a mention aff o' da plumb,' *ib. Tang* (1898) 2.

MENTITH, *sb.* Sc. A meal; a dish. See **Meltith**, **1.**

s.Sc. For these gentlemen I'se want a mentith o' collops, an' a mutchkin o' brandy, SNAITH *Fiercehead* (1807) 65.

MENTLE, MENTO, MENTS, MENY, see **Mantle, Mainto, Mense, Mean**, *v.*[2]

MENYIE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. ? Der. Not. Nhp. Also in forms **maingie** Bnff.[1]; **manzy** Frf.; **meany** Wxf.[1] Nhb.[1] Der.; **meeny** Lan. nw.Der.[1]; **meiny** w.Yks.[4] nw.Der.[1]; **meinzie** Lnk.; **mengyie** Sc. (JAM.) Abd.; **menji** n.Sc.; **meny** N.Cy.[2] e.Yks. w.Yks.[4] nw.Der.[1] Not.; **menya** w.Yks.[4]; **menze** Slg.; **menzie** Sc. n.Cy. Nhp. [me·ni, me·nji.] **1.** *sb. Obs.* A family, household.

Sc. (JAM.); FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 290. Wxf.[1] N.Cy.[2] We be six or seven a meny [six or seven in family]. e.Yks. Quite *obs.* in common speech, but still preserved in an old rhyme, used in stationing boys at the various 'hods,' preparatory to a game. 'Meny, meny, miny mo, I ax ya wheear mun this man go?' NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 73; e.Yks.[1] *Obs.* in common parlance, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 543; w.Yks.[4] s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

2. A retinue, train of followers, a suite; a company of followers, a procession.

Sc. Childe Sinclair and his menyie steered Across the salt sea waves, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 60; If the laird slights the lady his menyie will be ready, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1721) 42 (JAM.); Engaged in the same joyous revel as the menyie of old Sir Thom o' Lyne, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. x. Fif. The menzie o' that German loon Hae pykin' been at this my gown, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 103. Rnf. Tho' we hae neither horses nor menzie at command, *Harp* (1819) 146. Lnk. They might well be seen, So properly mounted, approaching the green, . . I dare well declare a pretty meinzie, MAIDMENT *Ballads* (1844) 69, ed. 1868. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb. Then the Percy out of Bamborowe cam, With him a mighty meany, RITSON *N. Garl.* (1810) 15; Nhb.[1] Siccan a funeral as aa nivver saa; what a meany was there! ? Der. While all his meany kept behind, JEWITT *Ballads* (1867) 232.

3. A crowd, throng, multitude; a number, used both of persons and things. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. Is not this a waukrife menyie? CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 353. n.Sc. Wi' menji feathers in her hat, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) II. 245, ed. 1875; A great menyie, a multitude (JAM.). Bnff. He still managed to attend to his garden and his 'family,' as his mother termed his maingie of beasts, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) v. Cld. (JAM.) Bch. He did the auld man leave Amon' sae fierce a menzie, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 8. Abd. This mengyie o' shirras, an' lawvyers an' constables, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. Frf. There is a manzy of different things all sauced up to be unlike themsels, BARRIE *M. Ogilvy* (1896) 76. s.Sc. The bonniest hensure o' the hail menyie, WILSON *Tales* (1836) IV. 34. Slg. Without a notable inconvenient either to body or soul, or to both, without a notable menze, as we speak, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) xv. Rnf. Call ye nocht tham and [a] joly menye, *Harp* (1819) 101. e.Lth. Your menzies, balls, and a' that, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 211. Edb. Menzies o' moths an' flaes, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 167, ed. 1785. Dmf. Three loud huzzas the menyie gaed, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 38. Lan. O meeny o fok wou'd gawm th' rimes, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) *Reader* 13. nw.Der.[1] Not. Still in common use (W.H.S.); Not.[1] This examynate was requyred by the wholl multitud present to requyre the Burgesses in his Ward to mete a meny of honest Burgesses att the Hall, *Not. Borough Rec.* (1598). Nhp. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

4. *v.* To crowd, to mix confusedly. Bnff.[1], Ayr. (JAM.)

[1. In thi seed alle the meynes of erthe schulen be blessid, WYCLIF (1388) *Deeds* iii. 25. OFr. *maisnée, maisnie*, 'famille' (LA CURNE).]

MENZ, *adj.* Sh.I. Getting well through any kind of work. S. & Ork.[1]

MEOL, MEOLS, see **Meal**, *sb.*[2,3], **Miles**, *sb. pl.*[1]

MEOUT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **myaut** Bnff.[1] A slight sound, the least noise.

Bnff.[1] He sat i' the neuk an' nae ae myaut cam oot o's hehd. N.I.[1] There was'nt a meout out o' the childre. Don't let a meout out o' you.

MEOWL, *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. War. Dev. Also in forms **mahl, meahl** nw.Dev.[1]; **miol** Sc. (Jam.); **mowl** Cum.; **myawl** e.Yks.[1] To mew or cry like a cat. Cf. **mewl**.

Sc. (Jam.) Cum. A black cat 'at nivver leeves her house, but sits mowling, yowlin' aw day, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1888) II. 131. e.Yks.[1] War.[3] How that cat goes meowling about; she must have lost her kitten. nw.Dev.[1]

Hence **Meowling**, *sb.* (1) a crying; (2) *obs.*, the cry of a tiger.

(1) e.Yks.[1] Stop thy myawlin', cease your crying. War.[3] 'Stop that meowling'—an admonition to a child to discontinue a peevish cry. (2) Sc. Mioling of tygers, bruzzing of bears, &c., Urquhart *Rabelais* (1653) (Jam.).

MEOZE, MEP, see **Meese**, *sb.*[1], **Map**, *v.*

MER(·, MERACLE, see **Mear, Murr(e, Miracle.**

MERCAL, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **markal.** [mɐ·rkl.] A piece of wood used in the construction of a plough; the head of a plough. Cf. **merkie-pin.**

Through the lower end of the [plough] beam a square hole is cut, for the introduction of a piece of oak about twenty-two inches in length, named the Mercal, to which is affixed the sock and the sky, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 200, ed. 1891; What manners are to be expected in a country where folk call a pleugh-sock a markal? Scott *Pirate* (1822) xviii; A square hole is cut through the lower end of the beam and the mercal, a piece of oak about 22 inches long introduced, which at the other end holds the sock and sky, *Statist. Acc.* VII. 385 (Jam.); S. & Ork.[1]

MERCAT, MERCH, see **Market, Mergh.**

MERCHANDIZING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Selling, retailing; shopping.

Sc. By the end of this merchandising I was glad to leave her at the door with all our purchases, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xxiv. Lnk. She canna tak a creel on her back, and apply to merchandizing as I do to win a man's bread, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 54.

MERCHANT, *sb.* Sc. Chs. Nhp. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **marchand** Sc. (Jam.) Nhp.[2]; **marchant** Chs.[1] Nhp.[2] w.Som.[1] n.Dev. Cor.[2]; **merchan** Sc. [mə·rtʃənt, mā·tʃənt; ma·rtʃən(t, mā·tʃənt.] 1. In phr. (1) *merchant's interest*, ? the legal rate of interest for merchants; (2) — *May's little summer*, a fine summer; (3) *to have one's eye one's merchant*, to buy from one's own judgment.

(1) Ayr. He'll never be so extortionate as to make you pay merchant's interest at the rate of five per cent, Galt *Lairds* (1826) ix. (2) Cor.[2] (3) Sc. A man's eye is proverbially said to be his merchant when he buys any article entirely on his own judgment without any recommendation or engagement on the part of another (Jam.).

2. A shopkeeper, retail dealer; a pedlar. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. We had not got to the second merchant's before she was entirely charmed, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xxiv; A peddling shop-keeper that sells a pennyworth of thread is a merchant, Burt *Lett.* (1754) I. 77, 78 (Jam.). Sh.I. Dir twa or tree wyes o' daelin' wi' a merchan', *Sh. News* (July 25, 1899). ne.Sc. It wad hae been better . . . had he been born . . . with the genius to become a sma' merchant like mysel', Grant *Keckleton*, 4. Abd. The new merchan' at the Kirktown, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. Ayr. Run up to the merchant's for a white loaf, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 42. Lth. Ye ne'er catch him wairin' a plack, man, Till a braw merchant's shop opens up in a crack, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 109. Gall. A fause merchant loon Lives het and fou within the toon, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 69, ed. 1897. Nhp. Applied in a more extensive sense than in city phraseology. Dev. *Hoare Subscriber* (1777) 272.

Hence **Marchantable**, *adj.* fit for sale, in good condition; *fig.* in good health.

w.Som.[1] 'Have you any spring chickens?' 'Well, mum, they baint not hardly marchantable, not 'eet.' 'Thank ee, I baint no ways marchantable like s'morning—I was a-tookt rampin' be-now in my inside.' n.Dev. Why fath, Cosen Margery, nort marchantable, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 329.

3. A fancier; one who deals in any speciality.

Chs.[1] A 'hen marchant.' 'He wur th' ronkest dog marchant as ever a seed.'

4. A buyer, purchaser, customer; *fig.* a wooer.

Sc. He never failed to pick up one, two, or three, on his way home, for which he got plenty of ready merchants, *Sc. Haggis*, 51. Kcd. Often wad the elder spinster Gie her frien's to understan' That there wis na want o' merchan's Eager for her hert an' han', Grant *Lays* (1884) 83. Per. His aid and assistance in procuring merchants for the goods, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 71, ed. 1887. Cld. Na, I'll no brek the price; I can get a merchant for my guids ony day at my ain siller (Jam.). Dmf. You and I Are sweer to put a merchant by, When we hae goods, and want to sell, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 43. Gall. Have ye found a merchant for your horse? (A.W.)

5. Shopping, the purchasing of goods.

Ayr. I'm ga'un to mak ma marchand (Jam.).

Hence **Marchandye**, *sb.* merchandise. Sc. (*ib.*)

MERCHIE, see **Murchy.**

MERCIFUL, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Wor. Ken. Also in forms **mercifil** Sh.I.; **mercifu** Sc. 1. *adj.* Of the weather: favourable, propitious, seasonable.

Sh.I. Da twa hidmist days o' da ook wis merciful wadder for da corn, *Sh. News* (Oct. 9, 1897); Dis is a mercifil time o' wadder, baith fir laand an' sea, *ib.* (Feb. 25, 1899).

2. Lucky, fortunate.

s.Sc. It's mercifu he couldna tak awa my reputation alang wi my leather, Wilson *Tales* (1836) III. 66.

3. Used as an intensitive, 'blessed,' 'mortal.'

Ken.[1] They took every merciful thing they could find.

4. *adv.* Very.

w.Wor. I hanna bin thur fur a merciful long while, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 236; A merciful long time (W.B.).

MERCIMENT, *sb.* Sc. [mə·rsiment.] Mercy; discretion; disposal.

n.Sc. I maun be at, or come in, your merciment (Jam.). Bnff.[1] The crap's a' oot at the merciment o' the weather. He wiz twa oors on a rock at the merciment o' the storm. Abd. Them't comes oon'er their merciment in ceevil maitters, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. e.Fif. He resolved to place me under the merciment o' Mr. Squeaker, the parish dominie, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. s.Sc. Wha kens what may com owre ye, if ye put yersel i' their merciment, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 94.

[A mercyment, *amerciamentum, misericordia, Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

MERCURY, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also in forms **marcury** sw.Lin.[1]; **markerry** Cum. Wm.; **markry** e.Yks.[1]; **marquery** Lin. 1. Arsenic.

n.Cy. White arsenic (Hall.). e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] Formerly used in dressing wheat, to prevent the disease of smut, *MS. add.* (T.H.) Lin.[1] The garners of Mareham-le-fen were poisoned with mercury.

2. The goosefoot, or Good King Henry, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus.*

N.Cy.[1], Cum., Wm., e.Yks. (B. & H.) Lin. (J.C.W.); Look at them ta'ates and the marquery; . . them's the only things they've left, and I'd a deal sooner they'd ta'en the marquery, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 32. e.Lin. Com. in gardens (G.G.W.).

3. The wild orache, *Atriplex hortensis.*

Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Often cultivated in gardens, and eaten as spinach. In a Lincoln Seedsman's Catalogue it is advertised as 'Marquery, or Lincolnshire Perennial Spinach.'

4. *Comp.* **Mercury-leaf**, the dog's mercury, *Mercurialis perennis.* s.Sc. (Jam.)

MERCY, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **marcy** Cum.[3] Sus.; **massy** e.Yks.[1] Lin. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. w.Som.[1] Dev. Cor.[2]; **messy** I.Ma.; **mussy** Suf.[1] [mə·rsi, mā·si, ma·si.] 1. Used as an exclamation of surprise, indignation, &c.

e.Yks. O' massy, his heart noo wad ommost dispair, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 43. I.Ma. 'Aw messy! messy!' she says,' they've lost one another,' Brown *Witch* (1889) 5. Sus. 'Massy,' she said, 'the girls nowadays don't know naun about work,' Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 41. w.Som.[1] n.Dev. Law! massy, Jim, ot kautch be tellin', Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 110. Cor.[2]

2. *Comb.* in exclamations of surprise, sorrow, &c.: (1) **Mercy be blessed**, (2) — **bless thee**, (3) — **me**, (4) — **oh** or **ho**, (5) — **on** or **upon one**, (6) — **save one**, (7) — **soce**, (8) — **wull**, (9) **what in mercy**, (10) **Father of mercy.**

(1) **Sh.I.** Mercy be bliss'd 'at we wirna apo' da ert dan! *Sh. News* (Dec. 1, 1900). (2) **Sh.I.** Haud dy tongue, mercy bliss dee. What signafees a spark o' gree? *Sh. News* (July 1, 1809). (3) **Sc.** Mercy me! It's no' a dream, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 85. **Cum.**[3] An thecar we stopt, for marcy me, A parlish freeght we gat, 65. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lin.** Law, massy me, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 89. **Hmp.** And what a hight, massy me! *Forester's Miscell.* (1846) 164. **Cor.** But massy me, ef I baant feerly shaamed, *T. Towser* (1873) 12. [**Amer.** Mercy me! How it is snowin'—an' blowin'! *Century Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 242.] (4) **Sur.** Massy, oh! the old hen was hollerin' like mad, *Forest Tithes* (1893) 14. **Sus.** (S.P.H.) (5) **ne.Sc.** Mercy on's, . . here's oor Peterie's boat, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 55. **Abd.** Mercy on's! fa's that? GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 74. **e.Yks.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** Massy 'pon me, Mrs. Grinter! RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 46; But massy 'pon us! you can't go all down street like that, *ib. Men o' Mendip* (1898) vii. **w.Som.**[1] (s.v. Oaths). (6) **Sh.I.** Daa, mercy save dee an' git da lamp up, *Sh. News* (Oct. 20, 1900). **I.Ma.** Messy save me! I did'n expeck to see you to-day; when did you come home? (S.M.) (7) **w.Som.**[1] Massy, soce! hot be 'ee 'bout? (8) **Dev.** Massy wull, what in the wordle heve ee done, Ratchell? PULMAN *Sketches*, 70, in ELWORTHY *Gl.* (1888). (9) **Abd.** What in mercy can hae come o' the laird, MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* (1882) iii. (10) **Sh.I.** 'Fader o' mercy!' Betty said, slippin' her sock, an' fauldin' hir haands apon hir lap, *Sh. News* (Dec. 15, 1900).

3. Whisky; *gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. 'Be carefu' o' the mercies' was a stock phrase relating to it [whisky], FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 126; We ran short o' the mercies, and I had to gang to my bed sober, *ib.* **Ayr.** The Bailie requires neither precept nor example wi' his tumbler when the mercy's afore him, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxii. **Lnk.** Dinna ye turn awa' yer sonsie face frae the mercies when they are set on the table, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) III. 10.

MERDAL, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written **märdel**, and in form **mardel**. [me·rdl.] **1.** *sb.* A fat, clumsy woman.

JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 65; **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. *adj.* Big, clumsy, fat.

Slk. Lyke ane greate mardel stotte, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 369.

MERDLE, see **Meirdel**.

MERDLY, *adv.* w.Som.[1] [mə·dli.] Merrily.

[Of two horses] They did'n go very well jis to fust, but arter a bit they urned along merdly [muur·dlee] together.

MERE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Shr. Hnt. e.An. Sus. Also written **meer** Der. e.An. Suf.[1]; and in forms **mar** n.Cy. Nhb. n.Yks.[12] e.Yks.[1] Shr.[1]; **mare** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Der.[1] Sus.[1]; **mear** N.Cy.[2] [miə(r, mā(r, meə(r).] **1.** A small lake or sheet of standing water; a pond.

Ags. A pool caused by the moisture of the soil; often one that is dried up by the heat (JAM.). **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2], **Nhb.** (HALL.), **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 324. **n.Yks.**[12 3] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** On Martin Mere are turned a number of flocks of geese, MARSHALL *Review* 1808) I. 324. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** The lakelets, or meres, with which Cheshire abounds, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 67; **Chs.**[1] Rostherne Mare is a favourite resort for Manchester holiday folk. It is a very picturesque sheet of water, and is extremely deep; **Chs.**[3] There are a great many meres, . . the largest that of Combermere, more than a mile long. **s.Chs.**[1] **Der.** In the Peak, water for the cattle is obtained from meers—artificial ponds, supplied by gutters from the roads (T.N.B.); ADDY *Gl.* (1891); **Der.**[1] **Lin.** The shallow sheets of water called meres, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) vi; The meres have been mostly drained, but many of the larger ponds still retain the name of 'meres,' *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 281; **Lin.**[1] Meres stored with both fish and fowl. **Shr.**[1] 'My lad, can you tell me the name of this water?' 'Oh, aye, sir; it's Kettle-mar'.' **Hnt.** The meres are awful reservoirs of stagnated water, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 214. **e.An.** The 'meer' was the receptacle of many inconsidered trifles, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1892) 83. **Nrf.** Isolated ponds, whose supply of water is derived almost directly from the rainfall, WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 406. **Suf.** In common use, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); **Suf.**[1] Small, deep, piece of water, esp. if a river runs through it. **Sus.**[1]

Hence **Merey**, *adj.* full of fens or small sheets of water.

Lin. Any one who has visited the Fens must have heard such phrases as 'A good farm, but too merey,' *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 281.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Mere-balls**, balls composed of the water algae, *Confervae*, found at the bottom of a lake; see **Moss-balls**, s.v. **Moss**, *sb.*[2] 8; (2) **-land**, fen-land, land containing many pools and sheets of water; also used *attrib.* in phr. *Mere-land town*, the town of Lincoln; (3) **-pool**, a pool of water; (4) **-side**, the margin of a lake.

(1) **Shr.**[1] Balls . . . found in Colemere (s.v. Moss-balls). (2) **Lin.** Too much mere-land, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 281; The rain rins down thro' mere land toune, Sae does it down the Wa', *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 30; Lincoln = Mere-land town, the town of mere-land, *ib.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 281. (3) **Der.**[1] Nearly *obs.* (4) **Shr.**[1] The mere-side at Ellesmere affords a most charming walk.

3. A marsh; sodden, reedy ground; ground permanently under water. **m.Yks.**[1], **Suf.** (E.G.P.)

[1. Mere a water, *gort*, PALSGR. (1530); Mere, watur, *Prompt.* OE. *mere*, a mere, lake; a pool (B.T.).]

MERE, MERE-BLOB, see **Mear, Mare-blob**.

MERESMAN, *sb.* Sus.[1] A parish officer who attends to the roads, bridges, and watercourses.

MERESWINE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **meer-**.

1. The dolphin, *Delphinus delphis.*

Fif. The bigger beareth the name of dolphin and our fishers call them meer-swines, SIBBALD *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 115 (JAM.).

2. The porpoise, *Phocaena communis.*

Sc. As a vast quantity of fat surrounds the body of this animal, it has given occasion to the proverbial allusion 'as fat as a mere-swine' (JAM.). **Fif.** He saw the rocks and tangly meads Whair the big meer-swine mak' their beds, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 36.

[1. OE. *mereswīn*, 'delfin' (ÆLFRIC); MLG. *merswīn*, 'delphin' (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN). **2.** Cp. G. *meerschwein*, a porpoise.]

MER-FIRE, *sb.* Nhb. I.Ma. Also in form **mar-** I.Ma. Phosphorescence on the sea.

Nhb.[1] **I.Ma.** The marfire's risin'. . . Luminous patches of phosphorescent light in the water were showing that the herrings were rising, CAINE *Deemster* (1887) 64–5, ed. 1889.

MERGAL(D, *sb.* Wor. Hrf. Also written **mergle** Hrf.[2] [mā·gl(d.] Confusion, a mess.

w.Wor.[1] **Hrf.**[2] A crop of grain laid flat is said to be 'in a mergal.'

MERGE, see **Morge**.

MERGH, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **merch** (JAM.); **mergie** Sh.I. [merχ.] Marrow.

Sc. The mergh o' his shin bane has run down on his spur-leather, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 127, ed. 1848. **Sh.I.** Ane braks da bane, anidder sooks Da mergie o' it, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 233. **n.Sc.** It is commonly said, when a person is advised to take something that is supposed to be highly nutritive, 'That will put mergh in your veins' (JAM.). **Bch.** Nor has he mergh intil his banes To wield Achilles' spear, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 10. **Frf.** Mergh an' mettle now are gone, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 40, ed. 1882. **Edb.** But mergh, alas! to disengage Your bonnie buik frae fettering cage, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 142, ed. 1785.

Hence (1) **Merchiness**, *sb.* the state of being full of marrow; (2) **Merchy**, *adj.* marrowy, full of marrow; (3) **Merghless**, *adj.* without marrow, pithless.

(1) **n.Sc.** The Israelites had never known the merchiness of that promise, if a Red Sea had not made it out, BRUCE *Soul Confirmation* (1709) 18 (JAM.). (2) The Lord is reserving a merchy piece of the word of his promise to be made out to many of his friends and people, *ib.* (3) **Frf.** Athort the hare and merghless spaiks, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 51, ed. 1882.

[OE. *mearh, mearg*, marrow (B.T.).]

MERGIE, *v.* Fif. (JAM.) In phr. *Eh! mergie me*, an exclamation of surprise.

MERGIE, see **Mergh**.

MERGIN, *sb.* e.An. [mə·dʒin.] The mortar and cement of old walls. Cf. **mudgin**.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** GROSE (1790). **e.Nrf.** Another specimen of manure much coveted here is mergin, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787) I. 30.

MERGIN, *adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Most numerous, largest.

n.Sc. 'The mergin part,' that which exceeds in number or in size (JAM.).

MERGLE, *v.* Fif. (JAM.) To wonder, express surprise. Cf. **miracle**, 4.

MERIDIAN, *sb.* Sc. [məri·diən.] Mid-day drink. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. Get him over to John's coffee-house, man—gie him his meridian, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) i; Plumdamas joined the other two gentlemen in drinking their meridian, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) iii.

Elg. Ware twa drunk skippers at their progg . . . To quarrel our meridian grog, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 12. Per. Strolled into a neighbouring tavern for his meridian at the summons of the dram-bell, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 57. Fif. At mid-day few who could afford their 'meridian' were to be seen on the quay, MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 17. Ayr. Sit doon your wa's here beside me at the windock and we'll hae oor meridian, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 13. Edb. So after giving him his meridian, and a bite of shortbread, we shook hands, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii.

MERINO, *sb.* w.Yks. [məraiˈnə.] The finest kind of shoddy, made from women's dresses. (M.F.)

MERITORIOUS, *adj.* w.Wor.[1] Having a show of reason or excuse.

I never tells a lie as a'nt no sart o' use; w'en I tells a lie, I tells a meritorious 'un.

MERK, see **Mark**, *sb.*[2], **Mirk**.

MERKERIN, *sb.* Ags. (JAM.) The spinal marrow.

MERKIE-PIN, *sb.* Or.I. That part of a plough in which the share is fixed. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. mercal.

MERL, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. To candy; to become sweet and gritty.

Gall. When honey is . . . beginning to grow this way, it merles; and when it is let go on, it is merling, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence **Merlie**, *adj.* candied, sweet and 'sandy.' *ib.*

MERL-, see **Mirl(e.**

MER-LADY, *sb.* Sh.I. A mermaid.

The Mer-lady, perceiving that she must become an inhabitant of earth, found that she could not do better than accept the offer, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 261, ed. 1891.

MERL(E, *sb.* Sc. Irel. [mərl.] The blackbird, *Turdus merula.*

Sc. The hazle groves rang with the blythe merle's sang, CUNNINGHAM *Sngs.* (1813) 25. Bnff. GORDON *Chron. Keith* 1880 280. Abd. There's nae a sound in yon bower, Merl's sough nor mavis singin', THOM *Rhymes, &c.* (1844) 105. Per. STEWART *Character* (1857) 12. s.Sc. WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 40. Ayr. He could sing like ony merle, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 168, ed. 1871. Lnk. Maist delightfu' notes That warble through the merl or mavis' throats, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 52, ed. 1783. Lth. The merle an' mavis doon yon glen Gar a' the welkin ring, MCNEILL *Preston* c. 1895) 64. Edb. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* Hdg. Ye merles aroon', ye larks aboon, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 179. Bwk. CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 4. Dmf. The merle pipes weel in his mid-day biel', REID *Poems* (1894) 95. Gall. Fairest and rarest ever was seen Sing the merle and laverock merrily, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 373. Ir. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 6.

[This joyfull merle so salust scho the day, DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 174. Fr. *merle*, a mearl, owsel, blackbird (COTGR.).]

MERLE, *sb.* Cor. [məl.] The link of a chain. (G.F.R.), Cor.[12]

MERLE, MERLIGO, see **Murl**, *v.*[1], **Mirligo.**

MERLINS, *int.* Sc. An exclamation of surprise. Lth. (JAM.) See **Marl**, *v.*[3]

MERLIN'S GRASS, *phr.* Wal. The common quill-wort, *Isoëtes lacustris.* (B. & H.)

MERLS, MERLYGRUBS, see **Merrils, Mullygrubs.**

MERMAID, *sb.* Sc. Cor. Also in forms **marmaid** Cai.[1]; **meermaid** Fif. (JAM.); **mormaid** Cor. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Mermaid's glove**, a variety of sponge, *Spongia palmata*; (2) **-'s purse**, the egg-case of certain chondropterygious fishes.

(1) Sh.I. The sponge, called mermaid's glove, is often taken up, upon this coast, by the fishermen's hooks, *Statist. Acc.* V. 186 (JAM.); EDMONSTONE *Zetl.* (1809) II. 325 (*ib.*); S. & Ork.[1] Cai.[1] Common on the coast. (2) Gall. A . . . seaweed box . . . of an oblong shape . . . with a long sprang or talon stretching out from each corner, as long as the box, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Cor. BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1870) III. 47; Cor.[123]

2. The frog-fish, *Lophius piscatorius.*

Fif. SIBBALD *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 120 (JAM.). [SATCHELL (1879).]

MERMOOTH, *sb.* Nhb. The entrance to a haven.

So called at Boulmer on the coast (R.O.H.).

MERRATOO, see **Moorratow.**

MERRICK, *sb.*[1] Cor. [məˈrik.] The black-headed gull, *Larus ridibundus.* RODD *Birds* (1880) 315.

MERRICK, *sb.*[2] Dev.[4] [məˈrik.] A dial. form of 'medick,' *Medicago sativa.*

MERRICKING, *adj.* Chs.[13] [məˈrikin.] Rollicking, 'up to a lark.'

[A der. of OE. *myrige, merige*, 'dulcis' (B.T.).]

MERRIE, *adj.* Pem. [məˈri.] Of land: tough in ploughing. s.Pem. This yerth is main merrie (W.M.M.).

MERRIGO, see **Marigold.**

MERRILS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lan. Midl. Nhp. War. Cmb. Dor. Also written **merrills** Yks. e.Yks.; and in forms **marrel-** Dor.; **merells** Nhp.[1]; **merelles** n.Yks.[1] Midl.; **merls** n.Yks.[14]; **murrells** Cmb. [məˈrilz.] The game of 'Nine Men's Morris'; the figures used in the game of 'Nine Men's Morris.' Also in *comp.* **Merril-peg.**

Yks. Thirty years ago farm-servants . . . had a game called 'merrills,' in which a board with holes and pegs was used, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. iv. 433. n.Yks.[14] e.Yks. Several more boys are about the place, playing at 'merrills,' or 'Jack steean,' NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 10; e.Yks.[1] Played on a square board with 18 pegs, nine on each side. w.Yks. DYER *Dial.* (1891) 105; GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 413. Midl. Very generally played . . . under the name of Merrilpeg or Merelles. The twelve pieces I have never seen used, though I have often played with nine. We generally used marbles or draught pieces and not pegs, *ib.* 417. Nhp.[1] Played by two people, on a board, whereon are marked three squares, one within another at equal distances, and connected with each other by a line at each angle, drawn from the inner to the outer square, and again by lines in the middle of each side of the square, the area of which is denominated 'the pound.' At each intersection of the lines a spot or hole is made; as it is sometimes played with pegs, sometimes with bits of paper, or wood, or stone, according to the resources of the players. . . Each of the players has nine pieces or men, differing in colour or material from his adversary's, which they lay down on the spots alternately, one by one, each endeavouring to prevent his opponent from placing three of his pieces in a line, as whichever does so is entitled to take off any one of his antagonist's men where he pleases, without breaking a row of three, which must not be done whilst there is another man on the board. After all the pieces are placed on the board, they are moved alternately backwards or forwards along the lines; and, as often as either of the players succeeds in accomplishing a row of three, he claims one of his antagonist's men, which is placed in the pound, and he who takes the most pieces wins the game. This amusement was formerly the pastime of the shepherds while tending their flocks in the open fields. War. GOMME *ib.* 417. Cmb. *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 254.

Hence (1) **Merril-board**, *sb.* a board upon which the game of 'merrils' is played; (2) **-pound**, *sb.* the 'pound' used in the game of 'merrils.'

(1) Lan. One [chair] in particular had supplied the material for a 'merril board, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) vii. (2) Dor. The boys of a cottage near Dorchester had a while ago carved a 'marrel' pound on a block of stone by the house, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* VII. 233, in GOMME *ib.* 410.

[Fr. *merelles*; *le jeu des merelles.* The boyish game called Merils or five-penny Morris; played here most commonly with stones, but in France with pawns or men made of purpose and tearmed Merelles (COTGR.); OFr. *marrele*, 'jeton, palet' (HATZFELD, s.v. *Marelle*).]

MERRILY-GO, see **Mirligo.**

MERRIMENT, *sb.* e.Suf. A professional clown; a comical person, one quick at making jokes. (F.H.)

MERRIMENTAL, *adj. Obs.* Nhp. Merry, noisy.

And full of merrimental cheer, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) 40.

MERROW, *sb.* Irel. [məˈrə.] A mermaid.

w.Ir. YEATS *Flk. Tales* (1888) 61; My grandfather . . . saw one once on the head of a merrow hard by the Glassen rock, LAWLESS *Grania* (1892) I. pt. II. viii. s.Ir. Dick guessed at once that she was a merrow, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 181.

[Ir. *moruadh*, a mermaid (O'REILLY).]

MERRY, *sb.* Wm. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Hnt. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. [məˈri.] **1.** The wild cherry, *Prunus avium.*

Wm., ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], Der. (H.R.), Shr. Oxf., Brks. A small black cherry formerly much grown (E.H.G.). Bck., Hrt. Hmp. Here and there 'merry orchards' mingle themselves with the holms and hollies, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 82; Hmp.[1] s.Hmp. We'd had such a sight o' merries as never was, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxix. I.W.[1] Wil.[1] Applied to both black and red varieties, but especially the small semi-wild fruit. Dor. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 45; Dor.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Merry-fair**, a fair held during the season of the wild cherry; (2) **-flower**, the wild cherry, *Prunus avium*; (3) **-tree**, the wild cherry tree.

(1) Hmp. A 'merry fair' is held at Wood Green once a week during the season, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 82. (2) Wil. At Barford, *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1891) 14, col. 2; Wil.[1] (3) Chs.[3], Shr.[1], Sus.[1] 135. Hmp. The wild cherry tree, or merry-tree, also known in certain districts as the 'Gean,' *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 179. Dor. (C.W.)

[1. Fr. *merise*, a small bitter cherry (COTGR.); OFr. *merise* (*Roman de Rose*, 8251); cp. Fr. (Norm. dial.) *m'rise*, 'cerise des oiseaux' (JORET).]

MERRY, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **merri-** Sc. w.Yks.[34] Ess.; and in forms **mary** Sc.; **murrie** Dev.; **murry** Sc. Nhb. Lakel.[1] Cum.[1] Dev. [mə·ri.] In *comb.* (1) **Merry-bauks**, *obs.*, a cold posset; (2) **-begot**, (3) **-begotten**, (*a*) an illegitimate child; (*b*) illegitimate; (4) **-come-up**, in phr. *to play merry-come-up*, to play havoc, to ravage; (5) **-dance**, the Aurora Borealis; (6) **-dancers**, (*a*) see (5); (*b*) the vapours arising from the earth on a warm day, when seen flickering in the atmosphere; (7) **-day**, a busy time; (8) **— Dun of Dover**, a phantom ship; (9) **-end**, in marbles: a sudden end to a game and scramble for the marbles, or their seizure by another; (10) **-hyne**, a good riddance, a contemptuous dismissal; (11) **-maid**, a dragon-fly; (12) **-man**, (*a*) a clown, buffoon, merry-andrew; (*b*) *obs.*, a retainer, follower; (13) **-ma-tanzie**, **-tansa**, **-tandy**, **-me-tanzie** or **-my-tanzie**, a children's singing game, see below; (14) **-may**, see (11); (15) **-meal**, a feast held to celebrate the birth of a child; (16) **-meat**, (*a*) see (15); (*b*) any kind of meat said to have the effect of stimulating the animal propensities; (17) **-meeting**, a festive entertainment and dance, see (21); (18) **-mokus**, in phr. *to drive, go*, &c., *to Merry-mokus*, to drive, go, &c., to Jericho or Bath, an expletive; (19) **-muck heapt**, higgledy-piggledy, in confusion; (20) **-nest**, a hiding-place for eatables or delicacies for one's own private delectation; (21) **-night**, a festive entertainment, *gen.* followed by dancing, games, &c.; a dance held at a village inn or public-house, *gen.* at Christmas-time; (22) **-pin**, in phr. *to be on the merry-pin*, to be excited or merry.

(1) n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Der. (K.); RAY (1691); Der.[12], nw.Der.[1] (2, *a*) Cum. That Joe Garth is a merry-begot, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 103; Cum.[4] n.Wm. T'barn's net ta bleeam that it's a merry-begot [rarely heard] (B.K.). (*b*) ne.Lan.[1] (3, *a*) Cai.[1], Ags. (JAM.), w.Yks.[1], n.Lan.[1] (*b*) Per. To mak a fule o' her that gate, wi' a merry-begotten wein! CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 112, ed. 1887. Lnk. The merry-begotten weans, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 35. N.Cy.[1] (4) s.Oxf. You've bin off shrovin' an' let the rewks play merry-come-up with my barley all day, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 27. (5) Fif. As streamers aft throu' clearest sky In merry-dance flash out and fly, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 32. (6, *a*) Sh.I. The merry dancers extending to the zenith and unusually quick in their movements were considered an ill omen, but when they quietly displayed themselves in a graceful arch along the northern horizon the fishermen expected fair weather; SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 116; The merry dancers, as they are called, are the constant attendants of clear evenings, and prove great reliefs amidst the gloom of the long winter nights, *Encycl. Brit.*, s.v. Aurora Borealis (JAM.). Or.I. The North-Light is, .. by reason of its desultory motion, called Morrice-dancers, Merry dancers, and Streamers, WALLACE *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 156, ed. 1883. Cai.[1], N.Cy.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], w.Som.[1], Cor.[12] w.Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 480. [We may even in London catch glimpses of the 'merry dancers'' gambols, *Sat. Review* (1890) 52, col. 1.] (*b*) Rxb. 'I've seen the merry-dancers' is a phr. commonly used when it is meant to indicate that one has remarked a presage of good weather (JAM.). (7) Stf. They've begun cuttin' grass at [X's farm]. I reckon they'll be havin' merryd'y (G.H.H.). (8) Ken. An account of a remarkable phantom-ship called 'the Merry Dun of Dover,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 246. (9) Lan. When in an interrupted game a dash is made for the remaining marbles (J.M.); A 'merry-end' is brought about by a big boy grabbing the marbles in the ring and annexing them to his own use, despite protests from the owners thereof, *Manch. City News* (Oct. 10, 1896). (10) Abd. 'A merry-hyne to him,' or 'it,' a phr. used by persons when they have got quit of what has rather annoyed them. 'To get one's merry-hyne,' to receive one's dismission rather in a disgraceful manner; applied to servants (JAM.). (11) Ess. (J.W.B.) (12, *a*) Frf. Stand and watch the merriman saying funny things to the monkey, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 201. Rnf. We stood wi' the tawpies, And leugh at the merryman's tale, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 6. s.Chs.[1] 'As th' owd merryman said' is an expression frequently heard when some witticism has been quoted. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Ess. (W.W.S.) Dev. Tha drums wis a bating an murrymins prancin, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 20; Lookee zee tũ thickee chap. 'Tez tha murrie-man in Sanger's Circus, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). Cor. Like a merry-man struck mazed, LOWRY *Wreckers* (1893) 12; Cor.[23] (*b*) Sc. (JAM.) Fif. Wi' chappin'-sticks that sair did smyte, Crail's merry-men did mak, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 94. Slk. His merryemen are a' in ae liverye clad, BORLAND *Yarrow* (1890) 34. Dmf. Go, call to me, my merry men all, SHARPE *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 14, ed. 1868. (13) Sc. The following account [is a] description of the mode in some parts of the country:—A sport of female children, in which they form a ring, dancing round in it while they hold each other by the hands and singing as they move. In the progress of the play, they by the motion of their hands imitate the whole process of the laundry, in washing, starching, drying, and ironing (JAM.); Another form of this game is only a kind of dance in which the girls first join hands in a circle and sing while moving round, .. 'Here we go round the mulberry-bush, .. And round the merry-ma-tanzie.' .. They then begin, with skirts held daintily up behind, to walk singly along singing, 'This is the way the ladies walk,' &c., after which they perhaps simulate the walk of gentlemen. .. They then represent ironing clothes, baking bread, washing the house, and a number of other familiar proceedings, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 134. Cai.[1] Inv. Here we go with merry shout, Up and down and round about, And dance a merry-ma-tandy, STEWART *Ben Nevis*, 361, in GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 376. Fif. Girls chose the quieter sports—merry-my-tanzie, jing-a-ring, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 13. s.Sc. A game among children, generally girls, common throughout the lowlands. They form a ring, within which one goes round with a handkerchief with which a stroke is given in succession to every one in the ring; the person who strikes, or the 'taker,' still repeating this rhyme:—'Here I gae round the jingie ring, The jingie ring, the jingie ring, Here I gae round the jingie ring And through my merry-metanzie.' Then the handkerchief is thrown at one in the ring, who is obliged to take it up and go through the same process (JAM.). Rnf. The following is a fragment of this little ballet as practised at Kilbarchan: 'She synes the dishes three times a day, Three times a day, three times a day, She synes the dishes three times a day, Come alang wi' the merry-ma-tanzie,' CHAMBERS *ib.* 135. Ayr. The wee lassocks have made a ring on the causey and are singing 'Roon aboot merry-ma-tanzie,' SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 75; When at jing-ga-ring, buttons, the bat or the ba', .. Or Mary-ma-tanzie, LAING *Poems* (1894) 11. Lnk. A number of girls join hands in a circle round one of their number, who acts as a kind of mistress of the ceremonies. The circle moves slowly round the central lady . . . singing to a pleasing air: 'Here we go the jingo ring, The jingo ring, the jingo ring, Here we go the jingo ring About the merry-ma-tanzie.' At the end of the first line of the next verse they courtesy to the girl in the inside, who returns the compliment. .. The lady of the ring then selects a girl from the circle, of whom she asks her sweetheart's name, which is imparted in a whisper; upon which she sings to those in the circle (they dancing as before): 'Guess ye wha's the young good-man.' . . Those in the circle reply by some approving or depreciating words, .. such as 'Honey is sweet and so is he,' .. or 'Apples are sour and so is he.' .. The marriage, however, is finally concluded upon and effected. .. 'He's married wi' a gay gold ring.' .. At the end of the first line of the next verse, all go for a moment separate, and each performs a pirouette, clapping her hands above her head, CHAMBERS *ib.* 132; At Biggar this game was generally played on the green by boys and girls. A ring is formed by all the children but one joining hands. The one child stands in the centre. The ring of children dance round the way of the sun, first slowly and then more rapidly. First all the children in the ring bow to the one in the centre and she bows back. Then they dance round singing the first and second verses, the second verse being addressed to the child in the centre ['Come, name the lad you like the best,' &c.]. She then whispers a boy's name to one in the ring. This girl then sings the third verse ['Guess ye wha's the young guidman,' &c.]. None in the ring are supposed to be able to answer, and the name of the chosen boy is then said aloud by the girl who asked the question. If the name is satisfactory the ring sing the fourth verse ['Honey's sweet and so is he,' &c.], and the two players then retire and walk round a little. If the name given is not satisfactory the ring sing the fifth

verse [' Crab-apples are sour and so is he,' &c.] and another child must be chosen. When the two again stand in the centre the boys sing the sixth verse [' Can she bake and can she brew ? ' &c.]. The girls answer with the seventh [' She can bake and she can brew,' &c.]. Then all sing the next verses, imitating washing clothes, wringing, ironing, baking bread, washing hands, combing hair, &c. . . The boy who was chosen then presents a ring, usually a blade of grass wrapped round her finger, to the girl. . . When all have chosen, if any lad is left without a partner, the last verse is sung [' Here's a silly auld man left alone, Left alone, left alone, He wants a wife and can't get none, About the merry-ma-tansa '], Gomme *ib.* 373. **Edb.** Chambers *ib.* 131. [For rhymes and further information see Gomme *ib.* 369-376.] (14) **n.Ess.** Forby *Gl.* (1830). (15) **Chs.**[1] It is customary for those present (except the mother) to take something to drink, generally spirits, to bring luck to the new comer. 'More and merrier, less and better fare, like Meg o' Wood's merry-meal'; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Currant-cakes, of the kind called 'Lord Ralph,' are eaten, and spirits are drunk by all except the mother in honour of the occasion. (16, *a*) **ne.Sc.** When the child was born there was a feast called the merry meht, part of which was the indispensable cheese, or cryin kebback. In some districts a bannock made of oatmeal, milk, and sugar, and baked in a frying-pan, called the cryin bannock, was served up. Each one present carried off a piece of the cheese to be distributed among friends, and every one who came to see the mother and baby also carried away a piece for the same purpose, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 4-5. **Bnff.** (W.G. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (*b*) **n.Yks.**[12] (17) **Nhb.**[1] (18) **Dev.** I'll draive thee to Merry-mokus eef thee kip's on terrifyin' me zo, *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (19) **Wm.** Merry muckheapt on tha fleear Hauf a skooar wez spralin there, Blezard *Sngs.* (1848) 43. (20) **n.Yks.**[2] (21) **Rnf.** Then at a murry-neet or fair, *Harp* (1819) 202. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** A 'friendly lead' given by neighbours to a poor person. Each brings something to the entertainment, as food, drink, tobacco, &c., and also his own mug (P.A.G.); A pleasant method of helping the very poor or aged. On an arranged evening the neighbours made a tea-party at the cottage, each guest bringing his or her own cup and saucer, and also a present —a cake, a pound of tea, a jar of butter, a home-made cheese, or a bag of potatoes. In the company there would always be a fiddler or one who played the concertina, and they laid themselves out for enjoyment, while she in whose house the entertainment took place was laid in with a stock of eatables that lasted her through the worst of the winter, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1897) 329; Yit sometimes at a murry neet, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 42; **Nhb.**[1] These neets generally 'came off' in the house of an indigent couple or woman, and the entrance fee was an indirect charitable donation. **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[1]; **Lakel.**[2] Oot o' date varra nar. **Cum.** Sec a murry neet we've hed at Bleckell, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 64; What such a merry-night have you had? Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 8; Then there was the 'murry neet' to end with—the dancing, the drink, the supper, more drink, and setting the lasses hame, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxiii; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Thear's a merry-neet at awr neist nebbors, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 37. **Yks.** A rustic merry-making in a farmhouse about Christmas, common in some parts. There is abundance of homely fare, tea, cakes, fruit, and ale; various feats of agility, amusing games, romping, dancing, and kissing withal. They commonly break up at midnight, Irving *Bracebridge Hall* (1822) 6. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** The excitements of the merry-night lead not to criminality, Willan *Arch.* (1811) 81; **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (22) **Wm.** Troth I'm on the merry pin, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) *Sng.* l. 43. [Upon a mery pynne, *de hayt*, as *il a le cueur de hayt*, Palsgr. (1530) 844.]

MERRY, see **Marry**, *v.*

MERRY HEWID, *sb.* Wal. See below. See **Mari Lwyd**; cf. **hodening**.

s.Wal. On Christmas Eve, a horse's head, decorated with ribbons and carried by a party of men, is taken round to the different houses in the neighbourhood. The men sing a Welsh song, to which the people in the house must reply in a similar manner or give the party admission and regale them with ale, &c. This custom is called 'Merry Hewid,' and commencing on Christmas Eve, continues for two or three weeks, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 410.

MERRY-LWYD, see **Mari Lwyd**.

MERRY-MAID, *sb.* Cor. A mermaid.

The 'merry-maids' of the Cornish fishermen and sailors possess the well-recognized features of the mermaid, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 149, ed. 1896; Why should a merrymaid, that will ride upon the waters in such terrible storms, never lose her looking-glass and comb? Baring-Gould *Vicar* (1876) vi; There was the merrymaid very plain to be seen, *ib.* 167.

MERRY-SOLE, *sb.* Cor.[12] The French sole, *Solea aurantiaca*. Cf. **Mary-sole**.

MERRY-TOTTER, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Nhp. A see-saw; the childish amusement of riding on the ends of a balanced plank. n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhp.[1]

[Myry tottyr, chylderys game, *oscillum*, *Prompt.*; A merytotyr, *oscillum*, *petaurus*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

MERRY-TROTTER, *sb.* w.Yks. Also in form **merry-totter** w.Yks.[1] [mə·ri-trotə(r).] A swing formed of a rope thrown over a beam.

Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 543; Wun al be scrimin' up a poll, anuther swingin' on a merry-trotter, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Inn.* 1862) 4; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 1, 1884) 8; **w.Yks.**[134]

MERSE, *sb.* Sc. Cum. [mərs.] 1. Alluvial land by the side of a river or the sea; a marsh. Also used *attrib.*

Bwk. Owre a' the Merse his name is known, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 15; A Merse mist alang the Tweed In a harvest mornin's gude indeed, *Prov., ib.* 105. **Dmf.** There's a maid has sat o' the green merse side, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 234; Ground gained from the sea, converted into moss (Jam.). **Cum.**[4] In use at Rocliffe and amongst the people living near the estuaries of the Esk and Eden.

2. A flat fertile spot of ground between hills, a hollow. Dmf. (Jam.)

MERSK, *sb.* Sus.[12] Hmp.[1] Also written **mersc** Sus.[12] [mēsk.] A marsh.

[Cp. EFris. *marsk*, 'Marsch' (Koolman).]

MERT, MERTER, see **Mart**, *sb.*[2], **Martyr**.

MERTH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **mirth** Nhb. w.Yks.; and in forms **morth** Gall. N.I.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur. w.Yks.; **murth** N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1] w.Yks. Lan.; **muth** nw.Der.[1] 1. Plenty, abundance, a great deal. Cf. **mort**, *sb.*[1]

n.Cy. A murth of corn, Coles (1677); (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[12], **Dur.** (K.) **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[2] **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Lan.** They put'n hur to o' murth o' pene, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 4; **Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

2. Phr. *a morth of cold*, intensity of cold, severe cold; a very heavy cold.

Gall. Those who receive a severe cold get what is termed their morth o' cauld, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.** 'Oh! you've got a morth of cold.' To a sneezing child with watering eyes (J.Ar.); **Nhb.**[1] He had bidden ower lang i' the water when he was out fishin', and he has getten a murth of cauld, Oliver *Rambles* (1835) 70, *note*. **Dur.** It is a morth of cold (K.).

[1. Icel. *mergð*, a multitude, a quantity (Zoëga); ON. *mergð*, plenty (Vigfusson).]

MERTYREESE, see **Martyreese**.

MERVADIE, *adj.* Sc. See below.

Gall. Ane fine sweet brittle cake is said to be mervadie, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

MERVE, see **Mervy**.

MERVIL, *adj.* Sc. [mə·rvil.] 1. Nervous, trembling.

Per. Tak care, lads; that horse's unco' mervil (G.W.).

2. Inactive of mind or body. Rxb. (Jam.) Cf. **marbel**.

MERVY, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **merve**. [mə·rvi.] Savoury, agreeable to the taste; of fruit, &c.: rich, mellow, ripe. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 350; (Jam.)

MER-WIFE, *sb. Obs.* Sh.I. A mermaid-wife.

The Shetlander's love for his merwife was unbounded, Hibbert *Desc. Sh.I.* (1822) 261, ed. 1891.

[OE. *mere-wīf*, a water-witch (B.T.). Cp. G. *meerweib*, a mermaid.]

MER-WOMAN, *sb. Obs.* Sh.I. Lan. Also in form **meer-**. A mermaid.

Sh.I. Each merman or merwoman possess but one skin, enabling the individual to ascend the seas, Hibbert *Desc. Sh.I.* (1822) 261, ed. 1891. **Lan.** The meer-woman we call her, Roby *Trad.* (1829) II. 176, ed. 1872.

MERYAN, MERYON, see **Muryan**.

MES, MESCAUN, see **Mass**, *sb.*[1], **Mess**, *sb.*[1], **Miscaun**.

MESE, MESENTER, see **Meas(e, Mease**, *v.*[1], **Mouse**, *sb.*, **Masoner**.

MESH, *sb.* and *v.* Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. Also in form **mash** w.Som.[1] [meʃ.] 1. *sb.* The 'meuse' or run of a hare or rabbit through a hedge; a gap in a hedge.

Hmp. (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] A'd kill everything a'

could zee in the meshes wi'in half a mile. **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Often used of a hare's run, or gap made by cattle. 'I've stopped their mesh' (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1]

2. *v.* To jump or creep through a hedge; esp. of hares or rabbits; also used *fig.*

Dor.[1] You'd better mēsh. **Som.** (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Nif you vreathe up the gates, zoon's the corn's a cut, they be fo'ced to mashy, and then the night-hunters be a doo'd.

MESH, see **Marsh,** *sb.*[1], **Mash,** *v.*, **Meese,** *sb.*[1]

MESHEE, *sb.* Lan. [məʃī·.] A dial. form of 'machine.'

Just bring that index meshee o' thine round th' table, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 156, ed. 1884.

MESHER, *sb.* Cum.[1] [me·ʃər.] A dial. form of 'messenger.'

MESHIE, MES'H'L'TUN, MESKINS, see **Maishie, Mashelton, Maskins.**

MESLEST, MESLIN, MESLINGS, see **Mislest, Maslin,** *sb.*[12], **Measlings.**

MESS, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written mes Bdf.; and in forms mais-, mase w.Yks.[3]; meace Sc.; mease- w.Yks.; meeas w.Yks.; meos w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] [mes, miəs.] **1.** *sb.* A dish of food, a sufficient quantity for a meal.

w.Yks. Shoo . . . tried whativver coom, Ta cook hur chop an keep hur meeas O summat nice it oom, Preston *Poems, &c.* (1864) 19; **w.Yks.**[1] A meos o' porridge. A standing meos [a stewing dish]; **w.Yks.**[3] Au could ha' had sa'em [seven] or naun [nine] mase (of food) (s.v. Mais-pot). **Chs.**[1] We had a mess o' these taters just to try em, an I never tasted any better. **nw.Der.**[1] A basin or other kind of eating mug full of broth, milk porridge, &c. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 272. **Bdf.** A common dishful of milk, crumbed with bread, or boiled milk only, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 582; The breakfast and supper of men-servants consists in general of a mess of milk, *ib.*

Hence (1) *a mess for a mad dog, phr.* a queer compound of food, an unsavoury dish; (2) *like a chip in a mess of milk, phr.* of persons: insignificant, useless.

(1) **ne.Wor.** Esp. when minced or chopped up (J.W.P.). (2) It's not much good getting him to do it; he's only like a chip in a mess of milk, *ib.*

2. *Comp.* (1) **Mess-meats,** dishes of hash or minced meat; (2) **-pot,** an iron pot for cooking purposes; a ladle; (3) **-potful,** as much as a mess-pot will hold.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **m.Yks.**[1] Used for boiling messes of porridge, &c. **w.Yks.** To adjourn to Nancy Roberts's, the Fox and Hounds, where that good soul served them with 'mease pots' of broth for a halfpenny each! Cudworth *Bradford* (1876) 297; **w.Yks.**[12]; **w.Yks.**[3] A sort of black pipkin, holding about a pint. 'Next morning . . . a portion is taken out with a ladle, or maispot, as much as would be sufficient for one cake.' **ne.Lan.**[1] **e.Lan.**[1] A pot bowl with a handle. **nw.Der.**[1] (3) **w.Yks.**[1] They slecked thersels wi a meospotfull or two o' grout, ii. 300.

3. A meal, dinner; an allowance of food.

Sc. Jenny sat up even at the meace, And a' her friends sat her beside, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 352. **Fif.** My denner had been nearly doubl'd: Yet it is marvel nae the less, That we hae made sae guid a mess, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 102. **Bdf.** Day-labourers, who have no mess in the house with the servants, . . sometimes delay their breakfast till nine, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 580.

4. *Obs.* A company of four.

w.Yks.[1] The number of four at an entertainment at an inn, where a stipulation was made for a party to dinner at a certain price per mess, or meos. **Bdf.** March 3, 1656. Sir, . . I must needs tell you, that another girl is fallen to my lott, this making a compleat mess since I had a boy, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1894) 82.

5. A number, a large quantity.

e.Yks.[1] There's a mess of apples uppa that three, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Besoides a mess on it under his noase, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866 xix. **s.Chs.**[1] Dhŭr wŭz ŭ ter·ŭbl mes ŭ foa·ks dhéeur [There was a terrible mess o' folks theer]. **Rut.**[1] We'm had a nice mess of rain. A tidy mess o' people. **Lin.** A good mess of drink and board, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 37; **Lin.**[1] I have got a nice mess of peas. **s.Lin.** A great mess of grapes, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 364. **sw.Lin.**[1] What a mess of lasses he has, there mut be five or six on 'em. There was a mess stanning and talking at the corner. **Nhp.**[1] I've got a nice mess of pears. A mess of people, a mess of sheep, or a mess of buildings; **Nhp.**[2] **Bdf.** A mess of children (J.W.B.); What a mes there is, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 138. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** Depositing a 'mess o' eels' he had brought as a present, Emerson *Wild Life* (1890) 60. **w.Som.**[1] Never did'n zee zich a mess o' volks in all my born days. There'll be a mess o' taties d'year.

6. The number of rabbits found in a barrow. Nhp.[2]

7. *v.* To serve up a dish; to divide food amongst a number of people.

Lan. So Jane messed him some up in a basin, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 8; He messed up th' broth ith basins, *ib.* 31. **Chs.**[1] Come an' tay th' cheilt, wheile aw mess th' dinner for th' men.

8. To serve cattle with hay or provender.

Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Som.** I can messy or milky nif ther be need o't, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 139; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

9. Phr. *to mess and mell,* to partake of food together; to have familiar intercourse with, to associate with. Cf. mell, *v.*[2]

w.Sc. (Jam.) **Ayr.** Some there were that never thought to mess or mell in the same chamber with Bodletonbrae and his sister, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxiv; He would neither mess nor mell wi' ony o' the new reformers, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 281.

[1. A messe or dish of meate borne to the table, *ferculum,* Baret (1580). Fr. *més,* a messe or service of meat, a course of dishes at table (Cotgr.). 4. You three fools lack'd me fool to make up the mess, Shaks. *Love's L. L.* iv. iii. 207; A mease of men, *quatuor,* Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

MESS, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. [mes.] **1.** *sb.* A confused, disorderly condition; a muddle; *fig.* a scrape, dilemma, predicament.

Per. We wouldna hae come in a mess like this on an errand o' this kind, but needcessity's no to be bargained wi', *Sandy Scott* (1897) 44; Ye've landed yoursel' in a mess, *ib.* 77. **Cum.**[1] He hez meadd a mess on't. **w.Yks.** Wen e wor it same mess, Rogers *Nan Bunt* (1839) i. **s.Stf.** Sich a mess as the kitchen was in, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **Rut.**[1] I got inflammation when I was over my mess of Mary [at her birth]. **Nhp.**[1] To get into a mess. **War.**[3] What a mess you are in. **e.An.**[1] It is well I was not in the mess. **Lon.** The London butcher will at all times, when he enters the market, reject such cattle or sheep as are what is termed in a mess; that is, depressed, after excitation by being overlaid or overdriven, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1855) II. 149. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Sus., Hmp.** I was not in that mess, Holloway. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

2. A term of contempt for anything small, weak, or insignificant.

Rut.[1] She's a poor mess. She can't go out to sarvice: she's a weakly mess. **War.**[2] This basket is a mess of a thing: it won't hold a handful; **War.**[3] **w.Wor.**[1] It's a poor little mess uv a thing. **s.Wor.**[1] 'Tis but a poor little mess of a place. **se.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

3. A slattern. Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

4. Ordure, the quantity of dung excreted at one time. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* w.Yks. (Æ.B.) **5.** *v.* To disorder, soil or dirty; to throw into confusion; to trifle with food; to muddle, bungle; to squander money.

w.Yks. Te mess yarsen like that, *Leeds Loiners Olm.* (1882) 17. **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Stf.** Yo' con sit in the parlor if yo' wo' mess it, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.** I wonna ha' ye messin' yer new shawl like that, *Good Wds.* (1881) 842. **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **Nhp.** (F.R.C.); **Nhp.**[1] How you have messed your gown. How you mess your money away. **War.**[3] He does not eat his food, he only messes with it. He has messed his money away. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[1] 'Er's messed all 'er wages away an got nuthin, as yo' met say, to shewn fur 'em. **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** The most onandiest, nothingly child you ever see—always a-scribblin' and a messin' and moonin', *Longman's Mag.* (May 1900) 40. **Brks.**[1] A child is told 'not to mess its food,' not to continue to touch it with its fork or spoon without eating. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence *messed up, phr.* in a strait. Glo.[1]

6. To interfere with, meddle; to pull about; to fidget; to do anything in a makeshift, unsatisfactory way; *gen.* with *about.*

Lakel.[2] What's thoo messan wi' thi fadder razors for? **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.** I ses to him, you've been messin' aboot wi' Sarah Ann, that's what you've been doin' on (E.P.). **sw.Lin.**[1] I've been doctoring and messing about wi' her. She wanted to know why they were always going messing about at her house. **Not.** Warr er yer messin? (J.H.B.) **Nhp.** To mess round (F.R.C.). **Wor.** That ground be full o' emlock and all sorts: Fred and George 'a

bin messing at it, but they can't do much (H.K.). w.Mid. Now then, what are you messing about there for? You'll git into trouble if you don't watch it (W.P.M.). Ken. He's not going to mess me about (D.W.L.). Slang. I ain't come 'ere to mess with you, KIPLING *Badalia* (1890) 8, col. 1.

Hence **Messing**, *ppl. adj.* bothering, troublesome.

Wor. You come to me to do your bits of messing jobs (H.K.).

7. With *about* or *over*: to waste time; to loiter; to do nothing in particular.

w.Yks. To run about gossiping, or to little or no purpose, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 31, 1884) 8. War. *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 13, 1897); War.2 Don't mess there all morning trying to get that clock to go; War.3,4 s.War.1 She might as lief be at school, she's only messing about at home. Shr.1 'Ow lung bin 'ee gweïn to mess o'er that crochet? Oxf. Don't be messing about there all day long (G.O.); Oxf.1 *MS. add.* w.Mid. Don't mess about mending those reins, they'll never be safe (W.P.M.). Ken.1 Don't keep all-on messing-about like that, but come here directly-minute.

8. With *over*, *up*, or *with*: to make much of, to spoil, pamper.

s.Wor.1, Glo. (A.B.), Glo.1 Ken. She messes up them children so. Their so messed up (D.W.L.).

MESS, see Mass, *sb.*1,2

MESSAN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also written **messane** Abd.; **messen** Sc. N.I.1 Ant.; **messin** Sc. Ant.; **messon** Sc. [me·sən.] A small dog; also used *attrib.* Also used *fig.* as a term of contempt for a small, insignificant person.

Sc. We hounds slew the hare, quo' the messon, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 34; The bits o' messan dogies, like my son, and maybe like your father's son, Mr. Alan, will be sair put to the wall, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) x. Sh.I. Da yells o' dee an' da yalkin o' yon messin o' dine, *Sh. News* (July 24, 1897). Abd. That nane o' this congregation bring in with them to the kirk ony messanes or doggis in time of sermon, RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 127. e.Fif. Willie Lapstane and Peter Roget! bonny messans indeed! LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. Slg. Let poor dog or rich, Let messan or bitch, Ne'er pass by this hillock incog., MUIR *Poems* (1818) 299. s.Sc. WATSON *Bards* (1859) 107. Rnf. His make was something like a messin, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 36, ed. 1817. Ayr. He... wad hae spent an hour caressin, Even wi' a tinkler-gipsey's messin, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 17. Lnk. Petty poets or sic messens, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 185. e.Lth. A bit messan we'd had aboot the hoose for a gey while, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 81. Peb. *Lintoun Green* (1685) 11, ed. 1817. Slk. You're a terrible tyke when you set your mouth on a messan to gie him a bit worryin for your ain amusement, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 324. Rxb. Though ye was o' the messin kind, Wha's fond o' gusty gear, To theivin ye was ne'er inclined, WILSON *Poems* (1824) 14. Dmf. On Jane's lap is her wretched little messin-dog 'Nero,' CARLYLE *Lett.* (1853) in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) 685. Gall. Cowered like a weel-lickit messan tyke, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 124. N.I.1 Ant. You're a dirty messin, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) N.Cy.1, Nhb.1 Cum.1; Cum.3 It wad lick a cur dog mair nor ten times it' weight, An' mongrels an' messans they dursn't cu nar, 158.

[Madame, ȝe heff a dangerouss dog! He is owre mekle to be ȝour messan, DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 196. Gael. *measan*, a lapdog, a pert or forward person, a puppy (M. & D.); Ir. *measán* (O'REILLY); MIr. *mesan* (MACBAIN).]

MESSANDEW, MESSANTER, see **Maison-dieu, Mishanter.**

MESSENGER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [me·sin(d)ʒə(r.] 1. In law: a sheriff's officer. Also in *comp.* **Messenger-at-arms, Messenger-of-arms.**

Sc. The messengers were put in another, containing a single bed for their accommodation, *Sc. Haggis*, 127. Rs. Five men appear as messengers, and apprehend so many of the Councilors, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 135. Abd. A messenger-at-arms... the terror of evil doers far and wide, MICHIE *Deeside Tales* (1872) 17. Fif. Sheriffs learn'd... and messengers-at-arms with brows of brass, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 32, ed. 1871. Rnf. Tom Campbell laughs, the messenger, And David, too, the writer, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 22. Ayr. I was weel on to three years with John Gledd, the messenger, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xiii. Lnk. I, Robert Leich, messenger, by virtue of the above written letters in our sovereign lord's name and authority, command and charge you Mr. James Veitch, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 297, ed. 1828. Edb. Your horn and caption and sic gear, And messengers that follows near, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 243. Hdg. Officiars and ministers of the lawes... and messengers-of-arms, RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 59.

2. A sunbeam.

Brks.1 A sunbeam coming through a long crack into a rather dark barn or loft. Hmp. Sunbeams which pour down slantwise to the earth from a rift in a large cloud (J.R.W.); Hmp.1 Wil.1 A sunbeam reaching down to the horizon from behind a cloud is sometimes said to be the sun 'sending out a messenger.'

3. *pl.* Small detached clouds betokening rain.

Nhp.1, War.3, s.Wor.1, Glo.1, Sur.1, Sus.1 Wil.1 JEFFERIES *Greene Ferne Farm* (1880) vi.

4. *pl.* Morsels of mould which come out with the beer from a cask that is nearly empty. War.3, se.Wor.1

MESSET, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **messit** N.Cy.1 Nhb.1 Dur.; and in form **misset** Lan. [me·sit.] A small dog, a 'messan.' Also used *fig.* as a term of contempt for a diminutive creature.

N.Cy.1 Nhb.1 The best watch is a messit-dog in iv a hoose. Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); Dur.1 Cum. A leytle black messet danced sae leyke auld Jenny, BLAMIRE *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 216, ed. 1842. Cum.1, n.Yks.2 Lan. To carry her misset, open her pue, BRATHWAIT *Lan. Lovers* (1640) iv; *Obs.* (S.W.)

MESSIGATE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Or.I. The road to church. Used in former times (J.G.); (JAM.)

[Prop. 'the way to Mass.']

MESSLIN, *adj.* Dev.2 [me·slin.] Extremely lively, mischievous; also used *subst.* a lively, mischievous creature.

That cat is a proper messlin.

MESSMENT, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Lin. Som. [me·sment.] A mess; a confused, disorderly, or dirty condition; a muddle, confusion; anything unpalatable.

n.Yks.2 e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 4; e.Yks.1, w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Tell him to keep his messments awhoam in future, STATON *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 27. n.Lin.1 When ther' was a heavy thunner shoor, th' watter ewst to run into th' chech an' mak' a straange messment. w.Som.1 And a purty messment they made o' it.

MESSY, *adj.* Nhp. Glo. Brks. Ken. [me·si.] 1. Untidy, in a creased or disorderly condition.

Nhp.1 How messy your gown is! Glo. Mary's painting tackle greatly distressed her hostess, partaking as it did of the nature of things 'messy and slummicky,' *Longman's Mag.* (May 1900) 41.

2. Of food: unpalatable, soft, pulpy.

Brks.1 I can't et that ther pudden', a looks messy.

3. Fidgeting, irritating, finicking.

Ken. I don't like such messy ways (D.W.L.).

MET, see **Mote**, *v.*2, **Mud**, *v.*2

METAL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Also written **mettle** Nhb. Dur. [me·tl.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Metal-coal**, coal containing pyrites; (2) **-ridge** or **-rig**, a curvature or heaving up of the thill of the seam; (3) **-stone**, a mixture of shale with sandstone.

(1) Nhb.1 It is peculiarly liable to spontaneous ignition. (2) N.Cy.1 Caused by the pressure of the superincumbent strata. Nhb.1 Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (3) Nhb.1 Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

2. Cast iron.

n.Lin.1 'It's not iron, sir; it's noht but a ohd peäce of metal,' said of the cast iron bottom of a fire-grate.

3. Shale of various colours and kinds.

Nhb.1 Metal is variously described as soft, or strong, or slaty, according to its degree of hardness, and is spoken of as grey, blue, dark, and black-metal. Nhb., Dur. In some small parting of mettle or stone, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 9; Soft grey metal, *Borings* (1881) II. 2. w.Yks. *Geol. Surv. Vert. Sect.*, Sheet 43.

Hence **Metally**, *adj.* mixed with shale.

Nhb.1 Nhb., Dur. Grey and brown mettally stone, *Borings* (1881) 160.

4. Clay or marl found above salt or coal.

Chs. The workmen distinguish the clay by the appellation of 'metal,' giving it the name of red, blue, or brown metal, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 80; Chs.1 Der. Indurated clay above salt and coal, MAWE *Mineralogy* (1802).

METCH, *v.* Nhp.1 [metʃ.] To crop the snuff of a candle; to snuff. Cf. **mick.**

The only recommendation the new-fashioned candles had, was, they did not want metching.

[1. *Hic lichinus*, meche, *Pict. Voc.* (c. 1475), in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 754. Fr. *meche, meiche*, the wick or snuff of a candle (Cotgr.); OFr. *meche* (La Curne).]

METE, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also written **meat**, **meet** n.Cy. [mīt.] To measure.

Bnff.[1] *MS. add.* **Fif.** The heralds had the rink-room metit, The barriers set, and lists completed, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 137. **Slg.** The scrimpet measure ne'er was met him, Muir *Poems* (1818) 15. **Ayr.** This day thou metes threescore eleven, Burns *Terraughty*, st. 2. **Lnk.** We ken o' a staundart mair gen'rous an' high Than modern teetot'llers to mete oursels by, Watson *Poems* (1853) 51. **Edb.** A wee bit yardy mete out square, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 183. **n.Cy.** (P.R.); Grose (1790). **w.Yks.**[1]

[In what mesure ȝe meten, it schal be meten aȝen to ȝou, Wyclif (1388) *Matt.* vii. 2. OE. *metan*, to measure (Ælfric).]

METE, see **Meet**, *adj.*

METER, *adj.* Chs.[18] [mī·tə(r).] Moderate. See **Meeterly**.

METERLY, METH, METH(E, METHE, see **Meeterly, Mead**, *sb.*[2], **Meeth**, *adj.*[1], **Maithe**.

METHEGLIN, *sb.* Wal. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Hnt. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. and Amer. Also in forms **matheglum** Oxf.[1]; **metheglum** Wil.; **mezyglen** Wal.; **'theglum** Wil. [məþe·glin.] Beer made from honey; see below.

Wal. Jago *Dial.* (1882); Metheglin, a kind of drink in Wales made of wort, herbs, spice, and honey sodden together, Blount (1670). **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Usually pronounced Methegle. Made, after the pure honey is extracted, of the last crushing of the comb, boiled with water and fermented. **War.**[3] Made by boiling both comb and honey, mixing the liquor with sweetwort. In the process of boiling the wax of the comb rises to the surface of the liquid and is skimmed off to form bees-wax. After this has been done the liquid is strained and is again boiled with spice added, to the taste of the maker. The liquid is fermented with a small quantity of yeast placed in it on burned toast. **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] In a high-class brew the 'comb' is sometimes washed in a little 'fresh beer' to hasten the fermentation; but the strength of the liquor is dependent upon the quantity of honey it contains. 'Ow'n yore bees turned out this time, Molly?' 'Mighty middlin'—plenty o' dry cŏom, but despert lickle 'oney; I dunna think I shall 'ăve a spiggit-stane o' metheglin.' **Oxf.**[1] 'Ool ee 'a a draap o' my maatheglum? **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Hmp.** Where metheglin was making he would linger round the tubs and vessels, White *Selborne* (1788) 143, ed. 1853. **Wil.** (K.M.G.) **w.Som.**[1] Muthaeg-lun. **Dev.** I reckon to make 9*s.* or 10*s.* of the honey this year, let alone a drop of metheglin for ourselves, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 41; **Dev.**[3] **Cor.** Enjoying Jane's new barley-bread, .. which he moistened with metheglin, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 63, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[2] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 391.]

[Metheglin, wort, and malmsey, Shaks. *Love's L. L.* v. ii. 233. Wel. *meddyglyn*, 'melicratum hydromeli, ad verbum, potus medicinalis, a *Meddyg*, & *Llynn* Potus' (Davies).]

METHER, *sb.* *Obsol.* Irel. I.Ma. Also written **meather** Uls.; **medha** I.Ma.; **medher** Wxf. 1. An old wooden drinking vessel of a square form with a handle or ear on each side, out of which all the family drank successively.

Ir. The wind ris and the rain fell as if it came out of methers, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 97. **Uls.** A four-sided vessel formed from a single block of wood with one, two, or four handles, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853) I. 157. **Ant.** We notice a mether of new milk, Hume *Dial.* (1878) 24. **w.Ir.** Run, Grania, run quick and fetch some out of the big mether . . . on the top shelf, Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. pt. I. vi. **s.Ir.** There was the golden mether that every Thierna at his wedding used to drink out of, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 329; (P.W.J.) **Wxf.** And medhers of many forms, Kennedy *Duffrey* (1869) 229. **I.Ma.** In a corner . . . a medha and a pot with nothin in it, Brown *Witch* (1889) 188.

2. Phr. *to rain mether*, to pour with rain.

Ir. As if it was about to rain mether, Yeats *Flk. Tales* (1888) 188.

[1. Ir. *meadar*, a hollowed out drinking vessel (Macbain).]

METHER, see **Mather**, *int.*

METHODIST, *sb.* Stf. In *comp.* **Methodist-cream**, rum when used in tea.

s.Stf. I could smell the methodist cre'm at the next taible, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

METHODY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Lin. Dor. Dev. Also written **methodee** Lan.; **methodey** Dwn.; and in forms **mettherdy** e.Lan.[1]; **mettody** n.Yks. [me·þədi.] 1. A Methodist; also used *attrib.*

ne.Sc. Under the ministrations of a godly and devoted 'Methody' minister, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 23. **Lnk.** Morrisonians, Methody, Ranters, Quakers, . . they're a' ready till flee at ane anither's throats, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 111. **Dwn.** He niver cared muckle aboot the Methodeys, Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 27. **n.Yks.** Sum Mettody er Ranter bodder, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 42. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Somewhat of a Methodee, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) vi. **e.Lan.**[1] **se.Lan.** Them Methodies arena a bad lot, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 716. **Stf.** Will ye gi'e that to t'Methody preacher? *ib.* (Jan. 1894) 37. **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.** Many parsons does, both Church and Methody, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1899) 82. **Dor.** Yes, zur, they be Methodies, *Windsor Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 413. **Dev.** Uz jogged along wi' Methody and Baptiss, Zo long's they didden interfere wi' we, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 50.

2. *Comp.* **Methody-hammer**, a hammer made with a smooth face on each end. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

METLAM, *sb.* *Obs.* Cum.[14] In *comp.* (1) **Metlam-corn**, a toll of corn paid by certain lands; (2) **-peck**, the measure by which the lord of the manor's officers measured the 'Metlam-corn.'

METSIN, see **Medicine**.

MET(T, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. e.An. Ken. [met.] 1. A measure, *gen.* a bushel; sometimes two bushels, esp. of coal; also the sack in which such a measure of coal is sold; a measuring stick.

Sh.I. Herrings caught in the bays in autumn, sell for 1*d.* per score or 3*s.* per mett, nearly a barrel of fresh ungutted herrings, *Statist. Acc.* VII. 589 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Abd.** John was the first carter who sold single metts in Aberdeen, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 208. **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.** No porter shall receive his mett of corne ovar and above his wages for any q[t] under two last, and only to receive his mett of one sort of graine in one ship, *Rec. Merchant Adventurers of Newcastle*, in *Surtees Soc. Publ.* (1895) I. 246; **Nhb.**[1] At quoits or at pitch-and-toss, when a dispute arises as to the throw that lies nearest to the hob or mot, a small stick or a piece of straw is taken to measure the distances. This is called a met. **Cum.**[1] Formerly a measure of two bushels Winchester. **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** We sende a mette of massledine for our own tempsed-breade baking, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1234], **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (W.H.S.) **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 715; **Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Ken.**[1]

Hence **Met-poke**, *sb.* a narrow sack or corn-bag, *gen.* holding about two bushels.

n.Yks.[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** A three bushel poke, Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1]

2. A boundary; a boundary stone; a mark to show the part measured off.

Sh.I. I min be plain ta tell you 'at I ken da metts as weel as ye, *Sh. News* (June 17, 1899); **S. & Ork.**[1]

[1. Met (*v.r.* mette), *idem quod* mesure, *Prompt.*; A mette, *mensura, metreta, Cath. Angl.* (1483); & quen hit shorne was wele hit ȝalde an hundre of þaire mettes talde, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 12330. OE. *gemet*, 'mensura, modius, satum' (B.T.).]

MET(T, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Not. e.An. [met.] 1. To measure.

Abd. Ye're o'er ill set, As ye'd hae measure, ye sud met, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 38. **Edb.** Sair dung wi' dule, and fley'd for coming debt, They gar their mou'bits wi' their incomes met, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 183, ed. 1785. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Aa's in, aa tell ye; aa'll met ye for 'd. **Not.** (W.H.S.), **e.An.**[12]

Hence (1) **Metster**, (2) **Metter, Mettor**, or **Meter**, *sb.* a person legally authorized to measure; in *pl.* an incorporated society, legally authorized to measure.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Mettors, an incorporated company of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, whose members, as sworn meters, measured the quantity of imports or exports, or the capacity of keels and boats employed on the Tyne (R.O.H.); Mettors. The ordinary of this society, dated Aug. 3, 1611, enjoined them to meet on the 20th day of September in every year, Brand *Hist. Newc.* (1789) II. 357; In the book of oaths in the town-clerk's office in Newcastle, occur the forms of 'the oath of the mettors,' and 'the oath of a mettor for keels and boats,' *ib. note*; The Free Meters claimed and exercised the exclusive privilege of measuring all corn imported and exported. . . These

demands were resisted a few years ago; and the company at last gave up the point at the assizes in 1821, MACKENZIE *Hist. Newc.* (1827) 702; Nhb.[1] e.Yks. The man who checks off the number of deals delivered by the deal carriers (J.W.D.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Met-stick**, a piece of wood used to measure the foot; (2) **-wand**, (3) **-wood**, (4) **-yard**, a measuring-rod; a draper's yard-stick.

(1) Sc. Arrested brats around their grandsire kneel, Who takes their measurements from toe to heel; The met-stick par'd away to suit the size, He bids at length the impatient captives rise, *Village Fair* in *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1821) 432 (JAM.). (2) Sc. (JAM.), n.Yks.[2] (3, 4) n.Yks.[2]

[1. Of all men agh þat drightin dride (*v.r.* drede) þat mirthes mettes man to mede, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 272.]

METTER, see **Matter**.

METTLE, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Dur. Yks. Lin. [me·tl.]

1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *to be mettle to one's teeth*, to be full of spirit; (2) *to be on one's mettle*, to be in a bad temper; (3) *to be over sharp mettle*, to be too hasty-tempered; (4) *to take mettle*, to take courage.

(1) Abd. Ye're nae a beggar's brat. . . An' mair, I see Ye're mettle to the teeth, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 400. (2) e.Yks. (W.W.S.) (3) e.Dur.[1] (4) Lnk. At last I took mettle, an' offer'd her battle, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 23.

2. *adj.* Spirited; active; capable of enduring fatigue; decent.

Fif. A sonsy mettle hizzy, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 23. Rnf. Young chiels use mettle heels, When gaun to see their dearie, BARR *Poems* (1861) 49. Edb. 'Od he was a mettle bodie of a creature, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx. Slk. (JAM.) Gall. Ye'll ken Laird Heron o' the Rathan, Jen—a mettle spark, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxiii. Lin. Thou would'st be a mettle lass enow, an thou wert snog and snod a bit better, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxxii.

METTLY, *adj.* s.Chs.[1] [me·tli.] Quick-tempered, irritable.

Ée wŭz ver·i shaa·rp ŭn snaap·i, wŭz dh) uwd ŭn—des·pŭrt met·li [He was very sharp an' snappy, was th' owd 'un—despert mettly].

METTODY, METTOR, MEUD, see **Methody, Met(t**, *v.*, **Mead**, *sb.*[1]

MEUGLE, *v.* Sc. [mjū·gl.] To dabble in mud.

Cai.[1] Meugled in dirt till 'e verra een.

MEUL(T-HO, see **Moot-hall**.

MEUSE, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also written **mews** Lan. Glo.[1]; **mewse** Nhp.[1] Hnt. Suf.[1] Ken.[1] Sur. Sus.; **muce** Nhb.[1] Yks. ne.Lan.[1] s.Wor.[1]; **muse** Lan.[1] Chs.[13] s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf. Suf. Sur. Sus.; and in forms **mooce, moose** s.Wor. [mius, miuz.] **1.** *sb.* A small hole or 'run' through a hedge or through grass made by a rabbit, hare, or other small animal in its track; a 'mesh.' Cf. **mussit**.

Nhb.[1] ne.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 257. Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 279; Lan.[1] s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). Chs.[13], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1], War. (J.R.W.) Wor. Noticing several nets set along the meuses on the side of the road, *Wor. Dy. Times* (Nov. 22, 1882) in *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xii. 49. s.Wor. (H.K.); s.Wor.[1] Them Welshmen [Welsh sheep] 'd go through a rabbit run or a har' muce. Shr.[12], Hrf. (W.W.S.), Glo.[1], Oxf. (M.A.R.), Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.), Ken.[1], Sur. (F.E.), Sur.[1] Sus. I shot 'en dead, just where a meuse ran up towards the hedge, *Gent. Mag.* (May 1890) 468; (F.E.); Sus.[12] Hmp. HOLLOWAY; Hmp.[1]

2. A hare's 'form.' Glo.[1] **3.** *v.* To run through a gap in a hedge, &c.

Wor. When, in coursing, a hare is found in a field, and runs through her muse, it is said 'The hare has mus'd' (E.S.).

[1. Take a hare without a muse, and a knave without an excuse, and hang them up, HOWELL *Eng. Prov.* (1659) 12; As when a crew of gallants watch the wild muse of a boar, CHAPMAN *Iliad* (1598) xi, ed. 1875, 136. Fr. (Bas-Maine) *mus*, 'muce, passage étroit à travers des broussailles pour les lièvres, les lapins,' &c.; *s. muse*, 'se glisser comme le gibier qui passe par une muce' (DOTTIN); cp. LITTRÉ (s.v. *Musse*).]

MEUSE, MEUTH-, see **Muse**, *v.*[1], **Meeth**, *adj.*[1]

MEVE, *v.* e.An. Also written **meeve** Suf.[1] [mīv.] To move.

e.An.[1] Suf.[1] Let it 'bide—if ye take it awah t'ul only be ta meeve aginn. e.Suf. Meeve that chair. *Obsol.* (F.H.)

[I meve or styrre from a place, *Je meuue*, PALSGR. (1530); Mevyn, *moveo, Prompt.*]

MEVERLY, MEVIES, MEVVIES, MEVVY, see **Meeverly, Mavis, Maybe**.

MEW, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. A son-in-law.

Make na twa mews of ae daughtir, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 24; Make not two mews of one daughter [spoken to them who think to oblige two different persons with one and the same benefit, taken from the Latin, *Eaedem filiae duos generos parare*], KELLY *Prov.* (1721).

[OE. *mǣg*, a kinsman; Goth. *mēgs*, a son-in-law.]

MEW, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Nrf. Suf. Also in form **mews** Suf. [miu.] **1.** *sb.* A place in which to confine any living creature; esp. a breeding-cage for canaries, goldfinches, and other small birds.

Nrf. *N. & Q.* (1861) 2nd S. xi. 98. Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

2. *v.* With *up*: to coop up, confine.

That house fare wholly mewsed up wi' trees (C.G.B.).

[1. Fr. *mue*, a mue or coope wherein fowl is fattened (COTGR.).]

MEW, *v.*[2] Cor. Of a gull: to cry, scream.

The gulls were still mewing their plaintive dirge over the fishy harbour, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 628.

MEW, see **Mow**, *sb.*[2], *v.*[1], **Mure**, *adj.*

MEWED, *ppl. adj.* Cor.[12] [miud.] Scattered by fright.

MEWER, see **Mure**, *adj.*

MEWL, *v.* Sc. Yks. Der. Not. Also written **meul** Sc. (JAM.); **mule** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [miul.] To cry, as an infant or young animal; to mew. Cf. **meowl**.

Sc. (JAM.), e.Yks.[1], nw.Der.[1], Der.[2] s.Not. Tek the child up; she's bin mewlin an' pewterin this 'afe hour (J.P.K.). Lon. Shovel had listened at the door and heard it mewling, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) ii.

Hence **Mewling**, *ppl. adj.* crying, whining.

Gall. Mony a mewlin', peuterin' body has great success wi' the weemen folk, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxii.

MEWMAID, *sb.* e.Suf. A mermaid. (F.H.)

MEWNGE, MEWPLE, see **Mounge, Moople**.

MEWS, see **Meese**, *sb.*[1], **Meuse, Mew**, *sb.*[2]

MEWT, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To mew.

Wae's them that has the cat's dish and she aye mewting, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737).

[To mewte as a catte, *catellare, Cath. Angl.* (1483); *Chat mynowe* (meutet), BIBLESWORTH (c. 1325), in Wright's *Voc.* (1857) 152. Cp. Fr. *miault*, a mewing (COTGR.).]

MEWTLE, *v.* Cum. Wm. [miu·tl.] Of cows and ewes: to make a low, crooning sound over their new-dropped young. Cum.[14], Wm. (B.K.)

MEX, MEXEN, MEY, see **Mix**, *v.*[2], **Mixen, Mae**, *sb.*

MEYAT, see **Mate**.

MEYCOCK, *sb.* Sc. The maycock, the grey plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.

Ayr. The robin's left the ha' door, The meycock he's come back, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 336.

MEYEN, MEYL, MEYL(LE, MEYNG, MEYSE, see **May**, *sb.*[2], **Mell**, *sb.*[2], **Meal**, *sb.*[2], **Mean**, *v.*[1], **Mease**, *v.*[1]

MEYSEL, MEYSH, MEYSHIE, MEYT(E, see **Meisle, Mash**, *v.*, **Maishie, Meat**.

MEYTHER, MEZEL, see **Mather**, *int.*, **Moither, Mizzle**, *v.*[1]

MEZELL, *sb.* Hmp. [me·zl.] The spurge-olive, *Daphne Mezereum*. (B. & H.), Hmp.[1] See **Mazell**.

MEZELTOE, see **Mistletoe**.

MEZEREON, *sb.* Chs. The spurge-laurel, *Daphne Laureola*. (B. & H.)

MEZLIN, MEZLINGS, MEZYGLEN, MEZZACK, see **Maslin**, *sb.*[1], **Measlings, Metheglin, Mizzick**.

MEZZIL, see **Measle**.

MEZZLE, *sb.* Yks. [me·zl.] Excitement.

w.Yks. Tip's all in a mezzle, 'e wants to be off (F.P.T.).

MEZZLE, MEZZUR, see **Mazle, Measle, Measure**.

MHEILLEA, MIAMAS, see **Melliah, Milemas**.

MIAUVE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **myauve** Bnff.[1] **1.** *v.* To mew, as a cat. Bch. (Jam.) **2.** *sb.* The mew of a cat. Bnff.[1]

MIAWK, *sb.* and *v.* s.Pem. [mi·ǭk.] **1.** *sb.* A groan, grunt; a grudge.

Dicky gáv'n the poney without a miawk (W.M.M.).

2. *v.* To groan, grunt, to bear a grudge.

A never miawked again it (*ib.*).

MICA, *sb.* Cor.[2] [mai·kə.] **1.** The deposit of coarser or inferior clay in the pits in china clay-works. **2.** *Comp.* **Mica-pits**, in porcelain works: the long, narrow, shallow pits where the fluid clay deposits its 'mica' as the pure clay passes on to the clay-pit.

MICEL(L, see **Meisle.**

MICH, *v.* Lan. [mitʃ.] To mince one's words, to use mincing language.

I dunnot see as he miches so, Burnett *Lowrie's* (1877) i.

MICH, see **Mitch**, *v.*, **Much.**

MICHAEL, *sb.*[1] Chs.[13] In *comp.* **Michael-riggs**, the autumnal equinoctial gales, happening about Michaelmas. See **Rig.**

MICHAEL, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Also written **michel** Wxf.[1] A term applied to a girl.

Bnff.[1] She's a ticht michael. Wxf.[1] Shea's a gooude lickeen michel (s.v. Lickeen).

MICHAELMAS, *sb.* Sc. Chs. Nrf. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **mechaelmas** w.Som.[1]; **mikklismas** Sh.I. In *comb.* (1) **Michaelmas blackbird**, the ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*; (2) — **crocus**, the meadow saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*; (3) — **daisy**, (*a*) the sea starwort, *Aster Tripolium*; (*b*) the feverfew, *Pyrethrum Parthenium*; (4) — **gnat**, the daddy-longlegs; (5) — **mare**, see below; (6) — **moon**, (*a*) the harvest moon; (*b*) *obs.*, the booty of a raid or fray made at this season, as constituting the portion of a daughter; (7) — **ram**, a ram at the Michaelmas season.

(1) Wil. Smith *Birds* (1887) 137. Dor. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 8. (2) Wil.[1] (3, *a*) Chs.[1], Dev.[4] (*b*) Dev.[4] (4) Nrf. (P.H.E.) (5) Ayr. He would have no objection to be a bailie for the next year, on condition that I would in the following let him again be dean of guild, even though he should be called a Michaelmas-mare, for it did not so well suit him to be a bailie as to be dean of guild, Galt *Provost* (1822) iv. (6, *a*) Sc. The Michaelmas moon rises ay alike soon. The moon, at full, being then in the opposite sign, bends for some days towards the tropick of Cancer, and so rising more northerly, rises more early. My country people believe it to be a particular providence of God that people may see to get their corn in, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 334. (*b*) Sc. (Jam.) Slk. There is a circumstance in their contract of marriage, that merits attention, as it strongly marks the predatory spirit of the times. The father-in-law agrees to keep his daughter for some time after the marriage, for which the son-in-law binds himself to give him the profits of the first Michaelmas moon, *Statist. Acc.* II. 437, 438 (*ib.*). (7) Sh.I. Wisna dat da Lammas lambs, da Mikklismas rams, da Hallo'mas hogs, an' da Yule yows, *Sh. News* (Oct. 2, 1897). w.Som.[1] Neet lig zome o' the young farmers in their work, so ragged's a Mechaelmas ram (s.v. Mannerable).

MICHEN, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **moiken** Per. (Jam.) The common spignel, *Meum athamanticum*. Cf. **muilcionn.**

Sc. (Jam.) Per. The *Athamanta meum*, here called moiken or muilcionn, grows in the higher parts of the barony of Laighwood and in the forest of Clunie, *Statist. Acc.* IX. 238 (*ib.*).

MICK, *v.* Bdf. [mik.] To crop the snuff of a candle, to snuff. (J.W.B.) Cf. **metch.**

MICKEY, *sb.* w.Yks.[5] [mi·ki.] A farthing candle.

'A p'und o' can'les an' a hāa'p'ny back!' 'Dus tuh want 'em mickey's, doy?'

MICKLE, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Nhp. War. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Also written **mickel** Cum. Lan.; **mikil** Sc. (Jam.); **mikle** Sc.; and in forms **meckle** Dwn.; **meickle** Sc.; **meikle** Sc. n.Cy. Lan.; **mekil** Sc. (Jam.); **mekle** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **muckel** N.Cy.[1]; **muckle** Sc. Bnff.[1] N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] e.Dur.[1] Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2]; **mukle** Sc. [mi·kl, mʉ·kl, mu·kl.] **1.** *adj.* Great, large, big in size.

Sc. Show him the way down the muckle loaning, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) i. Sh.I. When I'm just passin' crubdykes, muckle grey stanes, or hill-folk's knowes, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 6. Cai.[1] Mry. In turning a great muckle stone I met wi' a curious formation, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 22. Elg. The miller Had a gay muckle muggin Weel packit wi' siller, Tester *Poems* (1865) 108. Bch. The mucklest man, he may be fitted Wi' hose that's either wove or knitted, Forbes *Shop Bill* (1785) 12. Abd. They . . . weil their meikle fingers beck To gi'e them tune, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 4. Frf. Upon his muckle heid a sheaf O' shaggy hair nae kaim wad enter, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 99. Per. A great, muckle tree, the brawest tree ever ye saw, and the mucklest, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 31. w.Sc. 'Ou ay,' said the idiot, 'there's a muckle bubbly Jock that follows me wherever I gang,' Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 46. Fif. That's whaur ye make a muckle mistake, M^c^Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 38. Rnf. When the moon had grown meikle and round, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 13. Ayr. A mickle quarter basin, Burns *Lass of Ecclefechan*, st. 1. Lnk. He whispered that there was a muckle trout in the Gledstane pool, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) vii. Lth. A muckle cheese, twa chairs and a', Forbye some tea, 's the prizes, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 38. Edb. A' the lave who rule our muckle house, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 3. Bwk. Brose in a muckle dish, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 85. Peb. A share ye'll hae, The meikler, that nor wife nor weane . . . Is tae be fund at Cockmylane, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 64, ed. 1817. Slk. That great big muckle John Bull, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 70. Rxb. He tuik his muckle plow-staff, Murray *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 17. Dmf. Before ye tend a meikle flock, Ye first must tend a less, Hawkins *Poems* (1841) V. 38. Gall. It's a muckle lee, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 116. Kcb. He blaw'd . . . O' his fine muckle Ha', Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 156. N.I.[1] n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. And muckle faith—his mends we doubted, Graham *Moorland Dial.* (1826) 9; Nhb.[1] 'Gaan aboot like a muckle soo.' Often used as a duplicative term to express something extraordinarily impressive, as 'He's a greet, muckle, big chep.' e.Dur.[1] I'd rather have the scrapin's o' the muckle pot than the wee pot full. Lakel.[1] Mickle dore, the deep chasm or opening between Scawfell and Scawfell Pikes. Cum. Saint Mary's muckle clock bumm'd eight, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 70. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (C.W.D.) Lan. The meikle stane would build a bra' chopping block, Roby *Trad.* (1829) I. 252, ed. 1872. ne.Lan.[1] War.[3] *Obs.* The mickle meadow, *Deeds and Documents at Southam* (1600).

Hence (1) **Mickledom**, *obs.*, (2) **Mickleness**, (3) **Mickleth**, *sb.* size, bulk, largeness; (4) **Micklish**, *adj.* rather large.

(1) Sc. Mickledom is nae virtue, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737) 53, ed. 1776 (Jam.). Nhb.[1] (2) Sc. (Jam.) (3) Lan. That's just th' length an' bradth on't to th' mickleth of a yure, Brierley *Red Wind.* (1868) 38; Lan.[1] (4) n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Muckle-bag**, the stomach; (2) **-bookit** or **-boukit**, (*a*) large, full-bodied, overgrown; (*b*) great with child; (3) **-chair**, a large arm-chair; (4) **-coat**, a great-coat, top-coat; (5) **-devil**, the Devil; (6) — **Friday**, the day on which a large fair is held; (7) **-hell**, hell itself; (8) **-horn(ed devil**, see (5); (9) **-man**, the head labourer on a farm; (10) **-mouthed**, having a large mouth; (11) **-neeved**, large-fisted; (12) **-pot**, a cauldron; (13) **-preen**, a large pin used for fastening shawls; (14) **-rin wheel**, the large wheel of a spinning-wheel; (15) **-sheeld**, see (5); (16) **-sized**, large-sized; (17) — **Sunday**, a Sunday on which the Communion is held; (18) **-tochered**, largely dowered; (19) **-toe**, the big toe; (20) **-wame**, the stomach of an animal, esp. of a cow; (21) **-wheel**, see (14); (22) **-worth**, of great value or reputation.

(1) Lnk. She was suddenly seiz'd wi' a rumbling in her muckle bag, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 37. (2, *a*) Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1] e.Lth. Weel, he was a muckle-boukit chiel, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 107. (*b*) Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1] (3) Fif. She was crootlin' in her muckle chair, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 28. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (4) Sc. Lend me a hand off with my muckle-coat, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxiii; His mukle-coat, his hairy wig, O vow! he lookit dreary, Kinloch *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 77, ed. 1868. Kcd. His muckle coat wis nearly new, Grant *Lays* (1884) 16. Rxb. 'Tis true I have a muckle coat, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 158. (5) Sc. The muckle-deevil blaw wind in your sails, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxii; The meikle Deil take her with his cloven feet, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 12. Abd. The Muckle Deil lay at the mirk pit mou', Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 30. Ayr. The muckle devil blaw ye south If ye dissemble! Burns *Author's Earnest Cry* (1786) st. 4. Edb. Mislear'd fallow, the meikle devil speed him, Mitchell *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 9. Gall. The muckle Deil—Ill luck gang wi' him,

Irving *Lays* (1872) 52. **Nhb.** Thoo muckle de'il, thaw varra warstest blow, Chatt *Poems* (1866) 86. (6) **Abd.** (G.W.) **Frf.** The fair, or Muckle Friday, or Muckley, great day of the year in Thrums, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xvii. (7) **Sc.** Nae doubt they burn for it in muckle hell, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xv. **Gall.** Between the red coal and the brimstane flaming blue ayont the bars o' muckle hell, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) x. (8) **Slk.** The muckle-horned deil, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 305, ed. 1866. **w.Yks.** Enuff to desave oud mucklehorn de'il his sen, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 203, ed. 1877; Witnesses wot al beard the varry oud mucklehorndeil his sen, *Shevvild Ann.* (1851) 9; **w.Yks.**[2] (9) **Per.** At sixteen he was little-man on a farm in the vicinity of Logie. At twenty, he was muckle-man on the same farm, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 76, ed. 1887. **w.Sc.** Amongst the servants in the employment of our Scottish farmers. There is the 'muckle man' and the 'little man.'.. The 'muckle man' bears himself with great dignity and importance towards those of lower standing than himself. . . His costume—broad-brimmed woollen bonnet, broad-rigged corduroy jacket and breeches of the same fabric open at the knees with garters of red tape, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1885) 83. **Ayr.** Madam, Quoth he, I wad speak wi' The meikle man, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 71. (10) **Sc.** He shall either marry our daughter, 'mickle mouthed Meg,' or strap for it, *Sc. Haggis*, 12; Mickle-mouth'd folk are happy to their meat; spoken by, or to them who come opportunely to eat with us, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 253. **Frf.** Muckle-mou'd Meg, wha was lame on a leg, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 13. **Slk.** Muckle-mou'd fock hae a luck for their meat, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 73. **Gall.** Muckle-moo'd Gilchrists they ca'ed them, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) vii. (11) **Dmf.** He's spoony on muckle-neeved Meg, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 196. (12) **Cum.** The 'muckle-pot' shown to the curious is nothing more than a modern affair, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) 155. (13) **Cai.**[1] (14) **Abd.** The muckle 'rin wheel—often removed in the evening for the sake of room, Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 83. (15) **Sh.I.** Why ta da muckle sheeld dū dey dive sae muckle intil hit? *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898); Stramp ta da muckle sheeld I'll geng apo da röff, *ib.* (Nov. 11, 1899). (16) **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] He gav muh a mickle-sarz'd litter to posst fur him, *Introd.* 11. (17) **Sc.** It was either ta muckle Sunday hersell, or ta little government Sunday that they ca'd ta fast, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxix. **Abd.** (G.W.) (18) **Gall.** When Tam Lindsay gaed aff wi' his fleein' flagarie o' a muckle-tochered Crawford lass, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxii. (19) **Bnff.** Thro' my auld bachle peep'd my muckle tae, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 4. **Frf.** It brunt to the bane my muckle tae, Sands *Poems* (1833) 90. (20) **Sc.** Still used in country districts where the people have not yet given up making a big haggis. The common or wee haggis is contained in the stomach of a sheep, . . but the big haggis is contained in a meklewame (Jam. *Suppl.*). (21) **Sc.** She . . . talked something of matrimony; and the mysteries of the muckle wheel, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xvi. **Nhb.** Two serving women . . . spinning on what was called the muckle wheel, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 31. (22) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Cai.**[1] No muckle worth [of bad reputation].

3. Grown-up, adult.

Sh.I. Eppie wis his muckle douchter, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 86. **Abd.** There's nae convainience to lat bairns play themsells, or muckle fowk keep things snod, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 10. **Per.** Oh, guidman, I lang to see Oor lassies and oor muckle men, Ford *Harp* (1893) 386.

Hence (1) **Man-muckle**, *adj.* grown up to be a man, having arrived at years of manhood; (2) **Woman-muckle**, *adj.* grown up to be a woman, having arrived at womanhood.

(1) **Lnk.** Nae suner had he grown up to be man muckle than he gaed away, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) i. (2) **Gall.** I had sons and dochters man and woman-muckle, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 327.

4. Much in quantity, abundant.

Sc. He's doen him to his sister's bower, Wi mickle dool and care, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 75; A wee spark makes meikle wark, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I.** Some fell uppo stony places whar day hedna muckle ert, *Parable of Sower* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **Or.I.** There's as muckle sense beneath some folk's bannets as there is aneath ither folk's hats, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 19. **n.Sc.** There's sma' politics in hiven, though there's muckle on yerth, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 235. **Cai.**[1] Muckle black need [urgent need]. **Mry.** Meikle fame I found, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 37. **Bnff.** Ye may think muckle black shame o' yersel, man, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) ii. **Bch.** Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 9. **Abd.** Whilk bred mikle trouble to the country and confederates, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 199. **Kcd.** Jamie *Muse* (1844) 157. **Frf.** A glaiket wife . . . maks duddie weans and mickle strife, Morison *Poems* (1790) 131. **Per.** Yir trust wes mickle help tae him in his battle, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 49. **Fif.** Tennant *Anster* (1812) 32, ed. 1871. **s.Sc.** They were nae folk o' muckle gear, Watson *Bards* (1859) 8. **Dmb.** Taylor *Poems* (1827) 71. **Rnf.** Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 6. **Ayr.** An' meikle Greek an' Latin mangled, Burns *Lett. to J. Tennant*, l. 12. **Lnk.** Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 1. **Lth.** Beauty's e'en a doubtfu' gift, Wi' mickle shew, but little thrift, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 71. **Edb.** Duncan brags how meikle meal She's eaten here, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 8, ed. 1801. **Peb.** Tam . . . Made the punch, wi' muckle clatter, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 126. **Dmf.** Meikle dool and sorrow brought To many a house and man, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 103. **Gall.** Alang the gate my way you lead, And truly, whyles, there's meikle need, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 17. **N.I.**[1] **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.** When coorn cam forrit fast, it gav us muckle grief, Chatt *Poems* (1866) 86; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Cum.** I sat doun anunder his shaddow wi' muckle deleyght, Rayson *Sng.Sol.* (1859) ii. 3; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** We hev'nt varra mickle bloom on t'trees ta year (B.K.); Mickle talk hes thare been abaut it, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 362. **n.Yks.**[128], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** (C.W.D.); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); He that marries a slut eats mickle dirt, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Mickle haste, Roby *Trad.* (1829) II. 353, ed. 1872; As he look'd reet at John wi' mickle pride, Ridings *Muse* (1853) 13. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] Occasionally.

Hence (1) **Meikly**, *adv.* greatly, much; (2) *muckle an' nae little*, *phr.* very much, a great deal, a large sum of.

(1) **Edb.** I wonder meikly, in sic times, How chiels, like you, wi' fearful weams Can get their cravings satisfy'd, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 88. (2) **w.Sc.** Muckle an' nae little siller he gied him (Jam.).

5. Eminent, distinguished by birth or wealth, great, important.

Sc. There's nae gainsaying that oor Adam's the muckle man o' the faimily noo, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 4. **Abd.** Muirton has gryte enfluence amo' the muckle fowk, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 151. **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** Our anchor's lost, . . We're perish'd a', baith sma' and muckle, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 97. **Edb.** Ye meikle folks that bide in L—n, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 77. **Dmf.** Some fowls . . . weel protecket, Because by meikle fouk respecket, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 34.

6. Proud, haughty.

Bnff.[1] He's a muckle little man. **Cld.** Aye, he's a muckle wee laird (Jam.).

7. *adv.* Much, greatly.

Sc. I think it might pass, if they winna bring it ower muckle in the light o' the window! Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) viii. **e.Sc.** He used to lend me books an' muckle I've regretted it since, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. **Abd.** Hech! but it'll come sune eneuch, an' they're muckle to be peetied, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) iii. **Frf.** I ferlie meikle what ye mean, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 206. **Per.** It's no cannie to be muckle wi' the body, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 76. **w.Sc.** Us puir folks are no fashin' ourselves muckle wi't, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 59. **Fif.** Ye ca'd her gude, an' muckle mair, A lovely creature, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 43. **Dmb.** Neither your lass nor mine cares half as muckle aboot mautrimony as your auntie, Cross *Disruption* (1844) vii. **Rnf.** He reek'dna meikle on their trim, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 80. **Ayr.** I was muckle impressed wi' the truth of this ae day, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 245; Ye've said enough, And muckle mair than ye can mak to through, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 174. **Lnk.** We're muckle obliged to you, Colin Dulap, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 12, ed. 1897. **Edb.** Meikle wish'd the coming light Might be fu' clear an' sinny, M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 39. **Bwk.** There's naething e'er sae ill, but that It micht be muckle waur, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 64. **Gall.** I would be muckle the better o't, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 88. **Kcb.** Muckle better than the lave I e'en maun try to learn ye, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 143. **Dur.** How mickle better's the luv then weyne! Moore *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 10. **s.Dur.** 'A's mickle obleeged to tha.' Almost *obs.* (J.E.D.) **Cum.** Hoo mickel mair they hed this year int' iron kist, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 4. **Wm.** Hoo mickle bett'r's thy lūv nor wine, Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 10. **n.Yks.**[2] Is there mickle mair on't? **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** That did Sir Andrew mickle scare, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

8. Phr. (1) *mickle about it*, (2) — *off at one*, (3) — *syke-like*, (4) — *what*, much the same, much as it was; (5) *to think mickle of*, to esteem, think well of.

(1) **Frf.** 'Ay hoo are ye, Jess?' Tibbie said. 'Muckle aboot it,' answered Jess, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) vii. **Lnk.** 'If Miss Ruth speers for me, Jean, jist say that I'm muckle aboot it.' 'Ay, ye're ay muckle aboot it, if ye'd dee wise like I'd hae some peety for ye,' GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 39. (2) **Dur.**[1] (3) **w.Yks.** HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 326. (4) **Cum.**[1] 'How's mudder?' 'Mickle what, she's parlish feckless.' (5) **Sc.** Our minister . . . was a 'muckle thocht o' man,' and a 'rale guid preacher,' WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 47. **Bwk.** Think muckle o't, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 38. **Lth.** Be blithe, ye mortals, while I'm here—Think muckle o' a stranger, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 17. **Gall.** I was hearin' some o' them wasna thocht muckle o'! CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 269.

9. Very; esp. in phr. *muckle maun*, very big, fine.

Sc. It has a meickle maun blue pouch hingin at the carr side o'd, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 124. **Edb.** Skreen their faces Wi' hats and muckle maun bongraces, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 175, ed. 1785. **Rnf.** Faith, I'm fear't, whan muckle big, He'll be sic a fule, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 92.

Hence **Mickle-well**, *adv.* very much, greatly.

m.Yks.[1] I's mickle-weel obliged.

10. *sb.* A quantity, a large amount, a great deal.

Sc. Better be blythe wi' little than sad wi' mickle, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); I ken nae mair than yersel', mem, an' no that muckle, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 4. **ne.Sc.** We're nae deein' muckle at the haddies eynoo onygate, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 76. **Abd.** Whyles I ettle at the trade, Wi' erfsome fear an' trembling, The fient a muckle o't I've made, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 173. **Per.** *Sandy Scott* (1897) 10. **Fif.** It'll no mak' muckle o' a sale, puir auld body! HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 10. **Rnf.** Attack the cheese, An' eat as meikle as ye please, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 62. **Ayr.** Yet they've muckle to learn, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) I. 53. **Lnk.** There's mickle baith o' want an' wae 'Midst your prosperity, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 62. **Lth.** She had mickle to thole, she had mickle to learn, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 4. **Dmf.** Wi' mickle o' pleasure and mair o' wae, REID *Poems* (1894) 127. **n.Ir.** It's ower ocht hoo muckle waens can eat, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 11. **Dwn.** It wuz as meckle as we cud dae till get him till promise, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 24. **Nhb.** We haven't seen that mickle o' ane anither of late, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 27; Cuckoo, scabb'd gowk, Mickle said, little wrought, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 64. **Lakel.**[2] Many a little maks a mickle. **Cum.** I ne'er had muckle, ne'er kent want, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 97; Ye'd hae muckle to do, BLAMIRE *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 197, ed. 1842; **Cum.**[3] There's nut mickle on her, 38. **s.Wm.** Ye dunnet addle as mickle ta day, HUTTON *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 28. **n.Yks.** If they hev mickle, they want mair, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 48; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] It cost a mickle o' money. **e.Yks.** Is there mickle ti' dea? MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] A went [vast] mickle. Mickle wad hae muckle, an' muckle wad hae mair. **w.Yks.** How mickle has he got? (C.W.D.); **w.Yks.**[1] Mickle wad hev maar. **ne.Lan.**[1] Many littles meyak a mickle. Many mickles meyak a mile. **Nhp.**[1] Still retained in the common adage, 'Many littles make a mickle.' **Brks.**[1] Many a little maaykes a mickle. ? **Hmp.**[1]

11. Phr. *to make mickle of*, (1) to show great attention to, to make much of; (2) to succeed, prosper; (3) to be in good health; to improve in health.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Lnk.** He may indeed, for ten or fifteen days, Mak' meikle o' ye, wi' an unco fraise, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 32, ed. 1783. (2) **Sc.** Take it all to yourself, Captain, and meikle ye are likely to make on't, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) viii. (3) **Fif.** 'Hoo's Dauvit, yer brither?' 'Faith, I dinna think he's makin' muckle o't,' ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 27.

12. Size, measure, bulk, height; freq. in *pl.*

w.Yks. 'What mickle is it?' 'It's noa mickle at o, hardly' (D.L.). **Lan.** O deyle o bronze figgurs ov o mickels un shaps, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) ii; Her meikle is not to be found, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Ribblesdale*, I. 21; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[2] He is of no mickles; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Ée)z ŭ nóo mik·lz [He's o' noo mickles]. **Stf., Der.** (J.K.)

13. *pl.* Ingredients, varieties. **n.Yks.**[2] Sundry mickles.

[Ector . . . most is in mynd for his mykyll strenght, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 1477; He was mighty on molde & mekull goode hade, *ib.* 159; Þe mukel . . . loghe to þe lyfte rered, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 366, in *Allit. P.*, ed. Morris, 47. OE. *micel* (*mycel*), great (B.T.).]

MICKLED, *pp.* w.Cy. Dev. [mi·kld.] **1.** In phr. *mickled with* (*the*) *cold*, benumbed with cold.

w.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Ad! tha wet be mickled and a steeved wi' tha cold, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 277; Mickled with the cold, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 273.

2. Choked, suffocated, parched with thirst.

Dev. I'm niest 'pon mickled! Dūee gie me a jūg ov zyder! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] Go vet me the latin cup of best drink, the pilam is a go down my droat; I'm just a mickel'd, 4. **n.Dev.** ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.*

MICKMICK, *sb.* Lin.[1] [mi·kmik.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.*

MICKSEN, see **Mixen.**

MICKY, *adj.* w.Yks.[2] [mi·ki.] Dull, pale-faced.

A man said of another man who had been drinking the previous night, 'He looks very micky!'

MID, *adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [mid.]

1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Mid-aged**, middle-aged; (2) **-belten**, *obs.*, the middle of the Beltane quarter; see **Beltane**; (3) **-cuppil** or **-kipple**, the thong uniting the two staves of a flail; (4) **-eld**, middle age; (5) **-feather**, (*a*) a narrow ridge of land between two pits; (*b*) a middle partition, esp. the partition between two flues of a chimneystack; (*c*) a salt-making term: the plates running between the fires and parallel to the sides of the pan; (*d*) the principal timber at the bottom of a cart; (*e*) the post against which folding-doors are shut; (6) **-finger**, the middle finger; (7) **-ground**, a fishing-ground situated in a middle position; also used *attrib.*; (8) **-house**, half-way; (9) **-leg**, in phr. *mid-leg deep*, up to the middle of the leg; (10) **-man**, a mediator between contending parties; (11) **-noon**, noon, mid-day; (12) **-person**, a third person or middleman between two others; (13) **-ray Sunday**, mid-Lent Sunday; (14) **-rib**, the middle rib; the midriff; (15) **-room**, (*a*) a small room between the kitchen and the other room of a three-roomed cottage; (*b*) the middle compartment of a boat; also used *attrib.*; (16) **-side**, in phr. *mid-side deep*, in salt-making: a measure of depth equal to about one half; (17) **-stay**, the barn-floor between the mows; (18) **-stead**, a homestead; used *attrib.*; (19) **-stick**, the middle stick of a kite, &c.; (20) **-thigh**, in phr. *mid-thigh deep*, up to the middle of the thigh; (21) **-thrill**, a piece of timber supporting the boards at the bottom of the cart; (22) **-time**, in phr. *mid-time of day*, mid-day, noon; (23) **-water**, the middle of a stream or of the sea; also used *fig.*

(1) **Per.** He was na a laddie, but a mid-aged man and a barrister, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 14. (2) **Wm.** Bout mid-belten twas or Ise bethought awrang, when I must passe ore th' Breamy bourne, BRATHWAIT *Mushrome* (1615) 130. (3) **n.Sc.** This is sometimes made of an eel's skin; at other times, of what is called a tar-leather, i. e. a strong slip of a hide salted and hung, in order to prepare it for this use (JAM.). **Gall.** Cappin, a piece of green hide, firmly tied to that half of a flail called the 'soople,' so that the 'midkipple,' another piece of hide, may connect it to the other half, the 'handstaff,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 115, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] (4) **n.Yks.**[2] (5, *a*) **Chs.**[1] Most of our ponds or pits are old marl pits, and the mid-feather appears to have been left between an old and a new pit. The reason probably was that by the time a new pit was wanted the old one had become filled with water and could not be again worked; but the same seam of marl was worked as near the old pit as possible, the mid-feather being left to dam the water out of the new pit. Also a turf-getting term. In former times there was no drainage from the peat bogs; and when a turf-getter in digging out turf got to the bottom of a hole the water filtered in upon his work and stopped him. He, therefore, left a mid-feather of solid turf between the hole he was digging and the previous hole, and baled the water over it, whilst he got the bottom 'lift' of the turf out; **Chs.**[2,3], **s.Chs.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.** (T.H.H.), **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] (*c*) **Chs.**[1] (*d*) **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.), **w.Yks.**[12] (*e*) **w.Yks.**[1] (6) **Sh.I.** 'Shū . . . trivl'd his airm up efter, wi' her mid finger—' 'Why wi' her mid fing'r, daa?' 'Did doo niver ken . . . 'at da auld folk afore dis, widna touch ony sair wi' dir fore finger?' *Sh. News* (Feb. 17, 1900). (7) **Sh.I.** Whin da hoe is doon, an' da boddom cleen, frae da mid grund an' in efter, *Sh. News* (June 9, 1900); As recently as 30 years ago, the mid-ground lyings, or raeds, each belonged to a certain boat or skipper, and it was considered almost an act of theft—or at least of aggression—for another crew to set lines on a man's lying, even although that man was ashore at the time, *ib.* (Oct. 21, 1899). (8) **Edb.** I dare not gang so far, But I shall gae mid house and mair, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 394, ed. 1815. (9) **Sur.** I have seen the Kensington Road covered, footlock,

or midleg deep with puddle, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 358. (10) **Sc.** A large paper which a very gracious and wise brother, somewhat a mid-man betwixt us, had drawn, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 380 (JAM.). (11) **Lth.** Whether at midnoon panting laid, Ye crav'd coy zephyrs transient aid, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 237, ed. 1856. (12) **Sc.** Be writ or epistle, or be ane mid person, called 'Nuntius,' SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 42. (13) **e.Yks.**[1] The rays of the sun are vertical to the equator, or mid-way on the earth. (14) **n.Cy.** Up ta t'mid-rib (B.K.). **Nrf.** I examined the mess in the frying-pan—pieces of liver, . . midrib, EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 76. (15, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (*b*) **Sh.I.** The boat was divided into six compartments, viz., fore-head, fore-room, mid-room, oost-room, shott hurrik or kannie, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 127; Dy faaider, an' Robbie took da forward aers, An' Magnie an' Aandrew sat i' da midroom, *Sh. News* (Apr. 23, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1] (16) **Chs.** It is then taken and placed midside deep in brine, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 59. (17) **Wil.**[1] (18) **w.Yks.** In the township of Royston, near Barnsley, there are eighteen freeholders, not all of whom reside in the township, known as 'midstead owners,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 7, 1896); I take it that 'midstead owner' is virtually equivalent to 'homestead owner,' the homesteads of Royston lying together in the middle of the township, with the town fields around them and the four pieces of common land at the verge or boundary of the township, *ib.* (19) **Frf.** Splicin' the midstick of a laddie's kite that had been broken, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 170, ed. 1889. (20) **Cum.** Whea was't durst venture mid-thie deep? ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 89. (21) **Chs.**[1] Two longitudinal pieces known as 'thrill bars' or 'mid thrills' are mortised into the binders, and these support the boards which form the bottom of the cart (s.v. Cart). (22) **Sh.I.** Auld an' young maun noo hae it [tea], laek shute watter, mornin', e'enin', an' midtime-a-day, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 247; Sharg, sharg, shargin', e'enin', mornin', and midtime o' day, *ib.* 64. (23) **Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Myd-watter.) **Cld.** Applied to a person who is always in difficulties or trouble. 'I ne'er saw him better, he's aye in mid-wattir' (*ib.*).

2. *sb.* The middle, the centre.

Cum. *Gl.* (1851). **Der.** Afore New Year's Day, or come mid' o' Janawary at latest, *Good Wds.* (1881) 850.

MID, see **Mad**, *sb.*[2], **Mud**, *v.*[2]

MIDDA, see **Mather**, *int.*, **Meadow**.

MIDDEN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Nrf. Suf. Also written **middin** Sc. Dur.[1] Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[4] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[3] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Der.[1] Lin. Wor.; and in forms **medding** Sc.; **midding** Sc. N.Cy.[2] Dur. Wm. w.Yks.[3] Lan. Lin.[1] [mi·din, -ən.] **1.** Any place or receptacle for dirt and rubbish; a dunghill, a heap of manure or refuse, the cesspool of a privy. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. Like the cock in the midden in the fable book, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xix; A cock is crouse on his ain midding, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 4. **Sh.I.** The manure . . . is a midden, consisting of dung, of heather that has been cut for litter, of sea-weed, and of earth, or dry decomposed moss, named Duff-mould, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 201, ed. 1891. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 70. **Bch.** We dinna ken his midden, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 16. **Bnff.** He took refuge on the logs, near the Middens (where the refuse of the city was laid down), SMILES *Natur.* (1876) 24, ed. 1893. **Abd.** Only on occasions of great solemnity were the middens or dunghills removed, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 7. **Frf.** *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 5. **Per.** MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 18, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Zig-zaggin', wi' great tent and toil, Through the thick middens, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 127. **Dmb.** In case I should be brocht owre the coals by . . . for his whumble intil the midden, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) v. **Rnf.** Aft hast thou hidden 'Mang worthless rubbish i' the midden His priceless diamond-written pages, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 158. **Ayr.** As if I was a thing no fit to be lifted off a midden with a pair of iron tongs, GALT *Provost* (1822) vii. **Lnk.** Some score o' critic wasps, aiblins some midden flees, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 73. **Edb.** CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 95. **Bwk.** Ye'll flounder in the midden, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 219. **Peb.** From a midden's height to crow, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 11, ed. 1817. **Slk.** It's like fa'in frae heaven to earth, . . frae the empyrean on a midden, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 339. **Dmf.** Wha at a biddin Skelped oot, and socht materials in Frae Nature's midden, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 134. **Gall.** Let me ahint the midden first, for I'm no fond o' lead draps mysel', CROCKETT *Raider* (1894) xviii. **Wgt.** FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 22. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** We hae been readin' in the newspapers aboot them middens. . . A beleeve a weel-biggit midden is a sonsy wholesome thing aboot ony man's hoose, an' guid fur the appetite, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 83. **Don.** Then bury the knots in a midden, BLACK *Flk-Medicine* (1883) iii. **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.** Berwick is a dirty town, A church without a steeple; There's a midden at every door; God curse all the people, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) 285. **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Dur.** (K.), **Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[4] Better wed ower t'midden ner ower t'moor. **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.) **Wm.** We fand it ligging ath middin, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 41; Fadder, yah may be sewer, hed varra lile chance o' craain on his aan midden, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 43; (K.) **n.Yks.**[1234], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He's a poor cock 'at cannot craw of his awn middin' (J.T.F.); **w.Yks.**[12345] **Lan.** Hoo gwos by th' name o' 'Midden i' Fithers,' WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 26, ed. 1879; The odour from shippons and middens, FRANCIS *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 26; **Lan.**[1] The ashpit at one time commonly attached to most houses in Lancashire. **n.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** Like an ould boot upon a midden, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 39; On this he played . . . from the top of the midden outside in summer, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. i. v. **Chs.**[13] **Midl.** The cock is crowing on the midden, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 156. **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (W.H.S.) **Lin.** SKINNER (1671). **sw.Lin.**[1] In the 'Mayor's Cry,' an old Proclamation of municipal regulations for the City of Lincoln, all men 'that have any middings, dirt hills, or any other filth at their garth ends,' are ordered to remove them. **War.**[3] **Wor.** *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 440. **Suf.** The meadow instead of the midden outside the door, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1896) 50.

Hence **Middened up**, *ppl. adj.* covered or smothered with dirt or rubbish. n.Yks.[2]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Midden-böl** or **-bül**, a dunghill, the receptacle for the drainage of a cow-house; (2) **-bottom**, the site on which a manure-heap has stood; (3) **-cock**, a dunghill cock, the principal cock of a yard; *fig.* the chief man of a place; (4) **-creel**, a basket for manure or refuse; (5) **-crow**, the carrion crow, *Corvus corone*; also used *fig.* for a person of low extraction; (6) **-crown**, the top or summit of a dunghill; (7) **-cruke**, see (5); (8) **-daup**, (*a*) see (5); (*b*) a dastardly fellow; (9) **-dub**, a pool or hole in which the moisture from a dunghill is collected, a dunghill puddle; (10) **-dung**, manure from a dunghill; (11) **-dyke** or **-daek**, the wall of a dunghill; (12) **-fork**, a fork for handling manure; (13) **-head**, (*a*) see (6); (*b*) in phr. *to be heard upon the midden-head*, to quarrel openly; (14) **-heap**, a dunghill; (15) **-hole**, a hole or hollow in which manure and refuse is collected, a dung-heap; a small pool of dirty water beside a dunghill; (16) **-lairach**, see (2); (17) **-making**, the making of dunghills; (18) **-mavis**, a rag-picker, one who rakes up dunghills and dust-bins for scraps; (19) **-monarch**, a cock; (20) **-mount**, a mound or rampart formed of heaped-up dung and rubbish; (21) **-muck**, the filth of the dung-heap; (22) **-mylies**, (*a*) the goosefoot, *Chenopodium album*; (*b*) the wild spinach, *Ch. Bonus-Henricus*; (23) **-pant**, a pool formed by the drainage of a dunghill, a receptacle for the drainage of a cow-shed; (24) **-peel**, see (9); (25) **-quick**, a worm bred from manure deposit; (26) **-scarter**, a hen; (27) **-spuce**, see (14); (28) **-stance**, (29) **-stead** or **-steethe**, the site of a dunghill, a place for storing manure, rubbish, &c., a dunghill, ash-heap; (30) **-sump**, see (23); (31) **-tap**, see (6).

(1) **Sh.I.** Doo sood a tought afore doo shiv'd ony body i' da midden böl wi' naethin apo' dae feet bit bits o' auld sukkalegs, *Sh. News* (Aug. 6, 1898); Dis am fun i' da midden bül oot by da hoose, *ib.* (May 22, 1897). (2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Sc.** He was as uplifted as a midden-cock upon pattens, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xliii. **Rnf.** Our middin cock Craw'd i' the night at Twall o'clock, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 120. **Ayr.** His wee three-cornered hat sittin' on three hairs like a bit midden cock on his heid, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 77. **Peb.** A blust'ring midden cock . . . With his loud-cackling Partlet blest, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 40, ed. 1817. **Gall.** Midden cocks het frae the bawks, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 111, ed. 1876. **n.Yks.**[2] (4) **Ayr.** Her walie nieves like midden-creels, BURNS *Willie's Wife*, st. 4. (5) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Lan.**[1] (6) **Sc.** Richt ower the midden-croun, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 45. (7) **n.Yks.**[2] (8 *a*, *b*) **w.Yks.**[1] (9) **w.Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** He was harlt through mire and midden dub, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xi. (10) **Sc.** Midding-dung either unmixed or compounded with earth; . . if it be designed for grain, it should be plowed into the ground as soon as possible after it is laid on it to prevent waste by exhalation,

Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 200 (Jam.). (11) **Sh.I.** Shû clappid her apon a muckle stane i' da midden daek, *Sh. News* (Aug. 6, 1898). **Lth.** Ye'll find him sittin' on Robbie Blair's midden-dyke, Swan *Carlowrie* (1895) x. (12) **I.Ma.** Carrying in one hand a bucket-full of potatoes and a midden-fork in the other, Ryding *Tales* (1895) 21. (13, *a*) **Sc.** He saw upon the medding-head a tall black man of a grim countenance, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) xx. **Sh.I.** He keepit wis a whole winter sittin wi Job upun his midden head, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 30. **Elg.** Why did ye sleep, ye lazy tykes, On midden-head, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 220. **Abd.** Ae hen frae aff yor midden head Ye grudge to kill for me, Williams *Farmer's Tint Laddies* (1900) st. 8. **e.Fif.** He . . . gaed roon to the midden-head wi't, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. **Ayr.** Its roots and rankness are in the midden-head of Arminianism, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xiii. **Lnk.** Ye craw unca croose on yer ain midden-heid, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) III. 104. **Dmf.** Picken's hen's cauld and dead, Lying on the midden head, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 377. **Gall.** Fetch every swineherd Kennedy from every midden head, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 67. (*b*) **Abd.** Had o' the bargin we made an outred We's no be heard upo' the midden head, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 93, ed. 1812. (14) **Frf.** Rowin' owre an' owre ane anither in the parental midden-heap, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 129, ed. 1889. **n.Yks.**[2] **Nrf.** An ancient and festering midden-heap stands before the door of the dairy, *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1899) 417. (15) **Sc.** Caused Maggy bann, Lap o'er the midden and midden-hole, And aff he ran, *Ballad* in Scott *Waverley* (1814) Pref. to 3rd ed. **Abd.** [He] plumpet in Kate's midden-hole, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 122. **Per.** What adds considerably to their miserable state is the abominable but too general practise of placing the dung-hill (midden-hole, vulgarly) before the doors of their dwelling-houses, *Statist. Acc.* XIX. 333 (Jam.); Sometimes a hole or small pool beside a dunghill in which filthy water stands (Jam.). **Ayr.** An' she cry'd, Lord preserve her! An' ran thro' midden-hole an' a', Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 23. **Nhb.**[1] The porthole through which ashes are shot. **Lan.** He roll't off th' kitchen slate into th' midden-hole, Waugh *Owd Bodle*, 257; **Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Generally slightly sunk below the surface of the ground. (16) **Bnff.** (Jam., s.v. Lerroch). (17) **Gall.** A new set o' folk is coming about me athegether now, wha talk about plowin and middinmakin, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 28, ed. 1876. (18) **Lth.** Ilk tree-legg'd man, ilk club-taed laddie, Ilk midden mavis, wee black jaudie, A' dread an' fear ye, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 68. **Edb.** *ib. Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* (19) **Fif.** The craw o' the cock, for . . . a wheen o' thae indispensable midden-monarchs hae their abode . . . at the back o' my auld cronie's hoose, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 116. (20) **Sc.** A species of rampart used by the inhabitants of the city of Edinburgh during the reign of Charles I in defending themselves against the batteries of the castle (Jam.). **Abd.** They raise midding mounts upon the causeway, and fill up sundry houses with sand and water to resist fireworks, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 214. (21) **n.Yks.**[2] As mean as midden-muck. (22, *a*) **n.Sc.** Thus denominated as growing on dunghills (Jam.). (*b*) **Slk.** Sometimes eaten with salt, in times of scarcity, *ib.* (s.v. Myles). (23) **Cum.** The breydegruome roun the middin pants Proud as a peacock stretches, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 129; **Cum.**[1] **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.), **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (24) **Cai.**[1] (25) **n.Yks.**[2] A kind of worm, with which the angler baits his hook. (26) **Per.** Wi' loads o' produce o' the midden-scarters, Stewart *Character* (1857) 189. (27) **Lan.** Fur e smells wur nur o midden-spuce, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 39; I moot os weel ha bin o'er th' heeod in o midding spuce, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 46. (28) **Sc.** The oozings, after all, are not entirely lost, as the middenstance requires no more manure, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 467. (29) **Sc.** Keep the breadth of the middenstead between them, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) vi. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** The destroyer . . . was permitted to flaff his wings, and to craw on the midden-stead of carnal victory, Ruddiman *Sc. Par.* (1828) 39, ed. 1889. **Ayr.** Like the heft o' a muck fork frae a midden-stead, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 99. **Lnk.** Up, like cock on middenstead, Sprung Satan on the barrel head, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 23. **e.Lth.** Has Tod Lowrie ony property in land o' his ain, forby the bit midden-steid that gies him a vote in his ain coonty? Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 89. **Gall.** The young cock could craw crouser than the old upon the same midden-stead, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) v. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** In the middensteed he was a mighty man, Chatt *Poems* (1866) 87; **Nhb.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] **Cum.** To see her throw away her money 'ontil t'midden-steed as a body mud sae,' Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxiv; The place where it stands, with its surrounding wall in well-kept farm-yards (J.Ar.). **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'He married her mair for t'muck than t'midden-steead,' more for her property than her person; **n.Yks.**[4], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] He wor standing hard by t'midden-steead, ii. 292; **w.Yks.**[2], **Lan.**[1] (30) **Cum.**[1] **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.) (31) **Lnk.** Like flees on stinkin' midden-tap, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 65. **Kcb.** This morning bodes us ill, . . For the gray crow flew o'er the midden-tap, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 95 (Jam.).

3. Phr. (1) *an eating midden*, a glutton, one who sacrifices everything to the gratification of his appetite; (2) *cock of the midden*, the principal person of a place, one who rules everybody else in his own house or neighbourhood; (3) *to marry a midden for muck*, to marry for money.

(1) **Ags.** (Jam.) (2) **s.Dur.** Cock of his own midden (J.E.D.). **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** He's th' cock o' this here midden, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 17. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.**[1] He is cock of the midding. (3) **w.Yks.**[1] You'd marry a midden for muck.

4. A heap or large quantity.

n.Yks.[2] He can eat a midden o' meat. It has been a midden o' rain.

5. A contemptuous term for a woman.

Sc. A dirty slovenly woman (Jam.). **Cai.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

6. *pl.* A name given to certain rocks outside South Shields harbour. Also called **Black Middens.**

N.Cy.[1] Dangerous rocks on the north side of the entrance into South Shields harbour. **Nhb.** To . . . the billows shocks, On the dread Black Middens' Rocks (W.G.).

[1. A middynge, *sterquilinium*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); A fowler myddyng sawe þow never nane, Hampole *Pr. C.* (c. 1340) 628. Dan. *møding*, a dunghill; *møg-dynge*, a dung-heap (Larsen); ON. *myki-dyngja* (Vigfusson).]

MIDDEN, *prep.* m.Yks.[1] [mi·dən.] Amid.

I found a goose-egg midden the straw-bands.

[Þe stæf tobræc a midden, Laȝamon (c. 1205) 8154.]

MIDDER, see **Mother,** *sb.*[1]

MIDDERN, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [mi·dərn.] The midriff or diaphragm.

MIDDHUP, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **midthyp.** An odd or curious instrument. s.Don. Simmonds *Gl.* (1890).

MIDDIN(G, MIDDIS, see **Midden,** *sb.*, **Mids.**

MIDDLE, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [mi·dl.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Middle-band** or **-bant,** a thong passed through the 'capple' of a flail, connecting the swipple with the handstaff; (2) **-banes,** the waist; (3) **-bin(d,** (4) **-bond, -bont,** or **-bun,** see (1); (5) **-coal,** the strata of coal in Lightmoor Winsey pit; (6) **-day,** mid-day; (7) **-horned,** of cattle: belonging to a particular kind between that of longhorns and shorthorns; (8) **-leg-deep,** knee-deep; (9) **-limmers,** limmers or shafts that are attached to the yoke-hole in the centre of a tub-end; (10) **-mie,** in brewing: the liquor drawn off from the second mash; (11) **-night,** midnight; (12) **-piece,** a board forming part of the bottom of a cart; (13) **-pole,** the gear which attaches the hind to the fore-wheels of a wagon; (14) **-spear,** (*a*) the upright timber of a gate between the 'harrow' (q.v.) and the head; (*b*) the upright beam to which the folding-doors of a barn are fastened; (15) **-stead,** the compartment of a barn which contains the threshing-floor; (16) **-stree,** see (14, *b*); (17) **-street stones,** boundary stones where an owner holds only one side of a village; (18) **-tree,** see (14, *b*); (19) **-way,** 'middling,' pretty well.

(1) **ne.Yks.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Usually made of whitleather. **s.Chs.**[1] **nw.Der.**[1] Mid·l-baand. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] (2) **w.Som.**[1] Múd·l bae·unz. *Obsol.* **n.Dev.** *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) *Gl.* (3) **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] Múd·l-buyn. (4) **nw.Der.**[1] Mid·l-bont. **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **Ken.**[1] Mid·lbun. (5) **Shr.** Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 200. (6) **e.Suf.** I expect a letter by the middle-day post (F.H.). **Som.** There were a black cloud or two, middle day, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) i. **Colloq.** If I don't hear from you by middle-day, I shall know you are not coming. Middle-day dinner (A.B.C.). (7) **Nrf.** Improving their established breed, the middle-horned variety, which in view of the uses of cattle in this country is far preferable to either of the other breeds, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 396. (8) **Nhb.** Darlington *Gl.* (1887). **s.Chs.**[1] Dhŭ slŭj iz mid·l-leg-déep [The sludge is middle-leg-deep]. (9) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Limmers that are attached to the yoke-hole in the centre of a tub-end, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (10) **w.Yks.**[2] (11) **Sc.** I was to be carrying them their meat in the middle night, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xxi. (12) **s.Chs.**[1] One or two longitudinal pieces [of oak] known as 'mid·l-pey·siz' [middle pieces] are mortised

into the fore-bond and arse-bond (s.v. Cart). (13) **n.Lin.**[1] (14 *a, b*) **Dor.**[1] (s.v. Harrow). (15) **e.An.**[1] Generally in the middle of the building. But the same name serves, should it be, as in small barns it sometimes is, at one end. **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 296, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] (16) **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 171. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (17) **Cum.**[1] (18) **e.An.**[1] (19) **w.Som.**[1] 'I suppose you have done well with your dairy goods?' 'Wuul, zr, múd·l-wai·ee luy·k' [Well, sir, middling like].

2. *sb.* The waist, the middle part of the body.

Sh.I. Your gowden hair hangs ta your middle sae jimp, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 236; His strops tied aboot his middle, *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897). **Abd.** Queans dink, and neatly prin'd, Frae tap to middle, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 55. **Ayr.** The body wi' his coorse grey claes and clapper tied to his middle wi' a rape, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 71. **Dmf.** Nae mair wi' kilted coats we see Thy middle jimp and sma', JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 78. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.**[1] He wur up to his middle i' watter. He geet him by th' middle an' pitch'd him upo' th' floor. **m.Lan.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I dunna like pŭttin' a strap round a child's middle to dade ŏŏth—it mak's 'em inclined to peck forrat. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **w.Som.**[1] 'To catch round the middle' is a wrestling term. It is common to say, 'so high's your middle,' 'so deep's your middle,' but in these cases a depth short of the waist is understood.

3. *v.* To finish weaving one piece of cloth off two or more parts in the same loom. w.Yks. (J.M.) **4.** Phr. *to middle in with*, to show signs of, to be attacked (by an illness).

Sh.I. Mony a evil day an' oor is geen ower mi head sin I first middled in wi' hit [bronchitis], *Sh. News* (Aug. 28, 1897).

MIDDLED, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **midled**; and in form **middelt** S. & Ork.[1] **1.** *ppl. adj.* A sheep-marking term: having a piece cut out of the middle of the ear.

The right lugg midled, the left lugg shulled in the top a bit before, *Sh. News* (Dec. 18, 1897); The right lugg middled, the left lugg feathered, *ib.*

2. *sb.* A sheep-mark: a piece cut out of the middle of the ear. S. & Ork.[1]

MIDDLE-ERD, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **midlert**. **1.** *Obs.* The earth, world.

n.Sc. Yet in use... among old people, by which they understand this earth in which we live, in opposition to the grave. Thus they say, 'There's no man in middle erd is able to do it' (JAM.). **Abd.** This gate she could not long in midlert be, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 59 (*ib.*).

2. The nether regions.

Edb. She's ower thick wi' the Auld Ane and the folk that dwell in the middle erd for a body to mell wi', BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 249.

MIDDLEIST, *superl. adj.* w.Yks.[5] [mi·dl-ist.] Middlemost, most central.

MIDDLEKIN, *adj.* Wil.[1] [mi·dl-kin.] Tolerable.

MIDDLEMAS, *sb.* Ken. I.W. Also written **middlemus** I.W.[1] [mi·dl-məs.] Michaelmas. Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1], I.W.[1]

MIDDLEMER, *adj.* Lakel. Yks. [mi·dlmə(r.] Central, middle, coming between the eldest and youngest in age.

Lakel.[2] 'Is that t'auldest lad er youngest?' 'It's nowder, it's middlemer.' **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

MIDDLEMISH, *adj.* Brks. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Moderate, middling; not liberal.

A be's but a middlemish man; not much for geein' (W.W.S.).

MIDDLEMOST, *adj.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Brks. [mi·dlməst.] **1.** Central, nearest to the centre, most in the middle.

Sc. (A.W.) **Lakel.**[2] T'middlemest o' t'lot. **w.Yks.**[2 3]

2. Moderate, not liberal. Brks. (M.E.B.)

MIDDLING, *adj., adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **middleing** m.Yks.[1]; **middlen** w.Yks. Dor. Som.; **midlen** Lnk.; **midlin**(g Dur.[1] w.Yks.[1] Shr.[2] e.Ken.; **mydlyng** Sc.; and in form **millin**(g w.Yks.[3] [mi·dlin.] **1.** *adj.* Moderate, fair, tolerable; mediocre, indifferent, poor, bad; varying in degree according to the tone of the speaker or to a preceding *adv.*

Sc. 'Mydlying Mane,' a happy mean, MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Sh.I.** 'What sort of girl is that Smith one?'.. 'O, shö's kind o' middlin,' BURGESS *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 41. **Lnk.** Gin ye and I war ance cairded thro' ither, we may get bonny weans o' a midlen mak, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 209. **Gall.** If folk... had eneuch gumption to gie ye guid linen instead o' middlin silk, CROCKETT *Stickit Mi..* (1893 243 **n.Cy.** J.W.) **Dur.**[1] Of a midlin size. **w.Yks.** He's middlen traade, EMSLEY *Poems* (1893); **w.Yks.**[2] 'How's trade?' 'Middling'; **w.Yks.**[3] **Chs.**[1] But in a middling way. **s.Not.** 'How's yer apples, John?' 'Oh, some's middling, others is *but* middling' (J.P.K.). **Lin.** A person will pass 'a middling night' (W.W.S.). **Rdn.** Uncommon middling [very inferior], MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). **War.**[3] **Glo.** I'd clean forgot it: my recollection be a-getting so middlin', GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. vi; **Glo.**[1] It'll be a middling job for the farmers, if the rain lastës. **Oxf.**[1] The wife told him her husband had just died. 'I wuz a good wife to 'ee,' said she. 'Middlin', missis,' said the supposed corpse, *MS. add.* **Lon.** Times is middlin' with me; they might be better, but then they might be worse, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 268, col. 1. **Ken.**[1] A word with several shades of meaning, from very much or very good, to very little or very bad. The particular sense in which the word is to be taken for the time is determined by the tone of the speaker's voice alone. **Sur.**[1] **n.Wil.** Said of anything that is moderate of its kind, but deriving its real connotation from the adverb prefixed. 'Very middling' is used of something that is poor or bad of its kind, 'pretty middling' of something good or well (W.C.P.). **w.Som.**[1] I tookt out a middlin lot o' dirt sure 'nough. I never did'n zee no jis mess avore. **Dev.** 'Avee got a güde crāp ov pays theäse yer?' 'Aw 'ess, middling-like,' HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.** Women was like pilchards; when 'ums bad 'ms bad, and when 'ms good they is but middlin', STEEL *Rowans* (1895) 380.

Hence (1) **Middlingish**, *adj.* moderate, fair, tolerable; (2) **Middlingly**, *adv.* moderately, not perfectly; (3) *middling and, phr.* moderately, tolerably.

(1) **e.Yks.**[1] A middlinish few [a good quantity]. A middlinish lot o' taties. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Ken.** A middlingish many, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 52. (2) **Ayr.** Even then she was but middlingly pleased, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 133. **Wm.** Them as laddles their wits oot of other folk brains 'ill nobbut be middlinly sarrad, *Quarterly Review* (1867) CXX. 379. **w.Yks.** If they happen ta be nobbut middlinly dressed, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1857) 50. (3) **Dev.** I like gruel middling and sweet, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 88.

2. In a moderate state of health, fairly well; indifferent, poorly; the degree of health varies in accordance with the tone of the speaker or with a preceding *adv.*

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Ir.** 'Hoo's a' wi' ye this wather?' 'Middlin', thank ye,' LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 102. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Dur.**[1] 'But middlin,' not in good health. **Cum.**[1] I'se gaily weel to-day, but I was nobbut varra middlin yesterday; **Cum.**[4] Dr. John Dalton replied to the question asked by William IV, as to how things were going on at Manchester, 'Very middlin.' **Yks.** 'Eh! 'ow's thou?' 'Eh! I's nobbut middlin', 'ow's yersel?' 'Well, I's joost middlin'' (F.P.T.). **e.Yks.**[1] Nobbut midlin. **w.Yks.** 'Well, Nancy, how are you to-day?' 'Why middling, miss, i' myseln.' BRONTË *Agnes Grey* (1847) xi; **w.Yks.**[12], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] 'How are you to-day?' 'But middling'; **Chs.**[3] 'How is Jack?' 'Middlin.' **s.Stf.** 'Very middlin'' means really ill. 'Pretty middlin' is a reluctant confession of good health, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** 'How are you to-day?' 'Pretty middlin, praise the Lord' (J.P.K.). **Lin.** A person will pass 'a middling night' and feel 'only middling' next day (W.W.S.). **War.**[2 3]; **War.**[4] I be pretty middling, but the old woman, she be middling, and my poor lass, she be vora middling. **s.War.**[1] This word has opposite meanings according as it is preceded by 'pretty' or 'very.' 'I'm pretty middling' means 'I am tolerably well.' But 'I'm very middling' means 'I am very unwell.' **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[1 2] **Rdn.** Uncommon middling [very ill]. **Glo.** There's one o' th' owld yeows a bit middling to-day, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 138; **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** He's very middling, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 6; 'How's the missis?' 'Oh, very middling' (G.O.). **Brks.** Miss Winter,.. when she had ascertained 'that his missus wur pretty middlin,' made some other commonplace remark, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xviii; **Brks.**[1] I be but middlin' zur, thank 'e; the rheumātics be bad agin. **Hrt.** I'm pretty middling, thank you (G.H.G.). **Nrf.** Thank ye, I fare pretty middling. How's yourself? (W.R.E.); We're all kinder middlin', COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 41. **Suf.** He's pretty middlin, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); I fare sorter middlin as mornin (C.T.). **Ken.** He's keeping pretty middling (D.W.L.). **e.Ken.** I'm midling, thank you (G.G.). **Sur.**[1] **e.Sur.** In response to an inquiry as to his health a native will never get beyond the answer 'pretty middlin' (G.L.G.). **Hmp.** 'How are you to-day?' 'O! I'm but middling' (H.C.M.B.). **Wil.** 'Ten't more'n middlin' loike, SWINSTEAD *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 26; **Wil.**[1], **n.Wil.** (W.C.P.), **Dor.** (C.W.) **w.Som.**[1] Oh, her idn on'y very middlin', eens mid zay; her've a got the brown-

titus shockin' bad like. **Dev.** To . . . cast him a ''Do, Taverner, this morning? Middling, eh?' BARING-GOULD *Red Spider* (1889) xviii.

Hence **Middlinish**, *adj.* in a fair state of health, moderately well; not very well, poorly.

e.Yks.[1] Ah's middlinish. **Wil.** You be lookin' middlinish, zur, and ael as if 'e was shrammed, AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 137. **w.Som.**[1] Wuul, Ur·chut, aew· bee yùe· z-maur·neen?—Wuul, múd·leeneesh luy·k, thang·kee, Júmz [Well, Richard, how are you this morning?—Well, pretty tolerable, thank you, James].

3. *Comp.* **Middling-ill**, a disease in sheep: the red or black water.

Dur. YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XIX. 309. **Wm.** *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 24.

4. *adv.* Moderately, tolerably, fairly; rather.

Sc. Meg was a sonsy lass, an' middlin' fair, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 265. **Sh.I.** They all gave him a middling wide berth, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 44. **Bnff.** The Register of Baptisms is kept middling regularly since 1690, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 446. **Abd.** It's a middlin' lang road, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 21. **Frf.** The middling good folk who did not go to church counted those who did, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) ii. **Ayr.** Jenny Whalbart and her man were middlin' ticht o' the grup, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 26. **e.Lth.** Simpson spak up middlin sensible, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 29. **Dmf.** There was some meikle mares, and some middling bonny, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 81. **Gall.** 'How's a' your fouk at hame?' 'They're middling weel,' NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 46, ed. 1897. **Ir.** 'Deed, he gits his health middlin' well enough, glory be to goodness, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 22. **Don.** A week . . . these doin's lasted, an' then . . . came to a middlin' sudden stop, *Harper's Mag.* (Sept. 1899) 510. **Nhb.** 'How fare they?' 'Middlin' well,' JONES *Nhb.* 109. **Cum.** We sartenly dud git middlin fresh, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 4; The gentleman blusht up teh t'een . . . an slipe't middlin sharply, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 54; **Cum.**[4] Middlin' fairly gaily, *n.* **Wm.** Their aald jinny ass hed a young un middlin grown, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 28; Wat yer middling gaily? Ise reet fain et see ya luke sa weel, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 446. **w.Yks.**[5] He'd āather come ur send middlin offuns to ax after wur health, 60. **Lan.** That lonesome spot geet things middlin weel to itsel, CLEGG *Dial.* (1895) i; Wavin' wur middlin' good, BRIERLEY *Old Radicals*, 8. **I.Ma.** I walked middlin' quick down Agnesh Road, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 61; She is middlin cross to-day (S.M.). **Chs.**[1] Middling good. **War.**[2] We get on middling at the farm; **War.**[3] A middling fair run. **s.War.**[1] 'We gets on pretty middling,' . . means . . . we are doing well. But . . . 'he's going on very middling' means . . . he is doing very badly or conducting himself very badly. **Brks.**[1] Work done 'but middlin',' is rather badly done. **e.Ken.** 'How do you like it?' 'Midling' (G.G.). **Sur.**[1] He's given to chuck people out middlin' sudden. **Sus.** They did pretty middlin answerable to their size, EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 85; **Sus.**[1] It may mean very much, as, 'He lashed out middlin', I can tell ye!' Or tolerably well, as, 'I dōänt know but what she made out purty middlin'.' Or very bad, as, 'How did the wedding go off?' 'Middling, thank you, sir. . . You see the parson he entirely forgot all about it.' **Wil.**[1] A middlin' good crop. **w.Som.**[1] 'And how's things looking?' 'Oh, purty middling like, mus'n grum'le.' They zold their things middlin bad like, did'n em? **Dev.** Iss fy, they'm middling good children, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 32.

Hence **Middlingish**, *adv.* moderately, tolerably.

e.Yks.[1] He's middlinish off. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Glo.** We makes our way—and a middlingish crukked way 'twere, I tell 'ee, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 61.

5. *Comp.* (1) **Middling-fause**, cunning; (2) **-sharp**, tolerably well; (3) **-sized**, moderate in size.

(1) **e.Lan.** If then wanten to be middlin' fause, they should be churchwarden for a while, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 6. (2) **Shr.**[1]; **Shr.**[2] The missis bin midling-sharp. (3) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Ir.** He was not quite sure whether he were glad or sorry to find how heavy the middling-sized ones seemed to lift, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 144. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

6. *sb.* A mediocre person or thing, one that is not above the average in capacity or health; a moderate condition of health; *gen.* in phr. *among the middlings.*

Chs.[1] 'What sort of a man is your team-man?' 'Well! he's just about among the middlings.' **s.Chs.**[1] Of a person who does not rise above the average of excellence, it is commonly said, 'He's among the middlins.' **Der.** 'How are you to-day, Sam?' 'Only among the middlin's, Mester' (H.R.). **sw.Lin.**[1] I'm no-but among the middlings. **Oxf.**[1] So you be amongst the middlin's to-day, be Missis? *MS. add.* **Suf.** I am only amongst the middlings (M.E.R.). **Lon.** 'How are you getting on, Dick?' . . 'Well, only among the middlings, Sir,' *Sunday Mag.* (1877) 182. **Ken.**[1] 'Well, Master Tumber, how be you gettin' on now?' 'Oh, I be amongst the middlins!' **Dor.** 'How be you?' 'I' the middlens, thank 'ee, lad,' HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 146. **Som.** 'An' how's Mr. Culliford to-day?' 'Amongst the middlens, Zir; amongst the middlens,' RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 25.

7. A moderate quantity, a good deal, a good many.

Yks. Do they give thee middling of brass, now? *Upthrow of Celt*, 225. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** I've had middlin' o' luck sin' I coom back fro' Lunnon, *Ab-o'-th'-Yate Xmas Dinner* (1886) 4. **sw.Lin.**[1] It made middling of money. She seemed to get middling of things. We've got middling of herses.

8. *pl.* Coarse flour or meal.

Lei.[1] The various qualities of meal are distinguished into—1. Bran, 2. Shorts, . . 5. Thirds or Middlings. **War.**[3] Coarse flour with a large proportion of bran. **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Food given to pigs, being a mixture of bran and pollard. [The bran of wheat and sometimes pollard, or middlings, are given to fowls, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 357.]

9. *pl.* A particular quality of teazle.

Glo. The central shoot of each plant called the King is cut, the produce of the second and subsequent cuttings are sorted into Queens, Middlings, and Scrubs, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 457. **Som.** When made into 'packs,' a pack of 'kings' consisted of 9000 heads, a pack of middlings of 20,000, while the scrubs were of little value (W.F.R.).

10. *pl.* Potatoes of an intermediate size.

w.Mid. The larger ones being called 'ware,' and the smaller ones 'chats' (W.P.M.).

11. *pl.* An instalment of 'shoe-money,' sometimes given to hop-pickers in the middle of the hopping time. **Ken.**[1]

12. In tin-mining: the middle division of the contents of a round 'buddle.' Also called **Crease.**

Cor.[3] The 'crease' or 'middlings' containing tin that is sent over the buddle a second time. . . These divisions are quite arbitrary ones made by the tin-dresser marking round with a shovel when the buddle is full.

13. A miner's term for a place that has been worked on all sides. **m.Yks.**[1]

MIDDRIT, see **Midred.**

MIDGAN, *sb.* **Cor.** Also written **midjan** **Cor.**[12] [mi·dʒən.] A small fragment; a scrap, shred. Also used *fig.*

A little ugly midgan of a cur began to bark, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 34; Why he scat all to midjans and jouds, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 43; **Cor.**[1] The cup is skat to midjans; **Cor.**[2] Midjans and jowds.

MIDGE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [midʒ.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Midge-clippings**, used *fig.* for anything very small and delicate; (2) **-go-morrah**, hesitation, doubt, excuse; (3) **-grass**, the meadow soft-grass, *Holcus lanatus*; (4) **-hole**, a hole into which only a midge can creep, a very small apartment; (5) **-'s knee-buckle**, a very small article; (6) **-tail clippings**, used *iron.* for one of the ingredients of a supposed medicinal concoction; see below.

(1) **Lan.** Yo'r John's not made out of midge-clippins, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 171. (2) **Cor.**[3] BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.* (3) **Nhb.**[1] (4) **n.Yks.**[2] (5) **N.I.**[1] (6) **Ayr.** Sal-alkali o' Midge-tail clippings, And mony mae, BURNS *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 22.

2. Any small fly, esp. the common house-fly. Cf. **house-midges**, s.v. **House**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. A mosquito (JAM.). **Cum.**[4] The ordinary house-fly being called house-midge. In the districts *s.* and *sw.* of Cockermouth, 'midge' refers only to the small gnat or biting fly. 'Bob stuck tull t'chair . . . like a midge tull a flee-paper,' *W. C. T. X.* (1899) 23, col. 4. **n.Yks.**[2]

3. A person of diminutive stature; anything very small.

Bnff.[1], **Cld.** (JAM.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[25] **Lan.**[1] 'Hasto seen his woife?' 'Aye, hoo's nowt but a midge.' **n.Lan.**[1] 'Thow lile midge,' applied to a child. **Chs.**[3]

4. A small hackney-fly or carriage.

Dev. Small flys licensed to carry two or at most three persons, to be seen on all the cab-stands about Torquay, are almost always called Midges about that town, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 133; Applied formerly at Torquay to a sort of miniature carriage, drawn by a mule, and seldom holding more than one person with com-

fort. After a while small ponies were used instead of mules, and then larger ponies, and the size of the vehicle consequently grew (G.E.D.).

5. *v.* To stir or move slightly.

Edb. Gif I had midged, he would have struck me first. BEATTY *Scentar* 1897 97.

MIDGE-MADGE, *sb.* I.W. Som. [mi·dʒ-mædʒ.] Confusion, disorder.

I.W.[1] w.Som.[1] Applied *gen.* to things, not to persons. 'Go home hon a will, 'tis always the same, all to a midge-madge [mij·-maj], and her away neighbourin'.'

MIDGEN, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Also written **midgeon** w.Yks.[2]; **midgin** n.Cy.; and in forms **moudgen** Hrf.[2]; **mudgen** Oxf.; **mudgin** War.[23] s.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Glo.[1]; **mudging** Lei.[1] [mi·dʒin, mɐ·dʒin.] The mesentery of a pig; the fat on the chitterlings of a pig. Also in *comp.* **Midgen-fat.** Cf. **midgerum.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) w.Yks.[2], Lei.[1], War.[23] s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 14; s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], Shr.[1], Hrf.[2], Glo.[1], Oxf. (A.L.M.)

Hence **Midgen-lard**, *sb.* an inferior kind of lard made from the fat of the intestines of a pig. Shr.[1]

[*Omentum*, a paunche clout *vel* Myggerne, *Trin. Coll. MS.* (c. 1450), in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 599. OE. *mycgern*, fat about the kidneys (B.T.).]

MIDGERUM, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lei. Oxf. Wil. Som. Also written **midgerim** Som.; **midjerum** w.Yks.[1]; and in forms **midgram** w.Yks.; **midgrom** w.Yks.[5]; **mudgerum** Oxf.[1]; **mugerom** n.Cy.; **muggerum** Wil.[1] [mi·dʒərəm, mɐ·dʒərəm.] **1.** The leafy fat belonging to the intestines of an animal, esp. of a pig. Also in *comp.* **Midgerum-fat.** Cf. **midgen.**

n.Cy. LAWSON *Upton Gl.* 1884; HALL.) w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] In rendering lard the 'midgerum fat' is considered of inferior quality. The 'leaf fat' makes the best lard; w.Yks.[5] When the pig is killed, a small plate of liver, a kidney, and portions of 'midgrom-fat' very often goes to the neighbours. ne.Lan.[1] Lei.[1] Yo' mut tek the midgerum-fat. Oxf.[1] The fat fried with pig's liver. Wil.[1] Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. The milt, spleen. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

MIDGET, *sb.* Cor.[12] [mi·dʒit.] A very small piece of anything, a scrap, fragment.

MIDGETTY, *adj.* Cor. [mi·dʒiti.] In *comp.* (1) **Midgetty-morrows**, the fidgets; (2) **-por**, an uproar, great confusion.

(1) Cor.[12] (2) Cor.[1] What a midgetty-por you have around you; Cor.[2]

MIDGEY, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Also written **midgy** Nhb.[1] e.Dur.[1] [mi·dʒi.] A candle lantern closed at the back and sides only, 'a mistress.'

Nhb.[1] Used by putters and drivers in a pit. Nhb., Dur. An oblong box without a front, carried upright, the use of which is to carry a lighted candle or small lamp in a current of air, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). e.Dur.[1] The height of the lamp was about 8 in., width 3 in., with open front. When first invented, they were simply little wooden boxes, with a hole at the bottom, through which the candle was thrust, and another hole at the top to let out the heat. Afterwards tin took the place of wood. The flame was sheltered by a piece of wood or tin about 2 in. high from the bottom of the lamp, and a similar piece from the top. The 'midgy' has now gone out of use.

MIDGICRAW, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [mi·dʒikrɔ̝.] A contemptuous term. See below.

'A pawky young midgicraw,' a little impertinent body.

MIDGY, *sb.* Sh.I. Nhb. [mi·dʒi.] **1.** A midge.

Sh.I. If onything elt hir, it wis da midgies. Der horrid! *Sh. News* (June 23, 1900). Nhb.[1] Bitten aal ower wi midgies.

2. *Comb.* **Midgy's ee**, a minute thing. Nhb.[1]

MIDJAN, MIDJERUM, see **Midgan, Midgerum.**

MIDNIGHT, *sb.* Not. A contemptuous epithet applied to one who is slow or behind-hand with work. Also used *attrib.*

s.Not. An old and very slow carrier here used to go by the nickname of 'Old Midnight.' 'Oh, he's a midnight farmer, he is; he niver gets his hay when other folks does' (J.P.K.).

MIDRED, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Dur. Also in forms **middrit** Slk.; **mithrate, mithret** Sc. (JAM.) **1.** The diaphragm, midriff.

Slk. Teil tat it birst te white middrit o' him, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 263, ed. 1866. Dur. It will drive his heart out—then where will his midred be? *Bishoprick Garl.* (1834) 51.

2. *pl.* The heart and 'skirts' of a bullock. Ayr. (JAM.)

[1. *Hec diafragma*, a mydrede, *Nominale* (c. 1450), in Wright's *Voc.* (1857) 208. OFris. *midrede, midrith*, 'zwerchfell' (RICHTHOFEN).]

MIDS, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **midse, midz**; and in form **middis.** [midz.] **1.** *sb.* After a *prep.*: the midst, middle.

Sc. With these fallis ilke square piece of land is met over the middis, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 94. Abd. Alane by mysel' in the mids o' the Dee, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 192. Frf. Aye he wad growl i' the mids o' the road, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 80. Per. Among the mids of themselves, he hes raised up prophets, apostles, and preachers, WODROW *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 118. s.Sc. Yonder's two big hornie deils i' the midz o' the flock, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 8, 1900). Ayr. Hoosever, in the mids o' our care, wha should come doitin' roon a corner but Doctor Duguid himsel'? SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 25. Lnk. They put them on a black stane or stool, in the mids o' the Kirk, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 26.

2. Phr. *in the mids of the meantime*, at present, at once, soon. Cf. **meantime.**

Abd. Lat them gang fordards, an' in the mids o' the meantime, Kirsty 'ill be queellin, PAUL *Abd.* (1881) 35; It's my thoucht that it's nae his will that ony o' his creatures shu'd gang afore him i' the mids o' the meantime, MICHIE *Deeside Tales* (1872) 248; I' the mids o' the meantime I'm gaein aff yer property the nearest gait, MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* 1882 xlix.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Mids-day**, *obs.*, mid-day, noon; (2) **Mids-man**, *obs.*, a mediator.

(1) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) Sc. Mr. Blair and Mr. Durham appeared as mids-men, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) 401 (JAM.).

4. A medium; a middle course.

Sc. There's gude mids in a' things, WALFORD *D. Netherby*, v; Temperance is the golden mids between abstinence and intemperance, PARDOVAN *Coll.* (1700) 244 (JAM.). Bnff.[1] To strike a mids. Abd. There's a midse i' the sea, ye ken, an' it is not wisse-like to gae sic len'ths, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 67. Rnf. This is the midse that is fallen upon at present to prevent rents, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) I. 144, ed. 1843. Gall. There's a gude mids in a' things, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

5. The open furrow between two ridges.

Bnff.[1] To tack oot the mids, is to draw the last furrow. Abd. If Sandy dinna spoil himsel' wi' his mids, he is maist sure to get it. The mids, or finishing furrow, is critical, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* 1882) 242.

6. *pl.* *Obs.* Means, methods, ways.

Sc. FLEMING *Scripture* (1726); Your debates about the midses make the end among your hands to be lost, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 192 (JAM.). Kcb. Oh, seek all midses, lay all oars in the water, put forth all your power, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 199.

7. *v.* *Obs.* To strike a medium.

Sc. Trebonian midseth the matter thus, STAIRS *Inst.* (1759) B. ii. T. i. sec. 41 (JAM.).

8. To come to an agreement. Bnff.[1]

[1. Euin in the middis of this his mirrie hall, *Sat. Poems* (c. 1573), ed. Cranstoun, I. 286; Right even in middes of the weye, CHAUCER *Hous F.* 714.]

MIDSUMMER, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Yks. Lin. War. e.An. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dev. [mi·dsumə(r, -sʊmə(r).]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Midsummer-come-never**, an imaginary season which never arrives, 'the Greek Kalends'; (2) **-daisy**, (*a*) the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; (*b*) the feverfew, *Pyrethrum Parthenium*; (3) **-daw** or **-dor**, a cockchafer; (4) **-men**, (*a*) various species of orpine, esp. *Sedum Telephium*; (*b*) the mandrake, *Mandragora officinalis*; (5) **-silver**, the silverweed, *Potentilla Anserina.*

(1) w.Yks.[2] At Midsummer-come-never. (2, *a*) War.[3], Sus. (*b*) Dev.[4] (3) Suf. (C.G.de B.), Cmb. (HALL.), Hmp. (H.W.E.) (4, *a*) Nhb.[1], Wil.[1] [She would never go to bed on Midsummer Eve, without sticking up in her room the well-known plant called Midsummer Men, as the bending of the leaves to the right or to

the left would never fail to tell her whether her lover was true or false, *Tawney Rachael* (1800) in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) 263; I likewise stuck up two Midsummer Men, one for myself and one for him. Now if his had died away we should never have come together, but I assure you his blowed and turned to mine, *Connoisseur*, No. 56, *ib.*] (*b*) e.An.[1] (5) Sur.

2. A feast held at midsummer.

n.Lin.[1] The feasts at Thealby, Winterton, Crosby, Broughton, and other villages, which are held about midsummer time, are called midsummers, not feasts. Going out into the village at this time is called 'going into the midsummer.'

3. *v.* To attend a midsummer feast.

ib. Going a midsummering.

MIDTHYP, see **Middhup**.

MIDWART, *adv. Obs.* Sc. Towards the centre. Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (Jam.).

MIDWIFE, *sb.* Sc. In *comp.* **Midwife-gallop**, full gallop, a great rate.

Ayr. He pricked past the vehicle, quite at a midwife-gallop, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 121.

MIE, MIEL, see **Mow**, *sb.*[2], **Meal**, *sb.*[23], **Meale, Moil**, *sb.*[1]

MIELE, MIER, see **Meal**, *sb.*[3], **Mear**.

MIFF, *sb.*[1] and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. [mif.] **1.** *sb.* A slight quarrel or misunderstanding, a 'tiff'; a fit of ill-humour, pettishness; a 'huff.'

Sc. Little miffs would occasionally take place, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) v. n.Cy. He left me in a miff, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Wm. Nought can mak a miff amang us, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 551. m.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War. (J.R.W.), (E.A.P.), War.[3], w.Wor.[1] s.Wor. (H.K.); s.Wor.[1] Ive 'ad a bit of a miff. se.Wor.[1] Went off in a miff. Shr.[1] She is in a little sort of a miff about a ballad. Hrf.[2], Glo.[1], Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] A was in a miff amwoast avoor I begun to tell'n how 'twas. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Sus. Holloway. Hmp.[1], I.W.[2] Wil. He's in a miff, Britton *Beauties* (1825); Slow *Gl.* (1892). n.Wil. They had a bit of a miff about it (E.H.G.). Dor. 'Twill cause them to kick up a bit of a miff for certain, Hardy *Life's Iron.* (ed. 1896) 232; Dor.[1] If he shou'd have a whiff In there, 'twou'd only breed a miff, 220. Som. Awl rait me vlower zes oi to ee, now doant git in a miff, Frank *Nine Days* (1879) 23; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (F.A.A.) Dev.[2] Deal Gainsborough a lash, for pride so stiff, Who robs us of such pleasure for a miff, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) I. 57.

Hence **Miffy**, *adj.* apt to take offence, touchy, capricious.

Nhb.[1] Nhp.[1] She's very miffy. Shr.[1] Dor. (A.C.); (W.C. c. 1750). [Amer. I'll tell you if you won't be miffy with me, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxvi.]

2. Phr. *to take miff*, to take offence, to be affronted.

Nhp.[1] 'She's taken miff'; Nhp.[2] n.Bck. He soon took miff (A.C.). Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825). Dor. (A.C.); (W.C. c. 1750).

3. *v.* To offend, affront, to give offence to; to take offence; to pout. *Gen.* in *pp.*

Sc. My Thetis, a little miffed, perhaps—to use the women's phrase, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xii. Bnff.[1] Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 715; Lin.[1] He was miffed, and left without making his obedience. Shr.[1] 'E miffed at it direc'ly. s.Pem. A's miffin (W.M.M.). Sus.[1] Hmp. Holloway. I.W.[2] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). Dev. He's miff'd wi' I, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 115, ed. 1871; Dev.[1] Na, dant'e be mift, 5. s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

4. To whimper. Lakel.[2] Hence *to never say miff, phr.* not to whimper, not to give in, 'never say die.'

Keep swat an' nivver say miff, *ib.*

5. With *off*: of plants: to fade; to lose their strength and beauty.

Glo. Another alpine which is very apt to 'miff off' if grown in the open border, Ellacombe *Garden* (1895) xvii. Sur. *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 267.

Hence **Miffey**, *adj.* of plants: apt to fade when transplanted.

Nhb.[1] Applied to plants when set in the ground unseasonably. 'Th'or miffey just noo.'

[1. When a little quarrel, or miff, as it is vulgarly called, arose between them, Fielding *Tom Jones* (1749) bk. iii. vi.]

MIFF, *sb.*[2] Cum. Yks. [mif.] A 'mow' or rick of hay or corn. Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 308. m.Yks.[1] (s.v. Mew), w.Yks.[1]

MIFFLE, *v.* Lin. Nrf. Suf. [mi·fl.] **1.** With *after*: to mumble about or concerning. See **Maffle**.

Nrf. What are you mifflin' after? Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 70. e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. With *about*: to shuffle.

n.Lin.[1] He miffles aboot so, a body duzn't knaw wheäre you hev' him.

MIFF-MAFF, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [mi·f-maf.] Nonsense, foolishness, 'humbug.'

n.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 164. Cum. Nin o' this miff-maff, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 279. w.Yks. As if life was nothing but a kiss and a song, and such miff-maff, Bakr *Love for an hour*, 201. n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

MIFFY, *sb.* ? *Obs.* n.Cy. Glo. A nickname for the Devil; a devil.

n.Cy. Miffies, buckies, gholes, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 78. Glo. Grose (1790); Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1]

[OFr. *maufé*, 'diable' (La Curne).]

MIG, *sb.*[1] Lakel. Yks. Also in form **meg** e.Yks. [mig.] **1.** Liquid manure, the drainings from a manure-heap, cow-shed, &c.

Lakel.[2], n.Yks. (T.S.), n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. It is dropping out of use a good deal (R.S.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 30, 1895). w.Yks. (C.W.D.)

Hence **Miggy**, *adj.* composed of or tainted with liquid manure, &c. n.Yks. This watter's nobbut miggy (I.W.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Mig-hole**, a hole at the bottom of a stable wall for letting out the drainings from the floor. n.Yks.[2]; (2) **-trough**, a receptacle for liquid manure. *ib.*

[1. ME. *migge*, urine (*Anc. Riwle*, 402); OE. *micga*, *migga*, urine (B.T.).]

MIG, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Som. In phr. *as sweet as mig*, very sweet. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

MIGGAL-CON-PORE, *sb.* Cor. Also in forms **miggle-cum-pore** Cor.[2]; **migle-cum-por** w.Cor. **1.** An uproar; confusion. See **Mingle-cum-pur**.

Cor.[1] (s.v. Midgetty-por), Cor.[2] w.Cor. I must be home to stow our things in the warehouses; else I shall find everything in a migle-cum-por, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 58.

2. Mixed food; a 'mess.'

w.Cor. A term used in swine feeding, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.*

MIGGLE, see **Muggle**, *v.*[1]

MIGGY, *sb.* n.Cy. [mi·gi.] The magpie, *Pica rustica.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 76. Cf. **maggie**, *sb.*[2]

MIGGY, *adj.* Hmp. Dor. [mi·gi.] Of the weather: moist, damp, 'muggy.' Hmp. (H.C.M.B.), Dor.[1]

MIGHT, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Suf. **1.** A quantity; a large amount; a great number.

w.Yks. (J.W.) e.Suf. I've a great might of wate this year (F.H.).

2. *pl. Obs.* Means, power, help.

Sc. I wan off by mights of Marie, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 14.

MIGHTFUL, *adj.* ne.Lan.[1] [mī·tiful.] Full of might, powerful.

MIGHTY, *adj.*, *adv.* and *int.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **mearty** n.Dev.; **meeghty** w.Yks. Der.[1]; **meety** w.Yks.[2] Lan.; **merty** Dev.; **michtie** Sc. Bnff.[1]; **michty** Sc.; **moight(y** Midl. [mai·ti, mī·ti, Sc. mi·χti.] **1.** *adj.* Large in quantity or size, great, exceeding, considerable.

Frf. He has a michty load o' luggage, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) ii. Per. A michty whang aff a cream kebbuck, Stewart *Character* (1857) lxxiii. Ayr. What makes the mighty differ, Burns *Address to unco guid* (1786) st. 3. Lnk. Ye hae the michty impudence to call them names, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 40. n.Cy. (J.W.) w.Yks. Leuk what a gurt meeghty chimley there is yonder, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 23, 1896); w.Yks.[2] Gret meety pots o' saim! War.[2] There's a mighty lot o' cherries on that tree. Oxf. You know a mighty lot, you do (G.O.). Hrf.[2] Wil. A tough job of work is mighty (G.E.D.).

Hence **Mightily**, *adv.*, *obs.*, greatly, very much, considerably.

Lan. Tey'n awthurt the'r tone meetyly fro a Protlamashon for a Fast, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 24, ed. 1807; I lung meetily ta year what misfartins yone met we'h ogen, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 6; For I'r meetily troublt abeawt me kauve, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 38.

2. Of liquor: strong, potent, intoxicating.

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Fif.** Berwick's yill-carts were asteer, Rumblin' wi' barls o' michtie beer, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 115. **Wil.** Thuck ale wur too mighty vor I (G.E.D.).

3. Stately, haughty, disdainful.

Sc. (Jam.) **Lakel.**[2] Thoo needn't mak thisel seea mighty becos thoo's some new shun on. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**[1] They be so mighty and fine, nobody else idn hardly fit to wipe their shoes, by all likin'.

4. Very fine or gay. Dor.[1] Som. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); (Hall.) **5.** Strange, surprising.

Sc. (Jam.) **Frf.** 'It's most michty,' said Jess, . . 'at ye should tak a pleasure in bringin' this hoose to disgrace,' Barrie *Thrums* (1889) iii.

6. Phr. *the Mighty be ower's*, an exclamation, oath.

Abd. The Michty be ower's! What's come to my bairn? Macdonald *Castle Warlock* 1882 vi.

7. *adv.* Very, exceedingly.

n.Sc. Michtie rich, michtie gude (Jam.). **Frf.** Weel when he was a probationer he was michty poor, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xiv. **Ayr.** Now, Jove, for once be mighty civil, Burns *Impromptu on Mrs. Riddel's Birthday* (1793) l. 9. **Lnk.** I ken na how I'll do without it; An' faith I'm michty ill aboot it, Leighton *Laddie's Lamentation*, l. 40, in Nicholson *Idylls* (1870). **Edb.** He's michty quate, the place itsel' is michty quate, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 35. **Gall.** It's a most michty queer thing, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) v. **s.Ir.** Mr. Darby Haynes, a mighty decent man, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 237. **Lan.** (S.W.) **Der.**[1] Mighty fine. **Midl.** Yes, says the squire, moighty sharp an' savage, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 195; Moighty slow and clivver, he said, this, *ib.* **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2][3], **s.Wor.**[1] **se.Wor.**[1] A mighty good un; a mighty little un. **Shr.**[1] Rogers the tailor bought a pig at the far, but 'e's a mighty poor aven. 'Mighty-bad,' in regard of health. **Shr., Hrf.** Mighty good people, Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** That's all mighty fine (G.O.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Dev.** But old Squire was always mighty pleased to see him, Chanter *Witch* (1896) vi; The present zimmer most merty small, Peter Pindar *Royal Visit* (1795) pt. ii. st. 8. **n.Dev.** Hare's mearty well to pass and maketh gurt account o' me now, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 547. **Colloq.** And mighty glad the mail is near here, Stevenson *Vailima Lett.* (1895) 235. [**Amer.** Week ago Tuesday it was, an' a mighty nice mornin' it was, too, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) ii.]

8. Surprisingly.

Frf. 'A' I can say,' said Hookey, 'is 'at she taks me most michty,' Barrie *Thrums* (1889) ix.

9. *int.* An exclamation of surprise; *gen.* in phr. *Mighty me.*

Bnff.[1] **Frf.** Michty, man, ye dinna want tae fecht wi' ane o' my best freends, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 25. **w.Sc.** Eh, mighty! that surely canna be, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 61, ed. 1877. **Ayr.** Michty me, wha ever heard the like o' that, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 172. **Lnk.** Ae, mighty me, . . haud a' your tongues, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 15. **Edb.** Michty, lass, ye're unco sprush to have come sae far, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 222. **Dor.** Mighty me! Won't mis'ess storm and call us stupids when she comes back! Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxxii; Mighty me! You soon forgive him, *ib. Ethelberta* (1876) I. xxiv.

MIGLE-CUM-PORE, see **Miggal-con-pore.**

MIHILMAS(S, *sb. Obs.* w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Michaelmas. Cf. milemas.

[As sone as Myhelmas Day was past, *Paston Letters* (1465) II. 244; þe kyng . . . wende vorþ to Oxenford aboute Myhelmasse, *R. Glouc.* (c. 1300), ed. Hearne, II. 463.]

MIKE, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan. Lin. Shr. Glo. Oxf. [maik.] **1.** *v.* To loiter, idle away time; to 'loaf.' See **Mitch**, *v.*

Lan. (J.S.) **Lin.**[1] Don't mike to-day. **Shr.**[2] Jacky wants to mike. **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** Come, get on with your work, you have been miking about long enough (G.O.).

Hence **Miker**, *sb.* a truant. Glo.[1]

2. *sb.* A respite from work.

w.Yks.[2] Tha'rt going to have a mike! **Oxf.** (G.O.)

MIKIL, MIKLE, MIKKLISMAS, see **Mickle, Michaelmas.**

MILANER, *sb. Obs.* w.Yks. A milliner. Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

[A millaner's wife, Jonson *Every Man* (1598) I. iii. 120, ed. Wheatley, 18. A *millaner* was prop. a dealer in wares from Milan; see Skeat *Etym. Dict.* p. 817.]

MILARY, MILCH, see **Millery**, *sb.*[2], **Melch**, *adj.*[2]

MILCHER, *sb.* Suf. Dor. Som. [mi·ltʃə(r).] A milch-cow.

Suf.[1] A good milcher (s.v. Milch). **Dor.** I shall have to pay him nine pound a year for the rent of every one of these milchers, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 59. **Som.** (W.F.R.)

MILCY, *adj.* Cor. Also written **milsey** Cor.[2]; and in form **milchy** Cor.[12] [mi·lsi.] **1.** Of damp corn: having germinated; also of flour and bread made from such corn.

(Hall.); **Cor.**[1] The loaf has a sweet taste and close consistency; **Cor.**[2]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Milchy-bread**, moist, sticky bread made from 'milcy' corn; (2) **-corn**, corn that has germinated. **Cor.**[1]

MILD, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Wor. Sur. Hmp. Wil. Dev. [maild.] **1.** Of the atmosphere: quiet, calm, with no wind. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 88. **2.** Soft; easy to work.

Nhb.[1] Mild steel, mild post, mild limestone. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Sur.** This'll be mild enough for anything presently; you don't call this a stiff soil, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 169, ed. 1857. **Hmp.** I say, Bill, don't chuck us any of they mild 'uns [i. e. soft bricks] for this 'ere 'coin' (G.L.G.). **Wil.**[1]

3. Ripe.

Wor. One child brought me a dozen mild strawberries last week, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Dec. 1, 1894) 5, col. 2.

MILD, *sb.* Or.I. A kind of fish.

Many other fish are caught about this coast, but in general in inconsiderable quantities, called in this country, milds, bergills, skate and frog, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 314 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

MILD, see **Mile**, *sb.*[1]

MILDCHEE, *sb. Obs.* Ken. Mild ale.

A pot of mildchee and a whiff, Nairne *Tales* (1790) 49, ed. 1824.

MILDER, *v.* Lin. Dor. **1.** To moulder, decay, turn to dust. Cf. **mulder.**

Lin. (Hall.), **Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] The stone-work is so mildered. The frost lays hold on it and it milders down.

2. To smoulder. n.Dor. (S.S.B.) Cf. **moulder**, *v.*[1]

MILDER, MILDS, see **Melder**, *sb.*[1], **Miles**, *sb.*

MILDY, *adj.*[1] and *v.* s.Cy. Cor. **1.** *adj.* Mouldy; mildewed. See **Milder.** **w.Cor.** The bread is mildy (M.A.C.).

2. *v.* To grow mouldy, to mildew.

s.Cy. 'Tis a wunner as 'e yen't mildeed wi' the damp, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 658.

MILDY, *adj.*[2] Chs. Shr. [mi·ldi.] Of soil: loose, fine, crumbly.

s.Chs.[1] Wel, dhŭr)z won güd thingg· ŭbaay·t)th frost, it)l mai·)th graaynd mil·di ŭn nahys tŭ wuurk [Well, there's one good thing abaït th' frost, it'll may th' graïnd mildy an' nice to work]. **Shr.**[1] The fros' 'as done a power o' good, the ground breaks up as mildy an' fine as a ïnion-bed.

MILE, *sb.*[1] Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Som. Also in forms **mahl** n.Yks.; **mild** Brks.[1] w.Som.[1]; **moil** Chs.[1] [mail.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Mile-iron**, an iron milestone; in phr. *as ragged as a mile-iron*, very rough and ragged; see below; (2) **-stone bread**, bread or cake in which the currants or plums are far apart; (3) **-stoop**, a milestone; (4) **-way money**, see below; (5) **Miles-end-ways** or **-endy-ways**, a long way; an undetermined distance.

(1) **n.Lin.** Explained to me as meaning 'as ragged as an iron milestone, because children pelt them and make them look rough and dented' (M.P.). (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **w.Yks.** He mud as weel ha' just whistled jigs to a mile-stoop, Hartley *Budget* (1867) 25. (4) **Oxf.** By the Mileway Act . . . it is provided that every person having one yard-land or more in his possession lying within five miles of Oxford, shall for every yard-land perform such personal duty as in the said Acts is mentioned, or in lieu thereof shall make annual payments to the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor. An Act was passed in 1771 empowering the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor to use the Clerk of the Commissioners of Highways to levy the 'Mileway money,' Stapleton *Three Parishes* (1893) 283; 1798. Paid Scroggs, surveyor, the Mileway money, £7, *ib.* 164. (5) **s.Chs.**[1] Wel, Bob, wéeŭr)s bin dhis juu·rni?—Oa·, ŭp ŭ)top· ŭ daayn yon·dŭr, mahylz-en·di-wee·z [Well, Bob, wheer'st bin this journey?—Oh, up atop o' daïn yonder, miles-endy-wees]. **Shr.**[1] Everybody wants the thetcher at the same time—the Maister rid miles end-ways the tother day after a mon; **Shr.**[2] **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**[1]

2. Used for *pl.* miles.

n.Yks. Fer fower mahl, ah think tha run, Castillo *Poems*

(1878) 43. w.Yks.[1] Chs.[1] It's three moil to Knutsford; Chs.[3] Not. (L.C.M.) Nhp.[1] Twenty mile; Nhp.[2] Shr.[1] About two mile across the filds; Shr.[2] To'ert four or five mile. Brks. All the way, . . and 'tis quite vour mil'd, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi; Brks.[1] Ut be better nor zeven mild vrom Hampstead to Newbury. w.Som.[1] I count 'tis up vower mild [muy·uld] yer-vrom.

MILE, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) The wild celery, *Apium graveolens.*

The tradition of the *s.* of Sc. asserts that those who were persecuted for their adherence to Presbytery, during the reigns of Charles II and James II, in their hiding places often fed on this plant.

MILE, see **Mill**, *sb.*[1], **Moil**, *sb.*[2], *v.*

MILEMAS, *sb.* Shr. Sus. Hmp. Som. Also in forms **malemas** w.Som.[1]; **miämas** Shr.[1] [mai·lməs.] Michaelmas. See **Mihilmas(s.**

Shr.[1] We mun be thinkin' about the rent, Miämas is drawin' nigh. Sus.[1] Hmp. Holloway. Som. Get rid o' the stock an' zell the keep to Mi'lemas, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) viii; At Milemas when they put me in theäze pooät-hawl place, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 170. w.Som.[1] We bin yur vive-and-forty yur come Malemas [Mae·ulmus].

MILES, *sb. pl.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also written **myles** Lth. (Jam.); and in forms **mails** Sc. (Jam.); **meals** Cum.[4]; **meols** Cum.[1]; **milds** N.I.[1] [mail(d)z.] **1.** Var. species of goosefoot, esp. *Chenopodium album* and *Ch. Bonus-Henricus.*

Ayr. (Jam.) Lnk. Patrick *Plants* (1831) 131. Lth., Rxb. (Jam.), N.I.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum. (B. & H.), Cum.[14]

2. Var. species of orache or *Atriplex.* Cum. (B. & H.)

[Norw. dial. *melde, meldestokk*, 'Chenopodium album' (Aasen).]

MILES, *sb. pl.*[2] Slk. Rxb. (Jam.) Small animals found on the diseased intestines and livers of sheep, 'flukes.' Cf. milt, *sb.*[3]

MILGIN, see **Million.**

MILK, *sb., v.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **mylk** Sh.I. [milk.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Milk and bread**, bread and milk; (2) **— and meal**, milk-porridge; (3) **-ass**, an ass giving milk; (4) **-badger**, one who sells milk, and occas. other things, from door to door; (5) **-bauk**, the shoulder-bar for carrying the milk-pails; (6) **-beast**, a milch-cow; (7) **-bowie**, a milk-pail; (8) **-boyne**, a milk-tub; (9) **-broth** or **-brose**, broth, or oatmeal gruel made with milk instead of water; (10) **-can**, see (7); (11) **-cow**, see (6); (12) **-crock**, an earthenware vessel for holding milk; (13) **-faced**, shy; timid; (14) **-fork**, a forked branch placed at the dairy door, upon which the milk-vessels are hung after being scoured; (15) **-hannel**, a large vessel into which the milk-pails are emptied by the milkers; (16) **-hearted**, poor-spirited; cf. **melch**, *adj.*[2]; (17) **-house**, the dairy; (18) **-ill**, a disease among ewes and lambs; (19) **-jogger**, a milk-carrier, esp. one who uses a donkey or a cart; (20) **-keg**, see (8); (21) **-kitting**, the act of carrying milk in 'kits' for sale; (22) **-lead**, a shallow cistern lined with lead in which milk is set to cream; see below; (23) **-lue**, lukewarm, of the temperature of milk warm from the cow; (24) **-madlocks**, see (2); (25) **-maid's path** or **-maid's way**, the milky way; (26) **-may**, a milk-maid; (27) **-meat**, see (2); (28) **-meats**, custards, cheese-cakes, curd-cakes, &c.; (29) **-potage**, see (2); (30) **-pricked**, appl. to milk which has turned sour; (31) **-round**, the district in which a milkman sells or delivers milk; (32) **-sap**, bread soaked in boiled milk and sweetened with sugar; (33) **-seatre**, (34) **-sieve**, (35) **-sile**, a milk-strainer; (36) **-skeeal**, (37) **-span**, (38) **-stoup**, see (7); (39) **-syth**, see (35); (40) **-tin**, the metal vessel in which milk is set to cream; (41) **-trunk**, the vessel into which milk is poured to be carried from the field; (42) **-walk**, a dairy business; (43) **-warm**, see (23); (44) **-woman**, a wet nurse.

(1) Sc. *Monthly Mag.* (1798) I. 435. (2) n.Sc. (Jam.) (3) Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 57. (4) w.Yks. (S.P.U.) (5) n.Yks.[2] Having a sweep cut out in the centre to fit below the milkman's neck. (6) nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] Steers is a midlin price, but milk-beästs an' draapes is bad to sell. (7) Sc. She could handle a milk-bowie muckle better than a pen, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 202, ed. 1894. (8) Dmb. Tosh Mary . . . Wha aften did the kirn and milk-boynes fill, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 56. Ayr. All the stools and chairs in the house, with the milk and washing boynes upside down . . . as seats for the aged, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xvi. (9) Sc. (Jam.) Abd. The most economical way of using bear or barley is when it is . . . boiled with a little butter . . . or with milk, when it is called milk-broth, *Agric. Surv.* 518 (*ib.*). Cld. A pint o' milk-brose he did worry, Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 194. Nhp.[1], e.An.[1] Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 296, ed. 1849. e.Suf. Broth made of boiled milk and onions (F.H.). (10) n.Yks.[14], ne.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) (11) Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 57. Sh.I. We niver hed a better mylk koo apo' da byre, *Sh. News* (June 2, 1900). Abd. Hawkie is a good milk cow, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 131. Lnk. What feck o' stirks an' milk cows hae ye? M'Indre *Poems* (1805) 140. Don. They soul' two of the milk-cows out iv the byre, *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 477. (12) Ir. Evil was the moment for Anne and Anne's milk crocks, *Century Mag.* (Aug. 1899) 627. (13) n.Lin.[1] She was that milk-faac'd she hardlin's dost speäk to a man when she seed him. (14) Shr.[12] (15) Cum.[1] (16) Glo.[1] (17) Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. I . . . used sometimes to make a raid on the milkhouse, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 3. Peb. A milk-house must be cool but free from damp, *Agric. Surv.* 81 (Jam.). N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Lakel.[2], Cum.[1], n.Yks.[124] w.Yks.[1] I'd been flightin him 'bout t'lile leet i' t'milkus, ii. 295; w.Yks.[3] Kind of dairy or cellar on the ground floor. Chs. The milk is carried to the milk-house, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 44. Hmp. Holloway. n.Wil. Dairy farms are in general well accommodated with milk-houses and cheese-lofts, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 485. w.Som.[1] Múl·k-aewz. (18) Nhb. The loss of lambs is sometimes very considerable from disorders such as the milk-ill which attacks them from three to seven days old, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 101; Nhb.[1] (19) w.Yks. Thro' t'gaps t'wind whistled loike a milk-jogger, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) vi; w.Yks.[2] (20) Sh.I. The milk-keg standing on a chair with a piece of canvas over the top of it, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 40. (21) e.Lan.[1] (22) n.Yks.[1] A shallow milk-cistern, in which the meal of milk is deposited, having an orifice at the bottom, stopped with a wooden spigot, on the removal of which the milk flows away, leaving the cream covering the bottom of the vessel; n.Yks.[4] After the milk has stood overnight, the plug is withdrawn. ne.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1] War.[3] A large shallow vessel of lead, supported on a wooden frame, or table, in which milk is placed to 'set.' It remains in occasional use in old farm-houses, although it is now generally superseded by the shallow earthenware pans used for this purpose. There is an outlet from the bottom of the vessel through which the milk can be run off when the cream has 'risen.' Wor. Milk Lead on stand, *Auctioneer's Catalogue* (Sept. 1900). Shr.[1] Two milk leads and frame. Hrf. (E.S.), Glo.[1] Dor.[1] Milklead var to zet The milk in, 59. (23) Sh.I. Gang Mansie, or dan hit'll be cauld, hit wis bit mylk lue whin I set hit apo' da flör, *Sh. News* (Aug. 18, 1900). (24) Rnf. (Jam.) (25) Sc. That lang baldric o' stars, called the milkmaid's path, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 146 (Jam.). Wil.[1] (26) Dmf. The plow-boy whistled at his darg, The milk-may answered hie, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 243. (27) n.Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] (28) n.Yks.[2] (29) Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 70. (30) Shr.[2] (31) Yks. (J.W.) Oxf. Wanted, a single man to serve a milk-round, *Oxf. Times* (Jan. 13, 1900) 1. (32) Cld. (Jam.) (33) n.Yks.[2] (34) Sc. (A.W.), Chs.[1] (35) Sc. (A.W.), n.Cy. (J.W.) Nhb.[1] Usually a wooden bowl having a perforation in the bottom covered with fine hair-cloth or fine gauze. w.Yks. (J.W.), Lin. (W.W.S.), n.Lin.[1] (36) n.Yks. (T.S.) (37) Sh.I. About the middle of May the wives set their kirns, milk-spans, and raemikles in the well stripe to steep, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 139. (38) Lth. Twa gude new milk-stoups, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 108. (39) Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* (40) n.Yks.[1] (41) Som. (W.F.R.) (42) Wor. (W.C.B.) Lon. My father had a milk-walk, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 435, col. 2. (43) Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] (44) n.Sc. (Jam.)

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Milk-cans**, the greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (2) **-flower**, the white campion, *Lychnis vespertina*; (3) **-girl**, the cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*; (4) **-gowan**, a yellow flower, ? the dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum*; (5) **-maid(s** or **-maiden(s**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) see (1); (*c*) the cowslip, *Primula veris*; (*d*) the oxlip, *P. vulgaris*, var. *caulescens*; (*e*) the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (*f*) the flowers of the great bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; (6) **-ort**, the root of the harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*; (7) **-pans**, see (1); (8) **-sile**, see (3); (9) **-thistle**, the common sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*; (10) **-weed**, (*a*) see (9); (*b*) the sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*; (11) **-wort**, (*a*) see (10, *b*); (*b*) the petty spurge, *E. Peplus*; (*c*) see (6).

(1) Chs.[1] (2) Wil.[1] (3) Dev., Dev.[4] (4) Slk. A yellow flower

whose stem gives out a humour similar to butter-milk (Jam.). (5, *a*) w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Jan. 2, 1897). Mid. Ess. (S.P.H.) Wil. The meadows where the milkmaids stand thick and pale, Ewing *Jan Windmill* (1876) xviii; Wil.[1] Dev. We call them milkmaids, *Reports Provinc.* (1884); Dev.[4] (*b*) w.Yks. (W.F.), Sur. (R.G.C.), I.W. Dev. Milk-maidens are little white flowers that grow in the meadows, or on the banks of running streams, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. xviii; Dev.[4] (*c*) n.Lin.[1] (*d*) n.Yks. (*e, f*) Sus.[1] (6) n.Sc. (Jam.) (7) Chs.[3] (8) Yks. w.Yks. Then primrose here and milksile there Through withered leaf an' rush Peeps aght e pride, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 14. (9) n.Lin. In allusion to its milky juice (B. & H.). War.[3], Dor. (C.W.) (10, *a*) w.Som.[1] (*b*) Hrt., e.An., Ess. (11, *a*) Ess. (*b*) Wil.[1] (*c*) n.Sc. (Jam.)

3. A school festival; see below.

Lth. A day annually observed in a school, on which the scholars present a small gift to their master; in return for which he gives them the play, as it is called, or freedom from their ordinary tasks, and provides for them a treat of curds and cream, sweet-meats, &c. Sometimes they have music and a dance (Jam.).

4. The soft semi-liquid of the grain of wheat, esp. in phr. *out of milk*, said of corn which has begun to harden.

War.[3] Wor. The sparrows began [to eat the wheat] as soon as the corn was just out of the milk, *Evesham Jrn.* (Apr. 29, 1899). Glo. (E.S.)

5. A cow. n.Lin.[1] John's gotten two real good milks to sell.

6. *v. Comb.* **Milk-the-cows**, the wall pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*. Cor. (B. & H.) 7. Phr. (1) *to milk ower the can*, to discourse pointlessly or beyond the mark; (2) *to milk the tether*, see below.

(1) n.Yks.[2] As the unskilful milker draws the fluid to waste over the pail-edge, instead of into the pail. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 25, 1895). (2) Sc. (Jam.) w.Sc. During the winter, . . the kye became yell, and the family were consequently short of milk. The cows of a neighbouring farmer were at the same time giving plenty of milk. Under these circumstances, the Highland lad proposed to his mistress that he would bring milk from their neighbour's cows, which she understood to be by aid of the black airt, through the process known as milking the tether. The tether is the rope halter, and by going through the form of milking this, repeating certain incantations, the magic transference was supposed capable of being effected, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 76.

8. Of a cow: to yield milk; to suffer herself to be milked.

Lth. How milk the kye? How draw the horse? Thomson *Poems* (1819) 122. w.Som.[1] Thick yeffer don't milky well 't all—her's so ter'ble itemy.

9. To add milk to tea.

Dev. Have you milked your tea? *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 134.

10. To steal. Picken *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (Jam.) 11. *adj. Obs.* Milch.

Edb. Kine, Farrow, yeld, and milk, fat and lean, *Carlop Green* (1793) 130, ed. 1817.

MILKARTHERIN, *sb.* Irel. An itchy spot on the sole of the foot, relieved by rubbing on hot iron or stone. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

MILKING, *prp.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [mi·lkin.] 1. *prp.* In *comb.* (1) **Milking-hill**, a dry, slightly elevated open place near the farm-house where the cows are milked; (2) **-kye**, milch cows; (3) **-loan**, the milking-place; (4) **-pails**, a game; see below; (5) **-ring**, *obs.*, a circle of overhanging trees or bushes, *gen.* of holly, within which the cows were milked in hot weather; (6) **-shiel**, a shed for milking cows or ewes; (7) **-side**, the side of the cow by which the milker sits; (8) **-slap**, see (3); (9) **-time**, the hour in the afternoon when cows are usually milked.

(1) Cum.[1] (2) Sh.I. Wey hid Fleckie an' Sholmie an' Essie, a' milkin' kye, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 244. (3) Gall. String awa, my crommies, to the milking loan, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 257, ed. 1876. (4) [One child stands apart and personates the mother. The other children form a line, holding hands and facing the mother. They advance and retire singing the first, third, and alternate verses, while the mother, in response, sings the second and alternate verses. While the last verse is being sung the children all run off; the mother runs after them, catches them and beats them. Either the first or last caught becomes mother in next game, Gomme *Games* (1894) I. 386. The verses vary in the different counties: for typical set see Lon.] Dur. [The milk-pails have] degenerated into 'male scales,' *ib.* 387. w.Yks., Lan., Brks. *ib.* 380–4, 387. Lon. 'Mary's gone a-milking, mother, mother, Mary's gone a-milking, Gentle sweet mother o' mine. Take your pails and go after her, Daughter, daughter, Take your pails and go after her, Gentle sweet daughter o' mine. Buy me a pair of new milking-pails, mother, mother, &c. Where's the money to come from, &c. Sell my father's feather-bed, &c. What's your father to sleep on? &c. Put him in the truckle-bed, &c. What are the children to sleep on? &c. Put them in the pig-sty, &c. What are the pigs to lie in? &c. Put them in the washing-tubs, &c. What am I to wash in? &c. Wash in the thimble, &c. Thimble won't hold your father's shirt, &c. Wash in the river, &c. Suppose the clothes should blow away? &c. Set a man to watch them, &c. Suppose the man should go to sleep? &c. Take a boat and go after them, &c. Suppose the boat should be upset? &c. That would be an end of you.' . . Played with two lines of children advancing and retiring, *ib.* 376-9, 387. Nrf. The mother sits on a form or bank, the other children advancing and retiring as they sing. After the last verse is sung the children try to seat themselves on the form or bank where the mother has been sitting. If they can thus get home without the mother catching them they are safe, *ib.* 386. Ess. *ib.* 379–80. Ken. Played with two lines of children advancing and retiring, *ib.* 386-7. Hmp. A ring is formed by the children joining hands. One child stands in the centre—she represents the mother. The ring of children say the first, third, and every alternate verse. . . The game is played as above, except that when the mother has said the last verse the children call out, 'Good job, too,' and run off, the mother chasing them as above. The game does not appear to be sung, *ib.* 387. I.W. The Cowes version has arrived at 'wash-pan' [for milk-pail], *ib.* 387. (5) Cum.[1] (6) Ayr. Blythe Bessie in the milking-shiel, Burns *Cy. Lassie*, st. 1. (7) Cum.[1] (8) Gall. The cauves brak through the milking slap, Their minnies' pawps they draw, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 244, ed. 1876. (9) Sur. Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 69.

2. *sb. pl.* The remains of wool taken from the front of the comb after 'jigging.' w.Yks. (E.G.), (E.W.)

MILKNESS, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **milknesse** N.Cy.[2] Yks. [mi·lknəs.]

1. Dairy produce; milk.

Abd. I hope to see him here, About his milkness and his cows to speer, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 85, ed. 1812. Edb. My ky may now rin rowtin' to the hill, And on the naked yird their milkness spill, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 107, ed. 1785. Gall. She could . . . Row up the fleeces at the clippin,' And had the milkness a' in keepin', Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 41, ed. 1897. s.Sc. The milkness spoiled his last lampoon—The warst mischance ava, Watson *Bards* (1859) 105. n.Cy. Holloway. Dur. White meats made of milk (K.); Dur.[1] s.Dur. We hev' a great milkness this summer (J.E.D.). Cum.[1], n.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

2. A dairy; the furniture of a dairy; dairy-work; the number of cows kept to supply a dairy.

Sc. In managing the milkness, she was none of the cleanest, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 153 (Jam.). Rnf. He tell'd her to stick to her milkness an' meal, An' leave him to settle, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 133. N.Cy.[12], Cum.[1] Wm. As toth lasses ise sure nin cud top em, eider for milkness, or in dure wark, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 44. n.Yks.[2] n.Lin.[1] I can give her a good character for iverything, except she knaws noht aboot milkness.

3. *Comp.* **Milknesse-farm**, a dairy farm. Yks. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

MILK-SYE, *sb.* Sc. Stf. Also written **milk-sey**; and in forms **milcie** Lth.; **milsey, milsie** Sc. [mi·l(k)-sī, -si.]

1. A milk-strainer. Also used *attrib.* Cf. **milk-sile, milk-syth.**

Sc. An ark, an ambray and a ladle, A milsie and a sowen-pail, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 174, ed. 1871. Ayr. (F.J.C.) Lth. It minds me o' a milcie clout, Nae sooner fill'd than it rins out, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 182. Bwk. He handed her—the milk-strainer, milsey, or seiler, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 82. Stf. 1812–13. A Stf. farmer's inventory of goods purchased on commencing housekeeping. Milk Sye, 3*s.* 6*d.* (G.H.H.)

2. *Comp.* **Milsie-wall**, the wall of a dairy in which there is a sort of window made of perforated tin. Bwk. (Jam.)

3. Phr. *to be sair stressed stringing the milsie*, to make much ado about a little work.

Sc. Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 146, ed. 1881; This refers to the cloth through which the milk is strained being taken off the wooden frame, wrung out and tied on again (Jam.).

MILKY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dev. Cor. [mi·lki.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Milky-dashel**, (*a*) the sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*; (*b*) the milk-thistle, *Carduus Marianus*; (*c*) the dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum*; (2) **-dassel** or **-dazzle**, see (1, *a*); (3) **-dicel**, **-disle**, or **-dizel**, (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) see (1, *b*); (*c*) see (1, *c*); (4) **-dickle**, (5) **-tassel**, see (1, *a*); (6) **-thrissel**, see (1, *b*).

(1, *a*) **Dev.**[1]; **Dev.**[3] Milky-dashels be güde rabbit's mayte! **Dev.**[4] **Cor.** (B. & H.) (*b*) **nw.Dev.**[1] (*c*) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1897). (2) **Dev.**[4], **Cor.** (B. & H.) (3, *a*) **Cor.**[12] (*b*) **Cor.**[2]; **Cor.**[3] Willie's gone out to bring home a few milkydizels for his rabbits. (*c*) **Dev.**[4] (4) **Dev.** (B. & H.) (5) **Cor.** (*ib.*) (6) **Nhb.**[1]

2. Of grain: having the ear filled but not yet grown white.

Cld. Green pease and barley, when the ear is just become milky . . . spoiled by 4 degrees [of cold]. . . Oats, when the ear is milky, by 6, *Agric. Surv.* 11-2 (JAM.).

MILL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **mell** e.An.[1]; **mull** Sc. e.An.[2] See **Miln.** **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Mill-bannock**, a circular cake of oatmeal; see below; (2) **-bill**, an iron tool used in dressing mill-stones; (3) **-bitch**, a small bag clandestinely set by the miller to receive meal for his own profit; cf. **black bitch**; (4) **-burn**, the stream which drives a water-mill; (5) **-capon**, *obs.*, a poor person who sought the charity of those who had grain grinding at the mill; (6) **-clap**, the piece of wood that strikes and shakes the hopper of a mill; in phr. *to have a tongue like a mill-clap*, to talk incessantly; (7) **-clapper**, a small-toothed wheel attached to the upper mill-stone by which the supply trough is shaken; also used *fig.* to describe a great chatterbox; (8) **-cloose**, the boxed woodwork which conducts the water into mill-wheels; (9) **-clothes**, a miller's working clothes; (10) **-ee** or **-eye**, (*a*) the orifice through which the meal falls into the bin; in phr. *hot from the mill-eye*, newly made; (*b*) unsifted flour as it comes from the mill-stones; (11) **-fish**, the turbot, *Rhombus maximus*; (12) **-fud**, a mill girl, a girl who works in a mill; (13) **-gear**, the machinery or mechanical equipment of a mill; (14) **-haave**, a vessel used in a corn-mill for measuring the 'shilling'; (15) **-head**, the pond or reservoir of water which supplies a water-wheel; (16) **-holm** or **Millum**, a watery place about a mill-dam; a small meadow belonging to a water-wheel; (17) **-house**, the under-room in a mill, where the meal runs down from the grinding; also the room in a 'tucking-mill' where the 'stocks' are situated; (18) **-house story**, a piece of doubtful gossip; (19) **-kill**, a kiln in which oats are dried before being ground into meal; (20) **-lade**, **-lead**, or **-leat**, the canal or trench which carries the water of a river or pond down to a mill; the mill-stream itself; (21) **-lichens**, the entry into the part of the mill where the inner wheel works; (22) **-man**, a miller; (23) **-meat**, poultry food, such as bran, coming from a mill; (24) **-peck**, a kind of hammer with two chisel-heads used for deepening the grooves of the mill-stone; (25) **-pool** or **-pound**, water pounded up behind a mill by means of a dam; (26) **-posts**, the posts on which a wooden mill is erected; *fig.* very thick legs; (27) **-prop**, a thick round piece of timber used as a prop or stay; also used *fig.* and *attrib.*; (28) **-reek**, (*a*) the fumes arising from the smelt mill; (*b*) a disease to which lead-workers are subject; (29) **-ring**, (*a*) the open space in a mill between the runner and the wooden frame surrounding it; (*b*) the meal remaining within this space or adhering to the mill-stones, considered as a perquisite of the miller; (*c*) the dust from the mill; (30) **-shilling**, the shelled grain which runs out of the 'mill-eye'; see below; in phr. *to lie like a mill-shilling*, to lie with great fluency; (31) **-staff**, a flat piece of wood, rubbed with ruddle, by which the accuracy of the work done by the 'mill-peck' is tested; (32) **-stag**, (33) **-steep**, a lever fixed to the machinery of corn-mills by means of which the mill-stones can be moved closer together or wider apart; (34) **-stew**, see (29, *c*); (35) **-stick**, a large piece of timber used in the construction of the larger windmills; (36) **-story**, see (18); (37) **-sucken**, *obs.*, bound by tenure to carry corn to be ground at the manorial mill; (38) **-tail**, the stream below a water-mill; the waste water from a mill; (39) **-timbers**, see (27); (40) **-trou** or **-trows(e**, see (8); (41) **-wand**, *obs.*, a rod or beam used to move a mill-stone; see below.

(1) **Gall.** A circular cake of oatmeal, with a hole in the centre, . . *gen.* a foot in diameter, and an inch in thickness, . . baked at mills, and haurned or toasted on the burning seeds of shelled oats. 'If he could afford to make sic mill-bannocks to his friends, he could be no way distressed,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) **Wor.** (W.C.B.) (3) **s.Sc.** This is a term originally invented by the miller for concealment; as he was wont to say to his . . . servant, in allusion to the use of a dog, 'Hae ye set the bitch?' (JAM.) (4) **Sh.I.** The millburns, and the quaintly diminutive native mills, working horizontally, *Sh. News* (Mar. 19, 1898). (5) **Sc.** The alms were usually a gowpen or handful of meal. It was likewise customary to hang up a pock in the mill, into which a handful of meal was put for the use of the poor, out of the quantity ground, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 30; Hoch! had I drank the well-water, Whan first I drank the wine, Never a mill-capon Wad hae been a love o' mine, *ib.* 23. (6) **Cai.**[1] (7) **w.Som.**[1] Dhu tuung· oa ur-z lig u mee·ul-tlaap·ur. (8) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (9) I pat on my mill-claise, and gaed out, *ib.* 159, ed. 1876. (10, *a*) **Sh.I.** A . . . seemly baron's mill . . . that casts the meal through the mill-eye by forpits at a time, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) xi. **Rnf.** Mill-ee is often in leases used as signifying the whole mill and pertinents (JAM.). **Slk.** A doolfu' voice came frae the mill-ee, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 65. **Dmf.** A pawky cat came frae the mill-ee, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 67. **Gall.** The shelled grain which runs out of the mill-e'e, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[14] (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] (11) **S. & Ork.**[1] (12) **Abd.** (G.W.) **Frf.** We spend a day in prosaic Dundee among 'mill-fuds' and 'corks,' COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899 3. (13 **n.Yks.**[124], **w.Yks.**[5] (s.v. Gear). (14) **Edb.** It varies in size at different mills; but is *gen.* less than a 'pease-firlot' (JAM., s.v. Haave). (15) **w.Som.**[1] (16) **n.Cy.** BAILEY (1721); **N.Cy.**[2], **w.Yks.**[4], **Nhp.**[1] (17) **w.Som.**[1] I zeed-n g'in mill-'ouse benow. (18) **Cor.** QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 127. (19) **Chs.**[1] (s.v. Kill). (20) **Sc.** Immediately below the bridge, a white mill and a dark mill lade, SIMPSON *Stevenson's Edb. Days* (1898) 280. **Bnff.** The Sedge Warbler, which lay concealed in the reedy copses, or by the margin of the mill-lades, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) iii. **Lnk.** Wee sykes a' jowin' like mill-lade, WATT *Poems* (1827) 75. **Gall.** The splash of the water tumbling from the wooden mill-lade or trough into the black pool beneath the great wheel, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) vii. **n.Ir.** *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 479. **Yks.** One of my dogs chasing a fine buck rabbit lost it by bunny making a clear leap over a part of a mill-lade, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Nov. 12, 1898). **Dev.** K. (21) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (22) **Nrf.** Jim the millman . . . rarely came out of his mill, EMERSON *Yarns* (1891) 68. (23) **n.Yks.**[2] (24) **Wil.** The millpeck is a little tool like a double adze, or perhaps rather like two chisels set in the head of a mallet, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) ix; **Wil.**[1] (25) **War.**[3] These words are used indiscriminately where there is no pool apart from the stream, but where there is a separate pool the water above the dam is called either the mill-dam or the pound. (26) **Lakel.**[2] (27) **Nhb.** Aw like nyen o' yer . . . Hottentots wi thor millprop legs, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 17. (28, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **Lnk.** The miners and smelters of Leadhills and Wanlockhead are subject as in other places to the lead distemper, or mill reek, as it is called. It brings on palsies and sometimes madness terminating in death in about ten days, PENNANT *Tour* (1772) 130 (JAM.). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (29, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Sc.** (*ib.*) **Abd.** A number of the mill-masters apply the mill-ring to the feeding of horses, *Agric. Surv.* 506 (*ib.*). (*c*) **n.Sc.** (*ib.*) (30) **Ayr.** Sanny lee'd like a mill-shilling, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 13. **Gall.** When we see a person vomiting from the effects of drinking spirits, we say he was 'sendin' the drink frae him like a mill-shilling,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (31) **Wil.** He laid down the mill-peck and took his mill-staff to prove the work he had done. This was made of well-seasoned oak, the pieces put together so that they should not warp. He rubbed the edge with ruddle, and placing the mill-staff on the stone, turned it about on its shorter axis. Where the ruddle left its red mark more pecking would be necessary, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) ix; **Wil.**[1] (32) **Som.** I went up to see the ole mill-stag (W.F.R.). (33) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (34) **Sc.** (JAM.) (35) **Nrf.** 'That ain't long enough for a mill-stick neither,' said the old man, pointing to the fallen tree, EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 165. (36) **Cor.**[3] Mills were so noted as places for scandal, that any slanderous tale used to be called a mill story, BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. 17. (37) **Cum.**[1] (38) **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[3] **Wil.** Shall we walk to the mill-tail and try a minnow? AKERMAN *Spring-tide* (1850) 44. **w.Som.**[1] (39) **Gall.** My theebanes war then like mill-timmers, and my fingers like dragtaes, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 26, ed.

1876. (40) **Lnk.** His wame caddled like onny mill trows, GRAHAM *Writings* 1883 II. 58. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**[1] (41) **Sc.** A mill-stone was conveyed from the quarry to the mill, by means of a rod, or beam of wood, called the mill-wand, which was thrust through the hole in the centre of the stone, and thus the people employed to trundle it home were enabled to roll it along like a wheel, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 55.

2. Phr. (1) *to blow enough to turn a mill*, to be out of breath; (2) *to go to mill*, to carry corn to be ground at the mill; (3) *to keep the old mannie's mill going*, to keep on sliding one after the other without intermission; (4) *to let the multure be taken by one's own mill*, to allow oneself to be deprived of one's rights; (5) *to pick the mills*, see below.

(1) **e.An.**[2] (2) **w.Som.**[1] Maister zess how . . . Jim must go to mill, else 'on't be nort to sar the pigs way tomarra. **nw.Dev.**[1] (3) **Frf.** It was a sicht . . . the way they [boys] 'keepit the auld mannie's mill agaein' on the slide, wearin their tackets doon to the leather, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 74, ed. 1889. (4) **Sc.** It's a sin and a shame if they should employ the tinkling cymbal they ca' Chatterby, and sic a Presbyterian trumpet as yoursell in the land. . . If ye will take a fule's advice ye winna let the multure be ta'en by your ain mill, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xvii. (5) **Sh.I.** If there was any tendency to shortness of breathing the patient was asked to 'pick the mills.' This was done by repeating the following without drawing breath: 'Four-and-twenty mill-stanes hang upon a waa, He was a good picker that picked them aa: Picked one, Picked twa, [and so on to] Picked twenty-four.' If the patient could pick eighteen to twenty-four mills, the breathing or lungs were supposed to be in fairly good condition, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 155.

3. A snuff-box; a small box, *gen.* made of horn.

Sc. When tobacco was introduced into this country, those who wished to have snuff were wont to toast the leaves before the fire, and then bruise them with a bit of wood in the box, which was therefore called a mill, from the snuff being ground in it (JAM.). **Or.I.** I have known the luxuries of snuff and tobacco find their way into their mulls and spleuchans, as donations, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 108. **n.Sc.** I shall never again take a pinch of snuff from his ram's horn mull, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 186. **Elg.** COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 15. **e.Sc.** Rob helped himself to a pinch of snuff and handed the mull to Mich'el, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. **Abd.** [He] lugg'd out his mill an' licket sneeshin, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 47. **Frf.** The mulls and cutties flew like drift, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 16, ed. 1882. **Per.** Treating himself . . . to a huge pinch of snuff, and sending his mull on a coasting voyage round the apartment, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 11. **w.Sc.** Well, give me your mull, Alister, for I see you snuff, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 169, ed. 1877. **Slg.** TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 64. **se.Sc.** A sneesher wi' an empty mull, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 114. **Dmb.** Took a snuff, han'd round his mill, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 17. **Rnf.** As soon as I can find my mill, Yese get a snuff wi' right guid will, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 117. **Ayr.** BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) 212. **Lnk.** Rax me your mill, an' my nose I will prime, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 70. **Lth.** THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 182. **Edb.** A mill with snitian ['sneeshin'] to pepper her nose, PENNECUIK *Helicon* (1720) 65. **Gall.** Lugs out his mull, and aft his neb will prime, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 350, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** John who . . . would have been only too glad to have gratified the Bailie's desire for a pinch, was unfortunately . . . minus his mull, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 258.

4. A small stand with a mirror and a piece of red rag fastened to it, used for ensnaring larks.

Lan. MACPHERSON *Hist. Wild-fowling* (1897) 69.

5. The game of 'merrils' (q.v.). **Nhp.**[1] **6.** *v.* Phr. *to mill one out of a thing*, to wheedle it away. **Lth.** (JAM.)

7. To clean clover-seed from the husk. **Wil.**[1] Hence **Milled-hop**, *sb.* the seed of hop-clover when it has been cleaned from the husk.

Wil. DAVIS *Agric.* (1813) in *Arch. Rev.* (1888) I. 37; **Wil.**[1]

8. To swing or wheel round; to turn anything slowly about. **Glo.**[1] Mill that ladder. **e.An.**[1]

9. To manufacture.

Slg. That cowlie had baith wit an' skill, Wha first of a' ca'f-legs did mill, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 16.

10. Cloth-making term: to beat the material with ponderous wooden hammers to make it thicker; freq. with *up*.

w.Yks.[5] Cloths are divided into 'Superfines' and 'Double-mill's,' for ordinary purposes, the latter much narrower than the former, on account of the 'milling-up' process gone through.

Hence (1) **Milled**, *ppl. adj.* of cloth: beaten, fulled; also used *fig.*; (2) **Milling-machine**, *sb.* a machine by means of which the cloth is driven through a spout and then pressed between heavy weights.

(1) **Sh.I.** Dis sooth mill'd claes sets aff a lock o' weet, *Sh. News* (Aug. 5, 1899). **Lnk.** What double-mill'd sinners the poor folk must be, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 178, ed. 1897. **w.Yks.** T'floor wor carpitad wi dubble mil'd sheet-leetnin, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1846) 21. (2) **w.Yks.** BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 17.

11. To mark or emboss (as a coin) by means of a machine.

w.Yks. T'mooin wor mill'd-up at edge like a suvrin, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1848).

12. With *in*, *to*, or *up*: to shrink; to wither; to diminish in quantity; *gen.* in *pp.*

n.Yks. T'stuff's getten mill'd in (I.W.). **n.Yks.**[124] **ne.Yks.**[1] He's milled in a good bit. **m.Yks.**[1]

MILL, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. [mil.] **1.** A confused heap. Cf. mell, *v.*[2]

Nhb.[1] When a number of mason's tools have been sharpened they are brought out from the smithy and thrown down in a heap. This is called a mill. The tools are one by one picked out of the mill, and sorted by the distinctive marks of each mason.

Hence **Milled**, *adj.* intoxicated; mixed up.

Bnff.[1] **Nhb.** For where's the man desarves the nyem, Winnet push about the jorum And, fairly mill'd, gan dancin' hyem, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 79; **Nhb.**[1]

2. A boys' fight; a scrimmage. Abd. (A.W.)

MILL, *v.*[2] Ken.[12] [mil.] To melt.

MILL, MILLARD(Y, see **Meal**, *sb.*[2], **Mell**, *prep.*, **Miller.**

MILLDEW, *sb.* Sh.I. Wet, rain, fog; cold raw weather.

I . . . haes ta geng furt i' dis mildew, I can ca' hit, *Sh. News* (Sept. 22, 1900).

MILLER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **mallard** Wil.[1]; **mellar** e.An.[1]; **meller** Ess.; **millard** Nhp.[2] Oxf. Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Dor.[1]; **millardy** Wil. Som.; **millerd** Brks.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **millerdy** Som.; **millert** Abd.; **millery** Hmp.[1] Som.; **millud** se.Wor.[1] [mi·lə(r, mi·ləd.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Miller-cloot**, a plug of straw to put into a hole in a sack of grain; (2) **-'s dog**, a hairy caterpillar: (3) **-doustipoll**, (*a*) a species of moth; (*b*) a variety of stock grown in cottage gardens; (4) **-'s eye**, (*a*) a small kernel in bread, where the water has not mixed with the flour; (*b*) a jelly-fish; (5) **-('s lift**, an upward thrust, *gen.* with the handle of a crowbar; see below; (6) **-mollard**, (7) **-'s soul**, see (3, *a*); (8) **-'s star**, the greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea.*

(1) **Lakel.**[2] (2) **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 273; NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894). (3, *a*) **Hmp.** So called from the mealiness of its wings (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1] **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (*b*) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1] (4, *a*) **War.**[2] (*b*) **Ken.**[1] (5) **Abd.** Cant it up wi' the millert's lift (G.W.). **N.I.**[1] An upward thrust with the point of a crowbar. **Ant.** The men were using iron crow-bars, and called out to each other, 'Now all together, a miller's lift!'. . By this term was meant the effort to move the stone forward by an upward lift of the handle end of the crowbar, . . just the reverse of a prise, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 305. **n.Cy.** The grinding surfaces of mill-stones require to be re-dressed from time to time. To do this the upper stone is raised until it stands on its edge, the lower end of the iron bar, or gavelock, . . resting on the fixed nether millstone as a fulcrum, while an upward motion is given to the hand at the higher end; a downward motion being inapplicable in this case. In a 'miller's lift' the gavelock acts as a lever of the second order; in a prise it is a lever of the first order, *ib.* (6) **Wil.** A millardy-mollard, a ten o'clock scholard, What makes you come so soon? (K.M.G.) (7) **Dor.** He saw one of those great white miller's souls, as we call 'em—that is to say a miller-moth—come from William's open mouth, HARDY *Life's Iron.* (ed. 1896) 253. (8) **Sus.** (B. & H.)

2. Phr. (1) *to be behindhand like the miller's filler*, to be dilatory in keeping appointments; (2) *to put out the miller's eye*, to add too much water or milk to any mixture; cf. **drown, 4.**

(1) **Nhp.**[1] (2) **Nhp.**[1] Most frequently applied to weak tea, or any spirituous mixture; also to an exuberance of milk in making a pudding. This peculiar phrase has no reference to the eye of a miller, but probably to that part of the machinery of a mill termed the mill-eye. . . If, through the inattention of the miller, the grain

flows too freely into the hopper, and thence fills the eye or aperture of the revolving stone, and brings the machine to a stand, the mill-eye is stopped or put out. War.[3] Hnt. (T.P.F.) Ess. That day, they had a toad-in-hole, A dish that's deadly gud. But when oad Styles to goffle it Bargun, he soon ded cry out:—'Missus, I thinks as how, taa-day, You've put the meller's eye out,' Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 67–8; Ess.[1] Ken.[1] When a person, in mixing mortar or dough, pours too much water into the hole made to receive it; then they say, 'I reckon you've put the miller's eye out now!'

3. An obscene story. See **Mill**, *sb.*[1] **1** (18). Cor.[3] That's a miller.

4. A moth of any kind, esp. a large white moth; also a white butterfly.

Cum.[1] Nhp.[1] Probably the ghost-moth, *Phalaena humuli*, from the lightness of its colour; Nhp.[2], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[2] Miller, miller, blow your horn! You shall be hanged for stealing corn. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*, Brks.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. Holloway. Hmp. If you kill a miller while it's flying round a lighted lamp, you'll get a letter next day (W.M.E.F.); Hmp.[1] 'Millery, millery, doustipoll, How many zacks hast thee astole? Vow'r an' twenty, and a peck; Hang the miller up by's neck.' Children say this to the moths, and condemn them. I.W.[1] Wil. One of those small white moths known as 'millers' went past him, Ewing *Jan Windmill* (1876) vi; Wil.[1], Dor.[1] Som. (W.F.R.); *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 133. w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Millerdy, millerdy, dowsty poll, How many pecks hast thee a-stole? Vower an' twenty, My belly's empty, Zo grammer, gee ma zom zupper.

5. A hairy caterpillar, esp. the caterpillar of the tiger-moth; the larva of the *Vanessa urticae*.

Shr. Another amulet in recent use around Market Drayton is composed of a 'miller,' or hairy caterpillar, enclosed in the shell of a hazel-nut, from which the kernel has been withdrawn through a hole bored in the side. The nutshell and caterpillar are then sewn up in a cotton band and tied round the sufferer's neck. If the cough does not disappear under this treatment, the 'miller' must be taken out of the nut and replaced by a living spider, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883–6) 194; Shr.[12]

6. A young spotted fly-catcher, *Muscicapa grisola*.

Shr. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 49; Shr.[1]

MILLER-, see **Meller**.

MILLER'S-THUMB, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also written **miller's-thume** Bnff.[1]; and in form **milner's-thumb** e.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] **1.** The sea-scorpion, *Cottus scorpius*. N.I.[1] **2.** The long-spined Cottus, *C. bubalis*. *ib.* **3.** The young of the bib, *Morrhua lusca*. Bnff.[1] **4.** The armed bullhead, *Aspidophorus Europaeus*. Nhb.[1] **5.** The goldcrest, *Regulus cristatus*. Rxb. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 25. **6.** The British long-tailed tit-mouse, *Acredula rosea*. Cum. (H.W.) **7.** The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. Cum.[1] **8.** A fossil in the Lias, the *gryphaea incurva*.

e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 27, 1895); e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) n.Lin.[1]

9. A hard, flat boulder, *gen.* large, found in the oolite. n.Lin.[1] **10.** A variety of pear; the Bishop's thumb. Cum.[4]

MILLERT, **MILLERY**, see **Miller**.

MILLERY, *sb.*[1] n.Yks.[2] [mi·lərɪ.] A mint; a place for coining money. See **Mill**, *v.*[1] **11.**

MILLERY, *sb.*[2] Cum. Also written **milary**. The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. (J.D.), Cum.[4]

MILLET, *sb.* I.W. The wood club-rush, *Scirpus sylvaticus*. (B. & H.)

MILL-GRUEL, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **mil-**; and in form **myl-gruul**. Porridge made with milk.

The Johnsmas at Midsummer, when they supped the 'milgruel kits,' Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 188; Could doo no mak wiz a pan o' mylgruul? *Sh. News* (Aug. 5, 1899); S. & Ork.[1]

MILLIA(H, *num. adj.* Irel. Also written **melia**; and in forms **meel a, mille**. In phr. *millia(h murther(s*, a thousand murders! *Gen.* used as a cry of alarm.

Ir. It 'ud be the milliah murdhers to let the . . . villin . . . off, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) xvii; Poor Shemus roared out 'Mille murdher!' Yeats *Flk. Tales* (1888) 208. n.Ir. Protect us! what's that he hez got? sez his wife; Meel a murther! *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 78. Don. 'Melia-murther!' says Billy, and over went two of the skeps, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 606. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). w.Ir. Millia murther! cries the King, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 103.

[Ir. *mile*, a thousand (Macbain).]

MILLIAR, MILLIER, see **Milyer**.

MILLIN, *sb.* Sc. [mi·lin.] A crumb of bread; the least particle of solid food; a bit of anything. Cf. **mool**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

Sh.I. He's [lamp-glass] in shall millin's, mam, *Sh. News* (May 5, 1900); S. & Ork.[1] No ae millin hae I. Cai.[1], Cld. (Jam.)

MILLIN(G, see **Middling**.

MILLION, *sb.* e.An. Also in form **milyin** Nrf. [mi·liən.] A pumpkin. e.An.[1], Nrf. (M.C.H.B.), (Hall.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

MILLY-BOX, *sb.* *Obs.* w.Yks. A box carried about on Christmas Eve; see below.

Boxes in which figures of the Virgin and Child, together with spice, oranges and sugar, were formerly carried from house to house by the children on Christmas Eve, Andrews *Olden Times* (1890) 131; Children carry about these figures [the Virgin and Child] . . . in what they call milly-boxes. The boxes are lined with spices, oranges, and sugar. They call this 'going a wassailing,' Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii.

MILLY-THUMB, *sb.* Cum. War. Also written **milly-thoom** Cum.[1] [mi·li-þum.] **1.** The long-tailed tit, *Acredula rosea*. War.[3] **2.** The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. Cum.[1]

MILN, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. [miln.] **1.** A mill, a factory. See **Mill**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. (Jam.), n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. To the Divil of Hollow's-miln, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) ii; w.Yks.[1234], e.Lan.[1], Der.[1] Not. There used to be a miln at the bottom of the town (L.C.M.). Lin. Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695). n.Lin.[1] There ewsed to be a windmiln agëan th' Messingham watter-miln. sw.Lin.[1] The man as belongs the miln.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Miln-ee**, the hole from which the ground corn falls into the chest below; (2) **-grease**, the oil and tallow used to lubricate machinery; (3) **-holms**, watery places about a mill-dam; (4) **-posts**, (5) **-stohps**, the posts on which a wooden mill is erected; also used *fig.* for thick legs.

(1) w.Yks.[1] (2) w.Yks. Tha'll hardly quite relish th' perfumes o' miln-grease, Hartley *Ditt.* (1868) 40. (3) Der.[1] A field near my miln at Unston is called the Miln-holm. *Obs.* (4) n.Lin.[1] She's gotten two straange miln-stohps on her awn sartanly. (5) *ib.*

[1. A milne, *molendinum, Cath. Angl.* (1483); It spedith to hym that a myln stoon of assis be hangid in his necke, Wyclif (1388) *Matt.* xviii. 6. OE. *myln*, a mill (B.T.); Lat. *molina*.]

MILNER, *sb.* Yks. [mi·lnə(r).] **1.** A mill-hand; an operative. See **Miln**.

w.Yks. When t'owd parson's wife Meets t'milners i' ther' clogs, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 8, 1897); It's drinking time, doy, there's t'milners comin' hoam (S.K.C.); (E.G.)

2. One who puts the cloth into the stocks. w.Yks.[3] See **Mill**, *sb.*[1] **10.**

[1. A milner, *molendinarius, Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

MILNER'S-THUMB, see **Miller's-thumb**.

MILPREV(E, *sb.* Cor. A stone used as a charm against adders, see below.

Around the Land's End . . . in the summer-time, it was not safe to venture amongst the furze on the Downs without a milpreve. . . Described . . . as being about the size of a pigeon's egg, . . made by the adders when they get together in great numbers. . . I was once shown a milpreve; it was nothing more than a beautiful ball of coralline lime-stone, the sections of the coral being thought to be entangled young snakes. . . The Cornish retain variety of charms, and have still towards the Land's End the amulets of Maen Magal and Glain-neider, which latter they call a Melprer [*sic*], a thousand worms, and have a charm for the snake to make it, when they have found one asleep, and struck a hazel-wand in the centre of its spirae, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 418, ed. 1896; The farmer called it a 'milpreene' [*sic*] or serpent stone, which, when required, was boiled in milk and the milk afterwards administered as an antidote for bites of vipers. The account he gave of the formation of the stone was that a number of adders congregated together at times, and their spittle hardened upon a hazel rod or the tail of one of their number, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 23; Cor.[1] A coralline ball worn as a charm against adders; Cor.[2] The Druids' or serpents' egg.

[OCor. *milprev*, the Druid's or serpent's egg. The *ovum anguinum* of Pliny. *Mil*, a thousand + *prēv*, a reptile (Williams).]

MILSEY, MILSIE, see **Milcy, Milk-sye.**

MILSIE-WALL, *sb. Obsol.* Peb. (Jam.) A wall with crenated battlements.

MILT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Chs. Lin. Glo. Oxf. Brks. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in form **melt** Sc. w.Yks.[2] Chs.[13] Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] Wil.[1] [**milt, melt.**] 1. The spleen, *gen.* used of animals.

Sc. The mair and the migrame, with meaths in the melt, Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 155. S. & Ork.[1] e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 73; e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] The mesentery gland of a pig. Chs.[13] sw.Lin.[1] There's a many will eat a pig's milt, and a many reckons it's cats' meat. Glo.[12] Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Brks.[1] 'Heart and melt' supper, is made by cramming the fattish melt with savoury stuffing, also stuffing the heart. I.W.[1] Part of the inside of a calf. Wil.[1] The spleen of a pig, which forms a favourite dish when stuffed. Dor. (W.C. c. 1750). Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* 1825. w.Som.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Milt-hole,** the space between the ribs and the pelvis; (2) **-token,** *obs.,* a method of foretelling the weather; see below.

(1) Cld. (Jam.) (2) Sh.I. It is called the milt-token, and is said to have been practised in some parts of Shetland. When the first mert was killed about Hallowmas, the milt or spleen of the animal was taken out and laid on a board, and six cuts were made crosswise, equi-distant from each other. These cuts were not quite through the milt, the under side being left whole. They were named—the first, November; the second, December; .. and so on to April. The milt was now laid in a dark place for three days and three nights. It was then carefully examined, and if a cut had closed and presented a dry appearance, the month it represented was to be mild and dry; but if the cut was open and dry the month was supposed to be windy. An open and wet cut foretold wind and rain, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 117–8.

[1. ME. *milte,* spleen (Stratmann); OE. *milte* (Sweet).]

MILT, *sb.*[2] Sc. Lakel. Yks. Also in form **melt** Sc. m.Yks.[1] [**milt, melt.**] The male fish, a 'milter.'

Sc. (A.W.) Lakel.[2] A soft-bellied fish—herrin', fer instance. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

[Flem. *milt,* the male of the herring (Schuermans); cp. *milte,* 'la laictee ou laictance du poisson, comme d'un hareng' (Plantin); Norw. dial. *mjelte,* the milt of the male fish; *mjeltesild,* the male of the herring (Aasen).]

MILT, *sb.*[3] ? *Obs.* Glo.[1] w.Cy. (Hall.) Also in form **melt** Glo.[1] The 'fluke' in sheep. Cf. **miles,** *sb. pl.*[2]

MILT, *v.* Cor. To smelt.

Where the Jarmans used to milty their tin, Tregellas *Tales* (1868) 15.

Hence **Milting-house,** *sb.* a smelting-house.

Where the milting house es, *ib.*

MILWYN, *sb. Obs.* Lan. ? The greenfish, *Labrus lineatus,* or the milwel, *Conger vulgaris.*

Skinner (1671); Ray (1691); Myllewell, a sort of fish, the same with what now in Lan. is called milwyn, which Spelman renders green fish; but it was certainly of a different kind, Kennett *Gl.* (1695), ed. 1816; Grose (1790).

MILYER, *sb.* Cor. Also written **milliar, millier** Cor.[3]; **millyer**; and in form **mellier** Cor.[23] [**mi·ljə(r), me·ljə(r).**] 1. A piece of iron on which anything revolves.

The hang-bow and millyer was all that was left of the gate, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6; Cor.[2] The axles of the frame used in washing ores; Cor.[3]

2. *Comp.* **Milyer-stone,** the stone in which the iron pivot of a gate revolves. Cor.[3]

MIM, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Cor. [mim.] 1. *adj.* Prim, demure; affectedly modest or shy; prudish; primly silent or reticent. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Maidens should be mim till they're married, and then they may burn kirks, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 24; Did I not say it wasna want o' spunk that made ye sae mim? Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ii; A bit but, and a bit ben, Makes a mim maiden at the board end, Ramsay *Prov.* (1721) 9 (Jam.). Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Kcd. He's aye sae mim an' douce, Grant *Lays* (1884) 173. Frf. Maidens, mim they look, and unco shy, Morison *Poems* (1790) 187. Per. What gars ye be sae terrible mim? Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 146, ed. 1887. e.Fif. The venturolocust was now as mim as a moose, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxx. Dmb. She's . . . as mim as if butter wadna melt in her mooth, Cross *Disruption* (1844) i. Rnf. They are baith meek and mim, Barr *Poems* (1861) 206. Ayr. The young leddy was aye as mim as a may puddock to a' the lave o' mankind, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxiv. Lnk. Mony braw lasses . . . When they are afore folk, are mim as a moose, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 222. Lth. He's bauld as a lion, though mim as a lamb, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 98. Edb. Some o' the lasses were sae mim, *Handsel Monday* (1792) 21. Slk. As mim and as sleek as a moudie, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 363, ed. 1866. Dmf. Nanny's so dry and so mim, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 195. Gall. As mim as pussy bawdrons, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxvi. Rxb. A' trowed her mim in the bridal-shine That butter itsel' wadna melt in her mou', Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 165. N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], s.Dur. (J.E.D.) w.Yks. Some o' t'bonniest and mimmest-looking too, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) viii. s.Oxf. Susan 'ere knowed all about it, though she did set there as mim as mim, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 208. Brks.[1] She zet ther zo mim as I cood'nt get on no how, an' zo I got up an' come awaay. e.An.[1]

Hence (1) **Mimlie,** *adv.* primly, prudishly; (2) **Mim-mouthed** or **-mou'd,** *adj.* affectedly prim or proper in speech, &c.; reticent, shy at speaking out, soft-spoken; (3) **-mou'dness,** *sb.* affected or fastidious modesty in conversation; (4) **-ness,** *sb.* prudishness, primness; (5) **-spoken,** *adj.,* see (2); (6) **-ways,** *sb. pl.* quiet, sly manners.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) (2) Sc. You needna be sae mimmoot to sae auld a freen', Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) vii. Abd. Fat did yer mimmou'd young leddy the last time she was at oor hoose? *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 20, 1900). Frf. A mim-mou'd maiden jimp an' spare, Morison *Poems* (1790) 25. Ayr. When a thought comes into her head she is not mim-mouthed in giving expression to it, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 178; Some mim-mou'd pouther'd priestie, Burns *W. Chalmers,* st. 4. Lnk. I canna bide him a meenit. He's aye sae mim-mouthed, an' sae cauldrife, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 17. Edb. Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* Gall. Every . . . ill-gabbit mim-moo'ed hizzie had a lick at puir Birsay, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. Wgt. Sae dressed-up mim-mou'd a mistress ne'er sat i' my muckle chair afore, *Good Wds.* (1881) 402. Nhb.[1] (3, 4) Sc. (Jam.) (5) Sc. Douce, plod-plodding, mim-spoken lads, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 189. (6) w.Cor. Common (M.A.C.).

2. *v.* To act in a prim, affected manner, either in speaking, eating, walking, &c.

Bnff.[1] The peer pridefou bodie cam mimmin an' primpin' ben the fleer.

Hence **Mimin',** *sb.* the act of protesting or acting affectedly.

Kcb. They canna tak' a dram o' liquor now without ha'ein' as mony mimins and preein's to gang through, as if they were a' born gentry, Elder *Borgue* (1897) 31.

MIMICATE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To mimic; to pretend, sham.

Gall. Blinnie [is] a person mimicating the blind, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 76, ed. 1876.

MIMICKING, *ppl. adj.* Chs.[13] [mi·mikin.] In *comb.* **Mimicking work,** work made to look well for a time, but not to last; work done with bad material.

MIMINY-MOUTHED, *adj.* Midl. Prim, demure, affected. See **Mim.**

Pictures of miminy-mouthed ladies and spindly fops, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 95.

MIMINY-PIMINY, *int.* w.Som.[1] A meaningless expression, used by children in their games.

Miminy piminy [múm·unee púm·unee], where be'e to? Miminy piminy, I zee you.

MIMMAM, *sb.* Brks. [mi·məm.] A bog.

Nichols *Bibl. Topog. Brit.* (1790) IV. 80; Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1]

MIMMOCK, *sb.* and *v.* Rut. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Hnt. Ken. Som. Also written **mimock** w.Wor.[1]; **mimmuck** se.Wor.[1]; and in forms **mimick** Nhp.[1] Ken. Hnt.; **mimmick** w.Som.[1] [mi·mək, **-ik.**] 1. *sb.* A person with a dainty and fastidious appetite or manner.

War.[2] s.Wor. 'Er isn't over 'ealthy, 'er's allus such a mimmock at 'er meals (H.K.). Ken. She's such a mimick (D.W.L.).

Hence **Mimmocky,** *adj.* fanciful, dainty; used contemptuously.

s.Wor. Faddy and mimmocky, Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896). Ken. Such a mimicky little thing (D.W.L.).

2. *v.* To play with one's food; to have a poor appetite. War.[2]

Hence **Mimmocking**, *ppl. adj.* (1) dainty in appetite; puny, sickly, weakly; (2) affected in manner; (3) grimacing.

(1 **Rut.**[1] Applied to a delicate baby. **Nhp.**[1]; **Nhp.**[2] Applied to a small weakly child or animal. **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.**[1] A little mimmockin thing; **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**[1] Said only of persons. 'Her's a poor little mimmickin thing, hardly worth rearing.' (2) **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1] (3) **w.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1]

MIMMY-MANCKING, *prp.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Grimacing.

MIMMY-MAWKS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks.[2] [mi·mi-mɔ̄ks.] Grimaces, wry faces. 'Gi' o'er makin your mimmy-mawks.'

MIMP, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Cum. Lan. War. Wor. Glo. Wil. Cor. [mimp.] 1. *v.* To speak or act in an affected or mincing manner; to toy or play with one's food in an affected manner.

Bnff.[1] Joined with 'primp' and 'mim.' 'She mimpit an' primpit through the room.' 'She mimpit an' mimmt fin she spaak.' **Cum.**[1] **Lan.** Peggy coom mimpin up besoide him, looking bonnily confused, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 41. **s.Wor.** He mimps at his food (H.K.). **Cor.** I thought you'd be mimpin' and mincin', Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880 I. 151.

Hence (1) **Mimping**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Mimpy**, *adj.* affected, mincing; dainty, fanciful about food.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] **Rxb.** The mimpin damosel, Allan *Poems* (1871) *Rustic Bard.* **War.**[2] **w.Wor.**[1] I never see such a mimpin' 'arse as this 'ere, I canna get 'im to eat 'is food. **Glo.**[1] (2) **s.Wor.** (H.K.)

2. To make believe; to sham, pretend.

s.Wor.[1], **Glo.**[1] **Wil.**[1] 'Look at she a-settin' up ther, mimpin'!' idling, playing the fine lady.

3. To crouch, to sit huddled up or crouched together.

Wil. Her mimped auver th' vire aal day, her wur so bad (G.E.D.).

4. *adj.* Prim, demure, affected. Also used *advb.* Bnff.[1], Lan.[1]

MIMPSY-PIMSY, *adj.* Dev. [mi·mpsi-pimzi.] Dainty, fastidious, fanciful, affected. See **Mimp**, **4**.

The ninny-hammer güses now Just turn wi' mimpsy-pimsy scorn, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 79; Whot a poor mimpsy-pimsy craycher 'tez, tū be sure! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Whotiver be yū nickling along like that vur? . . I can't abide zich mimpsy-pimsy ways, *ib.* 106.

MIMSEY, *sb.* Cor.[12] [mi·mzi.] The minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus.*

MIMSEY, *adj.* N.I.[1] [mi·mzi.] Prim, prudish; contemptible. (s.v. Mim.)

MIN, see **Man**, *sb.*[1], **Mind**, **Mun**, *v.*[1], *pron.*

MINARTA, *sb.* Irel. The herb Bennet, *Geum urbanum. N. & Q.* (1863) 3rd S. iv. 383; (B. & H.)

MINAWAY, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **minowaye** Slk.; **minua** Frf. A dial. form of 'minuet.'

Frf. Could mince a minua on mist, Or caper on a cloud, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 233. **Ayr.** She made nae a ceremonious curtsey, like a maid of honour dancing a minaway wi' the Lord Chancellor, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xiv. **Slk.** The otar dancit ane minowaye, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 173.

MINCE, *sb.* Wor. Cor. A mite; also used *attrib.* See **Mint**, *sb.*[2]

s.Wor. The red spider be jus' like a mince, one o' them mince things as comes in cheese (H.K.).

Hence **Mincey-flour**, *sb.* flour infested with mites. w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

MINCE, *v.* Sc. Shr. Brks. Dev. [mins.] To walk or dance with short steps, in a mincing or affected manner.

Frf. Could mince a minua [minuet] on mist, Or caper on a cloud, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 233. **Shr.**[1] Jest see our Mary! 'er gwuz mincin' alung as if 'er wuz daincin' on eggs an' afraid o' breakin' 'em. **Dev.** (Hall.)

Hence **Mincing**, *ppl. adj.* affected; trifling.

Fif. My faith, it was nae mincin' matter; There never was sic chaft-blade blatter On hairst-rigs or on crafts, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 116. **Brks.**[1] She be too mincin' a zart of a gal vor my money.

MINCH, *v.*[1] Som. Dev. Cor. [mi·ntʃ.] To play truant, to 'mitch' (q.v.).

Som. *Gent. Mag.* (1794) 110; (F.R.C.) **Dev.** Theer's nort doin' just now so I minched away, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1896) 126. **Cor.** For aw would minchey, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 4; **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Mincher**, *sb.* a truant. Dev. (A.B.C.), Cor.[12]

MINCH, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Rut. Also written **minsh** Sc. (Jam.) s.Not. [minʃ.] 1. *v.* To mince; to cut into very small pieces. Also used *fig.*

Sc. (Jam.), **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** The sorrow ane amon's wou'd fike minch'd meat to make [the chuck], Beattie *Parings* (1801) 9, ed. 1873. **Arg.** My heart is a' to muilins minched, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 6. **Lnk.** Reviewers . . . May minch, dissect, condemn to burn, Watt *Poems* (1827) 7. **Kcb.** Let Christ have all your love without minching or dividing it, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 130. **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Cut um up into minsht collops, *Poll Book* (1832) 35. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**[5], **m.Lan.**[1] **s.Not.** Ah didn't minsh matters (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] **Rut.**[1] I won't minch it [will not 'mince matters'].

Hence (1) **Minch-meat**, *sb.* mince-meat; also used *fig.*; (2) **-pie**, *sb.* a mince-pie.

(1) **Lnk.** Made him minch-meat for the grave, Graham *Writings* (1883) I. 156. **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Send thee to Satan to make minch pies, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 377. **n.Yks.** Minch-pies, an' lots o' other things, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 7. **w.Yks.**[35], **m.Yks.**[1], **Not.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.** (W.W.S.) **n.Lin.**[1] It is said that mince-pies and minch-pies are not quite the same. Minch-pies, we are told, have meat in their composition; mince-pies have not.

2. To walk mincingly. **e.Yks.**[1] 3. *sb.* A small piece of anything; a crumb. Sc. (Jam., Bnff.[1], **m.Yks.**[1]

MINCH-HOUSE, *sb. Obs.* ? Sc Also written **minsh-**. A small inn or ale-house.

They lay at a minch-house in the road, being a good inne for the country; for most of the public houses I mett with before in country places were no better than ale houses, which they call here minch-houses, *n.Eng. and Sc. in* 1704 (1818) in *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 44; It is a sort of inne or minsh-house of considerate note kept by a ffarmer of great dealings, *ib.*

MINCHICK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [mi·nʃik.] 1. *v.* To cut or break into very small pieces. Bnff.[1] 2. *sb.* A very small piece. *ib.* Hence **Minchickie**, *sb.* a very small piece indeed.

Bnff.[1] **Cld.** An exaggerated diminutive used by children, when they wish to express the smallest bit possible, or to justify the portion they claim or have taken for themselves (Jam.).

MINCHIN, *sb.* Hrf. e.An. Also in form **mingin** e.An.[1] [mi·nʃin.] A mite or crumb of anything; a small piece of food. Hrf. (W.W.S.), e.An.[1], Nrf. (G.E.D.)

MIND, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **maynd** e.Dev.; **meynd** Cum.[4]; **min** Sc. Dwn.; **mynd**, **myne** Sc. (Jam.) 1. In phr. (1) *to be a mind to* or *amind* or *amint*, (*a*) to choose to, to be inclined or willing to; to intend, propose; (*b*) to deliberate, consider, turn over in one's mind; (2) *to have a mind to*, see (1, *a*); (3) *to have a mind upon*, to think about or upon; (4) *to have no mind to*, to dislike, have no liking or inclination for; (5) *to keep mind*, (6) *to run in one's mind*, to remember, keep in one's recollection; (7) *to settle one's mind*, to make one's will; (8) *to take one's mind of it*, to have one's own way; (9) *gin ye've a mind*, if you will take heed or warning; (10) *in one mind*, of one way of thinking, in agreement; (11) *most of a mind*, inclined to; (12) *my mind*, in my opinion, to my mind; (13) *a long mind*, (14) *a year's mind*, a long-entertained wish or desire; see below.

(1, *a*) **Lnk.** I'll begin wi' ye as I'm amind to end wi' ye, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 212. **N.I.**[1] 'I was a mind to ha' done it,' I intended to do it. **w.Mid.** You could do it very well if you were amint to it. It's no use persuading him; he wunt go home unless he's amint (W.P.M.). **Ken.**[12], **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** You can bide thur as long as you be a mind to (E.H.G.). **w.Som.**[1] 'Tommy, you must-n go up there.' 'What vor? I shall nif I be a mind to.' **Dev.** 'Whot chell I zing?' 'Whot thee'st a mind tū; unley let et be zommat lively!' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 49. (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] I be a mind I'd break up thick field and put'n to beans. I be half a mind to let'n go and take his chance. (2) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Yks.** (J.W.), **War.**[3] **Wor.** The money was ready for the overseer if he had a mind to call for it, *Evesham Jrn.* (Apr. 9, 1897). **Brks.** Thee medst cum and pick 'em all out if thee'st a mind to't, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxiii. **Hnt.** Have you a mind to go with me? (T.P.F.) **Sur.** People live here as long as they've a mind to, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 26; **Sur.**[1] **Hmp.** He took as much as he'd a mind to't (H.C.M.B.). **Dev.** The Rev. Thomas did say what he had a

mind to, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 108. (3) **Dev.** [Speaking of two characters in a Scriptural Parable] 'I've often had a mind upon they two men,' *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 88. (4) **Ayr.** Thou hast na mind to marry, Burns *Here's to thy health*, st. 2. **Kcb.** As to your particular treating by yourselves with the invaders of our land, I have no mind to it, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 326. (5) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** Keep mind thou maun a reckoning gie, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 18. **Ayr.** But ay keep mind to moop an' mell Wi' sheep o' credit like thysel! Burns *Death of Poor Mailie*, st. 10. **Lnk.** But, Mary, keep min' it's sae wee, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 16. (6) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** It runs in my mind I set off at a canter, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) xix. (7) **Dor.** (A.C.) (8) **Rnf.** Things canna weel gang mair aglee—She e'en may tak' her min' o't For me, this day, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 147. (9) **Abd.** Keep your clack, gin ye've a min', Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Introd.* 17. (10) **Yks.** If they're all i' one mind they can get what they want, Taylor *Miss Miles* (1890) xiv. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (11) **Wor.** It's most o' mind to be rainy (H.K.). (12) **Sc.** A lord! it's my mind he will only prove to be a lord o' session, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **I.W.**[1] My mind nothun doant zim to vaay noohow to-night, 50. (13) **Cum., Wm.** It meant originally the disposition of effects at a funeral, to ensure a repetition of masses and solemnities in remembrance of the departed, at the end of a month. When these were discontinued, the phr. seems to have been retained as an emphatic one for a deliberate resolution (M.P.). (14) (*ib.*)

2. Recollection, remembrance, memory, esp. in phr. *to have mind.*

Sc. I have no mind of any such Whigs before, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) ii; I had na the least mind of it (Jam.). **Abd.** I haena min' o' sic a sizzon, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 28. **Per.** My first mind is my mother's knee, Spence *Poems* (1898) 70. **Rnf.** Ye'll hae mind, . . How sweet was our bliss, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 125. **Ayr.** My faither was awfu' dull o' the uptak that day, and hadna mind o' ony paper ava, Service *Notandums* (1890) 69. **Lnk.** I'm sure it's as lang as my mither has mind, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 14, ed. 1897. **Edb.** Hae ye mind The morn's the first o' May? McDowall *Poems* (1839) 40. **N.I.**[1] I hadn't a bit mind of it. 'I had no mind,' I forgot. **Dwn.** I hae min' o' her pittin traycle in it tae mak the breid keep, Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 10.

Hence (1) **Amind**, *phr.* in mind, in recollection; (2) **Mindless**, *adj.* forgetful, regardless.

(1) **Sh.I.** I tocht 'at hit pat me amind O dem 'at's awa frae me, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 6. (2) **Abd.** Mindless of the shock His limbs in wand'ring bore the former day, [He] starts, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 233.

3. A reminder, hint. **Cld.** (Jam.) **4.** Inclination, desire; affection.

Kcd. He often thocht that she was dead, . . Or that to him she was unkind, And bless'd anither wi' her mind, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 13. **Lth.** Sure she guid an' fair maun be, Wha's win my Willie's mind, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 48. **Cum.**[4] Seah she conquer't, an' pay't what she hed a mind, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 127. **e.Dev.** Ay be my young-man's, an' hee's maynd's tawards ai, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 10.

MIND, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **mahnd** n.Yks.[4]; **maind** e.Dev.; **min** Sc. Ir. e.Lan.[1] Wil. Som.; **meind** Cum.; **mine** Sc. w.Yks. Dev.; **minn'd** Lan.; **moind** Lan. Nrf.; **mynd**, **myne** Sc. (Jam.)

I. Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Mineted**, (2) **Mineteed**, (3) **Muy'n.**

(1) War. (J.R.W.) **Som.** *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (2) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). (3) **w.Som.**[1]

2. *pp.* (1) **Minden.** e.Yks.[1]; (2) **U'muyn.** w.Som.[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** To remember, recollect, bear in mind; to recall to mind.

Sc. Hout, tout, man, mind where the Stuarts come frae, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxv; What would yon old wife have minded of the pair of us? Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xii. **Sh.I.** Mindin' hoo supple we wer whin we set oot, J.H. *Da Last Foy* (1896) 3. **ne.Sc.** Ah mine weel fin the like o' that wis deen, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 61. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** I canna min' when I began to come here first, Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 82. **Kcd.** I min' the little'n weel, Grant *Lays* (1884) 11. **Frf.** It's because I canna mind his name, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 67. **Per.** Ye mind hoo ye got three notes oot o' me at Perth Market, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 16. **e.Fif.** Weel do I mind how we used to squat roond her wheel, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **s.Sc.** Ance, ye mine, I loo't the muses, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 356. **Slg.** Fine I mind, Towers *Poems* (1885) 149. **Rnf.** He'll lang mind his visit, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 136; He forgets his loves or debts, An' minds his griefs no more, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) *Motto.* **Lnk.** I min't like yestreen, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 147. **e.Lth.** Ye mind the year whan the Auld Kirk was dung doun? Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 9. **Edb.** I mind mysell, it's nae sae lang sin syne, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 108, ed. 1785. **Slk.** I canna mind half what he said, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 9, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Do you mind where ye first learned the Lord's Prayer? Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 309. **Kcb.** Ye'll min' when oor Grizzie an' me first forgather'd, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 69. **Ir.** He said he minded Bessie havin' a fancy for duck-eggs, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 27. **n.Ir.** A didnae min' ocht mair fur a guid while, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 21; **N.I.**[1] 'I mind the time,' a common beginning to a story. **Uls.** Yin simmer day—a min't es weel es yisterday, McIlroy *Craig-linnie* (1900) 27; (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** I mind the night I promised well, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 19. **Dwn.** Knox *Hist. Dwn.* (1875). **Nhb.** Ah niver mind to have neglected her afore, *s.Tynedale Stud.* (1896) iv; **Nhb.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Ah'll hev nin o' thi sauce, minds'ta that noo. **Cum.** We wull meind thy luive mair ner weyne, Rayson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 4. **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah mahnd yance. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Aw mind one day seein i' th' papers 'at it's a varry bad thing to sarve tramps, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1887) 25; **w.Yks.**[1] Thou minds, as I wor gangin haam. **Lan.** I moind Tum Grisdale being dreawnt, Bowker *Tales* (1882) 106. **s.Not.** Ah mind when ah wor a young un mysen (J.P.K.). **Lin.** D'ya mind the murnin' when we was a-walkin' togither? Tennyson *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885). **n.Lin.** Dost mind 'at we plaay'd i' th' crewyard? Peacock *Tales* (1886) 122. **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**[2] Mind the butter for to-morrow, when you're at the farm; **War.**[3,4], **s.War.**[1] **Glo.** Thee mind'st owld Peter, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii; **Glo.**[1,2] **Brks.** Ever since I can mind, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xviii; **Brks.**[1] What do a me-an by tawkin' to I like that ther? why I minds when a was but a bit of a bwoy. **Bdf.** I mind well as when I were a lad, Ward *Bessie Costrell* (1895) 50. **Hnt.** I mind the time when hog feast cost a mort' o' money, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 295. **Nrf.** Mind yow, O darters o' J'rusal'm, . . to tell onto him, that I fare cothy wi' love, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 8. **w.Nrf.** I doant moind sich a Christmas as this here, Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 4. **Ess.** I mind how father used to hide me! (H.H.M.) **Ken.**[1] Do you mind what happen'd that time up in Island? **Ken.**[2] **Sur.** I told him I could mind having married such a gowk as 'ee without a ring, and that shut 'ee up, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. i; **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** One morning I mind I got up at four, Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 42; **Sus.**[1] I minds him well, he was along here last Milemas. **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.** A clarinet and a bugle, as you med mind when a buoy, Gray *Annesley* (1889) I. 116; (J.D.R.); **I.W.**[1,2] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] I minds I wur just about bad then. **n.Wil.** He 'minded' a great snowfall when he was a boy, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 83. **Dor.** I can mind him ever since I was growing up a hard boy-chap, Hardy *Greenwd. Tree* (1878) iii; **Dor.**[1] I da mind, oone year, I zeed a vill o' hearty cheer, 160. **Som.** We 'ool mind thoi love moore than woine, Baynes *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 4; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Can you mind the poor old Betty Jones? **Dev.** I mine et vury wul, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 26, ed. 1866; I minds yü when yü lived tü Yarnscombe, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[3] **n.Dev.** Sudden she could mind no more, but dropped down like a log, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 13. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** I'll . . . tell'n all the stories I can mind, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 51; **Cor.**[3] **w.Cor.** I mind 'un courting when he'd a grey 'ead and now he's courting when he's got a bald 'ead (M.A.C.).

Hence **Minding**, *sb.* a recollection, remembrance; *fig.* a very small quantity, a 'thought,' sufficient to recall to remembrance.

Sh.I. Dat's da second time 'at dat's taen place in him i' my mindin', *Sh. News* (Feb. 5, 1898). **Ayr.** Dinna scart a hole in your plate that way, lassock!—ha' juist a min'in' in't, for t'e cat, ye ken! Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 227.

2. To be mentioned or remembered in a will.

Frf. Aboot twenty o' the leadin' inhabitants had been mindit by Ebenezer to the extent o' sums ranging frae seventeen pounds to fifty-five pounds, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 143, ed. 1889.

3. To remind; to admonish.

Sc. It minds her o' the beginning o't, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 12. **Sh.I.** Hit . . . minds me o' what happened dan, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 88. **Elg.** It min's me aye . . . Upon a three-leggit steel turn'd upside doon, Tester *Poems* (1865) 140. **Kcd.** As he drew near to Luna's braes, It min't him sair on former days, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 16. **Frf.** It minds me o' a water spout, Sands *Poems* (1833) 114. **Per.** Thou minds me o' a maid thysel', Hali-

BURTON *Horace* (1886) 35. **w.Sc.** That I do—Cardenn, man, when ye mind me o't, CARRICK *Land of Logan* (1835) 162. **Cld.** That mynes me o' my promise (JAM.). **Dmb.** Ye'll mind my master o' what I've said, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 77. **Rnf.** Others mind ye o' a rat, BARR *Poems* (1861) 33. **Ayr.** The doctor was mindin' me o' a curlers' dinner we were at, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 23. **Lnk.** It minds ane hoo they did theirsel', THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 128. **e.Lth.** I no needed onythin to mind me o't, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 149. **Edb.** She minds me o' that sturdy fallow, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 28. **Gall.** His visage min'd me o' a rock, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 90. **N.I.**[1] Now mind me of that to-morrow. **Ant.** Mindin' himself o' the dear days lost, O'NEILL *Glens* (1900) 34. **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** That minds me Ah mun git sum bacca at t'shop (B.K.). **Yks.** (C.C.R.) **m.Yks.**[1] Mind him of it, if you go. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** There worn't no need to mind me o' that (J.P.K.). **Lin.** It minds me o' th' time when I wer a lass, *Lin. N. & Q.* (Jan. 1892) 11. **War.** I have recently been minded of Bingley House, *Midl. Cties. Herald* (May 12, 1898). **w.Wor.** When thee be acomin tail fust down the lather, yer minds me o' that aecle, that rain-bird, us sid i' the ood, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). **Glo.** That minds me. . . That woman . . . have sent a note to be delivered, GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) II. 230. **s.Oxf.** It 'minds me o' the time when Tom an' me come 'ome, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 181. **Nrf.** Minds me of coming into harbour fishin' time, EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 77. **Suf.** That gal du mind me o' what I was at her age, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 63. **Wil.**[1] That minds I o' Lunnon, it do. **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **w.Som.**[1] Aa·y muy·n an oa·vur-n oa·vur ugee·un, vur tu bee shoa·ur vur tu bee u gèo·d bwuuy [I admonished him over and over again, to be sure and be a good boy]. **n.Dev.** Locked it up in the chest, as it mightn't mind him of things, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) iii.

Hence **Minding**, *sb.* (1) a reminder; (2) *pl.* the marks on a stone about to be sawn, for the guidance of the sawyers.

(1) **Wil.**[1] After a severe illness you are apt to have 'the mindings on't' now and again. **n.Wil.** She haves the mindin's o' that stroke as she had a year ago (E.H.G.). (2) **s.Not.** Yer hevn't minded yer mindings (J.P.K.).

4. To observe, notice; to pay attention or heed to.

Lth. Noo join me—for min' me, Blythe honours they maun hae, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 16. **N.I.**[1] See! d'ye mind the way she's walkin'. **Nhb.** Mind yo're witniss this day, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iv. 9. **Lakel.**[1] **n.Yks.**[4] Ah've mahnded what thoo sed. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ha doant mean ta hev ony up-stais, tha mines, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Ben Bunt* (1838) 5. **Glo.** 'Are the potatoes ready to dig?' 'I don't know, I hav'nt minded them' (A.B.). **e.An.**[1] 'I never minded it,' I did not notice it.

5. To watch, look after, take care of; to tend, attend to, superintend.

s.Sc. Ye'll be minded better ere ye leave us, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 261. **Gall.** Min' yer money, Ye need it to buy yersel' shoon, IRVING *Lays* (1872) 233. **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** 'Noo mahnd her,' take care of her (T.S.); (I.W.) **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Cum an mind bayns, whahl Ah sahve pigs. **m.Yks.**[1] Mother, let's mind one another, or we shall both get drowned. Minding the bairns and the house. **w.Yks.** Each weaver 'minds' two looms, *Phases Bradford Life*, 196; They do the work, and he minds them. The old man's full of ailments, and so the daughter's gone home to mind him (C.C.R.). **Lan.** I minded my goods and foddered and watered them, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 95. **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **War.**[4], **Not.**[1], **Hrf.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Sur.**[1] **Som.** Put un down in kitchen to mind the spit, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 27. **w.Som.**[1] To work at any machine or engine is to mind it. A farmer seeing a boy idle, would tell him to mind his work. **Dev.** It was no hardship for the old Australian to 'mind hisself,' as his neighbours constantly remarked, STOOKE *Not Exactly*, i; **Dev.**[3], **Cor.**[3], **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

Hence **Minder**, *sb.* a worker in a spinning-mill; a 'spinner.'

Lan. Johnty Harrop the 'Minder' had got into difficulties, ACKWORTH *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 163; **Lan.**[1]

6. To be nursed, be taken care of.

w.Yks. While her mother was away at the mill Tressy was put out 'to mind,' BURNLEY *Sketches* (1875) 57.

Hence **Minder**, *sb.* a child put out to be nursed.

[Those are minders . . . left to be minded, sir, DICKENS *Mutual Friend* (1865) bk. I. xvi.]

7. To wish, have a mind to; to feel inclined or disposed to.

Abd. The earl of Sutherland . . . directed therefrae his led horse with his greath to the Bog, minding to lodge there all night, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) 17. **Frf.** Gif yer mindit to speir, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 13. **Cld.** I don't myne to see him ava (JAM.). **Ayr.** A paper I'm mindit to hae drawn out, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxxix. **Nhb.**[1] Aa wis minded to gan, but—. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **sw.Lin.**[1] He did not mind for the land at S. The Squire does not mind his doing of it, i.e. does not like it. I don't think she minded [liked] to go away. He doesn't seem to mind [wish for] a trade. **Nhp.**[1] I minded to go over to Morton. **Wor.** Ee con goo ef a do mind, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* **Glo.** That man down to Coombe, who'd break any stwon you wur minded to gie un, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 167. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** Zam be a-gwain to take I to Mere to-morrow, if I be zo minded, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 72. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** You must trapse off from 'eer up-long to Princetown or wheer you'm minded to, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1896) 276. **e.Dev.** Ai bag'th 'ee . . . nit ta meuve ner ta wake my young-man till's a-maindid teue, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 7. **Cor.**[3] You can do what you mind to.

8. Phr. (1) *to mind away*, to get out of the way, stand on one side; used in the *imp.*; (2) *—for*, (*a*) to care for, mind; (*b*) to watch, look out for; (3) *—of*, to remember, recollect; to think of; (4) *—off*, see (1); (5) *—on*, see (3); (6) *—one on*, to remind, call to remembrance; (7) *—one's draught*, to take another glass to drink; cf. **mend, 5** (2); (8) *—oneself*, (9) *—one's feet*, to take care of one's steps; (10) *—out*, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) see (9); (*c*) to retaliate; (11) *—out the road*, see (1); (12) *—upon*, see (3).

(1) **s.Not.** Mind away! there's a cart comin' (J.P.K.). (2, *a*) **Sc.** The bairn was in an unco rage, but I wasna mindin' for that, SWAN *Aldersyde* (ed. 1892) 116. (*b*) **Sc.** Hauldin' the line, and mindin' for his signals, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xv. (3) **Sc.** 'Did Adam ever mention him before?' 'Never that I mind of,' KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 21. **Abd.** When I mind o' her, I maist think I have lost a friend, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 28, ed. 1889. **Frf.** I dinna mind o't but aince, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xviii. **Per.** Ye mind o' the man that rejoiced so sair because he had gotten his son back safe and sound, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 26. **Ayr.** I mind o' thinkin', laird, . . that he was the very emblem o' mortality, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 21. **Edb.** Auld grandfaither, that I mind of when a laddie, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. **Dmf.** O ask your heart gif it minds o' me, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 219. **Gall.** I mind weel o' the faither o' him that's gane, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 170. (4) **m.Yks.**[1] (5) **Per.** I can understan' him minding on his auld hame, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 10. **Gall.** Ilka time ye hear it, laddie, ye'll mind on yer faither, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) ii. **n.Yks.**[4] Ah nivver, 'at Ah mahnd on, ivver tried ti disawn't. (6) **Nhb.**[1] 'Mind me on'—bid me remember. **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** Owd nick minn'd me on ogen, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 16. **e.Lan.**[1] (7) **Glo.** (H.S.H.), **Glo.**[1] (8) **Abd.** Min' yersel' wi' warlocks, ghaists, and witches, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 21. **w.Som.**[1] Mind yerzul. (9) **nw.Abd.** Tak tent, tak tent, an' min' yer feet, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 5. (10, *a*) **Lan.** (S.W.); Common (F.R.C.). **Chs.**[1] (*b*) **Chs.**[1] **Som.** If I don't min' out, woone o' these days . . . he'l vall off, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 136. (*c*) **Dev.**[3] I'll mind ee out bimbye. (11) **s.Not.** Mind out the road o' the mester (J.P.K.). (12) **Abd.** It's ower . . . to min' upo', MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 7; It's you that I've been vex't aboot aye, fan I minet upon't, Mary, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 10.

[1. OE. *myndgian*, to remember, bear in mind.]

MINDEN, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A forward girl.

'Di ye hear me, sirrah minden?'—spoken in admonishment to a wayward girl.

MINDER, *sb.* Cum. A miner.

Ainstie's miners ('minders' the Wastcote people called them), LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xiv.

MINDFUL, *adj.* Yks. [mai·ndfl.] Careful.

n.Yks.[4] Thoo mun be mahndful hoo thoo hugs t'basket. **ne.Yks.**[1] Thoo'll a'e ti be mahndful gannin' thruff t'yat. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

MINDLESS, *adj.* w.Wor.[1] Weak-minded, silly.

The prisoner seemed to be mindless.

MINDRY, see **Minery**.

MINE, *sb.* Stf. Wal. Hrt. Ken. Sus. [main.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Mine-earth**, *obs.*, white earth near the surface of the ground, indicative of iron ore; (2) **-greys**, thin beds of shelly limestone; (3) **-lows**, the heaps or mounds about a mine; (4) **-pits**, shallow round pits, formerly the source from which clay ironstone was derived.

(1) **Stf.** (K.); (HALL.); **Stf.**[1] (2) **Sus.** In many of the localities in the Weald these limestones are known by the name of 'mine greys,' RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* (1862) 149. (3) **Stf.**[1] (4) **Sus.** These still go by the name oi 'mine-pits,' and must not be confounded with the 'marl-pits,' or those other deeper openings, RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* (1862) 148.

2. Any kind of mineral, esp. ironstone.

Wal. There are several sorts of mine, some hard, some gentle, some rich, some coarser. The iron-masters always mix different sorts of mine together; otherwise they will not melt to advantage, RAY *Acct. of Ironwork* 1691. **Ken.** HALL.\, **Ken.**[12]

3. The bottom of drains in roads, commons, &c. **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. I.

MINE, *pron.* e.An. [main.] Used with the ellipsis of house, &c.: my house, my home.

e.An.[1] I wish you would come to mine. **Nrf.** A Norfolk man will say to you, 'Come to mine,' or tell you he had been to 'his'—house being understood in each case, RYE *Hist.* (1885) xv; I happened with him at mine, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 63. **Suf.** I've got one up at mine I can lend ye (C.G.B.); Have you called at mine? (M.E.R.); He come to mine last night, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); **Suf.**[1] I hope sune to see you at mine. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

MINENT, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **meenint**, **meenont**. [mĭ·nənt.] A minute.

Sh.I. In a peerie meenint da fodder door flies open, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 57. **Rnf.** He cam' to Moss Street head, An' stood a minent swithering, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 31. **Ayr.** Consider ye a meenont, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 2. **Slk.** They then spak amang themsels for five or six minents, HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) II. 25 (JAM.).

MINER, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *miner's asthma*, see below.

That painful trouble so prevalent among colliers known as 'miner's asthma,' which is brought on through digging in damp workings and amid foul air and gases underground, WRIGHT *Life* (1897) 65.

MINERY, *sb.* Som. Also in form **mindry**. [mai·n(ə)ri.] Mining works; the locality of the mines.

I'll ride across to the mineries, myself so quiet as I can, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* 1898 iii; (W.F.R.

MINE'S, *pron.* Sc. Also in forms **minse** Sh.I.; **mynz** S. & Ork.[1] [meinz.] Mine.

Sc. She sall be mines in less than haf-a-year, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 8. **Sh.I.** Shü swappid a auld jimper o' minse efter da djooks, *Sh. News* Aug. 12, 1899; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Cai.**[1] **Per.** A page the very verbatim o' mine's, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 65; She's no your granny, she's mines, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 242, ed. 1887. **Lnk.** Your hat . . . needs turnin', like mine's, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 29. **Lth.** Your things and mine's putten thegither will mense the house, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 16. **Edb.** 'Here's my music-book.' . . 'And here's mines,' READE *Christie Johnstone* (ed. 1893) x.

MING, *v.*[1] *Obs.* n.Cy. Dur. Nhp. Bdf. Also in form **minge** N.Cy.[1] To mention; to remind, give warning; also with *at*: to allude to a thing.

n.Cy. BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1]; **N.Cy.**[2] To ming at one. **Dur.** (K.), **Nhp.**[1] **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 138.

Hence **Minging**, *sb.* a remembrance, a reminder.

n.Cy. (K.); **N.Cy.**[2] It is usually said, 'I had a minging.' Suppose of an ague or the like disease; that is not a perfect fit, but so much as to put me in mind of it. [The minging of a distemper, *Morbi praelusio*, COLES (1679).]

[Could never man work thee a worser shame, Than once to minge thy father's odious name, HALL *Satires* (1597) bk. IV. ii. 80 (DAV.); For þay of mote coupe neuer mynge, *Pearl* (c. 1325) 855, in *Allit. P.* 26. OE. *mynegian*, *myngian*, to recall, remind (B.T.).]

MING, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Sc. Shr. Lin. e.An. Som. Also in forms **minge** Shr.[1]; **mink-** e.An.[1] [miŋ.] 1. *v.* To mix, mingle, esp. to knead or mix the ingredients of bread. *pret.* **Mung**. Cf. **meng**.

Sc. For I . . . ming my drink wi' greetin', RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) ii. 7. **Lnk.** (JAM.) **Shr.**[1] Tell the cowman to gie the 'eifer a good bran mash, an' to minge it up well. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 272. **Suf.** In universal use, but confined to the kneading of dough for bread or dumplins, SPURDENS *Gl.* (1840); **Suf.**[1] She mung up that bread. **e.Suf.** To ming dough = to work it with the fingers (F.H.). **Som.** Not now used here (W.F.R.); To minging lime, and to tile pins, *Chwardens' Accts.* (1730).

Hence (1) *ming a mang*, *phr.* to mix up together; (2) **Mink-meat**, *sb.* food for fowls mixed with bran or barley-meal.

(1) **ne.Sc.** Aw sing a sang, aw ming a mang, A cyarlin an a kid, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 109. (2 **e.An.**[1]

2. Phr. *to ming the miller's eye out*, see below.

Nrf. When making bread, if the woman adds more water than the flour will carry, she will ming the miller's eye out, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 7; I mung the miller's eye out, SPILLING *Johnny's Jaunt* (1879) i. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

3. *sb.* A mixture.

Peb. Various sorts of mixtures, in none of which tar is an ingredient. . . These mings do not clot the fleece as tar does, *Caled. Merc.* (Dec. 4, 1823) (JAM.).

4. Property of different owners intermixed.

Lin. Land of different proprietors lying mixed, is said to be lying in ming, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 715; **Lin.**[1]

[1. In the drynke that she meddlid to ȝou, mynge ȝe double to hir, WYCLIF (1388) *Apoc.* xviii. 6.]

MINGE, *sb.* e.Suf. [minj.] The female pudendum. (F.H.)

MINGE, *v.* e.An. To drizzle. **e.An.**[1] (ed. 1830).

MINGE, see **Ming**, *v.*[12]

MINGIN, *sb.* e.An. Also written **mingen**, **minjin** Nrf. [mi·n(d)ʒin.] A midge; a small gnat. Cf. **minchin**.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** Hawking over the reed-beds for the 'mingen,' that have got up early to enjoy their ephemeral lives—the birds climbing the air, turning this way and that, seizing the 'mingen' by the hundred, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 306; The minjins are very troublesome here (U.W.).

MINGIN, see **Minchin**.

MINGINATER, *sb. Obs.* Yks. Der. A maker of fretwork. **Yks.** RAY (1691); (K.); BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790). **Der.**[1]

MINGLE-CUM-PUR, *sb.* Not. Lin. e.An. Cor. Also in forms **-por** Cor.; **mingle-de-purr** Not.[1]; **minglety-pur** sw.Lin.[1] 1. A mixture, medley, a confused mass. Also used *fig.*

Not.[1] **e.An.**[1] A mixture of ingredients or matters unpleasant to the sight as well as the palate. **Cor.** And while the women were scrabbling-away, and all was a mingle-cum-por, O'DONOGHUE *St. Knighton* (1864) xiii.

2. A mass of corruption and rottenness.

sw.Lin.[1] 'It's all of a minglety-pur,' said of a rotten sheep, &c.

MINGLED, *pp.* Yks. Of bacon, &c.: streaked, in alternate layers of fat and lean.

n.Yks. T'bacon's nicely mingled (I.W.).

MINGLEDY-PINGLEDY, *adj.* Not. Confused, in great confusion and disorder, 'higgledy-piggledy.'

s.Not. The oad man's will war a mingledy-pingledy mess (J.P.K.).

MINGLE-MANGLE, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Lan. Lei. Nhp. 1. *sb.* A medley, a confused mixture; a hotch-potch. ne.Lan.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] 2. *adj.* Irregular, confused.

Sc. Yetholm . . . is sae mingle mangle that ane micht think it was either built on a dark night, or sawn on a windy ane, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 734.

[1. *Centon*, a mingle-mangle of many matters in one book (COTGR.).]

MINGLEMENT, *sb.* n.Yks.[12] [mi·ŋlment.] A mixture of all sorts; a medley. Also used *fig.*

MINGLETY-PUR, see **Mingle-cum-pur**.

MING-MANG, *sb.* Sc. Lin. [mi·ŋ-maŋ.] Confusion; disorder.

Cld. It's a ming mang, it is in utter confusion (JAM.). **n.Lin.**[1] When I com' into th' hoose th' bairns hed ohersetten th' taable, an' plaates an' dishes, an' meät and beer was all brokken in a ming-mang up o' th' hearth-rug.

MINGSE, *v.* Sh.I. Also in forms **minkse**; **minx** S. & Ork.[1] [miŋz, miŋks.] To mix, mingle. See **Ming**, *v.*[2]

Shü wis steerin' i' da kirn wi' da staff ta mingse da watter an' da blaedig, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898); Sweet mylk an' burstin' mingst tagedder, *ib.* (Nov. 19, 1898); Raider sall I get a grain o' Doogil's dip, an' a package o' Cooper's an' minkse hit, *ib.* (Nov. 13, 1897); **S. & Ork.**[1]

Hence **Minkster** or **Minxter**, *sb.* a mixture.

Da minxter o' gin an' Scotch [whisky] mebbie hed somtin' ta dü wi' it, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1]

MINGWORT, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. The wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium.* GROSE (1790); (B. & H.)

MINIFER, *sb.* e.An. [mi·nifə(r).] 1. The stoat, *Mustela erminea.*

e.An.[1] Sometimes, but very rarely, found in this country in very severe seasons. **Nrf.** In winter, of course, he is often white, with

a black tip to his tail—hence his name of 'minifa,' EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 345. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. A child undersized for its age. e.Suf. (F.H.) **3.** *Comp.* **Minifer-pin**, a small-sized pin. e.An. (HALL.), Suf.[1]

[**1.** Fr. *manu ver*, the fur Minever, also the beast that bears it (COTGR.).]

MINIFY, *v. Obs.* e.An. To make less. e.An.[1] (ed. 1830).

[Is man magnified or minified by considering himself as under the influence of the heavenly bodies? SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1847) cxcvii (DAV.).]

MINIKIN, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. e.An. Som. Dev. Also written **minnikin** w.Som.[1] [mi·nikin.] **1.** *adj.* Small, delicate, neat; effeminate; puny, undersized.

w.Yks.[2], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] It's a minikin lickle thing fur six months owd, but a pretty child. **w.Som.**[1] *Gen.* used in connection with 'little.' 'Ees, her's a fine maaid a-come now; but lor! her was a poor little minnikin thing, sure 'nough, when I tookt her fust.' [A little house some years ago there stood, a miniken abode, HOOD *Poems* (ed. 1862–3) *Fairy Tale.*]

Hence **Minikin-finikin**, *adj.* delicate, effeminate.

w.Yks.[2] He's a minikin-finikin fellow.

2. *sb.* Anything very small or delicate, esp. the smallest kind of pin. Also in *comp.* **Minikin-pin.**

Sc. 'A minikin prein,' the smallest that is made (JAM.). **Fif.** (*ib.*), **Not.**[1], **Lin.** (W.W.S.), **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **e.An.** (HALL.) [Jack in the pulpit, out and in; Sold his wife for a minikin pin, HALLIWELL *Rhymes* (1886) 231.]

3. A slight affected girl; a pert fine girl.

Shr.[1] Sich a minikin as 'er is. **Dev.** Still in use (HALL.).

[**1.** For one blast of thy minikin mouth, Thy sheep shall take no harm, SHAKS. *K. Lear*, III. vi. 45; Minnekin Nan, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 20.]

MINIM, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **minum**. [mi·nim.] Used to denote anything very small.

Cor.[3] A little minim of a man. **w.Cor.** Come in, you minum (M.A.C.).

[Not all Minims of nature, some of serpent-kind, MILTON *P. L.* (1667) VIII. 482.]

MINIM, see **Mennem.**

MINION, *sb.* Chs. [mi·njən.] A small fish, a minnow. See **Mennon, Minnie**, *sb.*[2]

Come to the river and catch minions (E.F.).

MINISTER, *sb.* Sc. [mi·nistər.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Minister's man**, the beadle of a church; the man who looks after the minister's garden, &c.; (2) **-'s mark**, a mark on sheep, having both ears cut off.

(1) **Per.** It's Joseph Smiley, the minister's man! CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 263, ed. 1887. **Wgt.** One of those characters who combine the different situations of Church-officer, gravedigger, 'minister's man,' and general factotum, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 261. (2) **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. *pl.* Small spiral shells found on the sea-shore. S. & Ork.[1]

MINK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [miŋk.] **1.** *sb.* A ring of straw or rushes used in adjusting the bow on an ox.

Abd. An' plaits a theet or mends a mink, To sair an after use, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 25.

2. A noose, halter.

Abd. A bodie's as wise to keep their heid oot o' the mink as lang's they can, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 135; They . . . forged ale sellers' licences for drink, For which their heads should been put i' the mink, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 10.

3. *v.* To tie fast.

Abd. I hae ye in my service minkit, DAVIDSON *Poems* (1861) 96.

4. With *up*: to coil a rope in the hand.

Bnff.[1] Mink up the coo's tether.

MINK, see **Mint**, *v.*

MINKIE, *adj.* Sh.I. Minute, small.

Da minkie haem o Man, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 125.

MINK-MIMP, *sb.* Lakel.[2] [mi·ŋk-mimp.] An affected or mincing manner of speaking. See **Mimp.**

MINKSE, see **Mingse.**

MINLER, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] [mi·nlər.] A miller. See **Milner.**

MINN, *sb.* Sh.I. [min.] A mouth, inlet, or arm of the sea; a deep hollow in the bottom of the sea, a bay or gulf the water of which is deeper than that of the sea outside it.

JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 96; **S. & Ork.**[1] 'Swarbacks Minn' is an opening leading from Aithsvoe to St. Magnus' Bay.

[ON. *minni, mynni*, the mouth of a river, 'ostium' (VIGFUSSON); Dan. *minde* (LARSEN).]

MINNEER, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.[1] [mi·nīr.] **1.** *sb.* A great noise. **2.** *v.* To make a great noise.

MINNIE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also written **mihnney** Sh.I.; **mynnie** Slk. [mi·ni.] **1.** *sb.* A mother; a dam; a pet name for 'mother.'

Sc. The bits o' bairns skirl on their minnies, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi; Your minnie's milk is no out of your nose yet, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I.** I got dee frae mi minnie, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 25; Old mihnny Conlay . . . was pleased to say, *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898). **Bnff.** Man naked comes frae minnie's wyme, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 35. **Bch.** Her minny crooks her mou', FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 31. **Abd.** Ye're as safe's gien ye lay i' yer minnie's lap, MACDONALD *Malcolm* (1875) II. 251. **Per.** The fawn blithely skips while its minnie lies doun, STEWART *Character* (1857) 25. **Slg.** Minny sent me aff tae schule, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 181. **Rnf.** Aft I've dreed my minny's anger, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 72. **Ayr.** When first I gaed to woo my Jenny, Ye then was trottin wi' your minnie, BURNS *To his Auld Mare*, st. 5. **Lnk.** Like infant in its minnie's lap, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 98. **Lth.** What tho' thy minnie flytes an' scolds, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 61. **Slk.** Ane honest man's wyffe and mynnie to twa bairns, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 109, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Wi' your thrawart minny glowrin' Owre ilk dawtie word I say, REID *Poems* (1894) 148. **Gall.** If ye want the bit lass, afore Hector Faa's minnie ties him an' her up ower the tangs, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xvi. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Maw faix! it seems a canny sprout, As big maist as it's minny, MARSHALL *Sngs.* (1819) 5; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** She's tied to gang t'same way as her ain minny, LINTON *Silken Thread* (1880) 290. **Wm.** A poor feckless thing et darn't lait a sweetheart without its minny ga wi' it, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 155.

Hence (1) **Minnie-cat**, *sb.* a female cat; (2) **-'s-bairn**, (3) **-dawtie**, *sb.* the mother's favourite; (4) **-'s-man**, *sb.* a term of contempt applied to a henpecked husband.

(1) **Ir.** (A.S.-P.) (2) **Sc.** (JAM.) (3) **Cld.** (*ib.*) (4) **Lnk.** Near him! you're just beside him: Were it Ann, you'd reach her sax mile aff—Poor minny's man, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 131.

2. A grandmother. S. & Ork.[1] **3.** *v.* To join each lamb in a flock to its own mother or lamb; of a lamb: to run to its mother.

Lth. It is given as a proof of the accuracy of a shepherd's acquaintance with his flock, that after the lambs have been separated from the ewes, he can 'minnie ilka lamb' (JAM.). **Peb.** The said twelve ewes being separated from the rest, and having bleated or cried, four or six lambs broke off from the flock of eild sheep and ran to the ewes and minnied or mothered themselves by sucking, *Indictment of farmer* in *Edb. Mag.* (Jan 1772).

MINNIE, *sb.*[2] Oxf. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Amer. Also written **mëany** Dev. [mi·ni.] **1.** The minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus*; small fry of any kind.

Oxf. (G.O.), **Oxf.**[1] **Hmp.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** The 'minnie,' as the stickleback is locally called, makes its nest beside the bank, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 356. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** A biggish vly, unless ta troll Wi' th' mëany you mid choose, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 21, ed. 1853; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Cor.**[2] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 49.]

2. A diminutive person. Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892).

MINNIE, *sb.*[3] Sc. See below.

w.Sc. According to Jamieson, the eve of Yule was termed by the Northmen 'Hoggunott,' meaning slaughter night, probably because then the cattle for the coming feast were killed. During the feast, one of the leading toasts was called 'minnie,' meaning the cup of remembrance, NAPIER *Flk-Lore* (1879) 154.

MINNIES, *sb. pl.* Cor. Also written **minnis**. [mi·niz.] Stones suspended from ropes, used in pilchard fishing, to prevent the fish from escaping from a seine-net.

A man is constantly plunging down a stone, fastened to a rope, to frighten back the fish. This is called 'throwing the minnis,' BOND *Hist. Looe* (1823) 76; Whilst to hinder their escape back again from the tuck-sean into the stop . . . minnies are continually kept plunging opposite the only aperture, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 107; **Cor.**[2]

[OCor. *maen*, a stone (pl. *meyn*) (WILLIAMS).]

MINNIHAMMER, see **Minnyhammer.**

MINNIMINNY-MONIFEET, *sb.* Dur.[1] A centipede.

MINNIN, see **Mennon.**

MINNING-ON, *sb.* Yks. [mi·nin-on.] A temporary meal or 'snack'; a forenoon luncheon.

Yks. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.** 'Minning on,' a slight refresher when you have not time for a more solid meal, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 360; That will do for a minnin'-on (J.R.); (B.K.); Ā just gat a bit of a minning-on (W.H.).

MINNIS, *sb.* Ken. Sus. Also written **minnys**, and in form **mennys** Ken. (K.) [mi·nis.] A wide tract of ground, partly copse and partly moor; a high common; a waste piece of rising ground.

Ken. Grose (1790); (K.); *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 328, 499; **Ken.**[12] **Sus.**[1] One of the rocks on the East Hill, at Hastings, is called 'The Minnis Rock'; **Sus.**[2]

MINNITY, *adj.* e.Suf. [mi·niti.] Very irritable and impatient. (F.H.)

MINNOCK, *sb.*[1] Sc. [mi·nək.] The minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus.*

Lnk. We've catch'd wee minnocks, mony a score, Parker *Misc. Poems* (1859) 33.

MINNOCK, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Nhp. e.An. Dev. Also in form **minnik** Dev.[3] [mi·nək.] 1. *v.* To affect delicacy; to ape the manners of one's superiors; to fool about. See **Mimmock**, 2.

Nhp.[1] A little minnocking thing. **e.An.**[1] **Dev.**[3] Yū be wasting your time agen Susie; yū'm awles minniking about instead of doing yer proper work.

2. *sb.* An affected person. **e.An.**[1] Cf. **mimmock**, 1.

MINNON, see **Mennon.**

MINOD, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **minvid** S. & Ork.[1] In phr. (1) *to rēk de minōd*, to go about, and come very late home; (2) *to waak de minōd* (*minūəd*), to sit up long into the night. Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 36; S. & Ork.[1]

[*Minōd*, *minūəd*, repr. ON *miðnātt*, midnight; see Jakobsen (*l.c.*).]

MINSE, **MINSH**, see **Mine's**, **Minch**, *v.*[2]

MINSHACH, *adj.* Cai.[1] [mi·nʃəχ.] Mean, niggardly, inhospitable.

[Gael. *miannasach*, covetous, greedy (M. & D.).]

MINSHOCH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **meenshogue** Ir. [mi·nʃəχ.] A she-goat two years old.

Gall. She was in the form o' a hare, but when he drew naur her, she was as big as a minshoch, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 348, ed. 1876. **Wxf.** A puchawn and eleven meenshogues, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 361.

[Gael. *minnseag*, a yearling she-goat (M. & D.); Ir. *minnseog*, a young she-goat (O'Reilly).]

MINSHULL CRAB, *phr.* Chs. Also in form **minshu'-crab** s.Chs.[1] [mi·nʃə(l) krab.] A variety of cultivated apple found in old orchards.

Chs.[1] It is much valued on account of its keeping properties, being extremely hard in texture. It is too sour to eat, but is a most excellent cooking apple. **s.Chs.**[1] [Named from Minshull, a place in Chs.]

MINSTER-HOLD, *ppl. adj.* Lin. Of land, &c.: held of the Minster, i.e. under the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

n.Lin. All t'other is minster-hold, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 152. **sw.Lin.**[1] 'I reckon the house is minsterhold.' 'It was minsterhold, but they made it freehold.'

MINT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. [mint.] 1. Peppermint.

Lnk. Here also is the mint, the pressed leaves of which are used to mark the chapters the minister reads on Sunday, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 12. **Gall.** Still breath she smoors wi' oils and mint, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 85, ed. 1897. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

Hence **Minty**, *adj.* flavoured with mint or peppermint.

Nhb. Fardin's worth o' minty black bullets, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 28. **n.Yks.** It hez a minty teeast (I.W.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Mint-cake**, 'fat-cake' (q.v.) with the addition of chopped fresh mint and sugar, rolled out very thin; a sweetmeat, see below; (2) **-drops**, (*a*) peppermint lozenges; (*b*) the red campion, *Lychnis diurna.*

(1) **Cum.**[4] A sweetmeat no longer in vogue. Made by boiling down soft brown sugar and water until a firm but 'short' mass is formed; strongly flavoured with peppermint; in shape two inches square and ½ inch thick; somewhat resembling toffy, but not so hard and crystalline. Sold at two squares for one half-penny. **w.Yks.** Az ta t'slates at top at hahces they wor wesht az thin az mint cake, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 51. **Lan.** An owd woman ut kept a skoo un sowd towfy un mintcake, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 49. (2, *a*) **Chs.**[1] It used to be a constant custom in country places for old women to comfort themselves in church by sucking mint-drops. (*b*) **Nhb.**[1]

MINT, *sb.*[2] War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. [mint.] 1. A mite, a small insect found in cheese, flour, &c. *Gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **mince**, *sb.*

s.Wor. (H.K.), **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** Grose (1790); Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I; **Glo.**[1], **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[12] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[12] **n.Wil.** Riddle: What's the smallest thing as is sold alive in markut?—A mint (E.H.G.). **Dor.**[1], **Som.** (W.F.R.)

Hence **Minty**, *adj.* of cheese, &c.: full of mites.

War.[2], **s.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.*, **Hrf.**[12], **Glo.**[1] **Brks.**[1] Cheese with mites therein is commonly described as 'minty.' **Ken.**[12], **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** 'Ow minty thuc cheese is (E.H.G.).

2. Small fish caught on the Sussex coast.

Sus. *Parl. Report on Sea Fisheries*, 213; (F.E.S.)

[1. *Bibiones, uermes*, *Anglice* myntys, *Metr. Voc.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 623.]

MINT, *sb.*[3] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. [mint.] A very large quantity or amount, esp. in phr. *a mint of money.*

Per. I've got a mint o' Famous pieces, puns, an' quibbles, Stewart *Character* (1857) 198. **Nhb.** A mint o' money, as the folks say, maun hae been expended upon the fine auld Ha', Jones *Nhb.* 83. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** What signifies a mint o' gear when we are baith grown auld? Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 199. **n.Yks.** He hez a mint o' brass (T.S.). **w.Yks.** A fat man with a red necktie, a blue vest, and a mint of money, Barr *Love for an hour*, 24; **w.Yks.**[1] He's worth a mint o' money. **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 236. **Nhp.**[1] **Brks.**[1] That chap run zo hard, a gin I a mint o' trouble avoor I ketched 'un. **e.An.**[12], **Cmb.** (W.W.S.) **e.Suf.** There's a mint of pears on that tree. A mint and all of spear-grass (F.H.). **Sur.** (L.J.Y.) **Som.** Your father have a-made a mint o' promises, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 187. **Dev.** Butivul 'twas, for certain, an' cost a mint o' money, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 436. [We are very good friends to the government, . . for we pay a mint of money to 'um, Fielding *Tom Jones* (1749) bk. vii. xiii.]

MINT, *sb.*[4] Nrf. Ken. [mint.] The 'milt,' spleen.

Nrf. Jim had bought a pig's fry. I ate of all parts, the 'nut' and the mint, Emerson *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 76. **Ken.**[12]

MINT, *v.* and *sb.*[5] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Also written **mynt** Sc.; and in forms **ment** Cai.[1] Mry. (Jam.) Abd.; ?**mink** e.An.[1]; **munt** Cld. (Jam.) m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[4] ne.Lan.[1] [mint, ment, munt.] 1. *v.* To purpose, intend, aim; to aim a blow at or strike.

Sc. I will cleave to the brisket the first man that mints another stroke, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxv. **n.Sc.** It's thrice she's minted to the brand, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 92, ed. 1875. **Abd.** They canna mint to gae here or there afore ithers in playactors' claise, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 82. **Ayr.** We are like Peter who minted to his Master on the water, Dickson *Sel. Writings* (1660) I. 135, ed. 1845. **Slk.** It was heezing upon the tae side and myntyng to whommil me, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 110, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Soon at the Tweed he mints to blaw, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 152. **Kcb.** Jesus is looking up that water, and minting to dwell amongst them, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 27. **N.I.**[1] 'Mint the gowler,' hit the dog with a stone or anything. **n.Cy.** (K.); **N.Cy.**[1]; **N.Cy.**[2] 'To mint at a thing,' to aim at it, to have a mind to it, Ray (1691). **n.Yks.**[14] **Nhp.**[1] Rare. **e.An.**[12], **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** I know what he's minting at (F.H.).

2. To endeavour, attempt; to venture, dare, presume.

Sc. And aften mint to make advance, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 1, ed. 1871. **Bnff.** He scarce can mint to close an eie, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 36. **Bch.** 'Tis strange what makes kirk-fouks so stupid . . . Or mint to preach in sik a pupit, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 41. **Abd.** Not minting to follow the enemy, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 249. **Frf.** Stay, Thimble, ne'er at sic daft projects mint, Morison *Poems* (1790) 176. **Per.** Resting here, O could we mint To speak o't ill? Stewart *Character* (1857) 119. **s.Sc.** If a nation did but mint To wrang thee ought, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 352. **Rnf.** My e'en are bauld, they dwall on a place, Where I darena mint my han', *Harp* (1819) 161. **Ayr.** Whene'er I'd mint my love to hint, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 338. **Lnk.** To speak but till her I dare hardly mint, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 22, ed. 1783. **Lth.** [I] clam to the chair-back and minted to preach, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 14. **Edb.** At a sour look, or correction, Maun nouther frein nor mint objection, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 58. **Lin.** Still used (Hall.).

3. To make a feigned attempt at; to make a movement as if to strike a blow but without doing it; to invent, feign.

Cai.[1] **Mry.** *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.) **Abd.** Common. 'Dee't an' dinna mint' (W.M.); Bowin', raise up frae his seat, An' mannerly mintet to withdraw, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 45. **Per.** When he the lasses but came near, And mint'd to kiss, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 98. **n.Cy.** Pretending an indisposition of health, or some other minted excuse, *Two Lan. Lovers* (1640) 60 (Hall.). **Nhb.**[1] Aa wasn't gan ti hit him; aa oney minted at him. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] He did not strike me, but he minted at it; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] They didn't deea it, bud they minted at it. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

4. To hint at, to insinuate, suggest; to hint at by signs; to mimic, imitate. Cf. **ment**, *v.*

Sc. We . . . have idiots about us that cannot understand what we mint at, unless we speak it out in braid Lowlands, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxiii; I'm far frae minting that is other than the way that ye believe it, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xiv. **Abd.** Forbid 't I sud mint at that, Maister Tawse, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. **Dmb.** You mint That certain queans were nae sae far ahint, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 101. **Ayr.** I didna mint a word about driving him forth the shop, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxxviii. **Lnk.** Her wrangs to nane she ever mintit, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 35. **Edb.** At lesser matters now they mint, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 20, ed. 1801. **Wgt.** Wha e'er minted that Meg was ill-faured till noo? *Good Wds.* (1881) 403. **Nhb.**[1] He nivvor even minteet it ta me. She didn't dee'd reet oot; she oney minted at it. **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] You should have minted at it. **w.Yks.** I know your meaning by your munting, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[4], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Nrf.** What are yer minten at? Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 56.

5. *sb.* An aim, attempt at, effort, endeavour; a feint, esp. in phr. *to make a mint.*

Sc. Lang mint, little dint, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **n.Sc.** Nor made I ever any extraordinary mint to seek God, Wodrow *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) II. 184. **Abd.** Wi' kindly ment we stilled his fear, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 49. **Fif.** His brother and brother-in-law . . . making a mint maid the lown to flie, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 273, ed. 1842. **Slg.** He maketh not a mynt against his enemies, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) xii, ed. 1843. **Kcb.** Making a mint to sow vengeance among his enemies, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 197. **Nhb.**[1] To 'myek a mint,' is to make an attempt at doing. **e.Yks.**[1] He meead a mint at it, bud nivver framed as if he meeant tī deeah it.

6. Phr. *full mint*, with a purpose, a will, full speed.

e.Suf. She went at her work full mint (F.H.).

7. A stroke, blow. Cld. (Jam.)

[**1.** Myntyn or amyn towarde for to assayen, *Prompt.* OE. *myntan*, to mean, intend, purpose (B.T.). **4.** And toward a myghty mountane hym myntyd with hys fynger, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 1089.]

MINT(E, see **Ment**, *v.*

MINTY-LEUKIN, *adj.* Nhb.[1] Weedy in appearance.

Them taties 's gye minty-leukin'; thor no' thrivin'.

MINUA, see **Minaway**.

MINUTE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **minit** w.Yks. Lan. Dev.; **minnet** Dor. Cor.[3]; **minnit** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Dev. [mi·nit.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *a little minute*, a moment, minute; (2) *as near as a minute*, as nearly as possible; (3) *in a minute*, readily, willingly, without a moment's hesitation; (4) *not a minute*, not at all; (5) *this minute*, at the present moment, now; (6) *to a minute*, accurately, to a T; (7) *to wish one a happy minute, obs.*, a complimentary phrase at the end of a letter.

1) **Ken.**[1][2] (2) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (3) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Sur.** (L.J.Y.) **w.Som.**[1] I'd zend my ploughs for a day, in a minute, nif I wadn zo a-pushed up. Tell'n I an't a-got nother one, else I'd let'n ab'm in a minute. (4) **w.Som.**[1] I don't like thick sort, not a minute. (5) **Lan.** Clemmed to th' death this minit, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) ix. **Dev.** I be acoming theäse minit! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (6) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** It's like hur to a minit, Rogers *Nan Bunt* (1839) 6. **Hrf.**[1] (7) **Lan.** My most humble service to your Lady, and I wish her a happy minute, *Norris Papers* (c. 1680–1707) in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1846) No. 9, 35.

2. *pl.* A short interval of play during schooltime. Also in *comp.* **Minute-time.**

Frf. You got your revenge at 'minutes,' Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xiv. **Per.** Please give the pupils their minutes. When do you get your minutes? Come an' see us at minute-time (G.W.).

3. Anything very small or tiny.

n.Yks.[2] **w.Yks.** Ay, poor little minnit, he's all skin an' grief (H.L.). **Lei.**[1] Theer's a man at Coonje'son as 'as got ivver sooch a teeny-toiny little bit o' a beuk, as een't not so big as a minute. **War.**[2] Mrs. Webb's baby is a little minute; I shouldn't think it'll live. **Dev.** 'Er idden no bigger than a minnit, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.**[3] *Gen.* limited to human beings and the animal creation. 'Have 'ee seen Ann Trembroath's boy? 'Ees the worse little minnet I ever seed.'

4. An old-fashioned child.

w.Cor. 'He's a funny little minute.' Common (M.A.C.).

5. *pl.* In phr. *no minutes*, see below.

Dor. 'Noo minnets!' a warning among boys at marbles; meaning the player is not to remove small obstacles on the ground, Barnes *Gl.* 1863.

6. The first draught of an agreement made in writing.

Sc. Common in the Scottish laws: as 'Have ye made a minute of that contract?' Johnson *Dict.* (Jam.) **Rnf.** I have come to a minute with the printer, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) II. 519, ed. 1843.

7. *v.* To make short notes or make a first draught of a writing. Sc. (Jam.)

MINVID, MINX, see **Minod, Mingse.**

MINXIN, *adj.* Lan. Forward, pert, like a minx.

Hoo wur a honest dacent woman: noan-like thee, tha minxin slut, Lahee *Acquitted* (1883) 55.

MIOL, see **Meowl.**

MIPE, *v.*[1] Chs. Der. Also in form **mipus** Chs.[1] [maip; on the form **mipus** see s.Chs.[1] 8.] To be fastidious or dainty in eating, to have no appetite for food.

Chs. Mipin' an' mincin', *Sheaf* (1878) I. 61; **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] It wŭz lahyk ŭz iv wot wŭz gùd ŭnûf· fŭr ùdh·ŭr foa·ks ee·t wo)nŭ gùd ŭnûf· fŭr uur; dhéeŭr óo mahypt ŭn min·st til óo wel·i mai·d mi ky'eyv ŭt)th seyt ŭn ŭr sau·sinŭs [It was like as if what was good enough for other folks eat wonna good enough for her; theer hoo miped an' minced till hoo welly made me keive at th' seight on her sauciness].

Hence **Miplin**, *sb.* one who eats daintily. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

MIPE, *v.*[2] Yks. Also in form **moip.** [maip.] To pry.

w.Yks. I moiped into t'backyard i' search ov a prop, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) vi; T'foaks couldn't hely [*sic*] moipin' after 'em, each surmoizin' summat, *ib.* ii; **w.Yks.**[2] Beggars are said to go miping and piming about a house.

MIPPETS, *sb.* s.Lin. A small child, a very little boy or girl. (I.W.)

MIRACLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in forms **meracle** Fif.; **merrigle** Cai.[1]; **miraikle, mirakkle** Sh.I.; **mirákel** S. & Ork.[1] [mira·kl.] **1.** *sb.* An object of amazement; a ridiculous spectacle, a mockery.

Sh.I. Man, if we'd been in a close [crowded] neeberhid we'd be miraikles, *Sh. News* (Oct. 15, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1] Mirákel, [with] accent on second syllable, the *a* long and broad.

2. A contemptuous term for a mischievous boy. Also used *attrib.*

Cai.[1] A witless merrigle. Twa-three merrigle boyags.

3. A large quantity.

Ayr. We bought a miracle of useful things for the manse, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) vi.

4. *v.* To wonder, to be astonished. Fif. (J.B.)

5. To tease, torment, hurt.

Sh.I. I'll laern dee ta fling staens an mirakkle da pör bits o geese! Burgess *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 24.

MIRACULOUS, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Yks. Also written **miraculus** Yks.; and in forms **mira'clous** Sc.; **mirak'lous** n.Yks.[4] [məra·k(ə)ləs.] **1.** *adj.* Wild, eccentric; reckless, venturesome, careless; very drunk.

Sc. (A.W.) **Yks.** Whin a mon's droonk he's miraculus and mad. Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 35; One who in ungovernable passion gives way to antics, is said to be in a miraculous state (C.C.R.). **n.Yks.**[4] He's a bit mirak'lous wiv a gun. He carried on iv a strange mirak'lous way at the fire.

2. Of a child: lively, mischievous, precocious.

n.Yks.[4] He war awlus a mirak'lous kind ov a lad. **ne.Yks.**[1] He's a miraklous young jockey. There's neea badness aboot him, bud he's a bit miraklous.

3. Clumsy, helpless. **Cai.**[1] **4.** *adv.* Excessively, very.

Lnk. The hale lot in a body Had got themsel's mira'clous fu', Thomson *Musings* (1881) 175.

MIRCHY, see **Murchy.**

MIRD, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. Nhb. [mird.] An accumulation; a close-packed and confused crowd; a muddle.

Sh.I. There is a perfect 'mird' of youngsters to be seen infesting the streets every night, *N. Chron.* (Jan. 22, 1895) 3, col. 4; **S. & Ork.**[1] *MS. add.* **Nhb.**[1] The creature made a complete mird of it.

MIRD, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. [mird.] 1. *v. Obs.* To meddle, intermeddle.

Sc. Wi' lasses I ne'er mean to mird or to mell, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 335. **Abd.** 'Tis nae to mird wi' unco fouk, ye see, Nor is the blear drawn easy o'er their e'e, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 100, ed. 1812.

2. To attempt, venture.

Abd. He squeel'd to her like a young gyte But wad na mird to gang Back a' that day, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 3. **Lnk.** Cauld i' the clay Ere a sang or a word i' their praise will mird, HAMILTON *Poems* (ed. 1885) 104.

3. To make amorous advances; to coax, to fawn upon one.

Sc. For yesternight nae farther gane . . . He there wi' Meg was mirdin' seen, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 494. **Ayr.** Aye, ye dinna mird about her for naething (JAM.). **Dmf.** Mird wi' your maiks, ye smatchet (*ib.*).

Hence **Mirding**, *ppl. adj.* coaxing, fawning.

Abd. Wi' nae bit mirdin' mate to cheer thee, SHELLEY *Flowers* (1868) 183. **Ayr.** (JAM.)

4. *sb.* Flattery, coaxing.

Slk. Donald was mumpit wi' mirds and mockery, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 419.

MIRE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **myre-** Lnk.; and in forms **mwire** se.Wor.[1]; **myer** Wm. [mair, mai·ə(r.] 1. *sb.* A bog, swamp; wet, boggy land.

Sh.I. Cut his own peats, and carried them home from the mires, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 18; He flew like thought, over peats, banks, and mires, and everything, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 61. **Ayr.** So ran the far-famed Roman way, So ended in a mire, BURNS *On the Seat of Lord Galloway*, No. 3. **Lakel.**[1] Found in place names, as The Mire, Pelutho Mire, Mire Side; **Lakel.**[2] Shap Mires **n.Yks.**[1] Frequent in local names, as Pundermire, Tranmire, &c. **Dev.** The large marshes, or as they are very properly called, mires of Dartmoor, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. lett. 19; Certain quaking bogs undermine the ground half-way, and it would be a sorry commencement to the day's work to be 'stugged in a mire,' as the moor-men have it, PAGE *Explor. Dartmoor* (1889) v; No plough will ever go through 'those mires,' or peat-filled vales, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 508. **nw.Dev.**[1]

Hence **Mire-side**, *sb.* the side or edge of a bog or swamp.

Lnk. Had I no, bie chanss, cum here, I had died at sum myre-syd, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (Scenary ed.) 720.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Mire-crow**, the black-headed gull, *Larus ridibundus*; (2) **-drum**, the bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*; (3) **-drumbler**, the snipe, *Gallinago coelestis*; (4) **-duck**, the wild duck, *Anas boscas*; (5) **-snipe**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) *fig.* a person with hard features; (*c*) an accident; misfortune; (*d*) in phr. *to catch a mire-snipe*, to get into a bog, to 'mire' oneself.

1) **Cor.** RODD *Birds* 1880) 315. [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 209; FORSTER *Swallows* (ed. 1817) 92.] (2) **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**[1 2] **Nhb.**[1] Now a rare, casual visitant. **Lakel.**[1] A bird frequenting swampy and miry wastes, in which it kept up a continuous drumming sound. **Cum.** HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 18; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Hullet, herrensue, or miredrum, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 337. **nw.Der.**[1] **Nrf.** GROSE (1790). **Suf.**[1] **Cor.** RODD *Birds* (1880) 315. [FORSTER *Swallows* (ed. 1817) 83.] (3) **Stf.** RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) (4) **Frf.** SWAINSON *ib.* 156. **Cum.**[4] (5, *a*) **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** SWAINSON *ib.* 192. **Edb.** Nor ne'er a miresnipe in the fen, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 145. **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] A' nivver saw sic a mire-snipe o' a craitur o' a wiffie's he's gotten. (*c*) **Cai.** I met wi' a miresnipe (JAM.). (*d*) **Slk.** (*ib.*)

3. Phr. *to be one as deep in the mud as the other in the mire*, to be much the same, to be 'six of one and half a dozen of the other.'

War.[3] **Lei.**[1] Theer 'evn't a pin to chewse atwixt 'em: wan's as bad as t'oother; wan's as dip i' the mood as t'oother i' the moire.

4. *v.* To bedaub or cover with mud. Also with *up*.

Cum. RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) and S. 35. **se.Wor.**[1]

5. To stick fast in mud; *gen.* in *pp.*

Sc. (A.W.) **Cum.** I've often knawn cattle get mired in a creyke (E.W.P.). **Wm.** Myert in a peeat pot, tummalt intet Boondry Dyke, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 10. **Ken.** By the great distance between the wheels, the load is more easily drawn across sloughs, the four, unless where sloughs are very wide, being seldom mired at the same time, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 486. **Sus.** (S.P.H.)

6. *Fig.* To entangle in a dispute.

Sc. The gentleman is mired, and seems not to know well what to plead for himself, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 24; They finding themselves mired, stood not to deny it, SHIELD *Society Contendings* (1780) 194 (JAM.). **Ayr.** An' in the depth of science mir'd, BURNS *Lett. to J. Tennant*, l. 14.

MIRE, *v.*[2] *Obsol.* Glo. Suf. To wonder; to admire.

Glo.[1 2] **e.Suf.** Used by the old only (F.H.).

[Heere but alas he myred what course may be warelye taken, STANYHURST *Aeneid* (1582) IV. 292 (DAV.).]

MIRE, MIRE-BLOB, see **Mear**, *sb.*, **Mare-blob.**

MIRET, *sb.* Cor. [mi·rət.] The common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis.*

SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 203; RODD *Birds* (1880) 315. **e.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

MIRGE, *sb.* Sh.I. [mirg.] A multitude, swarm. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **mird**, *sb.*[1]

[Cp. ON. *mergð*, multitude (VIGFUSSON).]

MIRK, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. e.Cy. s.Cy. Also written **merk** w.Yks. e.Cy. s.Cy.; **mirke** n.Yks.; **murk** Sc. N.Cy.[2] Lakel.[2] Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[14] ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan. Lin.[1] e.Cy. s.Cy.; and in forms **mark** Sc.; **mork** Nhb.; **muck-** s.Wor.[1] Glo.[1] [mərk, mēk.] 1. *adj.* Dark, gloomy, obscure, dusky.

Sc. We have met at the mirk hour before now, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxiv; A mirk mirrour is a man's mind, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 358. **Sh.I.** My head taen aboot i' da cauld mirk müld, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 42; **S. & Ork.**[1] *MS. add.* **ne.Sc.** The lift was mark, The nicht was dark, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 52. **Cai.**[1] **Mry.** HAY *Lintie* (1851) 81. **Bch.** By this time it wis growing mark, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 6. **Abd.** It was sae mark, that i' the dark He tint his vera sheen, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 120. **Kcd.** The room was quiet noo an' mirk, BURNESS *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 277. **Frf.** SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 81. **Per.** FORD *Harp* (1893) 136. **w.Sc.** The mirker the night The mair you let out your vast volume o' light, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 258. **Fif.** The vera wind o' siccan werk Blew down the mouse-webs black and mirk, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 197. **Slg.** Some e'enin' whan it's mirk, They'll coup the bell-house aff the kirk, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 22. **s.Sc.** I couldna . . . keep twa human creatures pleading for shelter . . . in a mirk nicht like this, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 47. **Dmb.** SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 31. **Rnf.** PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 97. **Ayr.** Wannerin' oot into the mirk nicht, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 255. **Lnk.** Far ower the loch an' the mirk lanely wuds, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 151. **Lth.** BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 165. **Edb.** Eild murk clouds will fa' o'er The aim o' his e'e, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 223. **Hdg.** They culd not tell, because the nicht was mirk, RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 231. **Bwk.** This is like Wilton kirk, It's baith narrow and mirk, And can only haud its ain parish folk, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 40. **Peb.** AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 138. **Slk.** Thro' the wild sughing hours o' the mirk nichts o' winter, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 86. **Gall.** The lift has aft been mirk for you, The nicht fu' dark and lane, *Gallovidian* (1900) II. 76. **Kcb.** ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 36. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**[2] **Nhb.** Even i' this cloudy an' mirk day, JONES *Nhb.* 165; **Nhb.**[1] Aa canna see, it's se mirk. **Cum.** That murk neet 'at knock't his joys i' t'heed, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 204; **Cum.**[1] **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **n.Yks.** Weese git a battin and a burden-rape, Though it be mirke, weese late it out by grape, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 5. **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] I mopt up into a mirk ginnel, ii. 356; **w.Yks.**[4] Murk i' th' eemin. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** SKINNER (1671).

Hence (1) **Mirkins**, (2) **Mirklin(g)s**, *adv.* in the dark; (3) **Mirkness**, *sb.* darkness; (4) **Mirksome**, *adj.* somewhat dark; (5) **Mirky**, *adj.* dark, gloomy, dusky; of the weather: dark and muggy; also used *advb.*

(1) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). (2) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **N.Cy.**[2] **e.Cy., s.Cy.** RAY (1691). (3) **Sc.** The folk wha sat in mirkness saw great licht, HENDERSON *St. Matt.* (1862) iv. 16. **Abd.** They part . . . through the mirkness of the night, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 289. **Slk.** Then mirkness set over his e'en, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 289. **Wm.** The mirkness of the neet, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 340. (4) **Sh.I.** It's mirksim daanderin da nicht, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 70. **Dmf.** A hoolit's skraich i' the mirksome e'en,

Reid *Poems* (1894) 182. ne.Lan.[1] (5) Elg. In the mirky hour o' nicht, Tester *Poems* (1865) 176. Bnff. Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 303. Per. Ae mirky nicht, when winds blew cauld, Ford *Harp* (1893) 378. Fif. Mirky clouds in th' afternoon Come stowfin' up the west, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 98. Rnf. Young *Pictures* (1865) 14. Ayr. Ae cauld November mirky nicht, White *Jottings* (1879) 219. Lth. Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 147, ed. 1856. Edb. Learmont *Poems* (1791) 4. Hdg. The mirkiest hour —whan there's nae mune—Precedes the daw', Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 94. Rxb. Though the night was mirky dark, W. Wilson *Poems* (1824) 16. Dmf. Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 104. Kcb. The gloomy shadows o' mirky nicht Are banished by endless day, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 90. Nhb. Ye canna dee that iv a mirky night, Jones *Nhb.* 126. m.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan. I call him murky because of his sullen temper. He's murky enough by the looks of him, Bamford *Traveller* (1844) 47. Lin.[1], War.[12] Hrf.[1] A mirky day, mirky weather. Glo.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Mirk-dim**, dark, gloomy; (2) **-drife**, a fine driving snow or mist; (3) **-Monanday** or **Monday**, *obs.*, a particularly dark Monday, see below; (4) **-night**, midnight, the darkest hour of the night; (5) **-shot**, **-shut**, or **-shet**, twilight, dusk.

(1) Hdg. City streets, mirk dim wi' smeak, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 22. (2) Lakel.[2] When t'air's as full o' snow as an egg's full o' meat, an' t'winds driven an' whirlen 't aboot e' o' directions at yance. Wm. (J.M.) (3) Sc. In 1652 a total eclipse of the sun . . . happened, . . on Monday, the 24th of March, which hence received the appellation of Mirk Monday, *Edb. Review* (June 1818) 29; But Ellangowan! that had been a name amang them since the mirk Monanday and lang before, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) vi. Dmf. They were wat by the priest i' the mirk Monday week, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 115; Mirk Monday was a day of almost total darkness and is frequently counted from as an era, *ib. note.* (4) Sc. They wad never think of his lordship coming back till mirk night, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) ix. n.Sc. Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 53. n.Yks.[12] (5) s.Wor. At muckshot, Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896); s.Wor.[1] Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 279; Lewis *Gl.* (1839); Grose (1790); Many a night when I gode over the hill after mirkshut did I see poor Sam's candle a-burning, Gissing *Both of this Par.* (1889) I. 101; *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[12]

3. *sb.* Darkness, gloom; the close of the day, night.

Sc. He's throw the dark, and throw the mark, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 83. Sh.I. Troo death's mirk gaen hame, Nae evil I'll dread, J.H. *Da Last Foy* (1896) 6; I da mirk dan haemwird wid we slunk, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 105. Cai.[1] Usually limited to the latter part of evening twilight. Mry. They thunder'd alang through the mirk o' the nicht, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 58. Bch. At mark o' th' night, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 33. Abd. Mirk o'ertak' the gloamin', Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 41. Frf. Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 241. Per. He once . . . Could spanged wide ditches in the mirk, Spence *Poems* (1898) 76. Slg. Galloway *Poems* (1804) 60. Dmb. How your deft haun' can help the mirk to clear, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 66. Rnf. Yet much the Lord has hid in mirk, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 340. Ayr. Thou would be found deep drown'd in Doon; Or catch'd wi' warlocks in the mirk, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 30. Lnk. The gloomy mirk that night a storm foretold, Ewing *Poems* (1892) 14. Lth. Reckless ay o' prayer or kirk, Ye ply your sinfu' wark till mirk, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 168, ed. 1856. Edb. The song of soaring lark Which makes the day glide smooth till mirk, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 170. Bwk. At mirk we took oor ways, Calder *Poems* (1897) 118. Dmf. But the sun thro' the mirk, blinks blythe in my ee, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 170. Gall. But never slow at morn or mirk was our Aunt Jean, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. Ir. Nowhere else, one imagines, does mirk swooping from overhead so mingle with mirk striking up from underfoot, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 182. Nhb. Sittin' in t'mirk all by yersel'! Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 160; 'Twixt the mork and the m'yunleet wes nittin' a stockin', Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1886) 8. Cum. At it frae mwornin till murk, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 249. Wm. He was cumin heaam just ith mirk, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 50. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

4. *v.* To darken, overcast; also used *fig.*

Sc. Where saughs and osiers mirk the face o' day, *Poet. Museum* (1784) 45 (Jam.). Lnk. In my he'rt love's licht Is mirked by sorrow's nicht, Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 4. Edb. Their sordid sauls Mirk't Britain's glory, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 23. e.Cy., s.Cy. 'To be merk'd,' to be troubled or disturbed in one's mind, to be startled, Ray (1691). s.Cy. Grose (1790).

Hence **Mirkin**, *sb.* darkness, nightfall. Also in *pl.* S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* m.Yks.[1]

MIRKLES, *sb. pl.* Or.I. The radicle leaves of the seaweed, *Fucus esculentus.* S. & Ork.[1]

MIRKNING, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also in form **mirkinnen** Sh.I. **1.** *sb.* Twilight, dusk. See **Mirk.**

Sh.I. I aye keep a sherp e'e aboot me in da mirkinnen whin I'm just passin' crub-dykes, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 6; Shü cam' in trow ta da fire i' da mirknin', *Sh. News* (Oct. 15, 1898); S. & Ork.[1] Ayr. Ae simmer e'en baith wale an' trig, About the mirkning, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 102.

2. *ppl. adj.* Darkening, growing dark.

Ayr. The clachan lichts begin to blink ayont the mirkning brae, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 5th S. 185.

MIRKY, *adj.* Sc. Also written **murkie.** [mə'rki.] Merry, gay, light-hearted.

Bch. 'Tis mirkie as a maukin at the start, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 17. Abd. Wi' dimpled cheeks an' mirky mou' That seems to say, 'Come, kiss me now,' Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 369; The lassies sae mirky are a' at their play, Davidson *Poems* (1861) 57. Frf. Shou'd some blyth murkie lassie tak your e'e, Ye'd change your tale, Morison *Poems* (1790) 190. Fif., s.Sc. (Jam.)

[*Mirk-* (*murk-*) is probably a form of OE. *myrge*, *myrige*, pleasant (E. *merry*).]

MIRL, *v.*[1] Sh.I. Also written **mirrl.** [mirl.] To move rapidly round; to dance; also *trans.* to move with quick vibratory motion, to vibrate. See **Mirr.**

Da stars wis mirlin' i' da lift, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 64; He pointid at da yow an' lamb lyin' apon his fore knees sookin' awa' an' mirrlin' his tail, *Sh. News* (May 5, 1900); S. & Ork.[1]

MIRL, *v.*[2] ? *Obs.* n.Cy. Cum. To pine, grieve. n.Cy. (Hall.) Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 308.

MIRL, see **Murl**, *v.*[1]

MIRL(E, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **meril-**, **merl-** Slk. [mirl, mərl.] **1.** *v.* To become spotted, to speckle. Bnff.[1], Per., Cld. (Jam.) Cf. **marl**, *v.*[2] Hence (1) **Mirlet** or **Mirlit**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Mirly**, *adj.* variegated, speckled, spotted; (3) **Mirly-breasted**, *adj.* having a speckled breast.

(1) Cld. There ware an' hairst ilk ither hawse . . . an' spread their robe o' mirlet hues Outover fell and lee, *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 329 (Jam.). Slk. Hir culoris was the merilit heuis, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 172; Merlit seas, *ib. Queen's Wake* (1813) 175. (2) Sc. The mavis droops his mirly crest, *Life of W. Wiggle* (1808) 10. Per. The throstle's maiden hymn Wells freely frae his mirly breast, Ford *Harp* (1893) 361. w.Sc. What woe gars thee sit mourning here below And rive thy mirley breast? A. Wilson *Poems* (1790) 188 (Jam.). Lnk. The wee mirly birds, Macdonald *Poems* (1865) 25. Ant. A mirly hen, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (3) Rnf. She spreads her early blossom; And wooes the mirly-breasted birds To nestle in her bosom, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 151 (Jam.).

2. *sb.* A crumb. Sc. Brown *Dict.* (1845). **3.** *pl.* The measles. Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 157. Abd. (Jam.)

MIRLIGO, *sb.* Sc. Also written **merligo**, **mirlego**, **mirlygo**; and in form **merrilygo.** [mə'rligō.] **1.** *pl.* Dizziness, vertigo affecting the sight, disordered vision. *Gen.* in phr. *in the mirligoes.* See **Mirl**, *v.*[1]

Sc. My head's sae dizzy wi' the mirligoes, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xxviii; Strak him i' the bree That made ilk ee Dance i' the merrily-goes most merrily! Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 45. Frf. The merligoes are yet before your e'en, Morison *Poems* (1790) 134. Fif. His e'en bein' in the mirligoes Ae single styme afore his nose They could na see for glaiks, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 175. e.Fif. Are my een i' the mirligoes? or what? Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. e.Lth. My heid was in the mirligoes—a' thing gaed soomin roun' aboot me, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 70. Edb. My own een began to reel with the merligoes, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii; Some kittle cantrip thrown, I ween, Has bound in mirlygoes my ain twa e'en, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 195, ed. 1785.

2. A small upright spinning-wheel.

Rnf. So called from the quickness of its motion (Jam.).

MIRR, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. **1.** *v.* To tremble, thrill; to vibrate. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **mirl**, *v.*[1] Hence **Mirrin'**, *sb.* vibration, trembling.

Dat's da mönie 'at ye're cut nöo. . . I ken be da mirrin' 'at's i' da yow's legs, *Sh. News* (Jan. 13, 1900).

2. *sb.* A vibration, tremor; the waving of the air upon a very hot day.

Ivery wye 'at ye luikid da simmer mirr wis dancin' afore your e'en, *Sh. News* (July 22, 1899).

MIRRAN, MIRRL, see **Meeran, Mirl,** *v.*[1]

MIRRORING-GLASS, *sb.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A mirror, looking-glass.

w.Yks. A'se ne'er got a mirroring-glass for t'see mysen in, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) I. vi.

MIRROT, *sb.* Sth. Rs. (JAM.) The carrot, *Daucus carota.* Cf. **meeran.**

[Cp. Sw. *morot,* carrot (WIDEGREN); Dan. *morod,* wild carrot (LARSEN).]

MIRRUP, see **Nirrup.**

MIRSGIM, *sb.* Cai.[1] [mi·rzgim.] The angler-fish, *Lophius piscatorius.*

MIRTH, see **Merth.**

MIRTLE, *v.* *Obs.* w.Yks.[1] To crumble, waste away.

[Bothe Mawhownus & maumettes myrtild in peces, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 4312; cp. LG. *murten, murtjen,* 'zerreiben, zermalmen, zerkleinern' (BERGHAUS).]

MISACKER, *v.* Sh.I. To injure seriously. Cf. **mis-saucher.**

I micht a been misackered for a' my days, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 4.

MISAGAFT, *ppl. adj.* ? *Obs.* s.Cy. Sus. Also in form **misagift** Sus.[12] Mistaken, misgiven.

s.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Sus.** RAY (1691); (K.); Ya be misagaft an ef ya think as I wol ge ya brencheese and beer fer naun, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1897) I. 250; **Sus.**[12]

MISAGREE, *v.* Sus. [misəgrī·.] To disagree.

I dŏant misagree ter partin wud un, onny I be dubersome ef ya wol ge me money anuf, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 433; **Sus.**[1] I dŏant see how anyone can be off from misagreeing with these here people next door.

MISANTER, see **Mishanter.**

MISAUNTER, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Also in form **misanter** w.Yks. [misō·ntər, misa·ntə(r).] A misadventure, mishap. Cf. **miscanter, mishanter.**

Lakel.[2] **n.Yks.**[2] Full o' mishaps an' misaunters. **w.Yks.** (C.W.D.)

[Mysawnter or myscheve, *infortunium, Prompt.*; see **Aunter.**]

MISBEET, *v.* Sc. [misbī·t.] To disarrange, mis-assort, mis-match. See **Beet,** *v.*

Sc. To misbeet a web is to tie up the wrong bundles of warp and weft in giving it out to the weaver (JAM. *Suppl.*); Wise as he was he couldna help himsel when he got his web misbet, *Deacon's Day, Whistle Binkie,* I. 273 (*ib.*). **Lnk.** The yarn misbet . . . The dressing box a broken shard, M[c]INDOE *Poems* (1805) 10.

MISBEGOT, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Som. Cor. Also in form **misbegotten** Sc. Cor. [mi·sbigot(ən.] **1.** *sb.* An illegitimate child.

e.Yks.[1] **w.Som.**[1] 'Who's child is that?' 'Oh! her's a poor little misbegot, what I've a-got to keep vor zomebody.'

2. *adj.* Illegitimate.

Ayr. A sorry, poor, misbegot son of the Muses, BURNS *Sketch insc. to Fox,* l. 15. **Edb.** His ain bairns, a wheen misbegotten whalps, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 191. **w.Som.**[1] **Cor.** If . . . the child was 'misbegotten,' . . the stone would not move, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w Eng.* (1865) 179, ed. 1896.

MISBEGOWK, *sb.* Sc. A deception, disappointment. Cf. **begowk.**

A sair misbegowk, STEVENSON *Weir of Hermiston* (1896) v.

MISBEHOLDEN, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. e.An. Also in forms **misbehadden, misbehaden** Sc.; **misbehodden** w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **misbeholding** e.An.[1] [See *pp.* of **Hold.**]

1. Offensive, ill-natured, disobliging; uncomely, out of place. *Gen.* used of speech.

Sc. Frae that day, as lang as she lived, she never said a misbehaden word to Jamie, *Sc. Haggis,* 79. **Sh.I.** Der no a misbehadden yackle [molar] in her mooth, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898). **n.Sc.** 'Misbehadden geit,' a child that is very ill-trained (JAM.). **Slk.** The first that says a misbehadden word, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 622, ed. 1866. **w.Yks.**[1] I nivver gav him another misbehodden word, ii. 294. **ne.Lan.**[1] **e.An.**[1] I never gave her one misbeholding word. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. Beholden, indebted.

w.Yks. Am nuən bān tə bi misbi-odən tul im (J.W.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

MISBELIEF, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Unbelief.

Misbelief, said I, should go to hell, *Memoirs* (1680) 1, ed. 1846.

MISBELIEVE, *v.* Sc. Yks. Som. [misbilī·v.] **1.** To disbelieve, doubt.

Sh.I. Lass, A'm no misbelievin' dee, *Sh. News* (Nov. 17, 1900). **Abd.** Glower as I wad, misbelievin' my ain e'en, open that door did, MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* (1882) xiii. **Lnk.** It gars me grieve To hear ye doot an' misbelieve Oor ministers, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 28. **w.Yks.** A duənt misbiliv wot jə seə, am siuə(r) (J.W.). **Som.** Oh, I don't misbelieve you (G.W.L.). **w.Som.**[1] I don't misbelieve it a minute, I've a zeed purty near the same thing, manies o' times.

2. To misunderstand. n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1]

MISBODEN, *pp.* *Obs.* N.Cy.[1] Injured.

[Or who hath yow misboden, or offended, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 909. OE. *misbēodan,* to ill-use (*Chron.* 1083); ON. *misbjōða* (VIGFUSSON).]

MISCALL, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. Lei. Wor. Glo. Som. Also in forms **misca** Sc. Bnff.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; **miscaa** Sc.; **misco** Cum.[18]; **miscoe** ne.Lan.[1] [miskǫ·l, -kǫə·l, Sc. -kā·.] **1.** To abuse, call names, rail at, speak evil of; to scold; to malign, misrepresent.

Sc. I aye took your part when folk miscaa'd ye, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xiv. **Sh.I.** A' her lang life been misca'ed an' abüsed, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 113. **ne.Sc.** I canna bide to hear him misca'd, GRANT *Keckleton,* 38. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Why will ye storm, dirt-eatin' worm, An' other creeds misca' yet? TESTER *Poems* (1865) 119. **Bnff.**[1] **Bch.** They began to misca ane anither like kail-wives, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 17. **Abd.** I'm sure I owe them thanks that they Did ne'er misca't, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 348. **Kcd.** The man wha'd misca' them Deserves—an' sae fa' him—A cudgel to wallop his hide, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 145. **Frf.** He misca'd them a' up hill an' doon dale for cooards an' landlubbers, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 187, ed. 1889. **Per.** Howking thro' the Bible for ill words tae misca yir ain fouk wi', IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 75. **Fif.** She jaw'd them, misca'd them For clashin', claikin' haips, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 125. **s.Sc.** She maybe tak' the dorts an' misca' him, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 58. **Dmb.** If she hadna had the sense to misca' me weel, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) v. **Rnf.** I'll lea't to men wha by profession Misca' Auld Nick, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 26. **Ayr.** They mortally affronted the toun by miscaaing the gude steeple, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxiii. **Lnk.** The laddies used to pit her into terrible raptures, when they misca'ed her and took to their heels, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 160. **Lth.** They never cease Sadly to misca' him, M[c]NEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 114. **Edb.** Fishers and fleshers they miscall'd him, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 392, ed. 1815. **Dmf.** There's a heap he can say to his mither, A fremit wife would but misca', WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 196. **Gall.** I'm no miscaain' onybody, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 268. **Kcb.** There is some pining and mismannered hunger that maketh me miscall and nickname Christ as a changed Lord, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 108. **Wgt.** Fie! don't misca' him wi' sic names Juist fair afore his face, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 156. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Tib misca'd him day and neeght, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 88; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] We're meast tean wi' them 'at oor frinds meast misco', 181. **n.Yks.**[14] **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **ne.Lan.**[1] **Stf.** He miscalled her all o'er the plaäs, MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* (1882) 242. **n.Lin.** I wean't forgie her fer mis-calling Bill, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 21. **Lei.**[1] They threaten, mis-call, scoff at us. **w.Wor.**[1] Many's the time I've chattered 'un well fur gettin' the drink, an' 'e's never miscalled me for it. **s.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** But none of we want to miscall the man, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) III. i; (A.B.); **Glo.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] You miscall me like that again, that's all!

2. To mispronounce in reading, to read imperfectly.

Cai.[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Woe to the loun that a word wad misca', CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 205.

Hence **Miscaer,** *sb.* one who reads imperfectly.

Bnff.[1] He's an unco miscaer fin he reads: he's deein' nae gueede at a' at the squeel.

MISCANTER, *sb.* and *v.* Lakel. Yks. **1.** *sb.* A misadventure, mischance. Cf. **misaunter, mishanter.**

Cum. Oft by miscanter this way led, The nighted traveller's seen A frightful ghaist, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 75; **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. *v.* To fail, miscarry, to be disappointed in an undertaking. Lakel.[2], Cum.[1]

MISCARRIAGE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **mis-cairrage** Sc. **1.** A misfortune.

Lnk. I kent . . . o' your miscairriage, THOMSON *Laddy May* (1883) 103.

2. Misconduct, misbehaviour.

Abd. To Holland goes he, leaving his father sorrowful for his lewd miscarriage, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 292; Marriage ... was design'd ... to screen some haverel's miscarriage, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 213. **n.Yks.** As obeying an Order made at last Sessions, and alsoe for his miscarriage in the face of the Court, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (Jan. 14, 1642) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* IV. 220.

MISCASUALTY, *sb.* ? *Obs.* e.An.[1] An unlucky accident.

MISCAUN, *sb.* Irel. Also written **miscawn** Clr.; and in forms **mescaun** s.Don.; ?**miscaum** Ir.; **miskin** n.Ir. Ant.; **muskawn** Wxf.[1] [miskɔ̄·n.] A lump of butter.

Ir. She got the largest miscaun of butter, YEATS *Flk. Tales* (1888) 271; I sink the base allusion to the miscaum of fresh butter, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 141. **n.Ir.** Plates wir heap'd high up with miskins Av butter, an' praties, an' beef, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 71. **Ant.** The well-known three-sided lump of butter which is sold at markets, and known as lump butter, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); We notice a miscaun of butter, HUME *Dial.* (1878) 24. **s.Don.** The popular name of the great carn on the top of Knocknaree Hill, near Sligo, is Miscaun Maire [Queen Maire's butter-roll], SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Wxf.**[1] Aar was a muskawn o' buthther, 94. **Clr.** She tauntingly replied that his large oatcake, his quarter of beef, and his 'miscawn' of butter would amply suffice a better man, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 505.

[Ir. *miosgán*, a small dish of butter (O'REILLY).]

MISCHANCY, *adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Also written **mischauncy** Nhb. [**mistʃa·nsi.**] Unlucky; risky, dangerous; mischievous.

Cai.[1] **Bnff.**[1] He wiz at a gey mis-chancy ploy. **Abd.** Lang did I keep it as a powerfu' charm Against the wiles o' thir mischancy faes, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 566. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Edb.** In case the flames should, by ony mischancy accident or other, happen to break out again, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. **Lth.** (JAM.) **Ir.** Last week I got laid up wid this mischancy could, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 210. **N.Cy.**[1] Applied to a horse or other animal frequently getting into scrapes. **Nhb.** It seems wonderful what mischauncy ways I had wi' the bits o' linin's and easy things my guid uncle put a' right and straight for me, JONES *Nhb.* 20; **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.** (J.Ar.), **Cum.**[4]

MISCHANT, *adj. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in forms **mischan-** Lth.; **muschin-** Fif.; **mushin-** Lth. **1.** Bad, mischievous. **n.Sc., w.Sc., Lth.** Mischant youther [smell].

2. *Comp.* (1) **Mischan-pratt** or **Muschin-pratt**, a mischievous trick; (2) **Mushin-fow**, cruel.

(1) **Fif.** Used ironically, as 'That is a muschinprat.' **Lth.** (2 **Lth.**

[1. Ye mischant murtheraris, *Sat. Poems* (1567) ed. Cranstoun, I. 30. Fr. *meschant*, wicked (COTGR.).]

MISCHANTER, see **Mishanter.**

MISCHIEF, *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **mischeef** ne.Lan.[1]; and in forms **mirschey** Som.; **mirschy** w.Som.[1]; **mischieve** m.Yks.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **mischy** Glo.; **misshieff** Cld. (JAM.) [mi·stʃif, ·tʃif.] **1.** In *comp.* **Mischief-night**, the evening of April 30th; see below.

w.Yks. Boys thirty years ago used to go about damaging property, believing that the law allowed them on this night. Happily the practice is over at Wakefield, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Rough practical jokes are played by lads upon their neighbours, *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 216; **w.Yks.**[2] On the evening of this day gates are pulled off their hinges and hung up in trees, and many other acts of wanton mischief committed; **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 239; Some lads tried for robbin' a porritch-pon... It wur 'mischief neet,' an' they did it for a marlock, as far as I can understond, WAUGH *Hermit Cobbler*, iii. **e.Lan.**[1] Boys carry off all mops, tubs, brushes, &c., which may have been left out of doors, and place them in an inconvenient position for recovery, as on a neighbouring hill, or the house-top. **s.Lan.** The eve of May-day was formerly known as 'mischief night,' .. and prior to the epoch of the 'new policemen,' many were the strange pranks, rude practical jokes and mortifying depredations committed, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 325.

2. A severe hurt or injury; an accident, misfortune; harm, damage. Occas. in *pl.* form.

Bnff.[1] He got an awfou mischief wee a steen fa'in' on's leg. **Abd.** Aiven doon ill-eesage like that. It's aneuch to gi'e 'im a mischief, I'm seer, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 88. **Cld.** (JAM.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **m.Yks.**[1] He'll do one a mischieves if he can any way. **Glo.** 'Er's harmless enow when he comes yereby, 'er 'oodn't do none mischy, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xvi. **e.An.**[1] To happen with a mischief. **Nrf.** I was with poor Jack when he got his mischief (W.R.E.).

3. A troublesome, mischievous person.

Sc. Ye're a perfect mischief (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** Edward was declared to be a 'perfect mischief,' a source of dread and annoyance to the whole school, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) 25, ed. 1893. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

4. In *gen.* colloq. use: the devil, the deuce, esp. in phr. *to play the mischief with*, to spoil, ruin.

Sc. He grat, an' swat, an' spat like the very mischief, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 91; He's gaïn to the mischief as fast as he can (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] To play the mischief wi'. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** What the muckle mischief, stir ... will ye refuse to chrisen my wean? GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 41. **Edb.** Where the mischief are they now? MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 183. **Ir.** 'Go to the mischief.' Anything that has deteriorated, finished, or 'gone to the dogs,' is said to have 'gone to the mischief' (A.S.-P.). **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) **I.Ma.** But would overhaul them Herself like the mischief, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 36. **Brks.**[1] To 'play the mischief' with anything. **Som.** It made one truly believe that the very old Mirschey hiszelf must be in the maid, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 15. **w.Som.**[1] The bullicks be a brokt into th' orchet, and they'll play th' old mirschy wi' th' apples.

MISCHIEFFUL, *adj.* Yks. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Suf. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **mischieful** Glo. Suf. Sur.[1] Sus.[1] n.Wil. Dev.; and in forms **mirschiefful** w.Som.[1]; **mischerful** s.Wor. Glo.; **mischieval** Bdf.; **mischievul** Brks.[1] Wil.; **mishtafu'** s.Wor.; **mishterful** s.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] Glo.[1] e.Suf.; **mishtiful** se.Wor.[1] Glo.; **mistaful** s.Wor. [mi·stʃifl.] Mischievous, full of mischief.

Yks. (J.W.) **War.** *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 13, 1897); **War.**[2,4], **s.War.**[1] **s.Wor.** OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896); A's a mishtafu' rascal, but theer ben't no 'arm in 'im (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** See what that there mishtiful young imp o' darkness been and done, *Longman's Mag.* (May 1900) 45; They'd warm ers shirt for un, they 'ood, if they was a bit mischerful, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii; (A.B.); **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] Ee·z dhu mis·chifuolist lit·l chap uz ev·uur uuy sin in aul muuy bau·rn daiz ['E's the mischieffullest little chap as ever I sin in all my born days]. **Brks.**[1] **Bdf.** *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. ii. 183. **Suf.** That had been brought ... by that mischiefful toad, Dick Dogget, .. o' purpose to scare their hoss, STRICKLAND *Old Friends* (1864) 69; (C.G.B.) **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1] **s.Hmp.** Such a mischiefful little dog as it is, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xiii. **Wil.** They there wosbirds zimd rayther cam and mischievul, AKERMAN *Spring-tide* (1850) 47. **n.Wil.** He's a turrible mischieful young radical (E.H.G.). **w.Som.**[1] They lousy boys again! I know 'tis young Bill Baker; idn a more mirschieffuller [muurs·cheefèol·ur] young osebird in all the parish. **Dev.** There, ye little mischieful rascal, MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895 139.

MISCHIEVE, *v.* Sc. Lan. Also written **mischeev** Lan. [**mistʃī·v.**] To injure, hurt, damage; to spoil.

Sh.I. I kent he wid mischieve himsel'. He's that ram-stam whin he gengs ta dū onything, *Sh. News* (May 21, 1898). **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** His haste mischiev't his speed, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 86. **Bch.** Some strain'd their lungs, And very loud me mischiev'd with their ill tongues, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 43. **Abd.** As sure's death I'll mischieve somebody gin this wark gings on muckle langer, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Frf.** Tint or else mischieved, BEATTIE *Much Ado* (c. 1820). **Edb.** In sicklike sort she does mischieve Her simple seed always sinsyne, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 402, ed. 1815. **Lan.** Aw'l verily mischeev o th wul Manchistur pedigree on yo! SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 28; If ever I catch thee wi' him I'll mischieve th' pair on yo', LAHEE *Acquitted* (1883) 55. **e.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Mischievan**, *sb.* a severe injury or hurt; a cruel beating.

Bnff.[1] Twa cabrachs o' cheels fell upon 'im as he wiz gain' hame fae the market, an' ga' 'im an aufou mischievan. **Cld.** (JAM.)

[Ther fylle uppon me ... xij. of hes men, viij. of them in harneys, and ther they wold have myscheved me, *Paston Letters* (1465) II. 205. OFr. *meschever*, 'avoir du malheur, échouer; mal fabriquer' (GODEFROY).]

MISCHIEVOUS, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **mischieveous** Nhb. [**mistʃī·vəs.**] **1.** Hurtful, painful.

Edb. He got a vile mischievous thump Just on the shouther, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 61.

2. Cheating, tricky, dishonest.

Edb. Fairn-year Meg Thomson got, Frae thir mischievous villains A scaw'd bit o' a penny note, That lost a score o' shillins To her that day, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 132, ed. 1785.

3. *Comp.* **Mischievous-born**, of a mischievous disposition.

Nhb. The lad was mischieveous-born, an' neever had onything i' the way o' right trainin, JONES *Nhb.* 123.

MISCHY, MISCO(E, see **Mischief, Miscall.**

MISCOMFIST, *ppl. adj.* Fif. (JAM.) Nearly stifled with a bad smell, 'scomfist' (q.v.).

MISCOMFORTUNE, *sb.* e.An.[1] A misfortune, mishap; lit. fortune that comes amiss.

MISCOMFRUMPLE, *v.* ? *Obs.* Nhp.[1] To rumple, crease. Cf. **discomfrontle.**

If one female sits so close to another as to rumple or crease her dress, by pressing or sitting upon it, she is said to miscomfrumple it.

MISCOMHAP, *sb. Obs.* e.An.[1] A misfortune, mishap; fortune or 'hap' that comes amiss.

MISCONSTER, *v.* ne.Lan.[1] A dial. form of 'misconstrue.'

MISCONSTRUCT, *v. Obs.* Sc. To misconstrue; to have a wrong conception of.

Sc. To have their carriage, inclinations, and actions sifted, and often misconstructed, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 213. **n.Sc.** Through . . . unbelief misconstructing all, WODROW *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) II. 125. **Per.** When he came to Edinburgh declared how he was misconstructed, *ib.* I. 97. **Rnf.** I cannot misconstruct it [silence], and yet know not well how to account for it, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) II. 512, ed. 1843. **Lnk.** It cannot be misconstructed in me, not to desire to dispute the same, *ib. Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 138, ed. 1828. **Kcb.** I am not thus plain with many I write to: it is possible I be misconstructed, and deemed to seek a name, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 1660 No. 285.

Hence **Misconstructed**, *ppl. adj.* misconstrued.

Per. No byas'd misconstructed blame Could ever stain Miss Jenny's name, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 140.

MISCONTENT, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Discontented, dissatisfied.

Abd. Got not good payment of his fee . . . whereat he was miscontent, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 87; Miscontent and profane time-servers, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 69. **Slg.** Mr. Alexander was miscontent with the King's delay, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 189, ed. 1843. **w.Yks.** Still in common use: Am nuən ə bit miskontent wi wot i getən (J.W.).

MISCONTENTED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Discontented, dissatisfied.

Bnff.[1] **Abd.** A menzie of miscontented puritans, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 57. **Ayr.** Had she gotten a gentleman of family, I would not have been overly miscontented, GALT *Lairds* (1826) vii. **w.Yks.** (J.W.

MISCONTENTMENT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Discontent, a grievance.

Abd. There was some miscontentment betwixt the marquis of Huntly and his son the lord Gordon on the one part, and the said earl of Murray on the other part, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 7. **Per.** You will find miscontentment in more here convened, if you give us not warrant, LAWSON *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 262. **Slg.** Fostering factions and divisions in the Kirk, private grudges and miscontentments, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 123, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** Ye can neither read, pray, nor confer, but fret and fume in your miscontentment, DICKSON *Sel. Writings* (1660) I. 70, ed. 1845.

MISCONVENIENT, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Inconvenient.

Sc. 'It is most misconvenient, at least,' said I, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) x. **w.Yks.** It'l bi miskonviniənt fo mə tə kum tə-mɔən (J.W.).

MISCOOK, *v.* Sc. To cook badly; *fig.* to mismanage any business, to bungle.

Sc. Ye've miscookit a' your kail (JAM.). **Abd.** She never was wed, for the nicht she was bookit, The lad got a fleg, an' the match was miscookit, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 54.

MISCOUNSELLED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Badly-advised.

Ayr. The provocation given to the people of Scotland by the King's miscounselled majesty, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xiii.

MISCREDENT, *sb. Obs.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A miscreant. (HALL.)

[A dungeon appointed for offenders and miscredents, STANYHURST in Holinshed's *Desc. Irel.* IV. (C.D.)]

MISCRY, *v.* ? *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **miscree** N.Cy.[2] To descry, discover. *Gen.* in *pp.*

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[24] [Miscreed, *detectus*, COLES (1679).]

MISDAINFUL, *adj.* Shr.[1] Also in form **misdeenful.** Suspicious.

MISDEEDED, *adj.* Shr.[1] [misdī'did.] Miserly, covetous.

A mis-deeded owd mon!

MISDEEDY, *adj.* Bnff.[1] Cld. (JAM.) [misdī'di.] Mischievous.

MISDEEM, *v.* Chs. Not. Lei. War. Shr. [misdī'm.] To suspect; to be suspicious or illiberal. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **Shr.**[2] Hence (1) **Misdeemful**, *adj.*, (2) **Misdeeming**, *ppl. adj.*, (3) **Misdeemous**, *adj.* suspicious, inclined to think evil.

(1) **Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Mrs. Morris is so misdeemful, 'er thinks everybody's chaitin' 'er; **Shr.**[2] (2) **Not.** She's a very misdeeming woman (L.C.M.). **Lei.**[1] She's sadly misdeeming. **War.**[3] (3) **Chs.**[1]

MISDEENFUL, see **Misdainful.**

MISDO, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lan. Som. Also written **misdoo** Lan. **1.** *v.* To transgress; to do wrong.

w.Som.[1] My bwoy was always quiet an' proper like, I be safe he never widn a misdo'd, nif they tothers had'n a-coy-duck'n away 'long way they.

Hence **Misdoer**, *sb., obs.*, an evil-doer, a transgressor.

Abd. To summon thir misdoers, at the Mercat Crosses, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 35.

2. *sb.* A mistake.

Lan. The'll be nother slip nor mis-doo abaat it, DONALDSON *Tooth Drawn'*, 10.

MISDOUBT, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **misdaat** e.Lan.[1]; **misdoot** Sc. Ant. Nhb.[1] n.Yks. e.Yks.[1] **1.** *v.* To disbelieve, distrust, to regard with suspicion.

Sc. I dinna misdoubt ye, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxii; If he has a domicile at all, which I misdoubt, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) ix. **Sh.I.** A'm no misdootin' you, William, *Sh. News* (Sept. 10, 1898. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** I'm sair misdootin' ye, Fraser, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 15, 1900). **Frf.** If ye see three thummils, an' suppose that ye ken which ane o' the three the pea's aneath, juist misdoot yer judgment, for it's seldom aneath ony o' them, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 155, ed. 1889. **Per.** I wasna gaun to misdoubt Him, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 53. **Dmb.** Ye wadna misdoot it if ye kent the hauf o' what has come to pass, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxiii. **Ayr.** The gilly never misdoubted either her or my grandfather, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) viii. **Edb.** The lass had taken mortal offence at having her father misdoubted, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 61. **Dmf.** Dazed and dumbfounderid stood Miss Jean, Misdoubting the sight she saw, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 17. **Ant.** A daeny misdoot you, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Don.** Be mae word, an' I don't misdoubt ye, *Harper's Mag.* (Oct. 1899) 739. **Nhb.** I winna misdoubt ye, JONES *Nhb.* 110; **Nhb.**[1] **Yks., Lan., Chs.** (J.W.), **Not.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] I misdoubted it at the first onset. **Lei.**[1] If yo' misdoubts me, yo' can send an' ahx. **War.**[3], **Brks.**[1] **e.Suf.** I don't misdoubt he said so (F.H.). **w.Som.**[1] I wid'n misdoubt what you do zay, 'pon no 'count, but howsomdever I can't nezactly make it out.

2. To doubt, suspect; to fear, apprehend; to think; to have an inkling or suspicion of. Also used *reflex.*

Sc. But I misdoot the silly thing is for clucking, STEEL *Rowans* (1895) 233; I misdoubt me, Jenny, that you're no better than an Erastian Sadducee, *Good Wds.* (1879) 278. **Abd.** I misdoobted 'at ye wasna the same to me efter ye cam to yer ain, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) lxviii. **Per.** I'm sair misdoubtin' but he's been after nae gude! CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 20, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** I'm misdoubtin' the session's slack in its deelings, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* 1891) I. 155. **Lnk.** I dinna misdoot but ye dae mair wark, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **Edb.** I misdoubt I'll be hanged, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 37. **Gall.** I misdoot it's gaun to be terrible weather, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 211. **Ir.** That ould crathur's asthray in his mind, I misdoubt, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 205; We began to misdoubt some bad luck, *ib. Bogland* (1892) 10, ed. 1893. **N.I.**[1] He misdoubted there wud be blood dhrawed somewhere or another. **n.Yks.** Ah misdoot me we sha'n't be seein' her at Scunnergate, SIMPSON *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) 143. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** I misdoubt me as wark 'ull be like yon letter, lad, it'll noan coom, FRANCIS *Fustian* (1895) 240. **e.Lan.**[1] **Ken.** I misdoubt me it's age turns the roses blue, like it turns folks' hair white, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1891) 267. **Dor.** I misdoubt ef the hatches be a-hēven down yonder, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 95. **Dev.** I wish maister were come. I misdoubt he'll have a wet skin to-night, O'NEILL *Dimpses* (1893) 33.

3. To mistake, be mistaken.

Ayr. The land folk'll get a skelping the day if I dinna misdoubt, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 95.

4. *sb.* A doubt, mistrust, suspicion.

Sc. I have a misdoubt if yon Nanny . . . gives due attention to the body of the creature for admiring his mind, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 13. **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** I hae a misdoot that a's no right and sound wi' her mair than wi' him, GALT *Entail* (1823) lxvi. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.)

MISE, *sb.* and *v. Obs.* Chs. ? Der. Wal. Also written **mize** Chs.[3] Der. s.Pem. **1.** *sb.* An ancient fine or levy, a gift or customary present. Also in *comp.* **Mise-money.**

Chs. Mise (in the County Palatine of Chester) 3000 Marks paid to every new Earl, COLES (1677); **Chs.**[13] **Der.** Task nor mize I will make none, JEWITT *Ballads* (1867) 33. **Wal.** Mise in Wales is the customary present (of 5000 pounds) to every new Prince, paid thrice in the reign of King James, viz. to himself, Prince Henry, and Prince Charles, COLES (1677); Anciently it was given in cattle, wine, corn, &c., for the support of the prince's family; but when that kingdom [Wales] was annexed to the English crown the gift was changed into money, the county of Flint paying 2000 marks, &c., DYCHE (1752). **s.Pem.** It is recorded in the minute-book of the Corporation of the Borough of Tenby that on 'April 29, 1617. 28/6 was paid to W[m] Barlow Esq. for Mize Money. This mize money was a gift customary by the inhabitants of Wales, to every new Prince at his entrance into the Principality,' *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xi. 66.

2. *Comp.* **Mise-book,** a parish valuation book.

Chs.[1] There was and perhaps still is at Chester a mise-book in which every town and village in the county is rated for this tax; **Chs.**[3] Sir P. Leycester, in his Bucklow Hundred, speaking of Lymm says, 'It is, in our common Mize Book, mized at o*l.* 16*s.* o*od.*'

3. *v.* To value for rating purposes. Chs.[13]

[1. OFr. *mise,* 'dépense, moyens pécuniaires, finances' (LA CURNE); MLat. *misa,* 'dépense, revenu, tribut' (DUCANGE).]

MISER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. *Obs.* A wretch, a miserable person.

Sc. Who is the old miser? SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) xxxiv.

Hence **Miserly,** *adj.* wretched, mean, shabby.

Don. Phew! who comes for a miserly leg! A beautiful wan of goold an' mother-of-pearl 'ill be more befittin' a man o' my wealth an' station, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 606.

MISERABLE, *adj.* and *adv.* Lan. Wor. Pem. Ess. Sus. I.W. Dev. [mi·zərəbl.] **1.** *adj.* Miserly, stingy; greedy, covetous.

Lan. Nonsense! You can afford it well enough. Don't be so miserable, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 133. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Wor.** (J.R.W.) **Ess.** He's very ill, and I think he doesn't take enough to eat, he's so miserable (S.P.H.). **Sus.**[1] The old man's that miserable that he won't lend nothing to nobody (s.v. Misagree). **Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 544.

2. Great, considerable.

I.W.[2] They horses yet a miserable lot o' corn last winter.

3. *adv.* Very, extremely, exceedingly.

s.Pem. Ay, 'tis miserable good, man (W.M.M.). **I.W.** And what do 'em call this yere sport? . . Zimple it looks; mis'able zimple. . . I hreckon it's good enough vur gentry. Mis'able dull they be, poor things, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. 158–9; **I.W.**[2]

MISERATE, *v.* ? *Obs.* e.An. To render miserable. *Gen.* in *pp.* **e.An.**[1]; **e.An.**[2] I was quite miserated to hear on't.

MISERATED, *pp.* e.An.[1] Printed **miseraled.** Pitied, commiserated.

MISERD, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Also in forms **misert** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] N.I.[1]; **mysart** Nhb.[1]; **myserd** e.Lan.[1]; **myzert** Cum.[1] [mai·zəd, mai·zərt.] **1.** *sb.* A miser, a close-fisted, avaricious person.

Sh.I. Der dat an' miserds at dey widna tak' da butter 'at dat wid need, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898). **N.I.**[1] **Don.** Billy held on to the goal like a miserd to his bag, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 705. **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'Is Faither wuz as great a miserd as ever lived, an' 'is owd Nuncle too.

Hence (1) **Misertish,** (2) **Misertly,** *adj.* miserly, avaricious.

(1) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) **N.I.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Misert-pig,** a money-box.

Bnff.[1] A small vessel which has no opening except a small slit large enough to receive the largest-sized coin of the realm; used by children for keeping their money.

3. *adj.* Miserly, parsimonious. Abd., Cld. (JAM.)

MISERY, *sb.* Sh.I. Lan. Der. Not. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Amer. Also in form **meesery** Sh.I. [mi·zəri.] **1.** Bodily pain; a continuous aching.

nw.Der.[1] **s.Not.** It's well she's gone; she was in misery all the time (J.P.K.). **Hrt.** I've got such an undeniable misery in my head (H.G.). **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** She always had the misery in her head along of all the wind they spinning-wheels made, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 35; He do suffer so with the misery in his head, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 357. **Ess.** I gin to feel Sich mis'ry in my head, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 153; **Ess.**[1] **Ken.**[1] He's gone in great misery for some time. [**Amer.** I've got a misery in my back. It takes a heap of misery to get the bones out of your laig (leg), *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 373.]

2. A source of great anxiety; a burden.

Lan. He'll never be no better, an' I'm sure he's a misery to hissel' as well's every one else, *Cornh. Mag.* (Feb. 1899) 231. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

3. Phr. *the bones of misery,* a skeleton.

Sh.I. Last voar du lüte dy horse eat tangles an' redwir till he wis at da bons o' meesery, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 17; He wüor up till he cam ta da bones o' meesery himsell, *ib.* 32.

MISFET, *v.* Bnff.[1] [misfe·t.] To offend, to incur one's displeasure.

[Cp. Fr. *mesfaire,* to misdo unto: *A qui il mesarrive on luy mesfait,* Men (lightly) use him ill that hath ill luck (COTGR.).]

MISFEUR, see **Misföre.**

MISFIGURE, *v.* Lin. e.An. Also in form **misvigure** e.An.[1] [misfi·gə(r).] **1.** To disfigure.

n.Lin. (E.P.) **sw.Lin.**[1] She's misfigured worse than ever I seed her. **e.An.**[1]

2. To disguise.

n.Lin. He my misfigure hissen next time as he likes, I shall knaw him, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) III. 99.

MISFIT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Lin. [misfi·t.] **1.** *v.* To fit badly; to make clothes so that they do not fit; not to be of a pair, not to be alike in size and shape. *Gen.* in *pp.*

Abd. The legs bein' made on dissimilar plans, He pushed an' he pu'd till he bursted the steeks—'Confound them, I'm devilish misfitted,' said Sands, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 44. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Edb.** Being misfitted 'gainst my will, Ye shou'dna stang, M[c]DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 154. **Dmf.** O we're a' mismarrowed thegether, O we're a' misfitted and wrang, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 195; We're a' misfitted thegether, We would need to be paired anew, *ib.* 196. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

2. To be unsuited to a position or occupation, to disagree, not to get on with.

n.Lin.[1] I can't saay as it's a bad plaace, but me an' my missis misfits badly. She married him for luv, foäks says, but thaay misfit one anuther finely noo.

Hence **Misfitten,** *ppl. adj.* unadapted; disproportioned. n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1]

3. *sb.* Anything that is out of place, or not in accordance with circumstances; a misunderstanding, a failure to keep an appointment. n.Yks.[14], ne.Lan.[1] **4.** A person who turns out badly, a failure; one who is not to be trusted.

Lakel.[2] They spent a pooer o' money ta mak a man on him, but he turned oot a misfit an' it o' was wasted. **n.Yks.**[4]

MISFÖRE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **misfeur, misfor** Sh.I.; **misfuir** Elg.; **misfur** Sh.I.; **misfure** S. & Ork.[1] [misfö·r.] **1.** *v.* To miscarry; to be unsuccessful or unfortunate; of a boat: to founder, wreck; to be lost at sea. See **Fure,** *v.*

Sh.I. I might a kent 'at we wir ta misföre som' wye or idder, whin Peggy Tamasin cross'd my rod as I wis comin' ta da noost, *Sh. News* (Feb. 4, 1899); He wis rowin' wi' wis da simmer 'at a' da boats misföre, *ib.* (Apr. 9, 1898); (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Elg.** Oure again on Mistress coupt: Sair, sair misfuirt was she, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 85.

Hence **Misförn,** *ppl. adj.* lost at sea.

Sh.I. On da keel o' a misforn boat he's seen neeghbours an' relations torn ane by ane fae his side, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 64; The presence of windy knots or wattery swirls in the wood . . . indicated that the boat was liable to störa-brooken, i.e. blown up by the wind on land, or misförn at sea, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 126.

2. *sb.* A boat that has perished at sea with its crew. S. & Ork.[1]

MISFORTUNATE, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Lon. Som. Dev. Amer. Also written **misfortinit** Abd. [misfɔ·tnət, misfo·rtnət.] Unfortunate.

Sc. I am very misfortunate, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437. **Cai.**[1]

Abd. That kin' o' fouk that hae misfortunit memories whilk can mind things that everybody else wants t'forget aboot, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 19, 1900). Per. Misfortunate in everything, He hath been all his life, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 61, ed. 1853. Dmb. A misfortunate affair aboot some siller o' Mr. Duncanson's, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxix. Ayr. Elspa Ruet, the sister of that misfortunate woman, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) vii. Edb. Did not allow the misfortunate creature the life of a dog, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiii. Slk. Ye shall never rue your kindness o' heart and attentions to that puir misfortunate bairn, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 254 (JAM.). n.Ir. Throwin' the misfortunate pair Down into Doe Hole, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 23. Don. Up till this misfortunate case, *Cent. Mag.* (Nov. 1899) 42. Lon. But I was very misfortunate, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 359, col. 2. w.Som.[1] Her's a poor misfort'nate [músfau·rtnut] thing, nort don't never zim to vitty way her, same's other vokes. Dev. I do zim there's nobody za misfortunate as I be, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 150. Cor. There hev a-been such a misfortunate goin's on as a wreck, hereabouts, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 32. [Amer. I pitied the misfortunate wretch from my soul, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836 1st S. xxvii.]

[Mysfortunate, *maleureux*, PALSGR. (1530).]

MISFORTUNE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Shr. Oxf. Som. Also written **misfortin** w.Yks. Oxf.[1] [**misfō·tən, misfo·rtən.**] 1. In *comb.* **Misfortune meat**, the meat of an animal that has not been properly butchered, or has died by accident.

w.Som.[1] The meat of an animal which has been 'killed to save its life,' or which had died before assistance arrived. This kind used until lately to be regularly 'dressed' like properly butchered meat, and sent to London for sale; now it is dangerous.

2. A breach of chastity; the giving birth to an illegitimate child; an illegitimate child.

Abd. Fan she first taul' me o' Baubie's misfortune, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 220. Per. Ye'se tell me he was sympatheesin' wi' her in her misfortun', CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 76, ed. 1887. Ayr. Ye'll min' the bit misfortune I had wi' the laird o' Curwhang? AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 148. Edb. She with a misfortune met And had a bairn, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 19, ed. 1801. Gall. (A.W.), N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. She happened on a misfortin, you see, but t'barn deed an' so sho got nowt (H.L.); w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] The girl's misfortin. Midl. Had 'had a misfortune'—in the shape of a bouncing boy, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 92. Not.[1] n.Lin.[1] She's hed a misfortune, poor lass, an' thaay do saay as th' faather weän't awn it. e.Lin. (G.G.W.) Lei.[1] 'Why do you ask wages so much higher than your sister?' 'Please, sir, I never have a misfortune.' 'To light of a misfortune' is the ordinary euphemism. War.[3], Shr.[1] Oxf.[1] My daater a 'ad a misfortin, she 'ave, *MS. add.*

MISGAR, *sb.* S. & Ork.[1] A kind of trench in sandy ground occasioned by the wind driving away the sand.

MISGIVE, *v.* Sc. Som. Also in forms **misgee** w.Som.[1]; **misgie** Sc. 1. *Obs.* To fail, fall through, miscarry.

Sc. I thought my gun would me misgie Whan I had her on my shouther, KINLOCH *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 66, ed. 1868; My cause has misgiven, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437. Abd. The marquis had assurance of divers earls, lords and barons, to rise and assist him; but all thir arguments misgave this noble marquis, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 167. Slg. Matters were so managed . . . that all the Popish designs misgave, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 18, ed. 1843. Rnf. As I am a very unfit person to set this correspondence agoing, so it has so far misgiven at the entry, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) I. 342, ed. 1843. Ayr. Nothing he takes in hand shall misgive, or be marred, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 123, ed. 1845. Lnk. If their design misgave, they could say, it was in their heart to 'build a house to the Lord,' WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 24, ed. 1828.

2. To doubt, to have a misgiving.

w.Som.[1] I misgeed [mús·gee·d] terrible whe'er he'd come or no.

MISGO, *v.* Sc. Ken. Som. Also in form **misgae** Sc. Bnff.[1] 1. To go wrong, go astray; to fail, miscarry.

Bnff.[1] A doot the thing 'ill misgae. Per. But if a' mercy, things misgae, I'll ramble like a Lybean rae, That flees the wood, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 21. w.Som.[1] Her was a oncommon nice maid; 'tis a thousand pities her should 'a miswent. Aay kaew·nt dhai bee u-müswai·nt, uuls dhaid a-bún· yuur voa·r naew· [I expect they have lost the way, else they would have been here before now].

Hence **Miswent**, *ppl. adj.* strange, irregular, out of proportion.

Ken. [It] is said of the Church of Cuckstone, near Rochester (which is very unusual in proportion), 'If you would goe to a church miswent, You must goe to Cuckstone in Kent,' HEARNE *Gl. Rob. Glo.* (1810) (s.v. Myswende); (W.F.S.)

2. Of a cow: to slip her calf.

ne.Sc. May your bairnies ne'er be peer, B'soothan, b'soothan, Nor yet yir coo misgae the steer, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 161.

MISGOGGLE, MISGOOGLE, see **Misguggle.**

MISGROWN, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Stunted in growth, ill-shaped.

Bnff.[1] He's a mis-lippent, mis-grown baggeral. Ayr. (JAM.)

MISGUGGLE, *v.* Sc. Also in forms **misgoggle** Rxb. (JAM.); **misgoogle** e.Fif.; **misgrugle** Bch. Abd.; **mishguggle** Sc. To disfigure, spoil, mar; to handle roughly; to rumple.

Sc. Donald had been misguggled by ane of those Doctors about Paris, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xviii; They wha think differently, . . overturning and mishguggling the government and discipline of the kirk, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) viii. Bch. Bat she bad me had aff my hands far I misgrugled a' her apron, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 8. Abd. Misgrugl'd now, an' torn to thrums, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 90; There ye are at yer English again! an' misgugglin' Scriptur' wi' 't! MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) xvii. e.Fif. Andra had tauld him hoo I had mis-googled the tail o' my coat, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. Rxb. He's fairly misgogglit that job (JAM.).

MISGUIDE, *v.* Sc. Lan. [**misgai·d.**] 1. To mislead, to lead astray.

Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 55. Lan. An' misguide me i' mists on t'moors, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 34.

Hence **Misguided**, *ppl. adj., fig.*, misled, deceived; erring, badly trained.

Sc. That ill-brought-up and misguided Elizabeth, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) vii. Abd. The man maun hae been sair misguidit 't loot's een see the like o' 'er, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 229. Ayr. I saw you with Sir David Hamilton enter the garden of that misguided woman, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) ii. Gall. 'Poor lads!' she said, and again, 'Poor misguided lads!' CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 55.

2. To mismanage; to waste, squander, mis-spend.

Abd. The good soldiers were debarred, and the regiments like to be misguided, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 11. Edb. How we misguided the good things that were lent us for our use here, by a gracious Provider, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv.

Hence (1) **Misguided**, *ppl. adj.* mismanaged, bungled; (2) **Misguiding**, *vbl. sb.* squandering, waste, extravagance.

(1) Lnk. The 'cure' had been recommended and tried; and this—the misguided result, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 106. (2) Sh.I. Wir Gibbie is come ta grace bi' misguidin' sin' he guid ta bide i' da toon, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897); Arty is gain ta come ta grace by misguidin', *ib.* (Apr. 2, 1898). Ayr. He ne'er was gi'en to great misguidin, Yet coin his pouches wad na bide in, BURNS *On a Sc. Bard*, st. 8.

3. To ill-use, maltreat, abuse, spoil, injure.

Sc. There were whiles when his dander rase to see the Lord's sants misguided, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xv; The boy misguides his cloaths, *Scoticisms* (1787) 55; Never was misfortunate man so misguided as he, *ib.* 119. Abd. When he comes to think that shame o' himsel, I'll tak him to my hert, as I tak the bairn he misguidit, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxii. Frf. Mr. Strappem had . . . sairly misguided his ain cuits by accidentally pitting his fit into them, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 19, ed. 1889.

MISGULLY, *v.* Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To cut in a clumsy manner, to mangle in cutting.

MISH, see **Mash**, *v.*

MISHANDLED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Mismanaged, bungled.

Edb. It was a mishandled job from the first, but yet it might have come right had it no been for our bickering, BEATTY *Secretar* 1897 402.

MISHANTER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Also written **mischanter** Sc. Bnff.[1] Cum.[4]; **mishaunter** Lakel.[2]; **misshanter** Sc.; and in forms **messanter, misanter** Sh.I. [**miʃa·ntər, mistʃa·ntər.**] 1. *sb.* A misfortune, mischance, accident; ill-luck. See **Misaunter.**

Sc. Mishanter on the auld beard o' ye! SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xii; Ye micht as weel hae had the mischanter to be born ayont the Border, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 8. Sh.I. Oh! man, man, for sic a messanter, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898); A' da misanters dat happened me da first vaige made no a bit odds ta me, STEWART

Tales (1892) 259. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] He fell oot o' the cairt an' got a mischanter on's knee. **Bch.** They had some allagust that some mishanter had befaln us, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 16. **Abd.** I hinna been a Sunday oot o' the kirk till this mis-shanter came o'er me for sax months, PAUL *Abd.* (1881) 31. **Kcd.** The special mishanters occurrin' to the Dyster o' Dalsack, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 1. **Frf.** He commenced to tell o' an awfu' mischanter that befell him, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 67, ed. 1889. **w.Sc.** Hame we got at last without any misshanter, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 284. **e.Fif.** There happened a mischanter, whaurin I had a leadin' han', LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **Dmb.** 'Five and a half mishanters!' exclaimed Stiffrigs in a towering passion, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xviii. **Rnf.** But was dreadin' some mischanter, An' stood abeigh, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 66. **Ayr.** Mishanter fa' me, If ought of thee, or of thy mammy, Shall ever danton me, BURNS *Poet's Welcome to Child*, st. 1. **Lnk.** Mischanter lick me wi' a rung! MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 44. **e.Lth.** She was feared some mishanter maun ha' come ower him, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 239. **Edb.** What black mishantir gart ye spew Baith gut and ga'? FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 120, ed. 1785. **Rxb.** Mischanters I hae met a hantle, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 46. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[4] Aw maks o' mischanters happened, *W. C. T.* (Mar. 12, 1898) 2, col. 4.

2. Phr. (1) *Auld Mischanter*, a name for the Devil; (2) *the mishanter*, the Devil, 'the mischief.'

(1) **Rnf.** Auld Mischanter, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.) (2) **Bnff.** What the mishanter, than cried John, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 25. **Slg.** I gaed straight to the mishanter (When press'd frae the arms o' sweet Bell), GALLOWAY *Poems* (1804) 77.

3. *v.* To meet with an accident; used of a hurt or bruise. **Bnff.**[1]

MISHAP, *sb.* Not. Lin. Hmp. [misa·p.] 1. A miscarriage in child-bearing.

s.Not. She's had three children, besides one or two mishaps (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] She's had two mishaps sin she's been married.

2. *Comp.* **Mishap-child**, an illegitimate child. Hmp. (W.M.E.F.)

MISHAPPENS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. Unfortunateness.

Beside other evils, the mishappens of the affair, which could not be by any hand so compassed as to give content to all, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 117 (JAM.).

MISHEPPEN, *adj.* sw.Lin.[1] Clumsy, awkward. See **Heppen.** 'He's as misheppen a chap as ever I seed.'

MISHGUGGLE, see **Misguggle.**

MISH-MASH, *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Stf. Not. Som. Also in forms **meesh-mash** Bnff.[1] Abd. (JAM.); **mish-marsh** w.Som.[1] [mi·ʃ-maʃ.] 1. *sb.* A confused mixture, a hodge-podge; a state of confusion, a muddle.

Cai.[1] **Bnff.**[1] Sic a meesh-mash is they've made o't. **Abd.** (JAM.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 127; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **ne.Lan.**[1], **Stf.**[1] **s.Not.** The plums was nout but a mish-mash, wi' gettin' 'em ower ripe. A don't like taters all of a mish-mash, like this (J.P.K.). **w.Som.**[1] Sue, you be a purty maaid to quill the yarn; why, thee's a-got it all to a tangle and a mish-marsh!

Hence **Mishmasherie**, *sb.* anything in a confused or huddled state. Sc. (JAM.)

2. *adj.* Confused. Also used *advb.*

Bnff.[1] His maitters a' geed meesh-mash. **Abd.** (JAM.)

3. *v.* To mingle, to throw into a confused state.

Bnff.[1] **Edb.** Steghin gluttons, . . Mish-mashin' creatures for their greed or gust, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 199.

MISHTERFUL, MISHTIFUL, see **Mischiefful.**

MISK, *sb.*[1] Som. Dev. [misk.] A mist, fog; also used *fig.*

Som. The rain was thick as a misk, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xviii. **w.Som.**[1] T'idn nort but a bit of a misk [músk]; 't'll break abroad umbye, I count. **Dev.** I could scarcely find my way home—I felt in a misk, *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 13.

Hence **Misky**, *adj.* foggy, misty.

Som. 'Tis a misky morning (W.F.R.); A 'misky' rain made the day almost as dark as dusk, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 167; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Mús·kee maur·neen, zr, z-maur·neen, ed·nut? [Misty morning, sir, this morning, is it not?] **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1881).

MISK, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. [misk.] A low, wet, untilled piece of land.

Cld. Land covered with coarse rough moorish grasses (JAM.). **Ayr.** The misk is usually the property of neighbouring lairds or feuars. One vassal can, in terms of his title-deeds, pare off the peats only; another is confined to the surface product—the boghay, &c., as winter fodder, or to the right of pasture under fixed limitations. Indeed the rights of the misk were always clearly defined in the 'tacks' of the adjoining lands. For example in 1732, Marie Buntine set or granted 'a tack of hir land, .. reserving out the tack the six Falls of Wet Misk' (*ib.*); A low swampy valley called the Misk, intervenes between the hills and the more fertile lands in the parish of Stevenstoun, ROBERTSON *Hist. Cuninghame* (*ib.*).

Hence **Misk-grass**, *sb.* grass growing upon wet, untilled land. Ayr. (JAM.)

MISKEN, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. [miske·n.] 1. *v.* To mistake, not to recognize, to be ignorant of; to ignore, disown, to refuse to notice.

Sc. No man fell so regularly into the painful dilemma of mistaking, or in the Scottish phrase, miskenning the person he spoke to, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xvi; Poor fowk's friends soon misken them, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** A milk-white steed Whose huifs misken'd the ground, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 208. **Abd.** This was done several times, but he miskenned all, and never quarrelled the samen, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 49. **Per.** In verse acrostic ye intendit To write your name, and to me send it: Maybe I might had quite miskend it, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 104. **Slg.** A minister that . . . miskens this grand controversie, or speaks of it so darkly as that he discovers he desires not to be understood, WODROW *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 249. **Edb.** I guess'd at first, he had miskent me, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 33. **Kcb.** My Lord miskent all and did bear with my foolish jealousies, and miskent that I ever wronged his love, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 91. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] I mis-kenn'd you. **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Miskent**, *ppl. adj.* unnoticed, not observed, unrecognized.

Sc. The Londoners and others, as is their miskent custom, after a piece of service get home, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 139 (JAM.).

2. To misunderstand, misconceive.

Ayr. The impenitent . . . miskens both God and himself, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 25, ed. 1845. **Edb.** Ye sair misken yoursel', Or thans ye wadnae tell me sic a tale, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 266. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] Ken yersel and yere neighbours 'ill no mis-ken ye, 210. **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1]

3. To leave alone, forbear, not to meddle with.

Sc. Carlavrock we did misken. It could not be taken without cannon, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 159 (JAM.); Mr. Henderson and sundry would have all these things miskent, till we be at a point with England, *ib.* I. 368. **Ayr., Twd.** One says to another, 'Misken,' when he wishes him to desist or abstain from anything that he is doing or is about to do (JAM.).

4. *Reflex.* To assume airs of superiority.

Cai.[1] **Ant.** 'You'll misken yoursel' and no' know your nibors.' Said to one who has met with good fortune, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Cum.** An' fleeching chiels around her thrang Till she miskens her a' day lang, BLAMIRE *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 192, ed. 1842.

5. *sb.* A mistake, misunderstanding.

m.Yks.[1] It was a misken.

MISKEN, see **Mixen.**

MISKEST, *v.* n.Yks.[2] [miske·st.] To err in casting up accounts. See **Cast**, *v.* **VI. 1.**

All miskessen together.

MISKIN, see **Miscaun, Mixen.**

MISKNOW, *v.* Sc. Irel. To be ignorant of, not to know; to misunderstand, fail to recognize.

Slg. They misknowing the right meaning of it, it is na marvell suppose they and we differ in this matter, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) iii, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** Haters of him, who are set to work their own will, and misknow God, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 61, ed. 1845; (JAM.) **Edb.** As gif misknowing that I was observed, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 358. **Ant.** A word misknown to the false and cold, O'NEILL *Glens* (1900) 59.

MISLE, *sb.* Sc. The mistletoe, *Viscum album.*

Per. Dark as the mountain's heather wave The rose and the misle are coming brave, FORD *Harp* (1893) 67; PRATT *Buchan*, 325, *note.*

MISLE, see **Mizzle**, *v.*[18]

MISLEAR, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Also written **misleer** Cum.[4]; and in forms **mislair** Frf.; **mizleare** Wxf.[1] [misliə·r.] 1. *v.* To misinform; to lead astray, seduce.

Frf. Rich folk like us can afford to be mislaird, BARRIE *Tommy*

(1896) 35; Mr. Strappem was careful on this occasion no' to be owre misleard wi' the powther, an', after loadin' the gun, oot he cam', WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 20, ed. 1889. **Ayr.** I'm no design'd to try its mettle; But if I did, I wad be kittle To be mislear'd, BURNS *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785 st. 10. **Lnk.** To gar him act the patriot's pairt, An' no to be by gowks mislear't, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 141. **Cum.** Some gat sae mislear'd wi' drink, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 4; May nae skeath at ony rate . . . mislear your weyfe, *ib.* 146; **Cum.**[4]

Hence **Mislearin,** *sb.* an error.

Sc. Wha weel can weet folk's ain mislearins? WADDELL *Psalms* (1871 xix. 12.

2. *sb.* A worthless man; an unlucky fellow. Wxf.[1]

[1. OE. *mislǣran,* to teach wrongly, to persuade a person to do what is wrong (B.T.).]

MISLEARED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **misleard** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum. n.Yks.[2]; **misleerd, misleered** Sc.; and in forms **misleart** Ayr.; **misleert** Nhb.[1] [mislɪə·rd.] Unmannerly, ill-bred. See **Mislear.**

Sc. Some misleard rascals abused my country, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) iii; The deil's greedy, but you're misleard, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 29, ed. 1887. **Elg.** He thumb'd the gowd—O Sathan! ye, Misleer'd, decoy'd the touch, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 71. **Bch.** Then to blame me Is futie an' mislear'd, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 31. **e.Sc.** The deil's menseless, but you're misleard, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 124. **Abd.** My father, who was a greater scholar than yourself, you misleared loon, RUDDIMAN *Parish* (1828) 37, ed. 1889. **Frf.** To be awarded the punishment which their misleared conduct had made their due, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 44, ed. 1889. **Per.** An Auld Kirk man a'll dee, unless some misleared body tries tae drive me, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 30. **w.Sc.** I would be mislear'd gif I didna' say that I was obliged to you for the offer, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 91. **s.Sc.** He's nae mair nor a gommeril; a mislear'd chield, SNAITH *Fierceheart* (1897) 134. **Rnf.** FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 109. **Ayr.** He egget on the misleart creature his servant-man to break your land-surveyor's implement, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxii. **Lnk.** Auld maid's bairns are never misleared, *Glasgow Herald* (Dec. 23, 1889). **Edb.** Mislear'd fallow, the meikle devil speed him, MITCHELL *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 9. **Slk.** These audacious (or, as she called them, misleared) beings, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 42, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** But they wha here are sae misleard, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 238. **Dmf.** Pride bein' the leadin' feature O' this misleared, mischievous creature, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 135. **Gall.** That misleered hound, the minister's loon, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 375. **Kcb.** How is it, sir, that I cannot be quit of your bills, and your misleared cries? RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 181. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** He's a greet mislear'd beast to eat that way (E.W.P.). **n.Yks.**[2]

MISLER, *sb.* Hrf.[2] [mi·zlə(r).] The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.*

MISLEST, *v.* Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Midl. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Wor. Hrf. Som. Also in forms **meslest** Midl.; **mislist** N.I.[1] Nhb. Cum. Lan. Lei.[1] [misle·st, misli·st.] To molest, annoy, insult.

N.I.[1] **Uls.** Nothing mislists the gentle people [the fairies]. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1859) VII. 140; A puir, gan' aboot cratur, but he's God's wean, an' folk shud niver mislist an aul' body. MCILROY *Craiglinnie* (1900) 22. **Nhb.** Mony an eel did Jack mislist Feedin' on the deed man's breest, CHATER *Tyneside Ann.* (1869) 33; Noo, wor pollis, t'yek warnin, an' divvent mislist us, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 368; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** He inquired thrice of him, if any had mislested him (E.W.P.); Neahbody mislestit my box, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 85. **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 34; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** If he . . . mislests nubdy, it's nowt we have owt to do wi', HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1881) 33; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** If anybody mislists her, owd Snapper-spring 'll ungait ther ribs for 'em, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 196, ed. 1884. **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] No one ever mislesses us; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Nóo·bdi)l nev·ür misles·t yŭ ü)dh roa·d [Noob'dy 'll never mislest yŏ o' th' road]. **Midl.** He ax'd me if he had ever mislested me, *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xii. 514; Mr. Thom. Ratcliffe refers to 'mislested' as common . . . and 'melested' as occasionally heard, *ib.* (1886) 7th S. i. 34. **Der.** *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 34; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** He mislested him shocking (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** Don't mislest 'er no more, poor thing! (J.P.K.) **Lin.** (J.C.W.) **n.Lin.** When he isn't mislestin' ducks, he's lettin' pigs oot, M. PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 87; (E.S.); **n.Lin.**[1] You mun see 'at sum'ats is dun aboot Chafor's bull, he mislests iv'ry thing. **sw.Lin.**[1] The bees won't mislest you. They go two or three together for fear of being mislested. **Lei.**[1] This is the stick you was a-goin' to mislist me with. **Wor.** *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 34. **m.Wor.** (I.C.) **w.Wor.** Nor mislested 'em, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 200. **Hrf.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] Nobody 'on't never mislest [músla·es·] you, nif you don't zay nort to they.

[A mispronunciation of 'molest,' arising from the common use of the prefix *mis-,* in the sense of wrong.]

MISLIKE, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Sur. Sus. Som. Cor. [mislai·k.] **1.** To dislike.

Sc. It was the New Inn and the daft havrels . . . that she misliked, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xv; When she left him . . . his mind began again to mislike the project, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 51. **Abd.** Bringing the people to mislike their covenant and haill procedure, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 102. **Per.** Howsoever ye have been misliked of many, yet have you proved a profitable servant to your Master in most difficult times, LAWSON *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 260. **Edb.** Misliking my low employment as I did, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 12. **Gall.** She had forgotten her own terror in little delicate ministrations to the woman who misliked her, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) xxvii. **n.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Aw mislike it, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 303. **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1] **Sur.** He didn't mislike the look o' the stubbles, HOSKYNS *Talpa* (1852) 136, ed. 1857. **Sus.**[1] **Som.** 'Tis a ticklish place to live in if you be a bit misliked, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ii. **w.Som.**[1] Aay shèod·n músluy·k dhik jaub u bee·t [I should not mislike that job at all]. **Cor.** I thought the lass misliked 'un, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xxiii.

2. *Obs.* To displease.

Slg. All they would do was to allow Mr. Bruce to come out if he heard anything that misliked him, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 69, ed. 1843.

[2. And i haue halden lang in thoght þe ded þat me misliked oght, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 28229. OE. *mislīcian,* to displease (B.T.).]

MISLIKEN, *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Also in form **mislikken** Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2] [**mislai·kən, -li·kən.**] **1.** To disparage, to compare disparagingly; to miscall; to do discredit to.

Ayr. I could not bide to hear Annie Daisie mislikent, GALT *Lairds* (1826) vii; It's my part no to require ony thing at your hands that would misliken the favour of Providence, *ib. Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxxvi. **Cum.** Don't you misliken me. . . I'm none of your peeping Toms, CAINE *Hagar* (1887) I. 199; **Cum.**[1] Divvent mislikken noo. **n.Yks.**[2]

2. *Obs.* To disappoint of one's expectations.

n.Yks. Wee'd been misliken'd of our dinners, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 226.

MISLIN-BUSH, *sb.* e.An.[1] The mistletoe, *Viscum album.*

MISLIPPEN, *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also written **mislippin** Uls. Nhb. [misli·pən.] **1.** To distrust, doubt; to suspect. See **Lippen.**

Sc. I thought it best to slip out, quietly though, in case she should mislippen something of what we're gaun to do, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) iv. **Ayr.** I do not mislippen but he lost his grip, and would be mortally injured by his fall, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 186. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **N.Cy.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. To disappoint. *Gen.* in *pp.*

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Yks.** GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 4, 1895); A failure of appointment is thus spoken of—'he mislippened me,' HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 338; WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 543; **w.Yks.**[1] I've hed a sleeveless earrand, an I'se seea mislippen'd, ii. 290; **w.Yks.**[24], **e.Lan.**[1]

3. To neglect, overlook; to mismanage.

Sc. To mislippen one's business. 'And now, be sure, the yearding o' my bains Dinna mislippen—O remember me *The Ghaist,* 6 (JAM.); Ye ne'er mislippened nane, O Lord, WADDELL *Psalms* (1871) ix. 10. **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** See that Betty's nae mislippen' her jots, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. **Dmb.** Miss Migummerie is in a terror in case Mr. Jimes should have a hard bed, or sleep in a damp room, . . or be mislippened in a 1000 ways, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxii. **Rnf.** Our vera bit yardie. . . Was aft sae mislippened nocht thrave in't ava, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 126. **Ayr.** I wouldna that a thing gi'en to me in the way of trust was mislippent, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xiii. **Slk.** Ilka woman has that power, . . an' I fancy few o' them mislippen it, HOGG *Tales* (ed. 1866) 234. **Gall.** Heaven do so to me an' more also . . . if I ever mislippen a probationer when yince I'm settled in the Dowiedens, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 63. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.** (W.G.) **w.Yks.** I mislippen'd it (S.J.C.). **Lan.** I soon fan I wur mislippened, DONALDSON *Rossendel Beef-neet,* 12.

4. To delude, deceive.

Rnf. I hafflins think his een hae him mislippen'd, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 27 (JAM.).

MISLIST, MISLON, see **Mislest, Maslin,** *sb.*[1]

MISLOOK, *v.* Yks. Som. Also in form **misleuk** n.Yks.[2] To overlook; to miss in searching; to mislay, lose temporarily.

n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1] w.Som.[1] We've a mislooked ever so many of our wadges; you 'an't a borried none o'm, I s'pose?

MISLUCK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also in form **mizluck** Wxf.[1] [**mislɐ·k.**] **1.** *sb.* Ill-luck, misfortune.

Sc. It was the misluck of a meeting with them, wounding to his pride and self-esteem, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 56; Wha can help misluck? RAMSAY *Prov.* (1776) 75 (JAM.). **Cai.[1] Slg.** Fortune, that thrawn-headed slut, Has gi'en ye your share o' misluck, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1795) 11. **Rnf.** They hae a knack o' ilka beuk, Can tell the cure for ilk misluck, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 118. **Lnk.** What but the very blackest misluck could she expect to happen during a year that had begun with such dire misfortune? MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) III. 114. **Lth.** Oh! mair dirdum an' misluck, In his guid naig's fat rump it stuck, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 166. **Edb.** The day after I had had the misluck with Mary Ainslie, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 386. **Wxf.[1]** 57.

Hence **Misluckit,** *ppl. adj.* unlucky, unfortunate.

Bnff.[1] He's a mis-luckit stock wee a' thing it he pit's han' till. He's sair mis-luckit wee's baiss. **Nhb.[1]** We've been varry fortinit wi' the powltry, but mislucket wi' the geese.

2. *v.* To miscarry, not to prosper. Sc. (JAM.)

MISLUSHIOUS, *adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **mislushios** Lnk. Malicious, rough.

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Lnk.** Hutcheon with a three-lugged cap . . . Hit Geordie a mislushios rap, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 129. **Edb.** Tak that, ye mislushious jaude ye, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 256.

MISMACHT, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **mismaight.** Mismatched, disarranged. SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802) (JAM.).

MISMAGGLE, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **mismaggil** (JAM.). To spoil, mar; to disorder.

Bch. Far I misgrugled a' her apron an' mismaggl'd a' her cockernony, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 17. **Fif.** My face, my face has mismaggilled my fortune, TENNANT *Card. Beaton* (1823) 90 (JAM.).

MISMAIM, *v.* n.Lan.[1] [**mismē·m.**] To disturb. Cf. **mismay.**

That's a gud barn; any body may tak it up an' it niver mismaims itsel'.

MISMAKE, *v.* Sc. Also in forms **mismack, mismak.** **1.** To shape badly; to form improperly, as applied to clothes. n.Sc. (JAM.) **2.** To disturb, trouble; to discompose; *reflex.* to blush, change countenance.

w.Sc. He could threep a lee in your face an' no mismak him (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Slk.** Dinna mis-make yoursell for me (JAM.).

MIS-MANNERED, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Lan. Also in form **mismannert** Lan. [**misma·nəd, -ət.**] Ill-mannered, unmannerly; unbecoming.

Kcb. ? *Obs.* There is some pining and mismannered hunger, that maketh me miscall and nickname Christ as a changed Lord, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 108. **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 308. **Lan.** A mis-manner't waistril, WAUGH *Tattlin' Matty,* 22; Lie there, aw says, theaw mismannert pillar o' ice, will to, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 17; Barbara called me a mis-mannered hound, FRANCIS *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 102. **ne.Lan.[1]**

MISMAR, *v. Obs.* Sc. To disarrange, mar.

Elg. The banster growls his tumbl'd stooks, And har'st mismarr'd sae sair, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 161.

MISMARROW, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in form **mismorrow** Sc. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1] **1.** *v.* To pair wrongly, not to match rightly. See **Marrow,** *sb.*[2] **7.**

Sc. (JAM.), **S. & Ork.[1] Dmf.** O we're a' mismarrowed thegither, O we're a' misfitted and wrang, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 195. **N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]**

Hence **Mismarrow't,** *ppl. adj.* ill-matched, not of a pair. Cld. (JAM.)

2. *sb.* One of a pair that does not correspond, anything that is wrongly matched.

Abd. Nae rung had he nor whup to drive His twa mismarrows on their way, SHELLEY *Flowers* (1868) 56. **Cld.** (JAM.)

MISMAUCHER, *v.* Abd. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To spoil, render useless.

MISMAVE, see **Mismove.**

MISMAY, *v.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Also in form **mismae** Sc. (JAM.) [**mismē·.**] To disturb, put about; to molest, annoy. *Gen.* used *reflex.*

Cld., Dmf. She never mismaed her mind (JAM.). **N.I.[1] Ant.** He niver mismayed himself, but let me dae it a' mysel', *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Cum.[1]** Our cowt met t'soldiers and nivver mismay't hissel'.

[Cp. lit. E. *dismay* with change of pref.]

MIS-MAZE, MISMEAVE, see **Miz-maze, Mismove.**

MISMEAL, *v.* Nhb. Yks. Also written **miss-meal** Nhb.[1] [**mismī·l, mismiə·l.**] To milk a cow intermittently, previous to drying her.

Nhb.[1] To milk a cow one meal and neglect to do so for a meal or two after, and to thus intermit until the udder becomes dry (s.v. Meal). **w.Yks.[1]** To milk a cow once a day instead of twice. [When you begin to dry a cow, mismeal her for a week or ten days, KNOWLSON *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 120.]

MISMENSE, *v.* Yks. [**misme·ns.**] To soil, sully, damage, to make untidy; *fig.* to disgrace. See **Mense.**

n.Yks. She'll mismense her gown wi t'sun and rain (I.W.); **n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2]** The paint is sadly mismensed. It weean't mismense you [it will not disgrace you]. **m.Yks.[1]**

MISMINNIE, *v.* Sc. Of a lamb: to lose its mother, to be put to suck strange ewes; also used *fig.* See **Minnie,** *sb.*[1] **3.**

Abd. That bairn's cryin' because it's just misminnied (G.W.). **Cld.** (JAM.)

MISMOVE, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Also in forms **mismave** Lakel.[1] Cum.[1]; **mismeave** Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **mismuive, mismuve** Sc. (JAM.) To disturb, trouble; to disconcert, alarm, flurry.

s.Sc. Naething mismoves ye or pits ye aboot, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 164. **Cld.** Ye needna mismuive yoursell (JAM.). **Slk.** (*ib.*) **Nhb.[1]** This shall not in the least mismeave our mind, KELLY *Teetotallers* (1854) 29. **Lakel.[2]** He went tul t'doctor, an' he saw'd him a finger off, an' he was never a bit mismaved. **Cum.[1] w.Yks.[1]** Nought mismeaves him.

MISNARE, *v.* Cum.[24] [**misneə·r.**] To incommode, to put out of the way.

MISPORTION, *v.* n.Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] *Reflex.* To eat to excess, to surfeit oneself.

MISRECKON, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. ? Dev. [**misre·kən.**] **1.** *v.* To miscalculate. Sc. (A.W.), n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1] **2.** *sb.* A miscalculation, mistake.

Dev. I made a misreckon, mother—Jane is the maid for me, BARING-GOULD *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 86.

MISRED, *ppl. adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **misrid** (JAM.). Entangled; complicated.

Slk. That's a lang story, mither, an' a mis-red ane, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 282, ed. 1866. **Kcb.** Prentice wabster lad who . . . wastes the waft upo' a mis-rid pirn, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 10 (JAM.).

MISREMEMBER, *v.* Sc. Irel. [**misrime·mbər.**] To forget.

Frf. I misremember now whether it was Mr. Scrimgour or the Captain that took the fancy to my father's pigs, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) ix. **Ir.** I misremember what occurred, KIPLING *Brk. Ballads* (1892) 43, ed. 1895; No man living can say that he ever misremembered a duel, LEVER *Martins* (1856) I. xv.

MISS, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**mis.**] **1.** A title of respect used in addressing a young lady. **e.An.[1]**

2. The eldest daughter of a family. Also called **Missy.**

Lei.[1] If miss woon't, non of the yoong uns will. **War.[3]**

3. *Comp.* **Miss-Nancy,** an effeminate person, esp. one conspicuous for outward adornment and airs of gentility, but deficient in common sense. Also used *attrib.*

n.Yks. She'll pretend to do fancy work, In netting or knotting or other misnancy work, *Lett. from Young Lady* (1870) 35. **w.Yks.** Eh! John William! he is a Miss Nancy (F.P.T.); BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); (J.R.); **w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5]** Sich a misnancy of a husband, 41.

4. The title of a married woman.

Ken.[1] Sus. (F.A.A.); (F.E.); **Sus.[1]** Single ladies being addressed as Mrs.

5. *Obs.* A mistress, paramour.

Sc. It was thought nothing uncivil for the peers of England to talk of his popish misses in their houses of parliament even

before the king's face, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 128. **Slg.** Priests, lawyers, keen physicians, kept misses, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1810) in *Sutor's Mag.* 26. **Lnk.** The duke of York had the management of things at court, in conjunction with French misses and pensioners, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 199, ed. 1828. **n.Lin.**[1]

MISS, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [mis.] **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to be both missed and wanted,* to be missed, to have one's absence regretted; (2) *miss a foot* or *— one's foot,* to miss one's footing, to make a false step, to stumble; (3) *— a quarter of,* of time: to be a quarter to; (4) *— as one missed one's mammy's blessing,* to be disappointed at having missed something; (5) *— calf,* of a cow: not able to be impregnated; (6) *— of,* (7) *— on,* to miss.

(1) **sw.Lin.**[1] 'He'll be both missed and wanted,' the common phrase to express that a person's loss will be felt. (2) **Sc.** The burn was rinnin' frae bank to brae, I missed a fit and fell in, *Sc. Haggis,* 58. **Sh.I.** He miss'd his fit an' sled doon ower da girse apon his left hench, *Sh. News* (Oct. 6, 1900). **Kcd.** She mist a fit or took a dwam, An' tuml't i' the Feugh, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 12. **Frf.** Ane o' them missed his fit owre a grozer bush, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 127, ed. 1889. **Ayr.** But mist a fit an' in the pool Out-owre the lugs she plumpit, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 26. **Dmf.** Near the linn he miss'd a fit and tumbl'd in, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 78. **Gall.** Should he . . . miss a foot, and cock his keel up, What dire disgrace might intervene, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 83, ed. 1897; He missed a fit on the tap o' a dyke, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 176, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] (3) **Suf.** That miss a quarter a twelve (C.T.). (4) **N.I.**[1] 'You missed as you missed your mammy's blessin',' said derisively. (5) **Sc.** A cow that slips or misses calf, *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 416. (6) **n.Lin.**[1] My master is much concerned that he was so unhappy as to miss of seeing you, PECK *Axholme* (1709) 207. **Sur.**[1] I miss of it terribly. (7) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] I miss'd on him yisterday, though I look'd high an' low fer him.

2. To escape, avoid; to escape the notice of.

Per. A drubbin' to miss, he sair sickness did sham, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 95. **N.I.**[1] There's not much misses you.

3. To fail, omit; to be wanting, to fail to happen.

Sc. (W.C. c. 1750). **Bch.** You'll stand, I fear upon your shankies, And maybe slaver in the brankies: It could not miss, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 39. **Abd.** They didna miss To gie to ilka dainty dame a sappy kiss, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 214. **Rnf.** Whan buskit oot in braw new claes, Auld grannie's hansel's never miss't, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 16. **Ayr.** Directions . . . she never misses gieing to me when I gang oot or come in, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 160. **Edb.** Now an' then he soudna miss To squeeze her hand, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 53. **w.Yks.** Ther wor hardly a neet I missed goin' tut Feytin Cocks, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 8. **Hrf.**[2]

Hence *to miss but, phr.* to fail to, to avoid, help.

Ayr. She's a kind gentle creature, and canna miss but to die o' a broken heart, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxvi. **Gall.** Four pounds a head, a year auld steer, How can he miss but thrive? LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 10. **Cum.** I lith'd him yeance, sea canna miss but know, RITSON *Pastoral Dial.* (1849) 6.

4. Of crops, &c.: to fail, not to grow; to fail to germinate.

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Yks.** T'turnips is missed (I.W.). **w.Som.**[1] More-n half o' they taties missed. Never didn know the turmut zeed miss, same's 't'ave de year.

5. *Obs.* To do without, dispense with.

Edb. An', when o' fraise she was na mist, He set her down upo' the kist, *Twa Cuckolds* (1796) 10. **Midl.** MALONE *Note to Tempest* I. ii. 312.

6. *Reflex.* To make a mistake.

n.Lin.[1] I miss'd mysen sorely when Lord Yarbur caame, I thoht he was a man hawkin' pills, an' tell'd him to goä aboot his business.

7. *sb.* Absence, loss, want.

Sh.I. Miss da boy! less his miss canna be made up ta me, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898). **Abd.** Aw'm seer, man, he wud hae nae gryte miss for a' the time, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 88. **n.Yks.** You will find a miss o' them (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1] It'd be a bad miss gin ther' wur a want o' watter. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**[1] 'Yo'n find a miss o'' such and such a person or thing. **War.**[3] Give the poor creature a penny, you will never feel the miss of it. **Wor.** You'll feel the miss uv 'er, now (H.K.). **w.Wor.**[1] Sair' Ann 'ave bin that spylt, 'er dunno w'en 'er's well off. 'Er 'ull feel the miss on it, w'en 'er mother's dyud. **s.Wor.**[1] Tom's lost his place; and 'e'll find of it afore winter, and feel the miss o' good fittle. **se.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.**[2] He'll feel the miss o' good fittle. **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] Er never had none, so er'll never feel the miss on't, *MS. add.* **Sur.** He sent all his children to school for he 'knew the miss of it,' HEATH *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 146; **Sur.**[1] I feel the miss of it every day.

8. *Obs.* A fault, defect, mistake.

Sc. Tremble lest I should tell mess John my misses, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 38. **Abd.** 'I slipt aff, and left them to their crack.' 'Nae miss o' that: for as I ween, They'll nae be angry they are left alane,' SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 33. **Per.** The devil take the miss is That every officer was not slain, FORD *Harp* (1893) 63

MISS, MISSAL(D, see **Mass,** *sb.*[1], **Mistal(l.**

MISSAUCHER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **missauchre, missaucre** (JAM.). **1.** *v.* To destroy, spoil, ruin; to hurt or injure severely, to mangle, crush, bruise. **Bnff.**[1], **Ayr.** (JAM.) Cf. **misacker. 2.** *sb.* Destruction, ruin; a severe injury, suffering caused by crushing or beating.

Bnff.[1] He ga's finger a dreedfou missaucher wee the mill. **Ayr.** (JAM.)

MIS-SEEM, *v.* Sc. To ill-become.

Dmf. His head is getting a shade of grey—which does not mis-seem him, but looks very well, CARLYLE *Lett.* (1836) in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) LXXXII. 296.

[ME. *missemen,* to ill-become (STRATMANN); Lo this misemand thing folous, HAMPOLE (c. 1330) *Ps.* lxxii. 15.]

MISSEL, *sb.* Nhb. Shr. [mi·sl.] In *comp.* (1) **Missel-bird.** Shr.[1], (2) **-Dick,** the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* Nhb.[1] (s.v. Mezel-thrush).

MISSEL, MISSER, see **Mizzle,** *v.*[1], **Measure.**

MIS-SET, *v. Obs.* Sc. To put out of humour, displease.

Sc. I did not say frighted, now—I only said mis-set wi' the thing, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) iii; Our minnie sair mis-set, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) xviii. **Ayr.** I took the muse when I coud get her, An'did's she bade, wha durst mis-set her? FISHER *Poems* (1790) 143.

MISSET, MISSHANTER, see **Messet, Mishanter.**

MISSING, *sb., ppl. adj.* and *prep.* Sh.I. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in form **missens** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [mi·sin.] **1.** *sb.* Anything missing.

N.Cy.[1] 'Here's a missens here,' said of a room from which the furniture had been removed. **Nhb.**[1] **ne.Lan.**[1] I's lukkan fer t'missin's.

2. *ppl. adj.* Of a tide: moderate, not full. **S. & Ork.**[1]

3. *prep.* Excepting.

w.Yks. We all went missin' mi fatther (Æ.B.); (J.W.)

MISSION, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. To commission; to send on an errand.

Ayr. Lord Boyd, to whom I thought ye had been missioned, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) v.

MISSIONAR, *sb.* Sc. An itinerant preacher; also used *attrib.*

Abd. I tell't ye foo she had banter't the missionar' an' Miss M^c^Allister, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 19, 1900); A missionar minister, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iv; The Missionars were sae rife in this parish, and the eggs so scarce, for every wife was hauling them to these preachers, RUDDIMAN *Parish* (1828) 133, ed. 1889.

MISSIS, see **Mistress,** *sb.*[1]

MISSIVE, *sb.* Sc. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Missive of lease,** (2) **— of tack,** a provisional lease, an informal contract prior to a legal one duly drawn up.

(1) **Rnf.** His lease being about to expire he was 'courted and solicite' by his lordship and his factor to apply for its renewal; and having agreed to do so, a missive of lease was sent to him by the factor for approval, HECTOR *Judic. Records* (1876) 129. (2) **Ayr.** As gif the Almighty was bun by missives o' tack to gie them seed-time an' harvest, whether they deserve it or no, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 69.

2. A letter sent. Sc. (JAM.)

MISSLE, see **Mizzle,** *v.*[2]

MISSLIE, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **mistly** Lth. (JAM.) Ant. [mi·sli.] **1.** Solitary, lonely from the absence of anything.

Sc. SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802) (JAM.). **Lth.** (*ib.*) **Ant.** It is very mistly, wanting the dog S.A B.

Hence **Misslieness,** *sb.* solitariness, loneliness from the absence of any one. Cld. (JAM.)

2. Missed, regretted or wanted when absent.

Gall. We say such a one is misslie, when his presence is missed anywhere, and thought to be awanting, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

MISSMENT, *sb.* Cor. Also written **misment** Cor.[1] [mi·sment, -mənt.] **1.** A mistake, error.

Theere's shurely some missment somewheere, *T. Towser* (1873) 14; Howsomever, we made a missment, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 33; Cor.[1] 'Twas a misment on my part; Cor.[2]

2. A loss.

We've found 'ee a great missment, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) viii.

MISSOL, MISSOUR, see **Mistal(l, Measure.**

MIS-SORT, *v.* Yks. Also written **mis-soort** n.Yks.[2] [mis-sō·rt.] **1.** To mismanage, to treat wrongly.

n.Yks.[2] 'He mis-soorted her strangely,' said of the cow, which the farrier had medicined injudiciously.

2. To mistrust. m.Yks.[1]

MISSPEAK, *v. Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) To praise unduly.

To praise one for a virtue or good quality which his conduct immediately after belies.

MISSWEAR, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. To swear falsely, to perjure. Sc. (Jam.) Hence **Mis-sworn**, *ppl. adj.* perjured, forsworn.

s.Sc. To prevent him from making himself a mis-sworn man, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 54.

MIST, *sb.* and *v.* Ken. Wil. [mist.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Mist-pond**, a pond on the downs not fed by any spring but by mist, dew, or rain. Cf. **dew-pond.**

Wil.[1] Such ponds rarely fail, even in the longest drought.

2. *v.* To rain finely, to drizzle. Ken.[12]

MISTAFUL, see **Mischiefful.**

MISTAKE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **mistak.**

1. *v. Obs.* In phr. (1) *to mistake a foot*, (2) *— the road*, to stumble.

(1) Frf. Nell Mistook a fit for a' her care, An' wi' a haiches fell, Morison *Poems* (1790) 25. (2) Which gar'd her feet mistak the road, And o'er baith hip an' hollion, She fell that night, *ib.* 24.

2. To transgress, do wrong.

Sc. I think the knave mistook more out of conceit than of purpose, Scott *Nigel* (1822) iv.

3. *sb.* In phr. *no mistake but*, doubtless.

Per. Nae mistak but they should keep to Bible ways, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 7.

MISTAL(L, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **mystall** w.Yks.[4]; and in forms **missal(d, missol** w.Yks.; **mista** w.Yks.[1]; **mistle** w.Yks.[5] Lan.; **misto** w.Yks.[1]; **mistoe** w.Yks.[4] [mi·stl.] A cow-house.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Cum.[1], n.Yks.[1], ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks. My father went into the old missal, to fodder the cows (F.P.T.); (D.L.); Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[1] I've been laten him i' th' mista, ii. 286; w.Yks.[2345] Lan. They went into the stable and cowhouse (or mistle as it was called in that country), Hamerton *Wenderholme* (1869 vii; Lan.[1]

Hence **Mistal-heck**, *sb.* a half-door fitted into the passage leading from the farm-house to the cow-shed.

Cum.[1] In old times the farm-house was built adjoining the cow-house or mistal, with a passage between them. The doorway opening from this passage into the cow-house was fitted with a half door or mistal-heck. A few buildings of this kind still remain.

[Norw. dial. *mjøstøl*, a dairy in a mountain pasture (Aasen); *mjølke stødl*, a milking-shed in the hill pastures (Ross); *støl*, a milking place in a distant pasture (Aasen); ON. *stöðull*, a milking shed for kine (Vigfusson).]

MISTEACH, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also in forms **mistach** Nhb.[1] Yks.; **mistech** n.Cy. Nhb. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.; **mistetch** N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[24] Wm. n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[12] [mistī·tʃ, ·tei·tʃ, ·te·tʃ.] **1.** *v.* To teach or train badly, to render unsettled or unmanageable.

Cum.[24] n.Yks. Mistetching other fooaks, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 38; Thou'l mistetch my cow, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 14. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1]

Hence **Misteached**, *ppl. adj.* badly trained or reared; having acquired bad habits, vicious; out of temper, worried. *Gen.* applied to animals.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1]; N.Cy.[2] A mistetcht horse. Nhb. Mr. Ogle had a misteched thoroughbred mare, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 50; He was a mistetched chap, ye ken, one o' the sort that has a bit grudge against everythin', an' vicious same as horses is sometimes, Pease *Tales* (1899) 80; Nhb.[1] A dangerous horse is termed mistached. Dur.[1] s.Dur. It's good for nowt; it's a mistetched un, it winnot pull an empty cart (J.E.D.). Cum. (J.Ar.); A mistetched fowl, one that has been improperly hatched and is consequently weak and feeble (E.W.P.); You'll be wrapped in warm flannel to-morrow, like a mistetched chicken, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1888) III. 75. s.Wm. (J.A.B.) Yks. A mistacht horse, a mistecht palate (K.). n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] Sha's gotten quiet mistetched. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). e.Yks.[1] Thou must be misteched ti gan on ī that way. w.Yks. They've plagued yon chap till he's gotten misteched (S.P.U.). n.Lin.[1]

2. *sb.* A bad habit or training.

N.Cy.[1], n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] T'oud mear hes gitten a sad mistetch; w.Yks.[2] Sometimes used by horse-dealers.

[1. OE. *mistǣcan*, to teach wrongly (B.T.).]

MISTENT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To neglect. Bwk. (Jam.) See **Tent**, *v.* **2.** *sb.* A mistake, slip.

Edb. It's good for folks to tak good tent, And warning take by this mistent, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 169.

MISTER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. War. Also in form **mistor** Nhb.[1] [mi·stə(r.] A term of address, like 'sir.'

Sc. (A.W.) Nhb.[1] Used by a superior to an inferior or in a tone of reproof as, 'Noothen, mistor, what are ye deein wi' ma box?' War. Do you know, Mister, you can hear a good German razor whistle when you use it properly, *B'ham Dy. Mail* (Feb. 3, 1896); War.[3] *Gen.* applied by labourers to those above them in rank: 'I say, Mister, which is the way to Bristol Street?' Heard in refreshment rooms: 'What can I give you, Mister?'

MISTER, *sb.*[2] Yks. [mi·stə(r).] In phr. *what mister?* what sort? what kind?

w.Yks. *Yks. Mag.* (Dec. 1872) II. 113; Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 57.

[What mister wight she was, and whence i-brought? Fairfax *Tasso* (1600) iv. 28; But telleth me what mister men ye been, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 1710. The expression *what mister men?* is equivalent to *men of what mister* (i.e. occupation)? OFr. *mestier*, 'genre d'occupation manuelle,' Hatzfeld (s.v. *Métier*).]

MISTER, *sb.*[3] and *v. Obs.* Sc. Also written **myster.**

1. *sb.* Need, want, necessity.

Sc. Mister makes man of craft, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 24; There's nae friend to friend in mister, *ib.* 31; Warld's gear was henceforth the least of her care, nor was it likely to be muckle her mister, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xliv. Abd. As gryt's my mister, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 7, ed. 1812; And yet I kend her mister to be great, *ib.* 34. Lnk. The sighing sisters Who often beet them in their misters, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 136.

Hence **Misterful**, *adj.* needy, in want or difficulty.

Sc. Misterfou' fowk mauna be mensfou', Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 24; Dalrymple *Gl.* (c. 1800).

2. Phr. *to beet a mister*, to supply a want. See **Beet, 4.**

Lth. The phr. when anything, for which there is no present use, is laid up in case of future necessity: 'This will beit a mister' (Jam., s.v. Beit). Slk. If twa or three hunder pounds can beet a myster for you in a strait ye sanna want it, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 294, ed. 1866.

3. *v.* To be necessary, to need.

Sc. Gif it misters (Jam.). Slg. What misterd us to have a sign? Bruce *Sermons* (1631) 17, ed. 1843. Edb. What misters me for to express My present poverty or wrack, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 338, ed. 1815. Slk. Little misters it to me whar they gang, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 36, ed. 1866.

[1. Quhilk of thame had of help mister, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) xi. 452; Wiþ tresour greet & preciouse þing Suche as maydenes han of mistere, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 3247. OFr. (Norm.) *mestier*, 'besoin, nécessité' (Moisy). 2. Grantit eik leif wod to hew, and tak Tymmer to beit ayris and wther mysteris, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 53. 3. First quhen he mistert not, he micht, He neids, and may not now, Montgomerie *Cherrie* (1597) 805; To mister, lack, *egere*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

MISTER, see **Master**, *sb.*[2]

MISTERFUL, *adj.* Wor. Misty.

It be so misterful out o' doors, it be dark already (H.K.).

MISTERN, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Dazzled.

MIST-FAWN, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Mist resembling a white spot of ground.

Slk. If it be a mist fawn, as I dare say it can be naething else, it has drawn itself up into a form the likest that of a woman of ought I ever saw, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 256 (Jam.).

MISTIME, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Not. Lin. [mistai·m.] **1.** To disturb the regular routine of one's life, to put out of one's usual habits.

Sc. (A.W.) Nhb.[1] Aa wis sair mistimed, an' hed little sleep for a week. n.Yks.[14] w.Yks. He has not slept for three nights. No wonder he is ill; he is quite mistimed, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356; (S.K.C.); w.Yks.[5] That al mistime her ah sud'nt wonder, 22. Not. My mester's been ill a three week and I feel very much mistimed (L.C.M.). n.Lin. I was that mistimed with Jack bein' ill so long I hev niver been rightly mysen sin' (M.P.). sw.Lin.[1] With having the boys at home she has mistimed herself a bit.

Hence (1) **Mistimeous**, *adj.* irregular, unpunctual, not to be trusted to do anything at the proper time or in the proper manner; (2) **Mistiming**, *sb.* want of punctuality, irregularity of hours or habits.

(1) Cai.[1] (2) Dmb. This illness maun have maid him less fit to thole ony mistiming either of meat or sleep, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxii.

2. To play out of time.

Slg. Ere they wad mistime a note They wadna care a single groat, Muir *Poems* (1818) 62.

MISTLE, see **Mizzle**, *v.*[1], **Mistal(l**.

MISTLETOE, *sb.* Nhb. Lin. Shr. Also in forms **mezeltoe** Nhb.[1]; **miseltoe** Shr.[1] [mi·zl-, mi·sltō.] **1.** A bunch of evergreens hung from the ceiling at Christmas-time. Cf. **kissing-bough**.

n.Lin.[1] *Gen.* formed on a hoop. It is decked with oranges and trinkets, and is used for the same purpose as the real mistletoe is in those parts of England where it can be readily procured.

2. *Comp.* **Mistletoe-thrush**, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*.

Nhb.[1] (s.v. Mezel-thrush). Shr.[1] It moves off in considerable flocks into Herefordshire and Monmouthshire for the sake of the mistletoe, which abounds in the orchards there, on the viscous berries of which it delights to feed; whence it has obtained its familiar name of missel, or mistletoe-thrush, *Science Gossip* (1873) 166. [Forster *Swallows* (ed. 1817) 72.]

MISTRESS, *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **misses** Suf.; **missess** Nhp.[1]; **missis** w.Yks. s.Chs.[1] Not. Nhp.[1] War.[2] Sur. Dor. Dev.; **missus** Fif. Lan. s.Wor.[1] Hrf.[1 2] Brks.[1] Hnt. Nrf. Ess. Sur.[1] Sus. Dor. Som.; **misthiss** w.Ir.; **mistus** Ken.[1] Sus.[1] [mi·stris, mi·sis.] **1.** A title of respect given to the wives of the lower clergy, farmers, small tradesmen, &c.

Sc. The tacksmen or principal tenants are named by their farms. . . And their wives are called the mistress of Kingsburgh, Boswell *Jrn.* (1785) 146 (Jam.); The active bustle of the mistress (so she was called in the kitchen, and the gudewife in the parlour), Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxiv. s.Sc. In the Lowlands, esp. in the country, the wife of a minister is called the mistress (Jam.). Ayr. The mistress, as a' ministers' wives o' the right kind should be, was in a wholesome state of composity, *Steam-boat* (1822) 296 (*ib.*). Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] The wife of the humble vicar, the curate, the farmer, and the tradesman must be content with the style of mistress; which, indeed, is going rapidly downwards among the ci-devant goodies. Hrf.[1] Brks.[1] Be the Missus at whoam if 'e plaze? Sus. (F.A.A.); (F.E.)

2. A familiar term for a wife.

Per. The wife wad be for pu'in' the wig aff my cantle, . . for she's no for prankin' wi' that gate, my mistress! Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 149, ed. 1887. Fif. The missus was telling me, Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 148. Ayr. Ye ken Girzie and oor mistress never got on very weel wi' ane anither, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 74. Lth. Say that yer dear young mistress at hame is a great newspaper woman, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 260. Gall. To ask him when he thought of taking a mistress up to the Back o' Beyont, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 55. n.Ir. Now, Paddy, my man, that shows what the fowk think o' you an' yer mistress, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 79; N.I.[1] His mistress opened the door to me. Wm. Oor mistress hes gone ta t'market (B.K.). w.Yks. Hah's t'missis, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). Lan. If our missus chanced to look an' see me at th' window, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1897) 66. nw.Der.[1] Not. I went back into the 'ouse to tell the missis, Prior *Renie* (1895) 192; (L.C.M.) s.Wor.[1], Hrf.[2], Glo. (A.B.), Brks.[1] Hnt. Go tell the missus I want her (T.P.F.). e.An.[2] Nrf. Yow've took awāh m'heart, my suster, my missus, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 9. Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. Missus! I thinks as how, taa-day, Yow've put the meller's eye out, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 81. Ken.[1] My mistus and me's done very well and comfortable together for 'bove fifty year. Sur. A year and a half ago I buried my poor missis over there, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 23; Sur.[1] Sus. I sends my mistus for the club doctor, *Gent. Mag.* (May 1890) 465; Sus.[1] It is very difficult to say at what age a Sussex man's wife ceases to be his mistus and becomes the old 'ooman, and finally lapses into the old gal. Dor. You an yer missus 'ud make yer dinner off 'em, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 309. Som. Now then, missus, make haste wi' the cup, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 22. Dev. Missis, when 'er zeed the Bishop coming, 'Er tummilled pūre ol' passon intū bed, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 48.

3. A young unmarried lady. Sus.[1] Cf. **miss**, *sb.*[1]

4. A female sweetheart.

Dor. Why bisn't walken the missis round thease evenen, Bert? *Windsor Mag.* (Aug. 1900) 352.

5. A term of address to a strange woman.

n.Cy. (J.W.), e.Dur.[1] w.Yks. Nah, missis, leyn o' yer brekfast, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1875) 39; Tak no gaum on 'em, missis, *ib.* 40. Not. (L.C.M.)

6. A lady.

w.Ir. As the misthiss beyant in the big house often did afore, Lover *Leg.* (1849) I. 39.

7. An employer. Sus. (F.A.A.), (F.E.) **8.** A pit lantern used by drivers in the main airways. Cf. **midgey**.

Nhb.[1] An oblong box wanting the front side, which is left unglazed and open. Nhb., Dur. An oblong box without a front, carried upright, the use of which is to carry a lighted candle or small lamp in a current of air, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). e.Dur.[1] (s.v. Midgy).

9. *v.* To act as mistress, to assume airs of superiority.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy kon·)ū stond tóo foa·ks i)th sai·m aays mis·isin oa·r mey [I conna stond two folks i' th' same haïse missisin' o'er mey]. Nhp.[1] If one of the junior branches of a family interferes in the management of domestic concerns, a servant would say, 'I won't have her mississing over me.'

Hence (1) **Mississing**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Missusy**, *adj.* assuming, authoritative, domineering.

(1) s.Chs.[1] Th dau·tŭr aa·d sich mis·isin wee·z [Th' daughter had sich missisin' wees]. War.[2] The mississing hussy. (2) Brks.[1]

MISTRUE, *v.* Sh.I. To distrust; to disbelieve.

The lasses wirna still free o' mistruin' William, *Sh. News* (Oct. 22, 1898).

[Norw. dial. *mistrua*, to mistrust (Aasen); Dan. *mistro* (Larsen).]

MISTRUST, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. Hrf. Som. Cor. Also in forms **misthrist** e.Yks.[1]; **mistrist** n.Yks.[2] e.Lan.[1] [mistru·st, ·trɐ·st.] **1.** To distrust, doubt; to regard with suspicion.

Ayr. I'm no mistrusting Willie Pitt, Burns *A Dream* (1786) st. 7. Edb. My husband has it on his mind that I have mistrusted him, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 143. Gall. We winna mourn ower sair as if we mistrusted Him! He wadna like that, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 130. n.Cy. (J.W.) n.Yks. Ah mistristed him frē t'varry first (I.W.). e.Yks.[1], e.Lan.[1], sw.Lin.[1], Hrf.[2] w.Som.[1] I always mistrusted 'bout thick there wall, he never wad'n a put up 's he off to. Cor. The people came shyly at first. They mistrusted the Established Church, Quiller-Couch *Ship of Stars* (1899) 63.

Hence **Mistrustful**, *adj.* distrustful, suspicious, doubtful; timorous.

Edb. I canna bide mistrustfu' folk like that, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 232. n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1] w.Som.[1] Ter'ble mistrustful umman, her can't never keep no maaidens.

2. To suspect, apprehend.

Ayr. Little good I mistrust will he do them, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 124. Lan. On I mistrust it ot hoor' meawlt for o bit o tussling on teawing, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 38.

MISTRY, *v.* and *adj. Obs.* Dev. Also written **mistree** (Hall.); **mystry** Dev.[1] **1.** *v.* To deceive, delude.

Dev.[1] 'Lookee dist zee, there's blue eneugh in the skey to make thee a pocket.' 'Po! your eyes mystry,' 11.

2. *adj.* Dim-sighted. (Hall.)

MISTRYST, *v.* Sc. Yks. **1.** To miss an appointed meeting or 'tryst.'

Sc. Ye'll just mistryst aince and for a' with the gentry in the bents, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xiii; Feind of me will mistryst you for a' my mother says, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) iv. Gall. Ken ye so little o' Isobel Rorrison that ye waud daur to mistryst her, Crockett *Anna Mark* (1899) xx. n.Yks.[1]

2. In *pass.*: to be put to perplexity; to be confused, frightened.

Sc. They are sair mistrysted yonder in their Parliament House

about this rubbery o' Mr. Morris, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv; It's a braw thing for a man to be out a' day, and frighted—na, I winna say that neither—but mystrysted, wi' bogles, *ib. Blk. Dwarf* (1816) iii. **n.Sc., s.Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Yks.**[1] Chiefly used in the *pp.* 'I have been sairly mistrysted'; **n.Yks.**[2]

MISUSE, *v.* Sc. To ill-use, maltreat, injure; to abuse.

Abd. To see the lassie he was laith Sae handled and misused, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 185. **Per.** He had misused them many ways, . . struck her, Lawson *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 235. **Rnf.** His horse was most barbarously abused and hurt, and his rider misused, Hector *Judic. Records* (1876) 95. **Edb.** He had the ill-fortune to see a gentleman being misused by some souldiers, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 414.

Hence **Misuser,** *sb.* one who maltreats or injures another.

Ayr. *Obs.* Had almaist brokin y^e^ mother's arme, and is continuallie misuseris of y^e^ mother, Wodrow *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 46.

MISWEM, *sb.* Nhp.[1] [miswe·m.] A mistake, blunder.

You've made a miswem.

MISWENT, see **Misgo.**

MISWONTED, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. **1.** Tender. n.Cy. Holloway. w.Yks.[1] **2.** Having bad habits. n.Cy. Holloway.

MISWORD, *sb.* Yks. Chs. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Suf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Wil. Dor. Also written **missword** s.Chs.[1] War.[3] [miswə·d.] An angry, unkind, or abusive word; blame, censure, disagreement.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **s.Chs.**[1] Ah nev·ür noa·d im see· ŭ mis-wuu·rd tŭ aan·ibodi [Ah never knowd him see a missword to annybody]. **War.**[2] He never gave me a misword all his life; **War.**[3] I never had a miss-word with him. **s.War.** Here have I served one man or his father this forty year, and never had a misword, Heath *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 238. **w.Wor.**[1] We wuz married farty year, an' 'e never so much as give me a misword. **s.Wor.**[1] We was fellow-servants nigh upon two year, 'er and me, and never 'ad a misword. **se.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** (A.B.); **Glo.**[1] We did never have a misword. **Brks.**[1] Us had a misword or two an' ent spoke to one 'nuther zence. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.** We never had a misword (D.W.L.); **Ken.**[1] He's never given me one misword. **Sur.**[1] **Sus.**[1] I am sure my master's never given me a misword all the years we've been married. **n.Wil.** He bin living wi' I dree year and he hant never give me a misword (E.H.G.). **Dor.** But, look ee, I beaint a-gwine to take no miswords vrom thy vo'k, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 37.

MIT, *sb.*[1] Wor. Shr. [mit.] A shallow tub used for household purposes, esp. for washing butter.

w.Wor.[1] **Shr.**[1] *Gen.* used in comp., as Butter-mit, Kneading-mit.

[Cp. OE. (Nhb.) *mitta,* a measure of meal (*Luke* xiii. 21).]

MIT, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Cor. The spot from which the throw was made in the game of 'Bob-buttons,' q.v.

The giants . . . met for a game at bob-buttons. . . Trecobben Hill was the 'mit,' or the spot from which the throw was made, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 51, ed. 1896.

MIT, *sb.*[3] I.W. [mit.] A maggot. (C.J.V.)

MIT, see **Mud,** *v.*[2]

MITCH, *v.* and *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **mich** N.I.[1] w.Yks.[1] s.Stf. Shr.[1] Nrf. n.Wil. Dor. Cor.[1] Amer.; **miche** Glo.[12] I.W.[12]; **mych** w.Yks. Hrf.; **myche** Wxf.[1] w.Yks.[1] Glo.[2]; **mytch** Ant. [mitʃ.] **1.** *v.* To slink, slouch, sneak, prowl about; to crouch, huddle. Cf. **meech, 1, mooch,** *v.*[2]

w.Yks. Th' chap myched off, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (May 1871); **w.Yks.**[3] **s.Stf.** He became very curious indeed, . . miching hither and thither in sloth-like dexterity to surprise conversations, Murray *John Vale* (1890) xiv. **Shr.**[1] *Obs.*? The poor owd ŏŏman's gettin' mighty simple, 'er canna do much but mich i' the cornel. **Dor.** Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 217.]

Hence (1) **Michin,** *sb.* a skulking boy, sly in doing mischief. w.Yks.[1]; (2) **Miching,** *adj.* treacherous, untrustworthy. Hmp. (H.E.)

2. To idle about. Wxf.[1], Hmp.[1], Dev.[1], Cor.[1]

Hence **Micher,** *sb.* an idler, loafer.

Wxf.[1] **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

3. To play truant, to absent oneself without leave.

Ir. (A.S.-P.), **N.I.**[1], **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Dwn.** (C.H.W.), **n.Hrf.** (H.C.M.), **Pem.** (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421; A's a naughty boy, John is, a mitches very often (W.M.M.). **Gmg.** (J.Y.E.), **Glo.**[12], **Hmp.** (T.L.O.D.) **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] That bwoy han't ben to school to-day; he's ben michen. **n.Wil.** This form sometimes occurs along the Gloucester border (G.E.D.). **Dor.** (C.V.G.); We never . . . once played truant. . . . We called it 'miching,' pronouncing the *i* in 'mich' long, as in mile, *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1889) 516. **Dev.** Plaize, zir, mawther zend 'e tŭ skŭle, but 'e's ago mitching up tŭ Waglands wi' Joey Grills, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Wan vornoon Hur mitched vro' schule, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 12. **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.) **Cor.** Turn your back, an' they'd be mitchin' in a brace o' shakes, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi. [**Amer.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249.]

Hence (1) **Michard,** (2) **Micher,** *sb.* a truant, one who stays away from school without leave.

(1) **Dev.** The following rhyme was in use at Northmolton some years ago: 'Blackberry michard, Blueberry snail, All the dogs in the town Hang to thy tail.' A 'blackberry michard' is, of course, one who stays away from school to pick blackberries, *Reports Provinc.* (1895); **Dev.**[1] Here, you rapscallion-ragamuffin, where be you slinking to? . . what did you there, michard? 14. **n.Dev.** Hid Ned the michard in a bunt, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 104. (2) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.) **w.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 320.

4. To pilfer; to cheat artfully. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Glo.[2]

Hence (1) **Micher,** *sb.* a thief, pilferer. n.Cy. Holloway. Nrf. Grose (1790). [(K.)]; (2) **Miching,** *ppl. adj.* pilfering, cheating, taking small advantages. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

5. *sb.* A truant, one who stays away from school. w.Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 320.

[**4.** To mych, *suffurari,* Levins *Manip.* (1570); Mychyn or pryuely stelyn smale thyngys, *surripio, Prompt.* Mycher, a lytell thefe, *larronceav,* Palsgr. (1530); Mychare, *furunculus, Prompt.* OE. **mȳcan,* to steal; cp. OHG. *mūhhan* (-*ōn*), 'grassare, praedare' (Graff).]

MITCH, *sb.*[2] Cai.[1] [mitʃ.] The support near the stern of a large boat, on which the mast rests when lowered.

MITCH, see **Much,** *adj.*

MITE, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. Anything small and inferior, as refuse potatoes.

Shŭ hüv'd a weet möldie kishie, half foo o' grice mites, apo' da flör, *Sh. News* (Oct. 20, 1900).

MITE, *sb.*[2] Nrf. [mait.] A turn; a 'go' (as in marbles).

'How many are you going in a mite?' asked Jim. 'Two in a mite,' he says, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 7.

MITE, *v.* Bnff.[1] To pick mites out of anything. *MS. add.*

MITER, *v.* Dur. Lakel. Yks. Also written **mitre** s.Dur. Lakel.[2]; **myter** Cum.[1] [mai·tə(r.] To crumble to dust; to waste; to wear away gradually through the effect of time and weather. Cf. **mitle.**

s.Dur. It's all mitered away (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2] A chair leg er owt else 'at's sided away, an' gits mitr'd an' mouldr'd. **Cum.**[1] Stone which decomposes by the action of the weather myters away. **Wm.** Sea now nivver mair mun thou haud up thy heed, But miter and moulder like t'beaynes o' the deed, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 69, ed. 1896. **n.Yks.** (J.E.D.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

MITEY, *adj.* Chs. Lin. [mai·ti.] Small; like a mite.

s.Chs.[1] A mitey little thing. **Lin.** Holloway.

MITH, *v.* Sc. Also Sus. Hmp. Also in form **meith** Abd. Fif. **1.** Might. See **Mought, Mud,** *v.*[2], **Mun,** *v.*[1]

Sc. O mith I tell you Gib, my man, Gin I a man had slain? Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 96. **Abd.** I meith ha had some chance, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 8, ed. 1812; But mithnin he dee wi' the less coontin? Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x; Baith mith be better o' the mending, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 16. **Frf.** As stark as mith outwear the stars, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 8. **Per.** Could ye no think the like o' Miss Lindsay or me A bride to the Laird o' the Lonzies mith be? Spence *Poems* (1898) 32. **Fif.** You mith discern . . . A deadly hatred, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 70; My father an' mither meith hae e'en made me a monk, Tennant *Card. Beaton* (1823) 90 (Jam.). **Edb.** You mith do meikle ill, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 89. **Sus.**[2] I mith have done it. **Hmp.**[1] I mith have done it.

2. Used with ellipsis of aux. *have.*

Sc. Ye mith slain Clerk Saunders in open field, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 88.

MITH, see **Meeth(e.**

MITHER, *v.* and *sb.* Lin. Nhp. [mi·ðə(r).] **1.** *v.* To muffle up; to smother; to encumber. Nhp. (Hall.), Nhp.[1] **2.** *sb. pl.* In phr. *to be in the mithers,* to be quite intoxicated. Lin. (Hall.)

MITHER, see **Mather**, *int.*, **Moither**, **Mother**, *sb.*[1]

MITHRATE, MITHRET, see **Midred**.

MITHRIDATE, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] A soft medicinal confection; in phr. *I'll bray thee to mithridate*, I'll beat you to a jelly.

[Give me some mithridate, Some mithridate and oil, JONSON *Every Man* (1598) IV. vi, ed. Cunningham, I. 48. Fr. *mithridate*, 'électuaire' (HATZFELD).]

MITLE, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **mitel** Gall. Of mites: to eat away; also used *fig.* Cf. **miter**.

Dmf. (JAM.) **Gall.** When siller is chynged, it is said to be soon mote or mitle [*sic*] away, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

MITTEN, *sb.* Sc. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Hnt. Ken. Cor. and Amer. Also written **mittan** Sc.; **mittin** w.Yks. s.Chs.[1]; **mitton** Lnk.; and in form **mit(t** Sc. Cum.[1] n.Yks.[14] Lan.[1] Not.[1] Lei.[1] [mi·tən.]

1. In phr. (1) *better a wet mitten than a cold hand*, half a loaf is better than no bread; (2) *to glack one's mitten*, to bribe one; see **Glack**; (3) *to send one a mitten*, to reject one; to cast one off; (4) *to be right in one's mitten*, to be in good health and spirits; (5) *to claw up one's mitten*, to kill; to give the finishing stroke to; to overturn; *gen.* of game or human beings; (6) *to lay up one's mittens*, to beat out one's brains.

(1) **Sh.I.** SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 231. (2) **Bnff.** Sure as mitten's glaikit, Gudeman, ye seem to hae the knack o't, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 71. **Bch.** How will he tak it, When he hears tell How Maggy's mitten ye hae glacket? FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 39. (3) **Cor.** You take my advice, Cousin Eve; send him a mitten, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 216. [**Amer.** There is no gettin quit of them at no rate, for they won't take the mitten if you do try to cut them, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. xi. **Can.** In Canada ... when a lady refuses an offer of marriage ... the rejected suitor is said to 'get the mitten.' It sometimes happens when a lady has to reply to a proposal by post, instead of writing a refusal she simply encloses a small knitted mitten, *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 398-9.] (4) **Sh.I.** I wisna still right i' me mittens, bit I wis a corne reviv'd, *Sh. News* (Dec. 31, 1898); Bawby, doo's no right i' dy mittens da night. . . A'm seen dee as cheerfü an' canty as ony lass i' da place. What's come ower dee? *ib.* (July 10, 1897). (5) **Fif.**, **Rxb.** (JAM.) (6) **Bch.** An' the horse take a brattle now they may come to lay up my mittens, an' ding me yavil an' as styth as gin I had been elf-shot, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 4.

2. A glove, *gen.* of worsted.

Sc. Hastily and confusedly searching for his worsted mittans, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxi. **Sh.I.** Shü took my gravat an' mittens an' hang dem apo' da raep inby da fire, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898). **n.Sc.** Mr. Merrison Dean put on his 'hoddin' overcoat of darkest gray, his huge mittens, big goloshes, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 225. **Frf.** Mittens, white as drifted sand, Were clapped upon ilk horny hand, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 72. **Per.** It would hae coft me winter mittans, Had I ta'en care, STEWART *Character* (1857) 43. **Ayr.** Whustlin' Wull was comin' daunerin' alang the Brig en' wi' his Camlachie-mits on, and leukin' vera pookit wi' the cauld, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 121. **Lnk.** My white silk hose, and mittons for my hands, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 46, ed. 1783. **Lth.** He has coft me a rocklay o' blue, And a pair o' mittens o' green, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 192, ed. 1856. **Edb.** A pair of worsted mittens, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 44. **Cum.**[13] **n.Yks.**[4] Woollen gloves covering the wrist and knitted with divisions for the fingers.

3. A leather glove, esp. one made without divisions for the fingers and used by hedgers to protect their hands from thorns; a gauntlet.

Fif. He threw ane birrin' gauntlet down: A dozen glasses by the mitten Were into shivers smash'd and smitten, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 120. **Lth.** Bedight and garnish'd with kid mits and flower, Behold our Solomon, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 123. **Dur.**[1] Hedging mittens. **Cum.** Forby ledder mittens, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 45. **Wm.** An ower their hands to 't elbow joint They'd mittens patch'd wi' steel, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 19. **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1830) 170, ed. 1874. **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 279; **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.** E'en the poor hedger, in the early morn, Chopping the pattering bushes hung with dew, Scarce lays his mittens on the branching thorn, CLARE *Village Min.* (1821) I. 55; **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I lost a capital par o' mittins the tother day; I 'anged 'em o' the 'edge ŏŏth my baÿte-bag, aw'ile I wuz clănin' the diche. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Ken.**[12]

MITTENED, *ppl. adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Yks. In phr. (1) *a mittened cat catches no mice*, (2) *a mittened cat never was a good hunter*, too much fastidiousness retards success.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Sc.** FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 6.

MITTILAT, *sb.* Abd. (JAM.) In phr. *to make a mittilat of a person*, to injure him to the extent of depriving him of the use of his limbs. See **Mittle**.

MITTIMUS, *sb.* Wm. Yks. Also written **mittemas** n.Yks. [mi·timəs.] **1.** A legal summons; a notice to quit; a dismissal from service.

n.Yks. Noo ya see what sike roudyism as cum tu, t'Paleceman's browt tha thi mittimus to appear afoore t'magestrats. Poor fella, A pity yon man, A du really; t'landlord's sent him hiz mittimus to leeav (W.H.). **e.Yks.**[1] Maysther's gannin tï gï Bill his mittimus o' Sethada neet, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.)

2. Phr. *to get one's mittimus*, to be committed to prison; to receive a due punishment; to be dismissed from employment.

Wm. He's gitten his mittimus at t'last (B.K.). **n.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890); Yon lass iz gitten her mittimus to leeav in a munth (W.H.).

MITTING, see **Meeting**.

MITTLE, *v.* Sc. [mi·tl.] To hurt; to mutilate.

Sc. The stirk that ye lat git itsel' mittled the ither day, *St. Kathleen* (1820) III. 213 (JAM.). **Per.** Collie left me in the bag A mittled, mertered, drooket laddie, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 71; Thae 'lines' hae skaed puir fouk nae little, Just look hoo mony a ane they mittle, FORD *Harp* (1893) 347.

MIVER, *sb.* Som. A mortar. (HALL.)

MIX, *v.*[1] Sc. Wor. Wil. Dev. Cor. [miks.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Mix-medley**, a jumble. nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[2]; (2) **-muddle**, one who muddles things imbecilely. Wil.[1]

2. Phr. *to mix the thrang*, to join the throng.

Abd. We'll o'er the gate and mix the thrang, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 6, ed. 1873.

3. To change from one occupation to another.

Wor. Using the breast-plough makes my thighs ache, so I does'nt keepun at it all day, but I does something else and so mixes it a bit (H.K.).

4. To change colour; esp. of the hair: to become grey; of the face: to grow pale from disease.

Cai.[1] He's gettan gey mixed. **Bnff.**[1] **Per.** Scottish farmlands ... in past Augusts waved with 'mixing' barley, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 6.

5. Of the body: to put into a state of disorder.

Bnff.[1] The news o' the accident mixt 'im fell sair.

MIX, *v.*[2] Wor. Shr. Hrf. w.Cy. Also in form **mex** Shr.[1] [miks.] To clean out the litter of a stable or cow-house. *Gen.* with *out.* See **Mixen, 5.**

Wor. I've mixed out my cows (H.K.). **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Theer use't to be a lad kep' to mex the cows, sarve the pigs, an' do all the rough work; **Shr.**[2] Mixing the moggies. **Hrf.**[2] Mix out the cow-house. **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

MIXED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nrf. Also written **mixt** Sc.

1. In *comb.* **Mixed stuff**, rush, reed, and 'gladdon.'

Nrf. 'Hear you want some reed cut.' . . 'What about the price?' 'Oh, I shall give you thirty shillun' a hundred.' 'Same for mixed stuff?' 'Yes,' EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 94.

2. Partially intoxicated. Sc. (JAM.)

MIXEN, *sb.* and *v.* Gall. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Pem. Glo. Brks. Suf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **micksen** Der.[2]; **mixin** Chs.[3]; **mixon** Lan. Chs.[13] Shr.[2] Ken.[12] Sus.; and in forms **maxen** Wil.; **maxon** Ken.[1] Sus.[12]; **meckson** nw.Der.[1]; **mexen** Lan.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Stf. I.W.; **mexn** Lan.; **misken** Glo.[1] Ken.[1]; **miskin** s.Stf. War.[23] s.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Hrf.[12] s.Pem. Glo.; **mixtin** Wor.; ?**mizen** Wxf.[1]; **mucksen** Wil.; **muxen** Wil.[1] Som.; **muxon** Som. [mi·ksən, me·ksən, mi·skin.] **1.** *sb.* A dunghill, manure-heap; a heap of ashes, refuse, &c. Cf. **maxhill**.

Wxf.[1] **w.Yks.** WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 543; **w.Yks.**[124], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.** (E.F.), **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1], **Stf.** (J.T.) **s.Stf.** Her's playin' on the miskin in her clane pinner, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.** Throw it in the mixen (W.H.); Fifteen, sixteen, Maid's in the miskin, *Rhyme* (T.C.O.); **War.**[23], **Wor.** (W.C.B.), **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** Should there happen to be in one corner, the heap known locally as the 'mixin,' WHITE *Wrekin* (1860)

xix ; **Shr.**[12] **Hrf.** The making of mixens is not properly attended to, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 280; **Hrf.**[12] **Rdn.** MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). **Pem.** (C.V.C.) s.**Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **Glo.** To clean out miskins at nights, *Evesham Jrn.* (Sept. 5, 1896); MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789); **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.** (D.W.L.); 'That is a mixen.' This I found to be a heap consisting of stable manure, seaweed, and earth in alternate layers, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 203; RAY (1691); **Ken.**[1] Properly one which is made of earth and dung; or, as in Thanet, of seaweed, lime and dung; **Ken.**[2] Here it is more properly restrained to an heap of earth and dung mixed together. **Sur.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 361; **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** He would buy four ounces of 'baccer' and sit on the mixen and smoke it out, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 15; RAY (1691); **Sus.**[1] He sets hisself down on the maxon (s.v. May-be); **Sus.**[2] A heap of dung and lime, or mould mixed together for manure. **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.** (J.D.R.) **Wil.** The mixen's good enough for thee, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 52; K.); BRITTON *Beauties* 1825); He had dug up a gallon of snakes' eggs in the 'maxen,' JEFFERIES *Hdgrow.* (1889) 169; **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** (C.W.); You want one [backbone] . . . at the right side for ground-dressing, and one at the left side for turning mixens, HARDY *Tower* (1882) ii; **Dor.**[1] **Som.** (W.F.R.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Zo thay flung um on tha mixen, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 95. **Dev.** MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354. **n.Dev.** Let un take Tam'sin to es mixen, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 88.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Mixen-heap,** a dunghill; (2) **-hole,** a hole for manure, dung, or refuse; (3) **-varlet,** a term of reproach.

(1) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **Chs.**[1] (3) **Gall.** Keep wide from me, mixen-varlet, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) i.

3. Phr. *better wed,* or *marry, over the mixen than over the moor, prov.* better marry a neighbour than a stranger from distant parts.

Yks. 'Better wed over the mixen as over the moor,' as they say in Yorkshire, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxxi. **w.Yks.**[24] **Lan.** Better [wed] over mixon than over moor, *Cheth. Miscell.* (1851) 6. **Chs.** RAY *Prov.* (1678) 300; **Chs.**[13] **Dor.** 'Well, better wed over the mixen than over the moor,' said Laban Tall, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxii.

4. *Fig.* A term of reproach to a woman or child.

s.Chs.[1] Yŭ lit·l mik·sn [Yŏ little mixen]. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 273.

5. *v.* To clean out a stable, cow-house, pig-sty, &c. Occas. with *up.* Cf. **mix,** *v.*[2]

Lan. Aw con mexn . . . as weel as onny one, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 49; **Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] I'm agai't mixening up the pigs. **s.Chs.**[1] So metaph. of cleaning other places, which are particularly dirty. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

[**1.** Beggers . . . naked on mixens, *R. Rose,* 6496. OE. *myxen,* dunghill (*Luke* xiv. 35); *Mixen, meoxen,* der. of *meox, mix, myx,* dung (B.T.).]

MIXHILL, MIXLE, see **Maxhill, Mizzle,** *v.*[1]

MIXTY-MAXTY, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in forms **mixie-maxie** Sc.; **mixter-maxter** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **mixty-maxie** Sc.; **mixy-maxy** Wgt. N.Cy.[1] [mi·ks(t)i·maks(t)i.] **1.** *sb.* A heterogeneous mixture; a confusion.

Sc. The warld was a gey queer mixty-maxty, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxxix. **Bnff.**[1] A' thing aboot the place is in an unco mixtie-maxtie. **Abd.** A mixter-maxter o' figures wi' the letters o' the A B C, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ix; Ye've a kin' o' Scotch tongue in yer heid fin ye lat it wag free—ither times it's kin' o' mixty-maxty, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Frf.** We had a fell mixter-maxter amon' oor visitors, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 42, ed. 1889. **e.Lth.** He had nae heids to his discoorse, it was juist a mixtie-maxtie, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 20. **Gall.** Wi' supper in his kyte weel fed, Composed o' unco mixie maxies, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 189, ed. 1876; Auld times are apt to get a kennin' mixter-maxter in yin's heid, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 204. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1]

2. *adj.* Jumbled together; confused; mixed.

Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 425. **Per.** Method! he hasna nae manner o' method; it's a' mixty-maxty, and canna be profitable, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 30. **Ayr.** Yon mixtie-maxtie queer hotch-potch, The Coalition, BURNS *Author's Cry and Prayer* (1786) st. 21. **Lnk.** There's aboot thirty creeds i' the Raws a' mixtie-maxtie! GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 110. **Dmf.** Yer mixtie-maxtie puddle Vie, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 238. **Wgt.** His points got mixy-maxy, and defied ye tae recall The guid advice he gied ye, for 'twas a' reel-rawl, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 133.

MIZ, *adj.* Dor.[1] [miz.] Bad. 'A miz job.'

MIZE, *sb.* and *v.* I.W. Also in form **moise** I.W.[1] [maiz.] **1.** *sb.* Water. I.W.[1] Cf. **mizzle,** *v.*[1], **miz-wet.**

2. *v.* To ooze; to discharge slowly. (J.D.R.), I.W.[12]

[**1.** Cp. EFris *mīs,* 'feucht'; *mīsig* (KOOLMAN).]

MIZE, MIZEN, MIZLUCK, see **Maze,** *v.,* **Mise, Mixen, Misluck.**

MIZ-MAZE, *sb.* and *adj.* Nhp. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **mis-maze** Cor.[1]; **miz-meaz** Wil. Som.; **mizz-maze** Dev. Cor.; **mizzy-maaz** Cor.; **mizzy-maze** Wil.[1] Cor.[1] [miz-mē·z, -me·əz.] **1.** *sb.* Confusion; bewilderment, perplexity; nervous excitement.

Nhp.[1] **Ken.**[1] Time I fell off de stack, soonsever I begun to look about a little, things seemed all of a mizmaze. **Sur.** I can see anything at a distance, but when I look at things that are close to me they go all of a miz-maze, and I can't see nothink at all (W P.M.). **Sus.**[1] He came upon me so quick, and axed me so suddent, I was all of a mizmaze. **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **Som.** Until his head 'wur all to a miz-maze like,' RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 215. **w.Som.**[1] When I zeed the vire, I could'n do nothin, I was all to a miz-maze. **Dev.** I da veel all ev a mizz-maze, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 116, ed. 1871. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** My head seems all of a miz-maze like, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 30; He wor in a mizz-maze oall the way, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 24; **Cor.**[1] I'm all o' a mizzy-maze; **Cor.**[2] We are all in a miz-maze together.

Hence (1) **Miz-mazed,** *ppl. adj.* bewildered, puzzled; stunned; (2) **Miz-mazey,** *adj.* puzzled, confused.

(1) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (2) **Wil.** (G.E.D.); **Wil.**[1] Used of print swimming before the eyes. **Cor.** For my head is mizzy-maazy, THOMAS *Flooding of Wheal Owles* (1893).

2. *adj.* Giddy; confused, bewildered.

Dev. It just makes me feel miz-maze, SHARLAND *Ways Vill.* (1885) 143.

MIZ-WET, *sb.* Dev. A mist. See **Mize.**

It's a miz-wet, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 19.

MIZZICK, *sb.* n.Cy. Chs. Also written **mizzack** s.Chs.[1]; and in form **mezzack** s.Chs.[1] [miz·ək.] A boggy place. Cf. **mizzy.**

n.Cy. (HALL.), **Chs.**[123] **s.Chs.**[1] Wen aa·r mes·tŭr kùm tŭ dhis bongk fost, yaan·dŭr feyld, lùk··yŭ, it wŭz nuwt bŭr ŭ miz·ŭk; ŭn ey)z pes·tŭrd widh it, ŭn dree·nd it, ŭn wuurkt it til ey)z nev·ŭr ŭ bet·ŭr bit ŭ graaynd ŭpŭ)th faa·rm [When ahr mester come to this bonk fost, yander feild, luk yŏ, it was nowt bur a mizzack; an' hey's pestered with it, an' dreened it, an' worked it till hey's never a better bit o' graïnd upo' th' farm].

Hence **Mizzicky,** *adj.* boggy; also *fig.* muddle-headed.

Chs.[123] **s.Chs.**[1] We conna tak th' hosses o' that mizzacky graïnd (s.v. Tedious).

MIZZLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **misle** w.Yks.[1] w.Wor.[1] Shr.[2]; **missel** w.Yks.; **mizle** Wxf.[1]; and in forms **measle** w.Yks.[2]; **mezel** Nhb.[1]; **mistle** n.Yks.[2]; ? **mixle** Dev.[1] [mi·zl.] **1.** *v.* To rain in very fine drops; to drizzle. Cf. **mize.**

N.I.[1], **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Nhb.**[1] It's mezelin' on o' rain. **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] It mizzles a bit but it won't be mich rain. **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.**[123], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** There wor no rain to speak on, it just mizzled a bit off an' on (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] I thought there'd ha' been some downfall last night, it kep' mizzling about. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1]; **Shr.**[2] It misles o' rain. **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Hmp.**[1] [**Amer.** GREEN *Virginia Flk-Sp.* (1899).]

Hence (1) **Mizleen,** *sb.* misty weather; (2) **Mizzling,** *ppl. adj.,* (3) **Mizzly,** *adj.* drizzling; rainy; misty.

(1) **Wxf.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.**[1] A donky, mislin mornin, ii. 285. **Lan.** CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 236. **sw.Lin.**[1] **Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Who'd iver athort ov zeeing yŭ theäse way, sich a mizzling day as this is tŭ, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 99. (3) **s.Dur., n.Yks.** Nasty mizzly weather (J.E.D.); **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] It's a mizzly sort o' rain. **Dev.** 'Tis a wetting mizzly time, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 116, ed. 1871; **Dev.**[1] I was a-guest thee wist'n come as it began to be mixly, 11.

2. Phr. *to mizzle a person,* to mystify him; to give him wrong information. Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

3. *sb.* Drizzling rain; a mist.

N.I.[1], **Wxf.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.), **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.** (J.E.D.)

e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 74; e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. It's bin a dark dreary mak ov a day o' missel an' moist (D.L.). Lan. When . . . at their marlocks i' t'mizzle an' t'wynd, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 35. Chs.[23], s.Not. (J.P.K.) sw.Lin.[1] There was a bit of a mizzle. Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Suf.[1] w.Som.[1] Come on, soce! 'tis nort but a bit of a mizzle like. Dev. I zim arter theäse mizzle us chell 'ave a thinder, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

[1. As the miseling vpon the herbes, Bible (1551) *Deut.* xxxii. 2; To miselle, *pluuitare, Cath. Angl.* (1483). LG. *miseln*, 'fein regnen' (Berghaus); Du. *mieselen*, to drizzle, or raine thinne dropps (Hexham).]

MIZZLE, *v.*[2] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **missle** e.Lan.[1]; **mizel** w.Yks.; **mizzel** Dor.; and in form **moizle** n.Yks. [mi·zl.] **1.** To disappear quickly; to slink away; to take oneself off; freq. in *imp.*: be off!

Sc. (A.W.), N.I.[1] s.Dur. He mizzled all at yance (J.E.D.). Lakel.[2] Cum.[1] It's gittan leätt an' I mun mizzle. Wm. T'Preest en' t'Clerk, en' ivery yan, 'Ed mizzled t' th' ha Brigg, Blezard *Sngs.* (1848) 41. n.Yks. She moizled her sel out ageean bedtime to sit up langer (I.W.). e.Yks.[1] It's eleven o'clock, it's aboot time Ah was mizzlin. w.Yks. He luk'd raand but th' chap had mizel'd, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 42; w.Yks.[2] Come, mizzle. Lan. He poo'd eawt ov his pocket a wedge o' curran loaf, an' made it mizzle i' quick sticks, Mellor *Uncle Owdem* (1865) 4. e.Lan.[1], Chs.[13], Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Come, mizzle off wi' thee! Not.[1] Now then, mizzle. s.Not. Some o' the fowls is mizzled, for sure an' sartain (J.P.K.). Lin.[1] None of your chap, mizzle. Nhp.[1] I'll mizzle off. War.[2]; War.[3] When I saw the keeper coming I mizzled. se.Wor.[1] Shr, Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Oxf. You mizzle, or I'll set the dog on you (G.O.). Brks.[1] You bwoys had best mizzle avoor I gets a stick to e'. Lon. Of course I mizzled, for fear of a stone or two, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 144, col. 1, ed. 1861. Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.Suf. He mizzled off out of the way (F.H.). Ess. You'd better mizzle off (W.W.S.). Dor. Here's your young man come coorting! Mizzel, my girl! Hardy *Jude* (1896) 50. Som. We'll git a boat an' off to Starcross mizzle, Frank *Nine Days* (1879) 20. Slang. Farmer. [Amer. Green *Virginia Flk-Sp.* (1899).]

2. To succumb; to yield; to give up.

Ess. Yow who cry this mus' mizzle, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 50; Ess.[1]

MIZZLE, *v.*[3] Sc. Also written **misle** Rnf.; **mizle** Sc. (Jam.) [mi·zl.] To speckle; to give various colours. n.Sc. (Jam.) Cf. **measle**, *v.* **4.**

Hence (1) **Misle-shinned**, *adj.* having speckled legs; (2) **Mizzled**, *ppl. adj.*, (3) **Mizzlie**, *adj.* speckled.

(1) Rnf. Misle-shinn'd Mungo Macapie, Sempill *Bridal*, st. 6. (2) Sc. Bare shouthers mak mizzled shins, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 46, ed. 1881. Cai.[1] Bare legs exposed too near a hot fire are said to become mizzled. Abd. May the French, for their ambition, Get mizzled shins, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 19, ed. 1873. Ayr. Thou now hast got thy daddie's chair, Nae hand-cuff'd, mizzl'd, hap-shackl'd Regent, But, like himsel', a full free agent, Burns *Elegy on* 1788, l. 34–6. (3) Per. (Jam.) Rxb. And when the callans romping thick, Did crowd the hearts alang, Oft have I blawn the danders quick Their mizlie shins amang, A. Scott *Poems*, 146 *ib.*).

MIZZLINGS, see **Measlings.**

MIZZLY DICK, *phr.* Nhb. The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 1.

MIZZY, *sb.* n.Cy. Lan. Also written **mizzey** n.Cy.; and in form **mizz** s.Lan. [mi·zi.] A quagmire, a soft boggy place. Cf. **mizzick.**

n.Cy. Bailey (1721); N.Cy.[2] Lan. They draggunt meh thro' wick thurns, o'er doytch-backs un thro' mizzies, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 39; Lan.[1] s.Lan. Holland *Gl.* (1884–6) (s.v. Mizzicky). [A Mizzy, *vorago*, Coles (1679).]

MIZZY-MAZE, see **Miz-maze.**

MÖ, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **mø.** [mœ̄.] In phr. *a lock of mø*, a quantity of small useless things. Cf. **murr.**

In Aithsting 'a lock o' mø' is jocularly applied to a quantity of small useless things (small potatoes, small sillocks), Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 47.

[Norw. dial. *moe*, the radiation or glimmer of heat in the summer (Aasen); ON. *mōða* (Vigfusson).]

MO', **MOACH**, see **Maw'r**, **Moch**, *adj.*, **Mooch**, *v.*[2]

MOAGRE, **MOAK**, see **Mogre**, **Mawk**, *sb.*[1], **Moke**, *sb.*[23]

MOAKIE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A fondling name for a calf.

Cld. It was a waesome thing to hear the wee bits o' saikless moakies mainan' in the deadthraws, *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 327 (Jam.).

MOAM, see **Malm.**

MOAN, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **mone** Sc. (Jam.) Wm.; and in forms **maen** Sc. Cum.; **main, mane** Sc.; *pret.* **mant** e.Lan.[1] [mōn, Sc. mēn.]

1. *v.* To mourn, sorrow, grieve; to complain; to give expression to pain. See **Mean**, *v.*[2]

Per. I winna mane If I meet wi' hands an' hearts Like those o' cantie Ochtergaen, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 80. Lth. Ill-fated wand'rer! doomed to mane, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 231, ed. 1856. Edb. They're mair that will hae cause to mane, *ib. Bygane Times* (1811) 26. Wm. Sally, she's dun nowt bit mone aboot sin we lost oor lile lass (W.H.H.). w.Yks. Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 43. e.Lan.[1]

2. *reflex.* To moan.

Sh.I. Niver a e'e closed shü da leeve lang night, bit toss'd an' maen'd her, *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897).

3. To show signs of or give expression to pain; to complain of.

Sc. I maun never maen doing and suffering for the Countess Joscelin, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xi. Gall. When a horse which has anything wrong with its foot or leg winces when it is touched, it is said to maen it A.W.).

4. To pity, condole with.

Per. The man that sits . . . Haund-haill, an' neither slow to steer Nor quick to tire, An' wi' that spark to poets dear O' Nature's fire.—He's no to maen, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 41. N.I.[1] 'Moan you a hair,' pity you in the least.

5. *sb.* Lamentation, complaint, esp. in phr. *to make moan.*

Sh.I. I needna mak' nae maen, Nicolson *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 21. Cai.[1] To mak nae maen for a person, to think him not to be pitied. Bnff. I'll nae longer feed my mane, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 178. Abd. There was little main made for Bruce, Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 155. Per. They mak' the lood maen, Ford *Harp* (1893) 334. Fif. Weary, ye coorie in yer cot alane Makin' a mane, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 143. Cld. I'se no mak mone for him (Jam.). Slg. Dool sorrow and woe is their mane, To think on the dearness of sugar, Galloway *Poems* (1792) 68. Rnf. Now mak' yer mane, For honest Harry, dead an' gane, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 76. Ayr. Dightit her e'en an' quat her maen, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 191. Lnk. Many a ane may mak' a main, An' o'er its ruin mourn, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 26. Edb. They're forfoughten ilka ane; At which the master mak's nae mane, But speaks o' scaith, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 25, ed. 1801. Gall. I ken thee by thy ceaseless mane, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 117, ed. 1897. Cum. She maketh woefu' maen, Burn *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 5.

MOAN, MOANCE, MOANDER, MOAP, see **Maund**, *sb.*, **Manch, Maunder, Mope.**

MOAPPEE, *v.* *Obs.* Dev. To show a dislike to anything by making a sound with the mouth. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

MOARZE, see **Mose**, *v.*

MOAT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in forms **mot(t** Sc.; **mote** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] An earthen mound or tumulus. Also in *comp.* **Moat-hill.**

Abd. Wi' dreadfu' voice, frae aff a rising mot, He call'd to stop, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 132, ed. 1812. Frf. Wundie Law is at the back thereof, ane exceeding high mott hill, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) I. 328. Dmf. Behold the moat on Sillerhill, And the deep ditch around it still, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 29. N.I.[1], Uls. (M.B.-S.), N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] The names at Elsdon, Wark, Halt-whistle, Harbottle, &c., of hills with earthern [*sic*] ramparts. Assizes were held on the mote-hill at Wark, North Tyndale, in 1279 and in 1293.

[The mote is of Mercy the manere aboute, *P. Plowman* (B.) v. 595. OFr. (Norm.) *mote*, 'éminence de terre naturelle ou artificielle' (Hatzfeld, s.v. *Motte*). Cf. **mot**, *sb.*[3]]

MOAT, see **Moot**, *sb.*, **Mote**, *sb.*[1]

MOATS, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* w.Yks.[1] In phr. *to play the moats*, to be much exasperated.

He wor hotterin mad, an play'd t'moats, ii. 304.

MOAX, *v.* Lan. To move about in a confused manner, to confuse, daze.

(S.W.); (F.E.T.); Then relations . . . moaxing, hoaxing, coaxing You to go and take a drop, Gaskel *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 19.

MOB, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. [mob.] A drove or school of whales.

It is believed this shoal [of 'caaing' whales] consisted of two mobs, one of which escaped to seaward, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898).

MOB, *sb.*[2] Irel. Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. Shr. Hnt. Mid. e.An. [mob.] **1.** A morning cap; a close cap worn by women, coming over the ears and meeting and tying under the chin. Also in *comp.* **Mob-cap.**

Ant., Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Nhp.**[1] Rarely seen now. **War.**[3] Worn by old ladies in War. certainly down to 1854. **Shr.**[2], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Mid., Ess.** This morning cap has always been called a 'mob,' STEVENS in CHARNOCK *Gl.* (1880); **Ess.**[1]

2. A kind of 'Tam-o'-shanter' hat. e.An.[1] **3.** *pl.* Blinkers for horses. w.Yks.[3]

[1. LG. *mopp, moppe,* 'eine den ganzen Kopf bedeckende Mütze' (BERGHAUS).]

MOB, *v.*[1] e.Yks. [mob.] To pelt; to beat a delinquent schoolboy with caps, &c.

On the 29th of May (Royal Oak Day) any boy who lacked the loyal symbol, a sprig of oak, would be mobbed, i.e. pelted with eggs, not always fresh-laid, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 27; **e.Yks.**[1]

Hence **Mobbing-day**. *sb.* May 29th.

The 29th of May, Royal Oak Day, is Mobbing day. Not only wild birds' eggs, but the eggs of hens and ducks, are used to 'mob' with, NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 14.

MOB, *v.*[2] Nhp. e.An. [mob.] To scold, rate; to taunt, abuse; to ridicule, jeer at.

Nhp.[1] 'He mobbed her well.' Often applied to the noise which small birds make at the sight of a hawk or a cat. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** He began to mob Harvey, and said they oughter brought me in afore, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 69; (E.M.) **w.Nrf.** They may mob as they like, but better be mobbed by a livin' man than frightened into yer grave by a dead 'un, ORTON *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 9. **Suf.** He never 'mobs' his children, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 361; He reg'lar mobbed me about it, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (E.G.P.) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** She mobbed him just t'rights. I was just a-mobbing! [taking myself to task] (H.H.M.)

MOB(B, *v.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* Yks. Ken. **1.** *v.* To dress carelessly and untidily. See **Mab**, *v.*

w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4] **Ken.** 'See how she is mobb'd up'—how sluttishly she is drest.

2. *sb.* A slut, slattern. **Ken.** She is a strange mob (K.).

MOB-BEG, *sb.* I.Ma. [mo·b-beg.] A mob of boys; a little crowd or mob. Also used *attrib.*

Amid a crowd of the 'mob beg' children of the streets, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. III. ix; The horns blowin' laak mad lik at the mob-beg, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 119; It wasn long before the whole mob-beg was round the door, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 169, ed. 1889.

[The element *-beg* repr. Gael. *beag*, little (M. & D.).]

MOBBER, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Lan. A rioter, one of a mob or crowd of people.

On pain of being deemed mobbers and rioters, BYROM *Remin.* (1745) in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* XLIV. 398.

MOBBERLEY, *sb.* Chs. In *comb.* (1) **Mobberley clock**, in phr. *always too late like Mobberley clock*; (2) — **crabs**, a nickname given to the inhabitants of Mobberley.

(1) **Chs.**[1] (2) Fifty or sixty years ago it was the custom in Mobberley to pelt the parson with crab apples on 'Wakes' Sunday—the Sunday next after St. Luke's day (B. & H.); **Chs.**[1] It was formerly the custom amongst rough Mobberley people to pelt passers by with crabs, just as they now pelt with snowballs.

MOBBISH, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Riotously inclined, inclined to mob.

Sc. Which . . . gave them an irregular and mobbish appearance, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxxv. **Rnf.** The people were very mobbish and irregular, WODROW *Corresp.* (1709-31) III. 204, ed. 1843.

MOBBLE, *v.* Yks. Lan. To pelt with stones; to mob.

w.Yks. It is a burnin shame at fowks doesn't mobble em both ate at taan, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1865) 9; (J.W.) **ne Lan.**[1]

MOBBLED, see **Mab led.**

MOBBUM BREAD, *phr.* *Obs.* Chs. Bread made with half rye and half wheat-meal.

A Cheshire servant-maid . . . told me in November, 1746, that in that part of Cheshire where she had lived, they eat . . . bread made with half rye and half wheat-meal, which they there call Mobbum bread; but in other parts of Cheshire, towards Manchester, she says, they eat sour cake, that is to say, oat-cake-bread, ELLIS *Cy. Husf.* (1750) 18; **Chs.**[1]

MOBBY, *sb.* Som. Amer. [mo·bi.] **1.** *Obs.* A drink made from potatoes.

[Amer. Vox cum re iis qui colonias Americanas frequentârunt notissima; significat autem Potum ex radicibus Battatas, nobis Potatoes, dictis, certo artificio confectum, SKINNER (1671).]

2. Small beer.

Som. 'Strong table, small table, and lamentable.' Mobby belongs to the last class, SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

MOBLE, *v.* War. Shr. [mo·bl.] To muffle the head and shoulders in warm wraps; to put on an abundance of warm wraps. *Gen.* with *up.*

War.[3] **Shr.**[1] I never sid sich a ŏŏman, 'er mobles 'erself up in that owd 'ŏŏd an' shawl, an' sits by the fire. Yo' mun moble yourself well up, it's a despert, raw, cowd night. Mind as yo' bin mobled up right well afore yo' start.

[Who had seen the mobled queen, SHAKS. *Hamlet*, II. ii. 525.]

MOBLEMENT, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Hrf.[1] Confusion, disorder.

MOCH, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Also in forms **mauch** Sc.; **moach** Abd.; **mogh-** Lnk. (JAM.); **moich** Ayr. [moχ, mōχ.] **1.** *adj.* Moist, damp, becoming mouldy or putrid.

Sc. Applied to animal food, corn in the stack, meal, &c. (JAM.) **Ayr.** Applied to tainted meat (JAM.).

Hence (1) **Mochy**, *adj.* (*a*) moist, misty, damp, foggy, close, 'muggy'; (*b*) dirty, filthy; (*c*) of meat: becoming putrid; (2) **Moichness**, *sb.* dampness causing putridity or corruption.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** A mochie day, a hot misty day. Mochy is not applied to mist indiscriminately, but to that only which is produced by great heat (JAM.); The mauchie, stauchie, simmer heat Has aye a kirkyaird airt, *R. Caled. Curling Ann.* (1898-99) 154. **Abd.** Sic spates o' rain, syne mochy, dreepie weather, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 28; There's a mochie nicht, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlv. **Frf.** I' the time o' the Flood the deil gaed sailin' by the Ark on a barn-door, an' said, 'It's a mochy mornin, mester Noah' (W.A.C.). **Edb.** Mair scouthery like it still does look, At length comes on in mochy rook, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 27, ed. 1801. **Dmf.** Feckless in this mochy heat I bide a blink tae rest by thee, REID *Poems* (1894) 70. **Gall.** May comes in wi' mochy showers, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 93, ed. 1876; We say of the weather, when it is warm and moist, that it is mochy weather; and of everything else in a similar way, that it is mochy, *ib.* 348. (*b*) **Sc.** BROWN *Dict.* (1845). (*c*) **Lnk.** (JAM.) (2) **Ayr.** Your mother's pence it pleases me; But its moichness hurts me sairly, *Old Ballad* (JAM.).

2. *v.* To become putrid or grow mouldy.

Sc. *Gen.* used in *pp.* Moch't meat or flesh, is animal food in a state of incipient corruption, when it sends forth a disagreeable smell (JAM.). **Abd.** The corns well stacked began to moach and rot till they were casten over again, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 59.

[1. Moch, all waist, widderit with granis moutit, DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* (1501), ed. 1874, I. 8.]

MOCH, *sb.* Sc. Also written **mogh** Ags. (JAM.); and in form **mouch** Sh.I. [moχ, mōχ.] A moth. Also used *fig.* Cf. **moggy**, *sb.*[4]

Sh.I. A monster o' a mouch, dat lang, 'at fell oot o' da faulds o'm apo' da flör, *Sh. News* (May 26, 1900). **Cai.**[1] The larva of a clothes moth. **Abd.** Half ate'n wi' mochs, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxi; Forbids her husband to leave such a consuming moch in his house, GORDON *Brit. Dist.* (1639-49) 113, ed. 1844. **Ags.** (JAM.), **e.Per.** (W.A.C.)

Hence (1) **Moch-eaten**, *adj.* eaten by moths; (2) **Mochie** or **Moghie**, *adj.* full of moths.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] (2) **Abd.** It's no likly a guid bed'll kill me gien it sud be a wee mochy, MACDONALD *Malcolm* (1875) II. 162; A heap of hose is a mochy pose (JAM.); (G.W.)

[Mowȝte, clothe wyrme [*v.rr.* mowhe, mow, mowghe], *tinea*, *Prompt.* See **Mote**, *sb.*[2]]

MOCH, see **Mawk**, *sb.*[1]

MOCHA, *sb.* e.An. A term applied to a cat of a black colour, intermixed with brown. (HALL.)

MOCHAR, MOCHE, see **Moocher**, *sb.*[1], **Mooch**, *v.*[2]

MOCHER, *v.* Sc. Also written **mochre** (JAM.). [mo·χər.] **1.** Of cows: to coddle or soothe, esp. before milking. Cai.[1] **2.** To be busy about trifling matters or mean work. n.Sc. (JAM.) **3.** To work in the dark. *ib.*

MOCHRUM, *sb.* Sc. [mo·χrəm.] In *comb.* (1) **Mochrum elder**, (2) — **laird**, the cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo.*

(1) **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 350. **Wgt.** Perhaps

their present appellation was bestowed on the cormorants by our Presbyterian forefathers in the days when the kirk session held supreme sway in rural places, and might be one way in which the people showed their dislike to its inquisitorial functions, *Zoologist* (1878) 428, in Swainson *Birds* 1885 142; A.W. 2 **Gall.** A name for the black cormorant; . . because they have been, as it were, proprietors there of a piece of wild shore, for an unknown length of time, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 422, ed. 1876.

MOCK, *sb.*[1] Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **mok** s.Dev. e.Cor. [mok.] **1.** The stump of a tree with the root; a large block; a large stick. Cf. **moot**, *sb.*

Dor. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* 1863; *Gl.* 1851; **Dor.**[1] s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) **Cor.** The Christmas Log, which is here generally lighted by a portion saved from the last year's fire, is usually called the 'mock,' Whitcombe *Bygone Days* (1874) 194; In town the family, flocking round the mock, are interrupted by the cheerfully tolerated intrusion of the goosey-dancers, Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 161; **Cor.**[1] A piece of this year's Christmas mock is in some parts saved to light the next year's; **Cor.**[2] **w.Cor.** More, the fibrous part of the root . . . as distinguished from the mock, which means the solid and heavy portion, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 320.

2. A tuft of grass or sedge.

Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**[1] In pasture land, the cattle usually leave tufts or patches of the ranker herbage: these are always called mocks. The word is never applied to a root of any kind. 'Tak-n skir over the mocks, out in the Barn's close, they'll do to put 'pon tap o' the rick.'

MOCK, *sb.*[2] Dev. Cor. [mok.] The pomage or compound of apples and reeds in the 'wring' or cider-press.

Dev. Apples ground to pieces and laid up to be press'd in the cyder press, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 275; (Hall.); **Dev.**[4] **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ* 1796. **Cor.**[12]

MOCK, *v.*[1], *sb.*[3] and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [mok.] **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *mock beggar hall*, a house with an inviting external aspect, but within poor and bare, and therefore disappointing to those who come to beg; (2) *to mock on*, to mock; (3) — *the church*, see below.

(1) **e.An.**[1], **Sus.**[12] (2) Inv. *Highland News* Oct. 18, 1890 2, col. 7. (3) **e.An.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Nrf.** There is a prevalent opinion that, if a couple who have had their banns published fail to present themselves for marriage afterwards, they will be fined for mocking the Church (W.R.E.); Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 98; (A.G.F.) **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. To imitate, mimic.

N.I.[1] 'Mockin' 's catchin',' a warning not to mock or laugh at a person who is suffering from anything unpleasant, lest the same misfortune may happen to one-self. It is said particularly to persons who are mimicking the personal defects of others. **Lakel.**[2] Mudder, oor Jack's mocken mi slowpen mi tea. **se.Wor.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

3. *sb.* Fun, badinage; a jeer, flout. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Abd. Vow the swankies like to teaze Him wi' their mocks, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 12. **Ayr.** Charlie Fox May taunt you wi' his jeers and mocks, Burns *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 19. **Lnk.** Gie's nane o' your mocks nor malice, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 22.

Hence **Mockage**, *sb.* mockery, mocking.

Edb. This man's keen, masterful face . . . behind its sagacious, politic calm, had a suggestion of mockage, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 15.

4. A sham, cheat, swindle, falsehood.

Sh.I. Da bridals 'at dey haud in Lerrick is only a mock, dey can hae dem fir fifteen shillins, or a pound at da maist, *Sh. News* (Sept. 22, 1900). **Lnk.** Lad, ye maun ken our Mill's nae mock, Watson *Poems* (1853) 14. **Edb.** That light limmer, The diel's a mock t' her, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 34.

5. *pl.* Trifles. Som. (Hall.) **6.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Mock-eye**, a glass eye; (2) **-lead**, blende or black-jack, zinc sulphide; (3) **-shadow**, twilight; (4) — **stag-hunting**, see below; (5) **-weean**, a man who proves a false wooer.

(1) **Dor.** 'If she's so set on his havin' a pair [of eyes], why doesn't he get a mock un put in?' 'A mock eye! My stars! I never heard tell o' such a thing,' *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 526. (2) **Cor.**[2] (3) **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); (K.). (4) **Dev.** A curious case was heard last week before the magistrates of the division of Hatherleigh, arising out of the old Devonshire custom of 'mock stag-hunting,' or 'skimiting riding,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1882) V. 167; The custom expressed disapprobation of some evil liver. The villagers chose some one to act stag, disguised with antlers, &c. The others on foot or horse, disguised in hunting and other costumes, represented huntsmen and hounds. The 'stag' was hunted through the village lanes and finally brought down near the offender's house—where was great shouting, blowing of horns, and spilling of blood, brought in a bladder, *Som. Cy. Gazette* (July 8, 1882). (5) **n.Yks.**[2]

MOCK, *v.*[2] **e.An.** [mok.] To place alternately so as to fill up interstices; to balance.

Nrf. The black squares on a chess-board mock each other, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 171; (P.H.E.)

Hence **Mocking**, *adv.* alternately.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** I think, Sir, that we had better put in them plants mocking (W.R.E.).

MOCK, see **Moke**, *v.*

MOCKER, *v.* Hrf. [mo·kə(r).] To divide or cleave in pieces.

Old Nannie Hawkins have got a big stick o' wood, and she says as I shall have him for eight pence. If I could get him, I'd soon mocker him, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 519.

[EFris. *mökern*, 'klopfen, schlagen, zerklopfen' (Koolman).]

MOCKET, *sb.*[1] Cor.[1] [mo·kit.] A bib attached to an apron to keep the front of the dress clean.

[*Embavete*, imbibed; that is, as a child hath a bib or mocket put before his breast, Cotgr.]

MOCKET, *sb.*[2] s.Pem. [mo·kit.] The intestine of a calf. (W.M.M.)

[Cp. Flem. *moocke*, 'sorte de tripe grasse de bœuf ou de mouton, caillette' (Plantin); Du. *moocke*, the paunch of beasts with the dung in it (Hexham).]

MOCKET-HEAD, *sb.* Stf. See below. See also **Ancony.** (K.); **Stf.**[1] 'Ancony,' a term in the iron-works for a bloom, wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar about three feet in length, with a square rough knob at each end. One of these knobs is called an 'ancony end,' the other a 'mocket head' (s.v. Ancony).

MOCKING, see **Mawkin**, *sb.*

MOCKING-BIRD, *sb.* Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] [mo·kin-bərd.] The sedge-warbler, *Salicaria phragmitis.*

MOCK-METHER-HAUVE, *int.* n.Lin.[1] A call to a horse to go to the left. See **Come-hither**, **Hauve**, *v.*[1]

MOCKRIFE, *adj.* Sc. Also written **mokriffe.** [mo·kri.] Scornful. Also used *subst.*

Sc. The settle o' the mokriffe, Riddle *Ps.* (1857) i. 1. **Cld.** Loud leuch the elf wi' mockrife glee, *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 327 (Jam.). **Ayr.** He laugh'd wi' a mockriff laugh, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 5th S. 61.

[For the element *-rife* cp. **cold-rife.**]

MOD, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. [mōd.] The indistinct form or contour of anything. Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 121.

[ON. *mōt*, a stamp, mark (Vigfusson).]

MOD, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. [mōd.] A small quantity. S. & Ork.[1]

[Norw. dial. *mod*, small bits of hay and straw (Aasen); ON. *moð*, the refuse of hay (Vigfusson).]

MOD, *sb.*[3] w.Yks.[3] [mod.] A dumpy or clumsy child.

A little 'mod' or 'moddin thing' is a child that 'sets down flat feet,' &c.

Hence **Moddin**, *adj.* dumpy, clumsy.

MOD, MODDA-DOO, MODDER, see **Mud**, *v.*[2], **Mauthe-doog**, **Mawther.**

MODDER, *v. Obs.* Sc. To mutter.

Slk. Mayed and modderit in dismay, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 331.

MODDY, *sb.* Yks. [mo·di.] In *comp.* **Moddy-calf**, a young calf. e.Yks.[1] Cf. **moggy**, *sb.*[1] Hence *modd*, *moddie*, *phr.* a call to calves. e.Yks. (Miss A.)

MODE, see **Mould**, *sb.*[3]

MODEL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Nfld. Also written **moddle** Lan. [mo·dl.] **1.** *sb.* An exact likeness; a pattern.

Gall. He minds me o' Sir James—the very model of Sir James, Crockett *Anna Mark* (1899) lii. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Amongst 'em a moddle o' your lamented brother, Ainsworth *Lan. Witches* (ed. 1849) bk. I. v. [**Nfld.** A person entering a shop asked for 'cloth of that model,' exhibiting a small piece, *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

2. *v. Obs.* To organize, arrange.

Lnk. The lord Macdonald, a professed papist, with a modelled army, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 97, ed. 1828; The councils' letter . . . contains some other things anent the modelling of the justices of the peace, *ib.* 429.

MODER, *sb.* Sh.I. [mō·dər.] In *comp.* (1) **Moder-dy(e, (2) -sook**, a ground-swell in the sea, an under-current.

(1) They in misty weather, before the compass was invented, could always find the land by the 'moder-dye'; an under-swell in the sea, which swell always went in the direction of the land, whatever way the wind blew, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 19; He [it] begood an' filt up the sky in ower da laand, an' da moder dy cam up frae da nor'-waast da wan gardie efter da tidder, *Sh. News* (Sept. 10, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1] (2) **S. & Ork.**[1]

MODERATE, *v.* Sc. Irel. [mo·dərēt.] **1.** To preside in a Presbyterian ecclesiastical court.

Sc. The Moderator of the former Assembly . . . openeth the Assembly by prayer, and moderates till a new Moderator be chosen, STEUART *Coll.* (1700) bk. i. tit. 15 (JAM.). **Fif.** He moderat the reasoning, gatherit upe the conclusiones, and put all in wrait and ordour to be reported to the Assemblie, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 56, ed. 1842; At the fourth Assemblie, holden at Edinburgh, . . . Mr. Knox moderated, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 24, ed. 1842.

Hence (1) **Moderation**, *sb.* the act of presiding in an ecclesiastical court; (2) **Moderator**, *sb.* the President in a Presbyterian Church court.

(1) **Fif.** Mr. John Howison, by the magistrats of Glasgow, rugged out of the judgment-seat and place of moderation in the Presbyterie of Glasgow, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 97, ed. 1842. (2) **Sc.** The Pastor is constant Moderator of a Session... In a Presbytery a new Moderator is *gen.* chosen annually; in a Provincial Synod or Assembly, at every meeting (JAM.). **Abd.** The said Mr. James Martin to endure [continue] Moderator till the next Assembly, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 218. **Slg.** He is president and moderator of the race: it is he who gives the calls and prescribes the conditions of the care, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) xvii, ed. 1843. **Lnk.** Dauvit . . . Believes in his heart he'll yet be a D.D., An' that a first-rater—be made Moderator, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 26. **Lth.** With the gravity, and perhaps with infinitely more of the sincerity of a Moderator, he would look at me, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 177. **Dwn.** The Moderator tell't him he wudnae aloo him till say a wurd. LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 34.

2. To preside in a congregation at the election of a pastor; also in phr. *to moderate (in) a call*, see below.

Sc. The Minister ordered to moderate at the election, STEUART *Coll.* (1700) bk. i. tit. 1 (JAM.); It is the Presbytery that moderates in a 'call' from the congregation to the person elected. The Presbytery meets for public worship with the congregation: a form of call is produced which the members of the congregation sign. If signed by the majority of members and no objections are made, the Presbytery 'sustains' it, and thereafter in due time and order proceed to ordination, or to induction. The Moderator of the Presbytery acts as its mouthpiece (A.W.). **w.Sc.** I must go over and see him one of these days, before his call is moderated in, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 69, ed. 1877. **Per.** When do Mr. Sangster and the Session intend to moderate the call and get him ordained and settled among you? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 41, ed. 1887.

Hence **Moderation**, *sb.* the act of presiding in a congregation at the election of a pastor; also in phr. *moderation of a call.*

Sc. When a minister is appointed to preside in this business, it is said that the Presbytery grant a moderation to the people (JAM.). **Fif.** When a congregation has elected a minister, the Presbytery meets, and a form of call is produced which is signed by the members of the congregation. If there are no objections, and the call is signed by a majority, the Presbytery sustains the call, and takes steps for the ordination or the induction of the person elected and called. This is what is meant by moderation of a call (A.W.); The provost and minister gabbled about presbyteries and synods, the moderation of calls, elders, deacons, GRANT *Six Hundred*, v.

MODERATE, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. War. Wor. e.An. **1.** *adj.* In a fair state of health only, middling.

War., Wor. 'How be you, Mr. Cottrell?' 'Oh! moderate like' (H.K.). **e.An.**[1]

2. Not good, bad.

Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 25. **Suf.** A very moderate road (C.T.).

3. Belonging to the Scottish Established Church; see below.

Sc. So called from the prevailing laxity of doctrine and life, and non-evangelical spirit of the Scottish National Church ministers in the 18th century. Still in use among dissenting Presbyterians as a term of reproach to those to whom it may apply (A.W.). **Kcd.** Though 'brimstone Johnny' fyles cam' 100n, An' didna spare his breath To prove to us faur 'Moderate' souls Were sure to gang at death, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 54. **Per.** Fau'se doctrine I'se wager! But that comes o' sittin' under a moderate minister! CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 66, ed. 1887.

4. Composed, quiet, not flurried.

Sh.I. I ken I wis tankfil ta Him 'at made me 'at Sibbie wis sae moderat, *Sh. News* (Aug. 28, 1897).

Hence **Moderation**, *sb.* in phr. *be in moderation*, keep cool or calm.

Sh.I. Juist had dy peace, Sibbie, an' be in moderation, *Sh. News* (Oct. 15, 1898).

5. Of the weather: calm.

Sh.I. 'Yae, it's a moderate day, boy,' I said, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 107; The day is moderate, *Sh. News* (Jan. 8, 1898).

Hence **Moderation**, *sb.* calmness, settled weather.

Sh.I. An he [it] comes ony moderation i' da wadder michtna we a' geen aff an' tried da haandlin' some day, *Sh. News* (Nov. 27, 1897).

6. *sb.* A party in the Scottish Established Church holding moderate theological views.

Cai.[1] A party term in the Scottish ecclesiastical disputes which led to the 'Disruption' of 1843, and for many years afterwards applied to those who continued to adhere to the Church of Scotland. **Ayr.** The Church was composed of two sections known as Evangelicals and Moderates. . . The former were the party of progress, whose battle-cry for the time was Non-intrusion and Spiritual Independence. The latter were really what their name implies. They were the comfort-loving, easy-minded class, who were opposed to change either in doctrine or Church-government, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 206; In Church politics the people of Kilmallie were for the most part moderates, *ib. Kilmallie* (1891) I. 2.

MODEST-DANCE, *sb.* nw.Der.[1] A morris-dance (q.v.).

MODEYWARP, see **Mouldywarp.**

MODGE, *v.* and *sb.* Not. War. [modʒ.] **1.** *v.* To muddle, disorder, confuse, used of inanimate objects. *Gen.* in phr. *codge and modge.*

War. Don't codge and modge at that patch any longer, NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894); **War.**[2] 'To codge and modge,' to muddle and cobble. 'You've codged and modged this sewing pretty well.'

2. To crush, bruise. War. (HALL.) **3.** *sb.* Confusion; a state of dirt and disorder; a dirty mess.

s.Not. The floor was all of a modge. Oh, the place is a modge (J.P.K.).

MODGE, see **Mog**, *v.*[1], **Mooch**, *v.*[2]

MODGEL, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) A noggin.

Sc. 'I've gotten my modgel,' I have got my usual quantity of drink. **Fif.** 'To tak one's modgel,' to partake of a social glass; sometimes denoting a morning dram.

MODHER, see **Mawther.**

MODIFY, *v.* Sc. [mo·difī.] To adjust, arrange proportionally, esp. to arrange a clerical stipend or living.

Sc. The Court . . . Thus modify. . . We'll allow him yearly Ten pecks of meal,—as clearly Equivalent to the full extent of stipend paid in Bear, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 85; To pay ane composition, or sik ane sum of silver as he pleases to modifie, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 77; That leuinges micht be modifyit To Preichouris that war qualifyit, ROGERS *Reformers* (1874) 60; Still in use in the Tiend Court (A.W.).

Hence **Modification**, *sb.* an arrangement or adjustment.

Sc. The fixing of the stipend is termed its 'modification,' OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 213. **Abd.** A pecunial penaltie to the puir according to the modification of the Session, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 24.

MODISH, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Fashionable, in the mode; polite, courteous.

Abd. The merchants modish manners show'd, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 42. **Slg.** Thy modish dress as fine appears As if Parisian skill had cut the plumage, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 163. **Rnf.** The Pelagian scheme, which he and all our modish writers give into, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) III. 188, ed. 1843. **Lnk.** The fanatics, now the modish way of expressing the presbyterians, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 422, ed. 1828. **Edb.** The pert reply, the modish air, GLASS *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 38. **Gall.** [He] could speak and spell wi' modish skill, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 47, ed. 1897.

MOEKIN, *ppl. adj.* s.Lan. Dull, silent, abstracted. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). Cf. **mawk**, *v.*[3], **mawkin**, *sb.* **2.**

MOEKIN, see **Mawkin**, *sb.*

MOEMS, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Scraps of any kind.

Gall. Than moems o' poems I will sing unto thee, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 349, ed. 1876.

MOFFERY, MOFFLE, see **Morfreydite, Maffle.**

MOG, *v.*[1] Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. w.Cy. Som. Amer. Also in forms **maug** N.I.[1]; **modge** s.Chs.[1]; **mug** w.Yks.[35] [mog.] **1.** To move on, depart, walk off, move away, esp. to decamp, go off quickly or hastily. *Gen.* with *off* or *on.*

N.I.[1] Maug off with you. **w.Yks.** Slowtrot mogg'd hooam next morning a sadder an' a wiser man, BICKERDIKE *Alm.* (1875) 31; Ah'll be moggin' hoam (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**[1] Come, mog off; **w.Yks.**[5] Mug on! **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 236. **s.Lan.** PICTON *Dial.* (1865) II. **Chs.** Sez aw t'mesel, it's toime to be moggin, *Chs. N. & Q.* (Oct. 29, 1881) I. 174. **s.Chs.**[1] Wel, wey mün bi mog'in of [Well, wey mun be moggin off]. **nw.Der.**[1] A half-threatening command —'Mog off wi' thee, en be sharp back agen.' 'He mogg'd off pratty sharply wen 'is faither coom.' **Lin.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Now then, mog off! Mog on a piece. **Nhp.**[1] Used as a command. 'Come mog off.' **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**[1] Now then, mog off fur the cows or they ŏönna be out o' the fould by six; **Shr.**[2], **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. To walk along slowly but steadily; to jog on, move gently. Also used *fig.* *Gen.* with *on* or *along.*

w.Yks. 'Was he hurrying?' 'No, he war just mogging along' (S.P.U.); Let's be moggin' on, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Jan. 12, 1895) 7; **w.Yks.**[3] When a man helps t'wauf [wife], they may mug on. **Lan.** Aw mogged up eawt oth loom-shop into th' heawse, STATON *B. Shuttle Manch.* 5. [**Amer.** We mogged along slowly, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 398.]

3. *trans.* To remove, take away; to remove from one place to another, esp. to change cows from one pasture to another.

s.Chs.[1] Speaking of some one who had honestly restored to her some belongings, a woman said, 'Men·i ŭ won ûd ŭ mogd ŭm of' [Many a one 'ud ha' mogged 'em off]. **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* Tell John to mog the cows i' the mornin'—it's time as they wenten i' the Cote Leasow.

4. *Obsol.* To exchange cards in the game of 'costly' (q.v.).

Shr. The cards being dealt, the first player asks the dealer if he will 'mog,' i.e. exchange a card with him. . . When four persons are playing, opposite partners mog with each other, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 648; **Shr.**[1]

MOG, *v.*[2] sw.Lin.[1] [mog.] With *out*: to dress oneself out.

Some folks do mog theirsens out a good deal. I never did see how she was mogged out.

MOG, *int.* War. Shr. Glo. [mog.] A call to calves, usually repeated three times. War.[2] (s.v. Call words), Shr.[1], Glo. (A.B.) See **Moggy**, *sb.*[1] **4.**

MOGEN, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. ? Common, public.

Peb. A mogen pot never played well, *Agric. Surv.* 340 (JAM.).

MOG(G, *v.* Dor. Som. [mog.] To pout, grow sullen; to mope; to refuse food. Cf. **muggard.**

Dor. HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45. **Som.** Applied to cattle. 'I don't like their looks—mogging over their food so' (W.F.R.).

MOGGAN, *sb.* Sc. Stf. Also written **moggen, moggin** Sc.; and in forms **moogan** Cai.[1]; **muggan** Stf.[1]; **muggin** Elg. [mo·gən.] **1.** A long footless stocking; a stocking; a stocking used as a purse.

Cai.[1] The part covering the upper of the foot was fastened to the second toe by a latchard. **Elg.** The miller Had a gey muckle muggin weel packit wi' siller, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 108. **Bch.** I'm seer some o' them wat the sma' end o' their moggan, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 16. **Abd.** I've a pair or twa o' stoot moggans, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii; I wat your moggen ye ha'e wet, And smear'd your duds, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 131. **Kcd.** [He] Ged faur you an' I are joggin', But left a weel-replenished moggin, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 25; He never quat That moggin fae his grip. Fat cash was in't was never kent, *ib.* 31. **Fif.** Hairy moggans (JAM.). **Stf.**[1]

Hence **Moggan'd**, *pp.* having moggans or footless stockings.

Mry. He moans their moggan'd legs, Frost bitten black and blue, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 61.

2. A long sleeve for a woman's arm wrought like stockings. See **Gardy-moggans**, s.v. **Gardy.**

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** Had I won the length but of ae pair of sleeves, . . And on my twa gardies like moggans wad draw, Ross *Helenore* (1768, 134 JAM.).

3. *pl.* The legs. Rxb. (JAM.) **4.** Phr. *to mix moggans with one*, to have sexual intercourse with.

Bch. Wo to the night I first began To mix my moggans with thee, man! FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 34. **Abd.** Anither marvel'd sic a deem Wou'd moggans mix wi' his In ony day, ANDERSON *Poems* ed. 1826) 103 Fif. JAM.)

[**1, 2.** Gael. *mogan*, a stocking worn without the part to cover the foot, an old stocking, boot-hose; a loose sleeve worn over another (M. & D.). According to Macbain borrowed fr. the Sc.]

MOGGANA, *sb.* Yks. A dial. form of 'mahogany.'

w.Yks. A these is noist chairs; o reckon they'r moggana, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 140.

MOGGIATOR, *sb.* *Obs.* Cor. The top stone on the head, in the ancient game of quoits. (M.A.C.)

MOGGI(E, *sb.* Sh.I. [mo·gi.] The stomach of a fish or whale. Also in *comb.* **Cropping moggies.** See **Muggie**, *sb.*[2]

Another favourite Shetland dainty is known by the name of 'Cropping moggies,' consisting of the liver of the cod mixed with flour and spice, and boiled in the fish's stomach: . . in the plainer form of livered moggies, the flour and spice being absent, it regales the fishermen at their summer lodges, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 252, ed. 1891; JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 37.

[Cp. ON. *magi*, stomach (VIGFUSSON); see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 101.]

MOGGIN, *sb.* Chs.[13] s.Chs.[1] [mo·gin.] A clog or shoe with a wooden sole.

MOGGLE, *v.* e.Yks.[1] [mo·gl.] To mutter.

There he stands, mogglin an chuntherin

MOGGY, *sb.*[1] and *int.* Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. [mo·gi.] **1.** *sb.* A calf; a pet name for a calf.

Chs.[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Used rather as a name for a particular calf than as a generic name for calves as a whole. **War.**[23], **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.), **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Shr.**[2] (s.v. Mix), **Hrf.**[12], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1]

2. A pet name for a cow. Also in *comp.* **Moggy-cow.** Glo. (A.B.) **3.** A pet name for a young donkey. Hrf.[2]

4. *int.* A call to a calf. s.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.) See **Mog**, *int.*

MOGGY, *sb.*[2] Not. Lin. Bdf. [mo·gi.] **1.** A stuffed figure, a scarecrow.

Bdf. The personage who attended those who went maying, and who carried a ladle, was also so called. The company consisted of 'my lord and my lady,' two moggys and a merry Ander (J.W.B.).

2. A slattern, an untidy, badly-dressed woman.

s.Not. I wouldn't be seen going about such a moggy (J.P.K.). **Lin.** (W.W.S.) **sw.Lin.**[1] She did look a moggy. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.)

MOGGY, *sb.*[3] Yks. [mo·gi.] A cake made of flour, potatoes, and fat; a thick flour 'parkin.'

w.Yks. *Yks. Mag.* (1871) I. 30; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 4, 1895).

MOGGY, *sb.*[4] Yks. [mo·gi.] A moth. Cf. **moch.**

n.Yks. There's a moggy on t'winder (I.W.).

MOGH, see **Moch**, *adj.*, *sb.*

MOGRAGE, *v.* and *sb.* w.Som.[1] [mo·gridʒ.] Mortgage.

They calls it [the land] he's, but I count 'tis purty well a mograged. 'Mr. Baker 've a-got the mograge [maug reej], 'pon all they houses.' Invariably in such a sentence the mortgage, not a mortgage, is said by many above the dialect-speaking class.

MOGRAM, MOGRUM, see **Megrim.**

MOGRA-MYRA, *sb.* Irel. The early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula.*

Wkl. The early purple orchis is called 'mogra-myra,' and is supposed to be most efficient as a love-potion, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 117.

MOGRE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **moagre** (JAM.). [mō·gər.] A clumsy mess, confusion, disorder.

Cai.[1] To mak a mogre of a job, to spoil it by clumsiness. **Cld.** (JAM.)

MOGS, *v.* Or.I. Also in form **mugs.** [mogz.] To trample or wade through mud, snow, &c. *Gen.* in *prp.*

Paety Toral mogsin' haim a' t'rough the snaw, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 9, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 792; (S.A.S.)

MOGSHADE, *sb.* *Obs.* s. & e.Cy. The shadows of trees. RAY (1691).

MOGUE, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Nhp. Pem. Glo. Som. Slang. Also written **mōge** w.Yks.[2]; **morg** w.Yks. [mōg, moəg.]

1. *v.* To deceive by false representations, to humbug.

w.Yks. Dunnot believe him, he's morging tha (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[5]

Nhp.[1] You shan't mogue me. s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. Slang. Farmer.

2. To make fun of.

w.Yks.[2] Tha mun tak no notice o' him; he's nobbut moging thee! Glo.[1]

3. *sb.* A joke; a humbug, trick.

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. Som. Used by journeymen tailors, among whom there is a great amount of slang peculiar to themselves (W.F.R.).

MOGUST, *sb.* Cor.[2] Also in form **moguz.** [mō·gəst.] A donkey, an ass.

MOGVURD, *sb.* Som. Also written **mogford.** [mo·gvəd.] The mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris.*

(B. & H.) w.Som.[1] Horehound and mash mallice and mogvurd [maug·vurd] 's the best 'arbs is, nif anybody 've a catch'd a chill or ort.

MOHD, MOHDER, MOHR, see **Mould,** *sb.*[3], **Mouder, Maw'r.**

MOICH, *v.* Yks. Also written **moitch,** and in forms **mooitch, mouch.** [muitʃ.] To measure land, &c. See **Meitch.**

w.Yks. A term used in quoit playing for measuring the distances of the quoits from the peg. 'Let's moitch it' (S.J.C.); (E.G.); (S.K.C.); w.Yks.[3] In a game where the distance from any mark is doubtful it might be said, 'Au'll moich thee.' Not used for measures of capacity.

MOICH, MOIDER, see **Moch,** *adj.*, **Moither.**

MOIDLE, *v.* Yks. Also written **mooidle.** [mui·dl.] To worry, bother, confuse; to muddle, mess about.

w.Yks. Great coits, . . thay do nowt but mooidle yo, and mack yo sa woat, yo doant naw wot ta do wi yersenze ardly, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 46; But iz moidlein it shop neet after neet, *ib.* (1869) 39; (J.W.)

MOIDY, *adj.* Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2] Also in form **moithy** Cum.[1] Moist. Cf. **mooth.**

MOIE, *sb.* n.Yks.[3] [moi.] A muddle, confusion; riot. Cf. **moil,** *sb.*[2] **11.**

MOIKEN, MOIKIN, see **Michen, Mawkin,** *sb.*

MOIL, *sb.*[1] Irel. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Also written **moill** Shr.[1]; **moyle** Hrf.[2] s.Pem.; and in forms **miel** Wxf.; **muil** Ir.; **mweeal** Con. [moil.] A cow without horns. Also used *fig.*

Ir. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); (A.S.-P.) Con. A hammerless gun has been called a 'mweeal' gun, Yeats *Flk. Tales* (1888) 150. Wxf. You're like our miel cow that gives a pail full of milk, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 307. Hrf.[2] s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

Hence (1) **Moiled** or **Moillet,** *adj.* (*a*) hornless, without horns; (*b*) of a cap: borderless; (*c*) bare; (2) **Moulleen,** *sb.* a cow without horns.

(1, *a*) Ir. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Ant. A moil'd cow, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Shr.[1] I ŏŏdna-d-a car'd if the Maister 'ad soud that Bishop's Castle cow ŏŏth 'er wide 'orns, but to sell my pretty little mwoilled 'eifer—it did vex me. Hrf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Hrf.[1] A moiled sheep. (*b*) Shr.[1] I like the childern to war nightcaps, it keeps the bousters clane, an' they done as well mwoilled as bordered. (*c*) N.I.[1] Applied to a bare-looking building. (2) Ir. The two moulleens that her uncle Jack left her, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 50.

[Ir. *maol,* bald (O'Reilly); Gael. *maol,* bald, without horns (M. & D.); Wel. *moel,* 'calvus, depilis' (Davies).]

MOIL, *v.* and *sb.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **moile** Wxf.[1] Shr. Hrf. Wil.[1]; **moyl** Glo. Som.; and in forms **mile** s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Glo.[1]; **moel** Yks.; **mooil** w.Yks.; **mule** Cor.[12]; **mwile** se.Wor.[1] Brks.[1] I.W.[1] Dor.[1]; **mwoil** Hmp.[1] n.Wil.; **myle** Glo.[2] [moil, mail, muil.] **1.** *v.* To toil, labour, work hard, drudge, esp. in phr. *toil and moil.* Also used *trans.*

Cai.[1] Bnff. E'en lat him gae, Wi' Sisyphus to moil, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 145. Kcd. The Muse . . . has toiled an' moiled to earn yer credit, Grant *Lays* (1884) 77. Per. Wi' dam an' weir they moil ye [the river] An gar ye weave an' spin, Fergusson *Vill. Poet* (1897) 143. Fif. That's the end o' a' oor toilin' an' moilin', Robertson *Provost* (1894) 164. Rnf. In my yaird I'd early moil, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 41. Ayr. He has had to baith thole and moil for what he has gotten, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxv. Lnk. Aye toilin' an' moilin' frae mornin' tae nicht, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 132. Dmf. Bored and riddled, toiled and moiled, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 372. Gall. Through ilka turning o' the year, I moil and brose awa, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 333, ed. 1876. Nhb. Wi' Jean, wha used to slave and moil, Time idly passes, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) 17. Cum. For me, still moilin by mysel, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 28; Cum.[1] Painstaking; caring for. 'Toilin' and moilin';' Cum.[4] n.Yks.[1] A prahty loife to leead! whin ah'm moiling loike a slaave a' deeay, Fetherston *Smuggins Fam.* 73; n.Yks.[4], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. A chap at's moiled an' broiled, an' done his best to keep body an' sowl together, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 11; w.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[13] Der. Yo're allus toilin and moilin, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. xi. n.Lin.[1] He's alus moilin' among th' muck like a mohdiwarp. Nhp.[1] Any one labouring along a dirty road, or overcome with walking on an oppressively hot day, would be said to 'go moiling and toiling along'; Nhp.[2] War.[2] I had to toil and moil for two hours. Common; War.[4] s.War.[1] I've been moiling at it all day. w.Wor.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.), se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Yo' met'n mwoil an' toil a couple o' 'ours, an' 'ardly get a wisket full; Shr.[2] Shr., Hrf. Often applied to disagreeable employment, Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Glo.[1] Brks. (W.H.Y.); Brks.[1] I hev a-got zome money put by, an' dwoant look to toil an' moil al my daays. e.An.[1], Suf.[1] Sur. They pore crethurs as has to moil loike we postes, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. I.W.[1] 'Tis noo use to keep mwilun there. Dor.[1] w.Som.[1] Freq. used with toil. ''Tis 'ard vor to be a sar'd so bad, arter I've a toiléd and a moiléd vor he, same 's I have.' Dev. Forty year toilin' an' moilin' an' m'ai yard gived up in t'end to wimmin an' roosters! *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 330; Dev.[1] n.Dev. To moily and toily, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 275. Cor.[12]

Hence (1) **Moiled,** *ppl. adj.* hot and weary with work; tired out, exhausted; (2) **Moiling,** *ppl. adj.* wearying, tiring, exhausting.

(1) Not.[3] Nhp. The rough, rude ploughman . . . moil'd and sweating, Clare *Rur. Life* (1820) 136. e.An.[1] To be fatigued or perplexed in body or mind is to be moiled. e.Suf. (F.H.) Som. *Gent. Mag.* (1793) 25, ed. Gomme, 1884; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (2) Stf., War. (H.K.) Lin. You've had a moiling day of it (J.C.W.).

2. To make dirty or defile; to soil, bedaub, plaster with mud or dirt.

War.[2], w.Wor.[1] s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 15; (H K.); s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Working in filth and mire, of such kind as would cleave to the labourer. ''Ow them chaps bin mīlin' i' the mixen, they bin all o'er muck'; Shr.[2] Moiled from yed to fut. Glo. A child is said to moyl himself, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 275; Glo.[12], n.Wil. (G.E.D.) Cor.[1] He was muled in mud; Cor.[2]

Hence (1) **Miling,** *ppl. adj.* dirty and laborious; (2) **Moiled,** *ppl. adj.* soiled, dirtied; made foul.

(1) Shr.[1] A mīlin' job. (2) War.[2], w.Wor.[1], Hrf.[1]

3. To knead or make dough.

Cor.[1] w.Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 320.

4. With *in*: to put in wet ground.

s.Wor. It don't matter 'ow wheat's moiled in [i.e. how wet the ground is], I've e'erd old men say as the wheat does best as sticks to the clod when it's planted (H.K.).

5. To burrow in the ground like a pig, badger, &c.; to draw potatoes with the hand from under the growing plant.

s.Pem. Said of a rabbit, or more *gen.* of a badger or pig burrowing the ground. 'We moost catch them owld mowls, they be moilin the ground to pieces' (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

6. To be fidgety or restless; to worry; to be in a flurry, mess, confusion.

w.Yks. (J.W.) Lin. But 'e tued an' moil'd 'issén deäd, Tennyson *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 13. n.Lin.[1] Theäre's noä gettin' noä rest wi' him at neets; he's tewin' an' moilin' aboot for iver. n.Wil. He got a mwoilin about wi't aal (E.H.G.).

Hence **Moiled,** *ppl. adj.* upset, worried. w.Yks. (J.J.B.), (E.G.)

7. *sb.* Toil, drudgery, hard labour.

Per. The deepening furrow Of moil I marked, Spence *Poems* (1898) 74. Rnf. Thrift apens up ilk winnock blin', Her daily moil to work at, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 91. Ayr. Down in the valley, 'midst smoke and moil, *Ballads and Poems* (1885) 77. Edb. Rewards sufficient for our moil, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 147. Dmf. Far frae the toil, and the moil, and the murk, Reid *Poems* (1894) 2. Gall. His daily moil procures him the support, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 35. Wgt. He sud hae my blessin' wi' her, forbye a' that moil an' toil, *Good Wds.* (1881) 404. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. For the moil in the factory until neet, Ashton *Basin o' Broth,* 110.

8. Mud, mire; sticky, wet dirt.

Hrf.[1], **Glo.**[1] **Brks.**[1] A's a-gettin' vurder an' vurder in the mwile, i. e. he's going from bad to worse. **Hmp.**[1] To get into the mwoil. **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* 1825; **Wil.**[1] Aal in a mwoile.

Hence **Mily** or **Moily**, *adj.* dirty, sticky; muddy, miry.

Chs.[13] **Glo.** 'Twur summat of a mily day, and her wur a-holding of hers dress up smartish, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ix.

9. A profuse sweat or perspiration.

s.Not. Ah were all of a moil, till the wet runned down my back (J.P.K.).

10. A slut, a dirty creature.

Glo. A filthy creature, a filthy moil, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Dev.** A chattering, raving, rixy, louching, haggaging moil, Madox-Brown *Duale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. i.

11. Disorder, confusion; turmoil, bustle, din. See **Moild, 2.**

Gall. One ear bent to the outer moil of the storm, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xlvi. **Wxf.**[1] Na whilke be nar fash nar moile, 116. **w.Yks.** Maister, you've catched me in a regular moel, for I hevént hauf done fettlin yet (M.N.); Th' moil an' bustle o' Lundun, Hartley *Paris*, 130; Nor live i' sich a noisy mooil as awm allus in nah, *ib. Clock Alm.* (1896) 38.

12. *Fig.* Trouble, vexation; concern. Also in *pl.*

w.Yks. Awm all ov a mooil whot to say i' t'preface for Snowdrops, *Clayton's Ann.* (1878) *Pref.*; (J.W.) **War.** Men who want to do the correct thing mount a top hat and environ themselves in the moils of a frock coat, *Midl. Cties. Herald* (July 28, 1898). **Sus.** He burnished nicely an hed no moils, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 433; **Sus.**[1]

MOIL, see **Mile**, *sb.*[1], **Moyle.**

MOILD, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. e.An. Also in forms **mold**, **molt** e.An.[12]; **mooild** w.Yks. [moild, muild.] **1.** *sb.* Toil, labour, drudgery. See **Moil**, *sb.*[2] **7.**

w.Yks. It's been a weary moild an tew, Bud nah it gets near t'end, Preston *Poems, &c.* (1864) 5.

2. A mess, confusion, muddle; turmoil, uproar.

w.Yks. If ther's two or three childer he mun expect a bit ov a mooild until they're off to bed, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 25; My heead's all in a mooild to-day; ah can du nowt reyt (Æ.B.); They nobbut get into a war mooild ner iver, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 21, 1896).

3. A profuse perspiration or sweat. See **Moil**, *sb.*[2] **9.**

e.An.[1]; **e.An.**[2] 'All of a mold': dripping with perspiration.

4. *v.* To be in a state of confusion or muddle; to get disordered or crumpled. Also with *up*. *Gen.* in *pp.*

w.Yks. Aw think tha'd better let em goa i'th box for fear they might get mooilded up, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1894) 311; Ah'm reight fair mooilded amang it all, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 18, 1895); (J.J.B.)

Hence **Mooilding**, *sb.* rough treatment or handling.

w.Yks. Mi clooas wir noa war for th' mooildin they'd had, Hartley *Grimes Visit* (1892) iii.

MOILEY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cor. and Amer. Also written **moylie** Gall.; and in forms **moilya** N.I.[1]; **mooley**, **muley** Amer. [moi·li.] **1.** A hornless cow or bullock. Also used *attrib.* and in *comb.* **Moiley cow.** See **Mailie**, **Moil**, *sb.*[1]

Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Ir.** A pickle stray fur a bed fur the moiley coo, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 73; **N.I.**[1], **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** Knox *Hist. Dwn.* (1875); Wuz it the black an' white moiley? Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 39; (C.H.W.) **Don.** The nine pins soon began to simmer in Moiley's milk, Yeats *Flk. Tales* (1888) 150. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.) [**Amer.** Gives his old Mooley a chance o' sneakin into his neighbour's fields o' nights, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 2nd S. iv; *Dial. Notes* 1896 I. 231, 342.]

2. *Fig.* A mild, good-natured person.

Gall. An auld moylie, a lame person, even to sillyness, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

MOILLET, *adj.* Mtg. [moi·lit.] Speckled, spotted.

Applied to the face of a sheep. 'That sheep's a moillet faced 'un' E.R.M.).

MOIND, *sb.* Sh.I. A moment. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

MOINE, *sb. Obs.* Brks. Also written **moyn.** A dunghill. (K.); *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1]

MOIP, see **Mipe**, *v.*[2]

MOISE, *v.* e.An. Also written **moys** Nrf. [moiz.] To thrive; to increase, improve, mend.

e.An.[12] **Nrf.** Spoken of crops, and stock; also in *gen.* sense, as, 'He muddles on, but does not moys,' Grose (1790); To see wuther the wine-trees moised, and the pomegranates blowed, Gillett *Sug. Sol.* (1860) vi. 11; I don't think this plant will ever moise (A.S.-P.). **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** When a man has been successful in his undertakings, he is said to be 'moised,' and the contrary when unfortunate, *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 363.

Hence **Moiser**, *sb.* a medicine which makes a sick person 'moise' or improve in health. e.An.[1]

MOISE, see **Mize.**

MOISENED, *pp.* w.Yks.[2] [moi·zənd.] Dazed, perplexed.

MOISEY, see **Mosey**, *adj.*[1]

MOIST, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Som. [moist.]

1. *v.* To moisten, make moist.

Frf. He used to moist his clay An' lay his corn in, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 120. **Lnk.** To moyst my sun-scorched veyne with liquid drops, Lithgow *Poet. Rem.* (1618–60) *Scotland's Teares*, l. 5. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Som.** (Hall.)

2. *sb.* A fog, mist.

Lan. There's a thick moist this morning (S.W.).

MOISTEN, *v.* Sc. Dcr. Slang. [moi·s(t)ən.] In phr. *to moisten one's clay*, to drink or sot.

Edb. Nae human being could last at sic wark without moistening the clay a bit, Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 35. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Slang.** Moisten your clay, wet the other eye, Dickens *Old Curiosity* (1840) lxii.

MOISTERLESS, *adj.* Sc. Lacking moisture.

Abd. Some aged female, whose dry and moisterless eyes can best withstand the pungent fumes, Ruddiman *Parish* (1828) 118, ed. 1889.

MOISTIFY, *v. Obs.* Sc. [moi·stifī.] To moisten, *gen.* used ludicrously of topers.

Sc. (Jam.). **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Ayr.** Tho' whyles ye moistify your leather, Burns *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 31. **Rxb.** A whisky soss To moistify your middle, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 186.

MOIT, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Aus. Also written **moyte** w.Yks.[4] [moit.] **1.** *sb.* A small or minute particle; a 'mote.'

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'The meat was eaten up every moit.' 'There was nowther head nor hair on't, moit nor doit', said of a total disappearance; **n.Yks.**[4] Tha sed 'at tha shared it oot amang t'lot on uz, onny waay Ah nobbut gat a moit. **ne.Yks.**[1] He's nobbut just a moit o' bread. **e.Yks.**[1] 'Hez tha onny bacca, Bill?' 'Naw, nat a moit.' **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] As rank as moits i'th sun; **w.Yks.**[234]

2. A minute particle of wood or other foreign substance, found in wool. *Gen.* in *pl.*

w.Yks. (W.T.); T'sliver's full o' moits an' as rough as a bear's back (W.C.S.); The seed of an Australasian plant, which clings to wool, and is unravelled by the scribbler, without being separated from the wool. Being vegetable, it cannot be dyed with the wool, and becomes a burl (F.M.L.); (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[5]

Hence **Moity**, *adj.* of wool: full of little pieces or 'moits.'

w.Yks. I've a splendid lot [of wool] in just now, not moity, and free from burr, *Yksman.* (Aug. 1878) 93; (S.P.U.); (J.J.B.) **e.Lan.**[1] [**Aus.** The 'heavy and moity' parcels [of wool] were not touched by the cautious operators at any price, Boldrewood *Squatter's Dream* (1890) viii.]

3. *v.* To cleanse or pick out 'moits' from wool, before it is made up. w.Yks. (J.W.), w.Yks.[3]

Hence (1) **Moiting**, *vbl. sb.* the act of picking out or cleansing wool from 'moits'; (2) **Moiting-machine**, *sb.* a machine used in extracting 'moits' from wool.

(1) **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[3]; **w.Yks.**[5] A process in the manufacture of cloth, by which the wool, subsequent to being scoured (the first process), and preparatory to its passing through the 'willey,' is cleansed from 'moits' or shivs—minute particles of wood, and other foreign substances. (2) **w.Yks.** Extensive premises . . . containing willeying, moiting, scribbling, and condensing machinery, &c., Cudworth *Bradford* (1876) 373; (F.M.L.); **w.Yks.**[5]

MOITASHUN, *sb.* Lan. [moitē·ʃən.] With *neg.*: the least part or portion. See **Moit.**

Hoo'd not bear a moitashun o' responsibility, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 33.

MOITCH, see **Moich.**

MOITER, *sb.* sw.Lin.[1] [moi·tə(r).] In phr. *always on the moiter*, said of a sick or dying person who keeps always on the move in a half unconscious sort of way.

MOITHER, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. and midl. counties to Rdn. Mtg. Glo. Also ? Nrf. ? Sur. Nfld. Also written **moyther** Lei.[1] Glo.; and in forms **mauther** Glo.; **mayther** Hrf.[2]; **meither** s.Chs.[1]; **meyther** Lan. Chs.[1]; **mider** Nfld.; **mither** Lan. Not.[1] Lei.[1] War.[23] Shr.[1]; **moidar** Sc. Nhb.; **moider** Sc. (Jam.) Gall. s.Don. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[34] Wm. n.Yks.[14] w.Yks.[12] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] I.Ma. Chs.[13] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Nrf. Sur.; **moidher** Ir. e.Yks.[1] Lan.; **moidur** Lan.; **moodher** s.Wm.; **moyder** Cum.[4] w.Yks.[4] Lan. Chs. Der.[1]; **myther** Chs.[1] Stf.[1] Der. War. [moi·ðə(r, mai·ðə(r).] 1. *v.* To confuse, perplex, bewilder; to worry, bother, fatigue. Used *gen.* in *pp.*

Ir. I dhramed it all the night asleep and awake till I was fairly moidhered in me head, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 210. **Ant.** This livin' air is moithered wi' the bummin' o' the bees, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 4. **Don.** Without moidherin' yer poor head over things that 'ud be a puzzle to ye the longest day ye'd live, *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 477; Billy himself was as much moidhered about the how an the why of it all as the nixt, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 602. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] What wi' this an' what wi' that, aa's fair moidart. **s.Dur.** A's fairly moithered to death (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2] A naggen barn 'll sometimes be tell't ta whisht er thoo'll moider me ta deeth. **Cum.**[1] He gat moyder't in a snowstorm; **Cum.**[3] Thou moiders yan terrably, 40; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** He needn't moider hisself, Ward *R. Elsmere* (1888) bk. I. x; Thoo'll moider mi soul oot (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[14] **e.Yks.**[1] Aye poor thing! she's ommost moidhered, amang all them bayns. **w.Yks.** 'Wellnee moydered,' almost distracted, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); Hutton *Tour to Caves* 1781); **w.Yks.**[14] **Lan.** Don't mither your mammy for bread, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) vi; I'r arronly moydert, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 33; I'm gredely moidurt wi thinkink obewt it, fur sure, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 13; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** His poor head's that moidered and mixed it's like a black pudding, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. v. i. **Chs.** Thah'st go if thah dusna meyther me, Clough *B. Bresskittle* 1879) 4; Ray (1691); **Chs.**[1] Dunna moither me. Thast goo if tha dusna meyther me; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Yi mey·dhŭrn mi wi yŭr led·n [Ye meithern me wi' yur ledden]. **Stf.**[1] **Der.** If I'm to be moidered wi' em I'll be paid. Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. iv; **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A wur that moithered, a didn' knoo wheer a was to a wik. **Nhp.**[1] I'm welly moithered to death; **Nhp.**[2] **War.** Constantly heard in Stratford (W.S.B.); You'll happen be a bit moithered with it while it's so little, Geo. Eliot *S. Marner* (1861) 186; **War.**[23], **Wor.** (W.C.B.), **w.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** She moithers me (H.K.). **Shr.** (M.H.C.); **Shr.**[1] Them women's clack mĭtherd the poor chap tell 'e didna know whad 'e wuz sayin'. Do it which way yo'n a mind, an' dunna moither me ŏŏth it. **Hrf.**[1]; **Hrf.**[2] I felt regularly moithered. **Mtg.** (M.H.C.) **Glo.** Father says, I'm a good traveller and could go anywhere, but I was a bit moithered at Paddington (A.B.); Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**[1], **Nrf.** (W.C.S.) **Sur.** Thinking only moiders a body's brain, Oliphant *At his Gates.* [**Nfld.** *Dial. of Nfld.* in *Dy. Chron.*]

Hence (1) **Moidering** or **Moithering**, *ppl. adj.* worrying, bothering; perplexing, bewildering, puzzling; (2) **Moiderment**, *sb.* worry, trouble, annoyance; (3) **Moidhersome**, *adj.* troublous, full of cares and worries.

(1) **Ir.** Och whisht, and bad manners to you, you moidherin' brat, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 67. **w.Yks.** It was out of these moidering talks with my mother, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 78. **Lan.** His muther's a meytherin owd maddlin, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 239; Th' moidering yung foo hed bin mekkin a johnny ov hissel, Fergusson *Moudywarp's Visit*, 21. **Chs.**[1] **Der.** Ye'r' but a moithering chap, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xxv. (2) **Cum.**[3] He was gà'n whoar he cūdn't carry his land . . . an his moiderment alang wid him, 28. (3) **Lan.** There's bad times afore us—bad, clemmin, moidhersome times, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) ii.

2. To stupefy with blows, &c.

Lnk. (Jam.) **Gall.** The sun had stricken me unawares and moidered my head, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxvii.

Hence **Moidart**, **Moidered**, or **Moidert**, *ppl. adj.* dull, stupid; bemused or stupid from drink.

Lnk. What man! is your brain sae moidert you canna see that? Duncan *S. Cy. Weaver*, 48 (Jam.). **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 350. **Gall.** Her lad was but a moidert ass, Macfaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 177, ed. 1876; I could see Samuel Tamson standing gazing moonstruck at the well. 'Ye great moidered nowt, ye!' Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxi.

3. In *pass.*: to be overcome or rendered stupid with heat.

Yks. She's fairly moidered wi' heat an' noise, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) ix. **w.Yks.**[2] A person who is overdone with heat, as on a hot day or in a stuffy room, is said to be moidered. **Lei.**[1] Moithered wi' hate [heat].

Hence **Moithery** or **Mothery**, *adj.* of the atmosphere: oppressive, close.

Not.[1] **War., Wor.** It's very close to-day, it feels quite mothery (H.K.).

4. In *pass.* with *up*: to be uncomfortably cooped up, crowded; to be wrapped up too warmly.

Cum. Fairly moidered up wi' au maks of rubbish (J.Ar.). **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **w.Yks.** Eccles *Leeds Olm.* (1881) 22. **Der.** A woman said that a child was 'mythered up in clothing' when it was too much wrapped up, Addy *Gl.* (1888).

5. To talk incoherently or foolishly; to be delirious, to wander or ramble in one's mind.

s.Chs.[1] Ey bigŭn· mey·dhŭr ŭbuw·t sùm uwd mon [Hey begun meither abowt some owd mon]. **War.** I was tossing about and mithering all night (C.T.O.); **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] He talked in his sleep and seemed to be quite mithered. **w.Wor.** As though he wur moithered loike, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 30; **w.Wor.**[1] 'E's mighty simple this marnin'; 'is yud's bin so bad ahl night, 'e kips moitherin' ahl the w'ild. **s.Wor.** He was moithered last night, and all over the place, talking about what had happened when he was a boy (H.K.). **se.Wor.**[1] 'Is yud a bin bad all night; 'e seems moithered like. **Shr.**[1] I thought the poor child wuz gweĭn to 'ăve a faiver, fur 'er burnt like a coal, an' moithered all night. **Hrf.**[12], **Rdn.**[1] **Mtg.** 'How was he last night, William?' 'Oh! he was moithering just all the time' (E.R.M.). **Glo.** (W.H.C.), **Glo.**[1]

Hence (1) **Maythering**, *ppl. adj.* babbling or talking incoherently like an imbecile; (2) **Moitherdy**, *adj.*, (3) **Moithered**, (4) **Moithering**, *ppl. adj.* dazed, bewildered; wandering in one's mind, silly; delirious.

(1) **Hrf.**[2] (2) **s.Wor.** 'E was that moitherdy and mombledy when 'e went to sleep that night, 'e didn't scarce know where 'e wŭz (H.K.). (3) **War.**[2], **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.** (H.S.H.), (W.H.C.) (4) **War.**[2], **Hrf.**[1]

6. To wander about aimlessly or confusedly.

Cum. We moidered aboot . . . till aboot six o'clock, *Mary Drayson* (1872) 15. **Lan.** As aw wur moiderin mi road whoam aw leet o Charley-o-Rauves, *Abrum o' Flup's Quortin'* (1886) 8. **War.** He stayed up till half-past 12 and was 'moithering' about his bedroom till 2 o'clock, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Aug. 9, 1898).

7. To make a fuss or commotion.

Lan. What art moidherin abeaut, tha little foo? Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 108. **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy shaa)n·ŭ mey·dhŭr wi) yŭ [I shanna meither wi' ye].

8. To labour very hard. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.[1]

9. *sb.* A fuss, bother.

s.Chs.[1] Dhŭr(z nuwt tŭ mai· ŭ mey·dhŭr ŭbaay·t [There's nowt to may a meither abaït].

10. Distracting or foolish talk.

s.Chs.[1] Ah kŭd)nŭ stond is mey·dhur [Ah cudna stond his meither].

11. Cajolery, blarney.

s.Chs.[1] Ey)z sich ŭ lot ŭ mey·dhŭr widh im, yŭ nev·ŭr noa·n wen ey)z tel·in yŭ reyt [Hey's sich a lot o' meither with him, yŏ never known when he's tellin yŏ reight].

[1. I've been strangely moyder'd e're sin 'bout this same news oth' French king, *Wit of a Woman* (1705) (Nares).]

MOITHERED, *ppl. adj.* Shr.[1] [moi·ðəd.] Broken into very small flakes, said of curds.

In the process of curd-making if the whey breaks into large flakes they are jowters—if into very small ones, 'the cruds bin moithered' (s.v. Jowters).

MOITHERN, **MOITHY**, **MOIZLE**, see **Maithen**, **Moidy**, **Mizzle**, *v.*[2]

MOKE, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lin. War. Wor. Hrf. Pem. Bdf. Lon. Wil. Som. Dev. and in *gen.* slang use. [mōk.] A donkey.

Yks. I goes and lends that cove my moke for three bob a-week, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 132. **w.Yks.**[2], **Lin.**[1], **War.**[3] **Wor.** The patient moke was requisitioned, *Evesham Jrn.* (June 25, 1898). **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Hrf.** (F.G.A.) **s.Pem.** 'Where be yeä

gwayin on the moke, bay?' The only term by which a donkey was known fifty years ago (W.M.M.). **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Lon.** I had a good moke. MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 85. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** They pitied the moke, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 39. **Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 28. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Slang.** Hi boy! look at that fine girl with the lean moke, HORSLEY *Jottings* (1887) i.

MOKE, *sb.*[2] Nrf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Also written **moak** Sus.[12] [mōk.] **1.** The mesh of a net. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Nrf. GROSE (1790). **Ken.**[12] **Sus.** The mokes of a net, RAY (1691); (K.); **Sus.**[1]; **Sus.**[2] Ordered, that no fisherman of the town should fish with any trawl-net, whereof the moak holdeth not five inch throughout, *Hastings Corpor. Rec.* (Aug. 4, 1604). **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. [The mokes of a net, *maculae*, COLES (1679); The mocks of a net, WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (1681).]

2. Wicker-work. Nrf. GROSE (1790). s.Cy. (HALL.)

MOKE, *sb.*[3] and *adj.* Yks. Lin. Also written **moak(-Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] [mōk.] **1.** *sb.* A mist, fog; thick, close, foggy weather.

m.Yks.[1] **Lin.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.**[1]

Hence **Moaky** or **Moky**, (1) *adj.* of weather: dull, hazy. Lin. (HALL.), n.Lin.[1]; (2) *sb.* hazy, dull, dark weather. Lin.[1] **2.** *adj.* Hazy, dark. Lin. (HALL.)

[Cp. ON. *mökkr*, a dense cloud (VIGFUSSON); Sw. dial. *moket*, thick, heavy, of the atmosphere (RIETZ).]

MOKE, *v.* Lan. Der. Hrf. Glo. Also in form **mock** Hrf. [mōk.] **1.** To loaf about, to idle, lounge about. See **Mike**, **Mooch**, *v.*[2]

Lan. What dost' keep mokin an' rootin about th' Well Lone Bridge so mich for o' neets? BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 112, ed. 1884. **nw.Der.**[1], **Glo.**[1]

2. To play truant. Hrf. (W.H.Y.)

MOKE, see **Mawk**, *sb.*[1]

MOKE-HEARTED, *adj.* Cum.[4] Timid, cowardly. Cf. **mote-heartit.**

MOKES, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Ken. Embers, coals.

Come, stir the mokes, NAIRNE *Tales* (1790) 47, ed. 1824.

MOKIE, *sb.* Cai.[1] [mō·ki.] A stupid, silly lout.

MOKIN, see **Mawkin**, *sb.*

MOKINS, *sb. pl.* Hmp. [mō·kinz.] Gaiters made of coarse sacking, worn to defend the legs from furze, &c. See **Moggan.** WISE *New Forest* (1883) 162, 284; **Hmp.**[1]

MOKUS, *sb.* Hmp.[1] nw.Dev.[1] A donkey. Cf. **moke**, *sb.*[1]

MOL, see **Moll**, *sb.*[1]

MOLAGOON, *sb.* Ant. [Not known to our other correspondents.] The devil-fish, *Lophius piscatorius.* (W.H.P.) Cf. **Molly-gowan.**

MOLASS, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **molash** w.Sc. (JAM.) Lnk. Whisky made of molasses.

Lnk. Spout ye a mutchkin o' molash in her cheek, ye'll get her mind an' speed the better, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 51. **Lth.** The only guid molass has dune, Some drouthie wives it's sent hame soon; Which gars their dearies canty croon, The praise o' sugar whisky, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 25.

Hence **Molashed**, *adj.* intoxicated. w.Sc. (JAM.)

MOLBERRY, *sb.* e.An. [mo·lbəri.] The common skua, *Stercorarius catarrhactes.*

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** Then's the time for them old gulls, . . and them old molberries chase 'em, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 64.

MOLD, see **Malt**, *sb.*[2], **Moild**, **Mould**, *sb.*[12]

MOLDEN, *sb.* War. [Not known to our correspondents.] A mole. (HALL.)

MOLDIWART, see **Mouldywarp.**

MOLE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lin. e.An. Ken. Also in forms **maawl** Suf.[1]; **moley** e.Dur.[1]; **moll** e.An.[1]; **mowl** Nrf. Suf.[1] [mōl, moul.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Mole-blind**, blind as a mole; (2) **-country**, the churchyard; in phr. *to go to the mole-country*, to die; (3) **-rat**, a mole.

(1) **Lnk.** Scores o' mole-blind fools, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 143, ed. 1897. (2) **e.An.**[1] He's gone to the moll country. **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 41. (3) **e.Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[14]

2. A contemptuous name for a child.

Ken. A lot of dirty little moles (D.W.L.).

3. The earth thrown out by moles. Suf.[1] **4.** *v.* To catch moles; to clear the ground from mole-hills.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **Yks.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **sw.Lin.**[1] He was round moling last week. They pay him £10 a-year for moling.

Hence (1) **Moler**, (2) **Moley**, *sb.* a mole-catcher.

(1) **sw.Lin.**[1] They've gotten a parish moler. He and the moler have gotten across. (2) **Abd.** Jamie Meldrum's begun tae mak' the cairt, an' Moley's on the outlook for a beast, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 27, 1900).

MOLE, *sb.*[2] Bdf. Som. [mōl.] **1.** The higher part of the back of the neck. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **2.** *pl.* In phr. *Moles of the head*, the space at the top of a child's head before the skull has entirely formed. Bdf. (J.W.B.)

MOLE, *sb.*[3] Cor.[12] [mōl.] The rock goby, *Gobius niger.*

MOLE, *sb.*[4] Chs. Bdf. Cmb. Sus. [mōl.] **1.** The pointed iron shoe of a plough secured to the end of a standard, used in making a deep drain for water.

Bdf. They [the ploughs] have sometimes a coulter which precedes the mole, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 174.

2. *Comp.* **Mole-plough**, a kind of plough drawn through the subsoil in making drains.

Chs. What is said of the mole plow belongs to the draining of farm lands, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 135. **Bdf.** Mr. B. at the new farm at Dunton, has drained much of his farm with a mole-plough, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 474. **Cmb.** Sir Charles Cotton has used the mole plough with success on pasture, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 634. **Sus.**[1]

MOLE, *sb.*[5] Suf.[1] A mule.

MOLE-DAY, *sb. Obs.* w.Cy. A funeral. (HALL.) Cf. **mool**, *sb.*[1] 5.

MOLE-DIVER, *sb.* Sus. The little grebe, *Tachybaptes fluviatilis.* SMITH *Birds* (1887) 505.

MOLEERY-TEA, *sb.* Cai.[1] The common milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*; also the goose-tongue, *A. Ptarmica.*

MOLESHAG, see **Maleshag.**

MOLESHECKLE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Nrf. Also in form **mosheckle.** The bone within the cuttle-fish which may be rubbed into pounce. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 34.

MOLEY, MOLEY-WARP, MOLHERN, see **Mole**, *sb.*[1], **Mouldywarp, Moll-hern.**

MOLICK, *sb.* Sh.I. A 'bucht' of fishing-lines, measuring forty to fifty fathoms. JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 87; S. & Ork.[1]

[A der. of ON. *māl*, a measure, a length of sixteen fathoms (VIGFUSSON).]

MOLIGRANT, see **Molligrant.**

MOLL, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Nhp. War. Wor. I.W. Dev. Also written **mol** Dev.[1]; and in form **mall** Nhb. [mol.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Moll-Andrey**, a merry-andrew; a mountebank; (2) **-blob**, the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*; cf. **molly-blob**; (3) **-cot**, an effeminate man; one who does women's work; (4) **-kit**, a 'molly-coddle'; (5) **-of-Coventry**, a simple card-game, see below; (6) **-of-the-woods**, the wood anemone, *Anemone Nemorosa*; (7) **-on-the-coals**, a gloomy-minded person; (8) **-washer**, the pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*; see **Molly-washdish.**

(1) **I.W.**[12] (2) **Nhp.**[1] **Wor.** *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 405. (3) **Chs.**[1] (4) **Dev.**[1] Much-how a coud leke zuch a zokey molkit, such an unsoutherly malkin, 7. (5) **w.Yks.**[2] Played by four children. The one who gets his cards paired off first wins. As the cards are thrown down the following lines are repeated in succession by the players: 'Here's an ace; what say you to that? And here's another as good as that. Here comes the best of all the three, And here comes Moll-of-Coventry.' (6) **War.** (G.E.D.) (7) **Ayr.** She was aye one of your Moll-on-the-coals, a sigher o' sadness, GALT *Entail* (1823) lxxviii. (8) **I.W.**[12] [From the fanciful similarity between the beating of the water with its tail by the bird while tripping along the leaves of a water lily, and the beating in the water by washerwomen, JOHNS *Birds* (1862) 171; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 43-4.]

2. A wench; a sweetheart; a prostitute. In *gen.* use as slang.

Nhb. When the Malls began their reels, MARSHALL *Sngs.* (1819) 3. **w.Yks.**[5] **m.Lan.**[1] Aw'm gooin' to meet mi Moll to-neet. **s.Not.** Parliament Street's full of Molls (J.P.K.). **Slang.** FARMER.

3. A slut; a guy. **s.Not.** Eh, what a moll you do look (J.P.K.).

MOLL, *sb.*[2] e.An.[1] [mol.] Straw beaten small.

MOLL, *v.* Lan. Also in form **molly.** To idle. *Chs. N. & Q.* (1882) II. 89.

MOLL, see **Mole**, *sb.*[1], **Mool**, *sb.*[1]

MOLLACHON, *sb.* Slg. (Jam.) A small cheese.

MOLLAG, *sb.* I.Ma. **1.** A dog's skin blown up as a bladder, and used as a buoy to float herring-nets.

Hammocks of nets and lines of mollags up to the mast heads, Caine *Manaman* (1894) 100; You may blow yourself out like a mollag, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 114.

2. Phr. *as full as a mollag*, dead drunk.

He come home about half-an-hour ago as full as a mollag, and was sleepin' on the seddle in the parlour, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 79.

[Manx *mollag* (Kelly).]

MOLLA-HEAD, *sb.* Cor.[3] A shock-head of hair.

MOLLAN, *sb.* Sc. A long straight pole, such as fishermen use at their fish-yards. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

MOLLART, *sb.* Lan.[1] [mo·lət.] A mop for a baker's oven, a 'mawkin.'

MOLLAT, *sb.* Sc. The bit of a bridle. Brown *Dict.* (1845).

MOLL-CODLIN, see **Molly-coddle.**

MOLL DOYLE, *phr.* Irel. See below.

Ir. During the 18th and the early part of the 19th century the Irish peasantry often formed themselves into various secret societies for the redress of grievances. These societies were always supposed to be under some leader, generally fictitious, with a fanciful name. Moll Doyle was one of these fictitious names, and Moll Doyle's daughters were the rank and file of the parties who committed the outrages by night. 'By the powers of Moll Doyle,' often heard as a sort of harmless oath (P.W.J.). **Wxf.** Some folk, however, owed him a spite for the taking of the land, and Moll Doyle and her daughters were hired to pay him a visit, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 272.

MOLLERN, MOLLERNE, see **Moll-hern.**

MOLLETONS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks. [mo·litənz.] Cloth-making term: the rags of closely-woven white flannels. (W.F.)

MOLLETS, *sb. pl.* Rxb. (Jam.) Fantastic airs; sly winks.

MOLL-HERN, *sb.* Midl. Nhp. War. Oxf. Brks. Mid. Wil. Also written **molhern** War.; and in forms **mollern** Oxf.[1] Wil.[1]; **mollerne** Wil.; **mollyarn** Oxf.[1]; **mollyern, molly-hern** Oxf.; **molly-heron** Wil.[1] [mo·l-ən.] The heron, *Ardea cinerea*; esp. the female bird.

Midl. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 144. **Nhp.**[1], **War.** (Hall.), **War.**[3] **Oxf.** Aplin *Birds* (1889) 214; **Oxf.**[1] *ib. MS. add.* **Brks.**[1], **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **Wil.** A moll ern flod away, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880 iv; (K.M.G.); **Wil.**[1]

MOLLICRUSH, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Bdf. w.Cy. Also written **mollycrush** Lan. War.; and in forms **mollyscrush** Bdf.; **mullicrush** w.Yks. e.Lan.[1]; **mullycrush** w.Yks.[2] Nhp.[1] [mo·likruʃ, -krʊʃ.] **1.** *v.* To crush; to beat to a jelly; to bruise; to pulverize; also *fig.* to hector, domineer.

Cum.[4] **w.Yks.** When I tell'd him I'd mullicrush'd 'em, an' wot a mess I'd made wi't wall, he sed I'd been tryin' to ruin him, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) vi; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Aw'll mollycrush him! Staton *Rivals* (1888) 11. **e.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lei.**[1] 'A doon wi' that nize, or ah'll mollicrush ye. **Nhp.**[1] A servant, complaining of her place, said to an elder sister who was prevailing upon her to stay: 'It don't signify what you say, I will leave; you shan't mullycrush me.' **War.** Holloway; **War.**[2] I'll mollicrush him; **War.**[3], **Shr.**[2] **Bdf.** Stand over from the poast, do; for if hany-think goes wrong there, we shall get molly-scrushed (J.W.B.). **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

2. *sb.* A crushed condition; a jelly; *gen.* of fruit.

War.[3] What a mollicrush you have made of these raspberries—you should have picked them more carefully. **Glo.**[1] To beat it all of a mollicrush.

MOLLIFY, *v.* Shr. e.An. [mo·lifai.] **1.** To soften; to subdue. Shr.[2] Hence **Mollified**, *ppl. adj.* melted. e.An.[1] **2.** To bruise; to beat. Shr.[2]

MOLLIGRANT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **moligrant, mollygrant** Sc.; and in form **molliegrunt** Bwk. [mo·ligrant.] **1.** *sb.* A complaint; a whining lamentation.

Sc. Ye wha mak your moligrant aboot The warld's fauts and folly, *Caledon. Curling Ann.* (1898–99) clxii. **Ags.** (Jam.) **Frf.** It behoved him to feel wae for her if he didna mak' muckle mollygrant for himsel', Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 57, ed. 1889. **e.Fif.** He heard a waefu' moligrant like the whinin' o' a dog, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **e.Lth.** That's anither o' your molligrants, like yon aboot the folk a' deein o' hunger for want o' flour breid, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 95. **Edb.** Madge sits down on a creepie and gies a lang mollygrant on the inherent depravity of human nature, Smith *Habbie and Madge* (ed. 1881) 22. **Bwk.** We mak' a sad molliegrunt mingled wi' tears, Calder *Poems* (1897) 206.

2. *v.* To lament; to whine.

Fif. He's lyin' yonder molly-grantin' aboot Bauldie, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 167.

MOLLIGRUBS, MOLLIGRUMPHS, MOLLIN, see **Mullygrubs, Mullin.**

MOLLIPEART, *adj.* Oxf. Also written **mollypeart.** [mo·lipiət.] Over-lively. (Hall.); Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

MOLLISH'S-LAND, *sb.* Cor. A girl's game, resembling 'Tom Tiddler's ground'; see below.

Flk-Lore Jrn. V. 57; Gomme *Games* (1894) I. 389; **Cor.**[2] One girl, standing in middle of street, has to catch the others as they rush by.

MOLLOCK, MOLLOCKS, see **Mullock**, *sb.*[1]

MOLLOP, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **mollup** (Jam.). To toss the head in a haughty or disdainful way. Rxb. (Jam.) Hence **Molloping**, *ppl. adj.* proud, disdainful.

Slk. I'm nane o' your molloping precise flegaries that want to be miss'd, an' beckit, an' bowed to, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 74, ed. 1866.

MOLLUCK, see **Mullock**, *sb.*[1]

MOLLUKA, *sb.* Sc. The Molucca bean, *Caesalpinia Bonducella.* See **Crospunk.**

w.Sc. There is a variety of nuts called Molluka, some of which are used as amulets against witch-craft, or an evil eye, particularly the white one: and upon this account they are wore about children's necks, and if any evil is intended to them, they say the nut changes colour, Martin *West. Islands* (1716) 38 (Jam.).

MOLLY, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. Also written **molli** Chs.[1] e.Dev.; **mollie** Ken.[1] [mo·li.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Molly-blob**, the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*; (2) **-chops**, anything effeminately delicate; (3) **-cot** or **-cotter**, a man who does women's work; one who interferes with domestic arrangements; (4) **-dancer**, a morris-dancer; (5) **-gowan**, the devil-fish, *Lophius piscatorius*; (6) **-hedge-sparrow**, the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*; (7) **-mawks**, a dirty slatternly woman; cf. **mawks, 2**; (8) **-nogging**, frequenting the company of immoral women; (9) **-rag**, to scold coarsely and abusively; (10) **-washdish**, the pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*; see **Moll**, *sb.*[1] **1** (8); (11) **-wasp**, a mole.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] (s.v. Moll-blobs). (2) **e.Dev.** Timberlegs can goo, where flesh and bone be mollichops, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) xxxvi. (3) **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 8, 1897). **m.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** If ever aw contentedly turn mollycot, there'll ha to be some very different noshuns oth whole duty o man, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 63; *Chs. N. & Q.* (1882) II. 89. **m.Lan**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Chs.**[3] (s.v. Molly-codde). **s.Chs.**[1] Mol·i-kot ŭr nóo mol·i-kot! Ahy lahyk ŭ mon uz)l kùm i dhŭ ky'ich·in ŭn taak· ŭ bit ŭ noa·tis ŭ dhŭ chee·z weyl it)s bey·in mai·d [Molly-cot or noo molly-cot! I like a mon as 'ull come i' the kitchen, an' tak a bit o' notice o' the cheese wheil it's bein' made]. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] 'E's whad I call a useful man in a 'ouse athout bein' a mollycot. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (4) **Not.**[2] (5) **N.I.**[1] (6) **Ken.** (H.K.) (7) **War.**[12] (8) **n.Lin.**[1] (9) **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] She was always molly-ragging me. (10) **Hmp., Som.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 44. (11) **Rut.**[1]

2. A generic name for a girl; a slut; a prostitute. See **Moll**, *sb.*[1]

Not. (J.P.K.) **Glo.**[1] The men and girls [hired at the Gloucester 'mops'] are called 'Johnnies and Mollies' (s.v. Mop). **e.An.**[2] Every mawther is, ex officio, called Molly, at a venture.

3. A man who fusses and busies himself about the house, or with women's work; a 'molly-coddle.'

m.Yks.[1], **Lan.** (S.W.) **Nhp.**[1] What a Molly! (s.v. Molly-cot). **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **I.W.** (C.J.V.) **w.Som.**[1] Nif I'd a got such a old Molly, I'd pin the dish-clout up to the tail o' un.

4. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.* Ken.[1] See **Molly-hedge-sparrow.** **5.** *v.* Of a man: to do women's work; to attend to household affairs.

s.Wor.[1] 'E were a good un to Molly for 'isself, were old Joe.

MOLLY, MOLLYARN, MOLLY-CAUDLE, see **Moll**, *v.*, **Mully**, *sb.*, **Moll-hern, Molly-coddle.**

MOLLY-CODDLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Hrf. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. and Amer. Also written **mollicoddle** w.Yks.[2] Not.[1]; and in forms **mally-caudle** Cor.[3]; **moll-codlin** e.An.[2]; **molly-caudle** w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] Cor.[12]; **molly-coddles** w.Yks.; **molly-codlin** n.Yks. [mo·li-kɒdl.] **1.** *sb.* An effeminate person, esp. a boy; one who takes excessive care of his health; a valetudinarian; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. (A.W.), n.Yks. (T.S.) w.Yks. He's a regular molly-coddles, yer can scarcely see him for coats and comforters (H.L.); w.Yks.[2] Lin. A person who takes excessive care to keep himself from the cold (W.W.S.). Wor. Making 'molly-coddles' of my children, *Evesham Jrn.* (May 2, 1896). e.An.[2] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). w.Som.[1] You 'ont catch a old molly-caudle like he comin; nif is but ever such a little bit of a scad, he on't put's 'ead out. Dev.[1], Cor.[3] [Amer. He is such a mollycoddle (fool), *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 50.]

2. A man who does household work; one who interferes with women's business.

m.Yks.[1], Chs.[3], War.[23], se.Wor.[1], Hrf.[2] Oxf. Jane tells me her husband scrubs all the house for her; what a mollycoddle she has made of the man, to be sure (G.O.); Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Brks.[1], Cor.[12]

3. *v.* To pamper up; to spoil by over-care and attention; to be over-anxious as to health.

Der.[2] (s.v. Coddle.) Not.[1], Lin. (W.W.S.) Cmb.[1] I never believed in molly-coddling my children. w.Som.[1] I can't abear to zee nobody a molly-caudled up in jis farshin; better put the boy in a glass case to once. No wonder the children be waikly, always a molly-caudled up like that there; must'n never go out o' doors 'thout girt coats and shawls and they things.

4. Of a man: to do the household work properly appertaining to a woman.

m.Yks.[1] His wife's an ailing body [person], so he mollycoddles himself a bit.

MOLLYCROY, *v.* Wm. Lan. To crush to death; to extinguish. Cf. **mollicrush.**

Wm., n.Lan. 'A'll mollycroy thee.' Probably *obs.* (W.H.H.)

MOLLYERN, MOLLYGRUBS, see **Moll-hern, Mully-grubs.**

MOLLY-HAWK, *sb.* Nrf. A heavy double-toothed mattock. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 171. Cf. **malahack.**

MOLLY-HERN, MOLLY-HERON, see **Moll-hern.**

MOLLY-PRANCE, *sb.* Nhp.[1] [mo·li-prans.] A merry-making. See **Oly-prance.**

MOLOSS, *adj.* Ayr. (Jam.) Loose, dissolute.

MOLROOKEN, *sb.* Irel. The great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus.*

Ir. Smith *Birds* (1887) 500. N.I.[1] Uls. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 215.

MOLT, *v.* e.An. [molt.] **1.** To perspire. e.An. (Hall.) See **Malt**, *sb.*[2] Hence **Molten**, *ppl. adj.* perspiring freely. e.Suf. To be all of a molten heat (F.H.).

2. *Comb.* **Molt-water**, a clear exudation; the discharge from a blister. e.An.[1] His face was all of a molt-water.

MOLT, see **Moild.**

MOLTED, *ppl. adj.* Nhp. e.An. [mo·ltid.] Violently affected by heat. Nhp.[1], e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) See **Molt.**

MOLTEN, *v.* Sc. [mo·ltən.] To melt; used *fig.* Lth. He molten'd into laughter dire, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 65.

MOLTER, see **Moulter**, *v.*[2], **Multure.**

MOLTLONG, *sb.* e.An.[1] [mo·ltloŋ.] A sore just above the divided parts of the hoof in cattle.

MOM, MOMAS(S, see **Mam, Maulmas.**

MOMBLE, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Stf. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Suf. Also written **maumble** Hrf.[2]; **mawmble** s.Wor.[1]; and in forms **mambles.Wor.**; **mumble** w.Yks.[2] Nhp.[1] Wor. Glo.[1] Suf. [mo·m(b)l, mu·m(b)l.] **1.** *v.* To jumble together; to ravel, tangle; to wrinkle, crumple; to crumble; to waste; to mess; to bungle; to do anything in a clumsy way.

w.Yks.[2], Nhp.[1] War.[2]; War.[3] He has mombled away a hundred pounds. w.Wor.[1] s.Wor. I don't know where I've mombled it away. It's no odds how soon I uses 'em to mend the bad places in the hedges, afore the cows mombles 'em about (H.K.). Shr.[1] Hrf.[2] If she can't do one thing she can maumble on at another. Glo.[1] 'Er's bin an' mombled mine now,' said by a little girl, whose knitting had been ravelled by her neighbour. 'Sez is accounts was mumbled. Now if is accounts was mumbled, oo mumbled em?' Suf. (Hall.)

Hence (1) **Mombled-up**, *ppl. adj.* dressed up awkwardly and ridiculously; (2) **Momblement**, *sb.* confusion; disorder.

(1) Shr.[1] (2) Shr.[1] Mary, yo' al'ays get these drawers into a momblement an' mess w'enever yo' gŏ'n to 'em. Hrf.[1]

2. To confuse; to puzzle; to wander mentally.

s.Stf. I'm that mombled wi' soo many flutters about I do' know wheer to begin (T.P.). Wor. My head gets mumbled (W.C.B.). se.Wor.[1] s.Wor. I corn't see, not o' neither heye, an' I feels mombled like, Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) xvi; s.Wor.[1], Glo. (W.H.C.)

Hence **Mombledy**, *adj.* bewildered; troubled.

s.Wor. 'E was that moitherdy and mombledy when 'e went to sleep that night, 'e didn't scarce know where 'e wuz (H.K.).

3. *sb.* A bungling job; a state of confusion; a tumbled, crumpled condition, an entanglement.

Nhp.[1] 'What a mumble you're making of your dress!' In very common use. War.[2] I know'd 'e'd mek a momble on it. Shr.[1] 'E'll mek a momble on it. Glo.[1]

4. Phr. *to be in momble('s meadow*, to be in a difficulty; to be puzzled, bewildered.

ne.Wor. (J.W.P.) s.Wor. 'A's in momble-meadah; a's got in an' a con't git out,' said to a man who had got a wheel of his truck in a hollow place and couldn't move it (H.K.).

MOME, *sb.* and *adj.* n.Cy. Wm. Yks. **1.** *sb. Obs.* A fool, blockhead, a dull ignorant person.

n.Cy. Away with this foolish mome! *Flodden Field* (1633) 7, in Child's *Pop. Ballads* (1889) III. 352. w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

2. *adj.* Dull. Wm. (B.K.); Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 93.

[Parnassus is not clome By every such mome, Drayton *Skeltoniad*, 1373 (Nares); A mome, *morio, bardus*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). Fr. (Norm. dial.) *môme*, petit enfant; à rapprocher *maumet*, 'poupée' (Moisy).]

MOME, see **Malm.**

MOMENT-HAND, *sb. Obs.* Sc. The minute-hand of a clock or watch.

Sc. (Jam.) Frf. I . . . stopt the clock; the moment hand Stood like a rock at my command, Sands *Poems* (1833) 126. se.Sc. A clock, the hour and moment-hands of which were going in contrary directions, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 63.

MOMENTY-MORRIES, *sb. pl.* Nhb. Skeletons.

Ye're nowt better than a lot o' 'momenty morries,'—meanin' skeletons, ye ken, Pease *Tales* (1899) 32.

[For *memento mori* ('remember that thou must die'), the name given to a small decorative object, containing a skeleton or other emblem of death.—I make as good use of it as many a man doth of a Death's-head or a memento mori, Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 35.]

MOMMACK, MOMMASS, see **Mammock, Maulmas.**

MOMMEL, *sb.* Hrf.[2] [mo·ml.] A scarecrow, a 'mommet.'

MOMMER, see **Mammer.**

MOMMET, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **momet** n.Yks.[2] Dev.[3]; **mommit** se.Wor.[1]; and in forms **mamet** Wm.; **mammet** n.Yks.[2] Lan. Shr.[2] Dor.; **maument** ne.Lan.[1]; **maumet** n.Cy.; **mawment** Fif. N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan.; **mawmet** n.Yks.[2] s.Wor.[1] Dor. w.Som.[1]; **mummet** n.Yks.[2] Cor.; **murmet** Dev. [mo·mit, mō·mit, -ət.]

1. An image, effigy; a puppet, an odd figure; freq. used as a term of abuse.

Fif. Sipsies saw The marble mawments carvit braw Stuck in their niches i' the wa', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 91. N.Cy.[1] Wm. He wes olus a flaenowt braggan mamet, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 23. n.Yks.[2] Lan. She found a Mammet or feature so artificially made up in her night-attire, Brathwait *Lan. Lovers* (1640) xv; Wot made thee caw thoose two mawments pigs? Staton *Loominary* (c. 1866) 54. War. This is no world to play with mommets, Wise *Shakespere* (1861) 154. Shr.[2] A mammet of a thing. Hrf.[2] Wil.[1] (s.v. Mommick). Dor. What a mommet of a maid, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 362, ed. 1895; *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 43. w.Dor. Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Dev. On November 4th it was at one time customary for village children to canvass the neighbourhood for subscriptions, for materials to make a Guy Fawkes' 'momet,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 15. Cor. (F.R.C.)

2. A scarecrow.

War.[3] s.Wor. Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) xviii. se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] I'd as lif gŏŏ i' the night as the day, I amma afeared o' mommets. Som. So Johnny conceived the idea

of making a mommet with a pair of worn-out breeches, a discarded hunting coat, &c., RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894). **w.Som.**[1] Can you please to let us have a vew things, a old hat an' that, vor to make up a bit of a mommet, the rooks be vallin' in 'pon the taties? **Dev.** Little Joe and me be like a pair of murmets, BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1881 xxviii; **Dev.**[3]

3. *pl.* Trifles. **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

[1. A wretched puling fool, A whining mammet, SHAKS. *R. & J.* III. v. 186; A mawmentt, *idolum*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); Thou that wlatist maumetis, WYCLIF (1388) *Rom.* ii. 22. OFr. *mahummet, mahommet*, 'idole en général' (LA CURNE); *Mahumet*, one of the idols of the Saracens (*Roland*), the same word as *Mahomet*, Arab. *Muhammed*.]

MOMMETRY, *sb.* Yks. Som. Also in forms **mammetry, mawmetry** n.Yks.[2] [mo·mətri.] Idolatry, image-worship; mummery. See **Mommet.**

n.Yks.[2] **w.Som.**[1] They there pa'sons wi' their can'ls and crosses and bowin and scrapin, I calls it riglar mommetry.

[All mawmetry aghe to cese in men, HAMPOLE (c. 1330) *Ps.* xcvi. 8; Longe he regned in þat londe In maumetrie furst feiþ he fond, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 2286.]

MOMMICK, MOMMOCK, MOMMY, see **Mammock, Mummy.**

MOMMYPOME, *v.* Yks. Also in form **monnypome.** To make signs with the hands.

w.Yks. (1) As a signal of distress, or (2) as a means of ridicule, *gen.* the latter. It is in use amongst the older people of the district [Sheffield] (J.S.); **w.Yks.**[2]

MOMMYRUFFIN, MOMUS, see **Mumruffin, Maulmas.**

MON, see **Man**, *sb.*[1], **Maun**, *v.*[1], **Month**, *sb.*[1]

MONANDAY, *sb.* Sc. Wm. Also written **mononday** Sc. (JAM.); **munanday** Sc.; **munnonday** Gall.; **munonday** s.Sc. Lnk.; **mununday** Abd.; and in form **monaday** Sh.I. [mɐ·nənde.] **1.** Monday.

Sc. The Mautman comes on Munanday, KINLOCH *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 86, ed. 1868. **Sh.I.** Atween da Monaday an' da Setterday, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 27; Dis is Monanday, *Sh. News* (Jan. 15, 1898). **n.Sc.** Likewise they sailed on Mononday, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) II. 12, ed. 1875; If Monanday, or Monday, be first mentioned in company by a female, of what age or rank soever, they account it a most unlucky omen (JAM.). **Abd.** On Mununday night about an hour after brose time, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 317. **s.Sc.** Let the marriage be on Munonday or Tysday at farrest, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 55. **Ayr.** On the Mononday theraftter, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 122. **Lnk.** Your kyte's like to crack wi' your Munonday's yill, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 110, ed. 1897. **Rxb.** Yeh Monanday at morn, MURRAY *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 16. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Wm.** (HALL.)

2. Phr. *the mirk Munonday*, March 29th, 1652, when an eclipse of the sun took place, there being complete darkness for about eight minutes.

Lnk. I ha'e mind o' the mirk Munonday, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 133.

[1. OE. *Mōnandæg*, Monday (*Leechdoms*, 76).]

MONCE, *sb.* Yks. A mischance; a bungle.

Yks. (HALL.) **w.Yks.** Still in use in Halifax. If any one was put to do anything and by carelessness or incapacity had spoilt the work, they would be told 'Tha's made a monce a' that an reight an all' (C.C.).

MONCE, *v.* Cum. Yks. [mons.] To strut.

Cum. He had found a murderous-looking club; and with this he monced about brandishing it in true maniac fashion, DALBY *Mayroyd* (1888) I. 245. **w.Yks.** He monced like a bantam cock, *Nidderdill Olm.* 1878).

MONDAY, *sb.* Sc. Wor. Lon. Nrf. Sur. **1.** In *comb.* **Monday, Tuesday**, a game; see below.

Lon., Sur. A game played with a ball. There are seven players, who each take a name from one of the days of the week. One (Sunday) begins by throwing the ball against a wall, calling out at the same time the name of one of the days, who has to run and catch it before it falls. If this one fails to catch the ball, the first player picks up the ball and tries to hit one of the six with it, who all endeavour to escape being hit. If the player succeeds, he again throws the ball against the wall, calling out another day of the week to catch it. If a player gets hit three times, he is out. The winner is he who has either not been hit at all or the fewest times, or who has been able to stay in the longest, GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 389.

2. Phr. (1) *a canvas Monday for a cam'ric ook*, a saying; (2) *a Monday's haddie*, a stale fish; one that has been caught two days; (3) *this side Monday week*, some very distant date; (4) *not up to Monday*, deficient in intellect.

(1) **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (Oct. 21, 1899). (2) **Sc.** Down on the floor wi' a clout he slams Wi' een like a Monday's haddie, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (ed. 1887) 99. (3) **w.Wor.** You won't catch me this side Monday week, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 91. (4) **Nrf.** (E.M.)

MONE, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A man.

MONEDUR, see **Maunder.**

MONEN, *sb.* Sh.I. The moon. (JAM.), S. & Ork.[1]

MONEY, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [mu·ni, mɐ·ni.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Money-grabber**, a covetous person; (2) **-grass**, the yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*; (3) **-hugger**, a miser; (4) **-in-both-pockets** or **-in-every-pocket**, the common honesty, *Lunaria biennis*; (5) **-later**, a fortune-hunter; (6) **-nifferer**, a money-changer; (7) **-pennies**, the wall pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*; (8) **-penny**, the small white cowrie; (9) **-plant**, see (4); (10) **-purse**, a purse; (11) **-scrat**, a money-saver; (12) **-spidhat**, see below; (13) **-trap**, an heiress whose riches are likely to gain her a husband; (14) **-wanting**, impoverished.

(1) **n.Yks.** He's a regular money grabber (I.W.). (2) **Lei.** (3) **n.Yks.**[2] (4) **Lakel.**[2] **Ken.**[1] The curious seed-vessels, which grow in pairs, and are semi-transparent, show the flat disc-shaped seeds like little coins within them, an appearance which no doubt originated the name. **Wil.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxi. 76; **Wil.**[1], **Dor.** (C.V.G.) **Som.** Sophia had neglected that year to pick the money-in-both-pockets by the garden-hatch, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 167. **w.Som.**[1] Muun·ee een boo·udh pau·guts. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1881); **Dev.**[4] (5) **n.Yks.**[2] (6) **Sc.** Jesus cowpit the tables o' the money-nifferers, HENDERSON *St. Matt.* (1862) xxi. 12. (7) **Dev.** (8) **Cor.**[1] (9) **Dev., Dev.**[4] (10) **Ken.** He brought our Jack a leather cap An' Sal a money-puss, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 16; **Ken.**[1], **Sus.**[1] (11) **n.Yks.**[2] (12) **e.Yks.**[1] A small spider of any species, the appearance of which is popularly supposed to indicate the receipt of a sum of money, and to kill which will deprive the person of it. (13) **n.Yks.**[2] (14) **Nhb.** Naething o' the money-wantin' troubles o' the auld laird seemed to be experienced, JONES *Nhb.* 83.

2. Phr. (1) *black money, obs.*, counterfeit halfpence; (2) *dry money*, ready money; (3) *money and fair words*, see below; (4) *to get good money*, to receive high wages; (5) *to have neither money nor marbles, — nor marvels*, to be quite impoverished; to be 'cleared out.'

(1) **Rnf.** A century and a half ago Scotland was inundated with 'Black Money,' or counterfeit Irish and Scots halfpence, chiefly, it was supposed, imported from Ireland. In the reign of George II, the officers of His Majesty's mint had to complain of this overflow of 'Black Money,' because it was so great as to cause 'the good gould and silver to be drained, and the country to be villanously cheated,' HECTOR *Judic. Records* (1876) 133. (2) **Don.** All their drhy-money havin' run out, they soul' two of the milk-cows out iv the byre, *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 477. (3) **n.Yks.**[2] The old-fashioned rebuke quoted as a reply to an inquisitive person, who would fain know exactly what your purchase cost. (4) **Ken.**[1] He's getting good money, I reckon. (5) **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (B.K.)

3. *Obs.* Silver.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **Yks.** Money and gold, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

4. The yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli.* Cf. **money-grass.**

Nhp.[1] So called from the rattling of the seeds in the pouch or pod. **n.Bck.** (B. & H.)

5. The scum that rises to the surface of any boiling or fermenting liquor. s.Chs.[1]

MONG, MONGE, see **Mung, Mounge.**

MONGER, *sb.* Sc. Sus. A trader; a man who has anything for sale.

Ayr. Send Willie the monger to hell with a smack, BURNS *Loyal Native*, l. 4. **Sus.**[1]

[This Canon has a brave pate of his own, A shaven pate, and a right monger, JONSON *Tale of a Tub* (1633) II. i, ed. Cunningham, II. 452. OE. *mangere*, a merchant (*Matt.* xiii. 45).]

MONGIS, MONGS, see **Mang**, *prep.*

MONGS, *prep.* Suf. Only in phr. *you (ye) mongshe(e* or *munchies*, you, all of you. See **Together.**

Where are you mongshe goin? You mongshee [or mongshees] must part the money. Are these you mongshees' coats? (F.H.); Ye mongshe had best not be late (M.E.R.); I was talking to a Suffolk labourer lately and asked him if in his part of Suf. the word 'folk' was used for people. 'Yes,' he said, 'but some called them munchies' (H.H.M.).

[*Mongshe(e* repr. *a*)*mongs ye*, amongst you.]

MONGY, MÖNIE, see **Mungy, Muni(e.**

MONIEST, *adj. superl. Obs.* Sc. Also written **monniest.** Most in number. See **Many.**

Slg. That doctrine man be maist effectual and moving that walkens and steirs up moniest of the outward senses, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) i, ed. 1843. **Gall.** He wha found the bead swunged monniest, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 8, ed. 1876; He'll then sit down amang the monniest, And think the braidest road the bonniest, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 97, ed. 1897.

MONIMENT, *sb.* Sc. Also written **monimint, monyment** Sh.I. [mo·nimənt.] A spectacle, a ridiculous object; a ridiculous person, a fool.

Sh.I. Gaen stravaigin'... ower da face o' da eart like a benummed monyment, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 42; He's nedder monimint or snül, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 90; A'm kent mony a lass . . . bit deil sic a moniment as Kirssie iver I wis acquaint wi', *Sh. News* (May 21, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Abd.** Connachin' the best o' braws, forbye makin' 'ersel' a kin' o' a moniment to the haill pairis', Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882 179.

MONIPLIES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also written **monieplies, monny-plies, monyplies.** [mo·niplīz.] The third stomach of a ruminant, the 'manifolds' (q.v.), the *omasum* or *psalterium*, so called from the many parallel folds; *fig.* used of human intestines.

Sc. The food parches the stomach and intestines, hardens and concretes in the fold of the second stomach or monny-plies, *Essays Highl. Soc.* II. 218 (Jam.). **Bnff.** It temper'd weel our mony-plies, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 143. **Rnf.** A patfu o' good monie-plies, To taste ony mouth that is dainty, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 112. **Ayr.** Rinnin' at them wi' a gully, he swure he wad mak fiddle-strings o' their moniplies, Service *Notandums* (1890) 119. **Gall.** Confound their mony plies, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 424, ed. 1876.

MONISH, *v.* Yks. [mo·niʃ.] To exhort; to warn. w.Yks. (C.C.R.), (J.W.) Hence **Monishment**, *sb.* a warning; an exhortation.

w.Yks. (C.C.R.); I had shaved my beard, to spite her monishments, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) xix.

[And monyshit iche moderson . . . That all be bowne at a brade, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 1379.]

MONK, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Chs. Shr. [muŋk, mɐŋk.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Monk's-cowl**, the common monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*; (2) **-fish**, the angler-fish, *Lophius piscatorius*; (3) **-rhubarb**, the patient dock, *Rumex patientia*; (4) **-wood**, var. species of monkshood.

(1) **Shr.**[1] So called 'from the resemblance of the upper sepal to the cowl of a monk,' Prior *Plants* (ed. 1870) 156. (2) **Cum.**[4] (3) **Dmf.** Monks' rhubarb and masterwort, of no value now, but formerly used in poor people's broth, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 22. (4) **Chs.**[1]

2. A head-stall; a stable halter.

Fif. He knew his 'monk' or head-stall, his haims, brecham, britchen, and rigwoodie, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 15; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

MONK-CORN, see **Mung-corn.**

MONKERY, *sb.* Nrf. [mɐ·ŋkəri.] Unfair dealing. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 171.

MONKEY, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. Eng. and Amer. [mu·ŋki, mɐ·ŋki.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Monkey-bean**, a game; see below; (2) **-blossom**, various species of *Mimulus*; (3) **-'s-cup**, an excrescence, the upper surface of which is concave, on the midrib of a cabbage-leaf; (4) **-('s-face**, (*a*) the pansy, *Viola tricolor*; (*b*) the caterpillar of the Buff-tip moth, *Phalera Bucephala*; (5) **-flower**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) the yellow toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*; (6) **-'s-grass**, the fine bent-grass, *Agrostis vulgaris*; (7) **-hat**, the tall nasturtium, *Tropaeolum majus*; (8) **-('s-hood**, the monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*; (9) **-'s-lowance**, a whipping; (10) **-'s-milk**, the milk of the cocoa-nut; (11) **-musk**, see (2); (12) **-must**, the purple cow-wheat, *Melampyrum arvense*; (13) **-nut**, (*a*) the cocoa-nut; (*b*) the pea-nut; (*c*) the meadow grass, *Poa annua*; (14) **-pea**, the wood-louse; (15) **-plant**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) see (5, *b*); (*c*) the yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*; (16) **-powder**, a leaf of the ash-tree worn in the afternoon of Royal Oak day, May 29; cf. **powder-monkey**; (17) **-snecks**, a kind of 'snecks' bent over and weighted at the top end, like the butt of a pistol, the weight of the ball keeping them in position without a spring; (18) **-tail** or **-'s tail**, silk-weaving term: a straight piece of iron attached to the jack-rods which regulate the pile, part of a power-loom; (19) **-tree**, (*a*) the monkey-puzzle, *Araucaria imbricata*; (*b*) the sumach, a tree of the genus *Rhus*; (20) **-wrench**, a large wrench.

(1) **nw.Dev.** An angle of a building is enclosed by an arc on the ground marked out by players' feet. The players then stand so far off and run to the enclosure, the last in being called Monkey Bean. He alone remains inside, clasps his hands, and issuing out endeavours to catch either of the players, before they can reach the enclosure or 'home' again. If one be touched with the clasped hands, then the pair join hands, start from 'home,' and try to catch as many of the others as possible before they can again return. Each time those who are caught unite with the Monkey Bean to catch the others. The last one caught becomes the Monkey Bean for the next game. Each time when the enclosure is reached, the players hop on touching the arc and remain on one foot till again they start (R.P.C.). (2) **Cor.** The yellow monkey-blossoms . . . throve so well in the marshy soil, 'Q.' *Noughts and Crosses* (1891) 22. (3) **n.Lin.**[1] (4, *a*) **Sus.** (*b*) **Nhp.** A caterpillar feeding on hawthorn, having a pale blue head and a representation of a monkey's face thereon (F.R.C.). (5, *a*) **N.I.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] **Cor.** The monkey-flower was out, and the marsh aflame with it. There was a spell in that yellow blossom with the wicked blood-red spots, 'Q.' *Noughts and Crosses* (1891) 17. (*b*) **n.Yks.** 6 **Sus.** (7 **Chs.**[1] (8) **Dev., Dev.**[4] (9) **Brks.**[1] (10) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (11) **Wil.**[1] The large garden varieties of *Mimulus*, which resemble the true musk, but are scentless, and therefore merely monkey (i.e. mock, spurious musk. **Dev.**[4] (12 **Wil.**[1] 13, *a* **e.Suf.** F.H. *b* **Lan.** (F.R.C.) (*c*) **Wil.**[1] Eaten by boys for its nut-like flavour. (14) **Ken.** (D.W.L.); (J.W.); **Ken.**[12] Also the *ligea occanica*, which resembles the wood-louse, and lives in the holes made in the stone by the pholades. (15, *a*) **n.Wil.** In one corner too the monkey plant grows luxuriantly, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 162; **Wil.**[1], **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[4] (s.v. Monkey Musk). (*b*) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (*c*) **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (16) **Oxf.** (G.O.) (17) **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (18) **w.Yks.** (S.A.B.) **Lan.** A part of a power-loom moving to and fro actuating the take-up motion (O.S.H.). (19, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] (*b*) **s.Wil.** (G.E.D.) (20) **s.Chs.**[1] [**Amer.** When he returned with him, she had just eaten the monkey wrench and the screw-driver, and she was trying to put away a fence paling, Adeler *Elbow-Room* (1876) lix.]

2. Phr. (1) *to cock one's monkey*, to anger one; (2) *to have a monkey on* (*a building*, &c.), to have a mortgage on it; in *gen.* colloq. use.

(1) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **Dur.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 433. **Lakel.**[2] **n.Yks.** A lay owt e's paid summut doon an getten t'monkey on t'rig-tree for t'bigger part, Frank *Fishing* (1894) 15. **w.Yks.** Then ther's a monkey on it, *Yksman.* (1875) 29; **w.Yks.**[5] **s.Chs.**[1] It wŭz ŭ nahys lit·l plai·s; bŭ dhi stük·n ŭ mùngk·i ŭpŭ)th top; ŭn dhŭ mùngk·i got klemd, ŭn waan·tid kùm daayn; soa· dhai aad· tŭ sel ŭ sai·l [It was a nice little place; bu' they stuck'n a monkey upo' th' top; an' the monkey got clemmed, an' wanted come daïn; so they had to sell a sale]. **s.Stf.** They sen thur's a monkey astride o' the cres' tiles, Pinnock *Elk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**[2] Monkey on the chimney. **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** Ah tho't the house were 'is own, but it seems 'e's got a monkey on it (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] There's sca'ce a house in the place, but what has a monkey on it. **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] Oh yes, there's a monkey setting on his chimney. **Cmb.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 289.

3. A young hare.

Hrf. A young hare (or monkey, as they are called here at this time of the year), *Fishing Gazette* (Sept. 7, 1889) 147.

4. A padlock. Mid. *N. & Q.* (1878) 8th S. ix. 277.

5. A hod. Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] **6.** An arrangement placed between the rails at the head of an incline, which allows the wagons to pass over it in going up, but prevents them from running back. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

MONMOUTH-STREET, *sb. Obs.* Lon. In phr. *Monmouth-street finery*, tawdriness and pretence.

The great mart for second-hand apparel was, in the last century, in Monmouth-street, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 25.

MONNIT, *sb.* n.Yks. The minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus*. See **Mennot**.

MONNOCS, *sb. pl.* Ant. (B. & H.) Also written **monnox**. **1.** The berries of the heath, *Empetrum nigrum*. **2.** *Comb.* **Monox heather**, the heath, *Empetrum nigrum*. See **Moonog**, 1.

MONOCORY, *sb.* Cor.[3] [mənoˑkəri.] Affectation.

He do talk big enough as if he warn't a bit fear'd, but 'tes only his monocory.

MONS, see **Mans**.

MONSUS, *adj.* Ess. [moˑnsəs.] Monstrous, great.

Frum its top yow, sartenly, Can see a monsus way, CLARK *J. Noakes* 1839) st. 2; Ess.[1]

MONTETH, *sb.* Chs. A vessel to wash or cool glasses in. HOLLOWAY.

[Said to be from the name of the inventor.]

MONTH, *sb.*[1] Irel. Chs. Wal. Lei. War. Hrf. Glo. Hrt. e.An. Sus. I.W. Som. Cor. Also in forms **mon** Hrf.[2]; **moneth** Chs.[13] [munþ, mɐnþ.] In *comb.* (1) **Month's-end**, the end of the month after a funeral; a certain day after a funeral on which the mourners attend church; (2) **-('s-man**, a man employed for a month, esp. a labourer employed for the harvest; (3) **-'s-mind**, (*a*) the service attended in memory of the deceased a month after the funeral; (*b*) in phr. *to have a month's mind to anything*, to feel a strong inclination for anything; (4) — **Sunday**, *obs.*, the Sunday on which once a month the parochial officers used to meet to discuss parish business.

(1) Wal. In some places the funeral is less considered than the Sunday when the mourners assemble for the purpose of attending church. In many a parish, the only occasions on which the church is well filled is when one of these 'Month's Ends' (as they are called, whatever time may have elapsed since the funeral) gathers . . . mourners, *Monthly Pkt.* (1863) 683. Hrf.[2] w.Cy. To the little whitewashed church of the district, . . village mourners still go dutifully a month after a funeral to keep what they call 'the month's end,' *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1898) 546. (2) Hrt. He commonly employed six month's men every harvest, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i. 8. Sus. YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXII. 212. (3, *a*) Ir. [A month's mind is the repetition of one or more masses, at the expiration of a month after death, for the repose of a departed soul. There are generally more than the usual number of priests on such occasions; each of whom receives a sum of money, varying according to the wealth of the survivors—sometimes five shillings, and sometimes five guineas.] He hadn't even a month's mind! CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 163. [Moneths-mind, *Dies post alienjus obitum trigesimus*, COLES (1679).] (*b*) Chs.[13] Lei.[1] A'd a moonth's moind to the meer, but a didn' loike paartin'. War.[3], Glo.[2] 17, e.An.[1] Suf. *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 327; Suf.[1] I've a month's-mind to do so. e.Suf. (F.H.) I.W.[1] I'd a month's-mind to a knock'd un down; I.W.[2] w.Som.[1] I be a month's mind never to go aneast'n again. Cor.[3] I've a month's mind to do so and so. (4) Som. (W.F.R.)

[(3, *b*) I see you have a month's mind to them, SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 137; The King [Henry VII] had more than a moneth's mind . . . to procure the pope to canonize Henry VI for a saint, FULLER *Church Hist.* (1655) bk. IV. 23.]

MONTH, *sb.*[2] n.Sc. (JAM.) The Grampian mountains, esp. towards their eastern extremity; in phr. *to gang oure the Month*, to cross the Grampians.

[Gael. *monadh*, a mountain, a mountain range (MACBAIN).]

MONTHLY-BIRD, *sb.* Sc. The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*. Frf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 6.

MOO, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Hnt. Suf. Hmp. Som. Also in forms **mooa** n.Yks.; **moe** Suf.[1] [mū.] **1.** *v.* Of cows: to low.

Ayr. When I hear the mooing of the kye in the gloaming, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 189. n.Cy. (HALL.) n.Yks. T' cow was mooa-ing (I.W.). e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], nw.Der.[1] Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Hmp. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) w.Som.[1] This word is used only to children—to them always.

Hence **Moo-moo**, *sb.* a child's name for a cow. n.Yks.[4]

2. *sb.* The plaintive cry of a cow.

Frf. To hear the 'moo' o' the coos as they lazily saunter hame at milkin'-time, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 4, ed. 1889. Lnk. Your gleg an' hunger-sharpen'd e'e Turn roon', when ye cry moo, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 137. Kcb. Thou rangest o'er thy food, among the queys, A' fearless o' thy moo or cap'ring tail, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 59 (JAM.). n.Cy., Yks. (J.W.), e.Lan.[1], Nhp.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf.[1]

MOO, see **Mae**, *adj.*, **Mow**, *sb.*[2]

MOOAN, **MOOARN**, **MOOCE**, see **Morn**, **Meuse**.

MOOCH, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Wil. Also written **mouch** Wil.[1] [mūtʃ.] **1.** *sb.* Bad temper; *gen.* in phr. *in a mooch*, sulky, cross. Wil.[1] **2.** *v.* To sulk; to be in a bad temper.

A boy . . . comes home 'mouching' (G.E.D.); Wil.[1]

MOOCH, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. Nfld. and Aus. Also written **mooche** War.[2] Glo.[12]; **mootch** n.Yks.; **mouch** Sc. w.Yks. Lan. Stf. War.[3] w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] s.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] Glo. Brks.[1] Lon. Ken. Sur. Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Dev. Nfld.; **mouche** War.[2]; **moutch** Wil.[1]; **mowch** Gall.; and in forms **mauch** w.Yks.[3]; **moach** Stf.[1] Shr.[1]; **moche** War.[2] Shr. e.Suf.; **modge** War.[3]; **mush** Dev.; **mutch** Lon. [mūtʃ.] **1.** *v.* To idle and loaf about; *gen.* with the idea of seeing what one can pick up on the sly; to pilfer. Cf. **mitch**, *v.*

Sc. Muckle as I like 'e I couldna aye be dain' wi 'e mouchin' i' the as'-hole, TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 220. Gall. One of the speakers found fault with a farmers' candidate for mouching about in his gig canvassing the voters, instead of meeting and addressing the electors publicly (A.W.). w.Yks. Go mooching about after rabbits, &c. (S.O.A.); (S.K.C.); w.Yks.[3] If a person were asleep, it would be said, 'Tha mun mauch in.' Lan. He's always mouching about (S.K.C.). Stf.[1] s.Stf. Job is continual a-mouching round your house, MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 3. Not. (W.H.S.) War.[2]; War.[3] My late neighbour used to go modging about the garden occasionally, but he has never kept it in proper trim. w.Wor.[1] That owd black cat goes mouchin' about, in an' out uv folkses 'ousen, er'll sure to get shot one uv these daays. s.Wor. I niver takes 'im alung o' me in the spring-time, a's suer to mouch alung the 'edges an' disturb the game like (H.K.). se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] Shr. They hanna got nothing to do, so they just go mochin about (A.J.M.); Shr.[1] 'E's no good, 'e does nuthin' but moach about from mornin' tell neet. Glo. Thur wunt be nowheers for a chap to mooch about soon, *Cheltenham Exam.* (Feb. 12, 1896) 8; Glo.[12] Oxf. That lad of yours wants looking after; he's got a bad habit of mooching (G.O.). Brks. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1] What was 'e mouchin' about in the hen 'us vor? Lon. I don't mean to say that if I see anything laying about handy that I don't mouch it, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) IV. 418. e.Suf. I caught the tramp moching about the shod to see what he could lay his hands on (F.H.). Ken.[1] Sur. A chap goes out a-artistin', 'ee say, an' 'ee only speands the broard daäy mouchin', BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xiii. Hmp. Yonder's that keeper mouching about again (W.H.E.); Hmp.[1] Wil. To carry a jar of beer up to the men in the field, and to mouch a good armful of . . . clover, JEFFERIES *Hodge* (1880) II. 178; Wil.[1] Dev. He had done no regular work, from a labouring man's point of view, but had mouched round the gents who came fishing in the Tivvy, MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 65. nw.Dev.[1] I jis' mooch'd about the town. s.Dev. I be going a mooching (F.W.C.). [Aus. I don't see but what bushranging . . . ain't as safe a game . . . as mooching about cattle duffing, and being lagged in the long run all the same, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) II. i.]

Hence **Moocher**, *sb.* a pilferer; a hedge-robber; a loafer; a cadger; one who dogs another by stealth; a beggar; a hawker.

n.Yks. (T.S.) w.Yks. (S.K.C.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 6, 1896). Lan. (J.S.J.), War.[23], s.Wor. (H.K.) Oxf. That boy's a reglar little moocher—always hanging about to see what he can lay his hands on (G.O.). Brks.[1] A cat that steals provisions is called a moucher. Lon. They loiter about the streets and public-houses to steal from drunken persons, and are called . . . 'mutchers,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) IV. 282. s.Cy. (F.R.C.) Wil. There are three kinds of poachers, the local men, the raiders, . . and the 'mouchers'—fellows who do not make precisely a profession of it, but . . . loiter along the roads and hedges, picking up whatever they can lay hands on, JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* (1878) 142, ed. 1887; Wil.[1] Dev.[1] The privilege and honour of the encounter had been vouchsafed to a common moucher, MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 65.

2. To play truant, esp. to play truant in order to gather blackberries; to gather blackberries; to absent oneself from business.

w.Yks. My lad's been mouching again (S.K.C.). s.Wor. (H.K.) Hrf.[1]; Hrf.[2] 'Where is ——?' 'Oh, he's gone mouching.' s.Hrf. (H.C.M.) Glo. He never mooched vrom his bisness, *Leg. Peas.* (1877) 63; Blackberry-mooching, Grose (1790); Glo.[1] Ken. *Tit-bits* (Aug. 8, 1891) 280. Hmp.[1], Wil.[1] n.Wil. He's allus a-moochin' (E.H.G.). Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). [Nfld. Patterson *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

Hence **Moocher**, *sb.* a truant from school, esp. one who plays truant in order to gather blackberries; hence a gatherer of blackberries. See **Blackberry-moucher.**

War. (J.R.W.), Hrf.[2] Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); Glo.[1] Moocher, moocher, blackberry hunter, Tied by the rope, and swim by the water. Hmp.[1] s.Hmp. What a moucher you are, David! Allays after them blackberries, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) x. Wil. I played moocher, Ewing *Jan Windmill* (1876) vi; Wil.[12] Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

3. *imp.* Be off.

Oxf. Now then, mooch! and don't let me catch you here again (G.O.).

4. *sb.* Phr. *on the mooch*, (1) gone off loafing; (2) shuffling. Wil.[1] **5.** A blackberry. Glo. (W.H.E.), Dev. (B. & H.)

[1. OFr. (Norm.) *mucher*, 'cacher' (Moisy); OFr. *mucer* (Hatzfeld, s.v. *Musser*); cp. OHG. *mūhhan* (*mūhhōn*), 'heimlich lauernd anfallen u. ausrauben' (Schade).]

MOOCH, see **Mouch, Much,** *v.*[1]

MOOCHER, *sb.*[1] Hrf. Glo. Wil. Also in form **mochar** Glo. [mū·tʃə(r).] The fruit of the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus.* See **Mooch,** *v.*[2] **2.**

Hrf. (E.M.W.), Glo. (B. & H.), Glo.[1] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1]

Hence **Moochering**, *prp.* blackberrying. Glo.[1]

MOOCHER, *sb.*[2] War. Hrf. Also written **moucher** Hrf.[2]; and in form **mutcher** Hrf. [mū·tʃə(r).] A potato left in the ground which sprouts anew and comes up the following year.

War.[3] Now the potatoes have come regularly I will take out these moochers. Hrf. (C.J.R.), Hrf.[12]

MOOD, *sb.*[1] Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **mude** s.Dev. [mœd.] **1.** A kind of gelatinous fungus produced on liquor by fermentation; the 'mother' of vinegar.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1], nw.Dev.[1], s.Dev. (F.W.C.) Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] Linseed tea when too thick is 'a mood.'

2. Vegetable sap. Cor.[12]

MOOD, *sb.*[2] Dev. (Hall.) Cor.[12] The 'pancreas,' the sweetbread of an animal.

MOOD, *adj.* Lan. Satiated, filled to repletion. Davies *Races* (1856) 275.

MOOD, MOODHER, see **Mould,** *sb.*[12], **Moither.**

MOODGE, *v.* Sc. To move, stir. Cf. **mudge,** *v.*

Ayr. He found that his utmost efforts wi' the pick never moodged it ava, Service *Notandums* (1890) 65; I durstna moodge, in case he micht hear me and fa', *ib.* 20.

MOODLE, *v.* ? *Obs.* n.Cy. Cum. To fold up untidily.

n.Cy. (Hall.) Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 308.

MOODY, *adj.* Sc. Dev. Cor. [mœ·di.] **1.** Low-spirited. s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **2.** *Comb.* **Moody-hearted**, melancholy; disposed to tears; dispirited; 'chicken-hearted.'

Dev. Betty bustled about, upstairs and down, told us openly that Thirza was rather moody-hearted, Peard *Mother Molly* (1889) 150; Dev.[1] I be a cruel moody-hearted timersome boddy; and you scare wan, you do zo, 22. n.Dev. I moody-hearted got to be, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 31. Cor.[1]

3. Gallant, courageous.

Sc. Mony were the moodie men Lay gasping on the green, *Ballad Captain Carre* (Jam.).

MOODYWANT, *sb.* Dor. Som. Also in form **muddy-want** Som. The mole, *Talpa Europaea.* See **Moudie.**

Dor. *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 81. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

MOODYWARP, MOOF, MOOFIN, MOOGAN, see **Mouldywarp, Mow,** *sb.*[2], **Muffin, Moggan.**

MOOGARD, *sb.*[1] Cai.[1] [mū·gərd.] The mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris.* See **Muggert.**

The leaves of this plant are often smoked by boys instead of tobacco.

MOOGARD, *sb.*[2] Cai.[1] [mū·gərd.] A worthless person or thing.

MOOGUILDIN, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **moogildin, mougildin** S. & Ork.[1]; and in form **moogjildin.** A sillock roasted with the liver inside.

Numerous nutritious dishes, such as krampies, krappin, mooguildin, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 177; I ken I sall mak—if hit wis bit tree or fowe rin moogjildins, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898); No sae muckle as wid mak' dee ae moogildin, *ib.* (Feb. 3, 1900); S. & Ork.[1]

MOOI, *sb.* Sh.I. A green sea-weed eaten by cattle. S. & Ork.[1]

MOOIL, see **Mooild, Mool,** *sb.*[1]

MOOILD, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **mooil** w.Yks.[3] [muild.] Mood, temper.

w.Yks. Shoo wor i' one ov her ill mooilds, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1878) 5; (J.W.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 31, 1884) 8; w.Yks.[3] Sho's in a queer mooil to-day.

MOOIT-HALL, MOOIZE, MOOIZEN, see **Moot-hall, Muse,** *v.*[1], **Measen.**

MOOL, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Der. Lin. Ess. Ken. Dev. Cor. Also written **moul** Sc. n.Cy. n.Yks. nw.Der.[1] Ess. Dev.[1]; **moule** Cor.; and in forms **meal** n.Cy. e.Yks.; **meeal** n.Yks.[2]; **meel** ne.Sc. Cai.[1] Bnff.[1]; **moll** e.Yks.[1]; **mooil** w.Yks.[24]; **mowl** N.I.[1] Ken.[1]; **mowle** e.Yks. Lin.; **muil** Arg. Gall.; **mule** Sc. [mūl, Sc. also mīl, Yks. muil, miəl.] **1.** *sb.* Mould, soil in a good state for working. See **Mould,** *sb.*[1], **Mull,** *sb.*[1]

Slk. Men ca' the wee sleek mole blind because he has nae een they can see, and leeves darklin in the moul, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 72. Dmf. They've eaten the sward till the red mool is seen, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 131. e.Yks. Rake it all over... till the mowles be indifferent small, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 107. w.Yks.[2] Go and earth them 'taters up; there's a good mooil! w.Yks.[4], Ken.[1] Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 320.

2. *Comb.* **Mool-board,** part of a plough. See **Mould-board,** s.v. **Mould,** *sb.*[1]

Cai.[1] Gall. Another article belonging to a ploughman's business, such as the moolbred, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 460, ed. 1876. n.Yks. The moulbūrd is dhat pāt əv ə pliu ət tūrns t'land auər ən maksə fūr. Thi pliu əl run iəziər wen t'moulbūrd gits worn brīt (W.H.). nw.Der.[1]

3. *pl.* Dry earth in a pulverized state; earth for working. Cai.[1], N.I.[1] n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). Lin. Good leafy mowles for nex year's blubs [bulbs], Fenn *Cure of Souls* (1889) 52. Ess. The mouls dig well to-day (H.H.M.).

4. The soil for a grave; the grave.

Sc. Ilka pap wi' the shool on the tap o' the mool Wad forbid her frae comin' to cure me, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 137. Abd. It's to draw the deid frae the moul' sae drear, an' open the kirkyard gate, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxx. Rnf. Tho' he's now below the mool, He's no his lane, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 82. Kcb. Lang the auld cratur has slept i' the mool, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 70.

Hence (1) **Mouled,** *pp.* buried; (2) **Mooly,** *adj.* earthy; earth-stained.

(1) Slk. But where are they now? A' mouled, a' mouled, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 34, ed. 1866. (2) Dmf. A ghaist was seen . . . Moolie frae the grave, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 228; Nought's for me but death's dark pantry, Mooly wa's and roof o' green, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 112.

5. *pl.* The grave; earth of a grave; dust.

Sc. Married to the mools, of a young woman whose sole bridal-bed is the grave (Jam.). ne.Sc. Graveyards and all connected with them—the earth or meels, and the gravestone and the coffin and the mortcloth—were looked upon with awe, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 215. e.Sc. Her father an' mother were i' the mools when I kent her, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 191. Frf. The kind lady we ha'e this day laid i' the mools, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 188. Fif. Cast her corp among the mools, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 63. Ayr. Fill in the mools yoursel' and gie the last spadefu' a kindly clap, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 68. Lnk. Whan ye refuse guide milk meat, I'm doubtfu' your mouth be gaun to the mules, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 38. Lth. Gif wee Watty dinna mak a' o' them tools, I'll e'en gie ye leave to lay me in the mools, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 118. Edb. The friends of the newly buried stood by the mools, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. Bwk. Sune we maun be sleepin' Amang the mools at last, Calder *Poems* (1897) 273.

Rxb. When lowly lies their mould'ring frame The mules amang, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 73. **Dmf.** Him whase banes hae fan' tae mools Aneth yon hoary cairn, Reid *Poems* (1894) 86. **Gall.** Ye smell o' the muils, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) ix. **Wgt.** The cauld mools wrap the banes, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 11. **Nhb.**[1] The bairn down in the mools, O saft and saft sleeps she, Swinburne *Tyneside Widow* (1888). **Cum.** He's i' the mools, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 540; **Cum.**[4]

6. *v.* To work the soil.

Dev.[1] You ha' been weeding and mouling in the earth, 53.

7. To crumble.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Bnff.**[1] **Gall.** The bairnies them daigh did mool, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 413, ed. 1876. **e.Yks.**[1] This piece o' wood's sĭ rotten, Ah can moll it all tĭ pieces wĭ mĭ finger an thumb.

Hence (1) **Moolicks,** *sb. pl.* crumbs; (2) **Moolie,** (*a*) *sb.* a soft, ill-made marble; (*b*) *adj.* full of crumbs, or small pieces of soil; crumbling, friable, esp. of soil; *fig.* soft, flabby; (3) **Moolins,** *sb. pl.* crumbs, esp. in phr. *to blow one's moolins,* to be on one's last legs; 'to be at the end of one's tether'; (4) **Muliness,** *sb.* the state of being full of crumbs.

(1) **Frf.** A hantle o' moolicks o' bread lyin' aboot, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 132, ed. 1889. (2, *a*) **Sc.** Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). (*b*) **Sc.** 'A moolie sort of a chap' is a common schoolboy expression for a 'duffer,' *ib.* **Per., Cld.** Mulie cheese (Jam.). **w.Yks.**[2] (3) **Sc.** Come here, wee Robin, and I'll gie ye a wheen grand moolins out o' my pooch, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 10; 'He's blawing his moolins.' This is borrowed from the practice of boys, . . who, after they have eaten the piece of oat-cake which they had carried to school, . . take out the crumbs and blow the dust from them, that they may eat these also (Jam.). **Arg.** My heart is a' to muilins minched, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 6. **Fif.** Pieces were exhausted, and pooches reipet for mülins, Colville *ib.* 11. **Ayr.** It flew down to the floor an' was pickin' up some bits o' moolins sae lively, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 279. **Lnk.** I feed wi' moolins out my pouch Ilk gapin' hungry mou', Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 53. **Edb.** The laddie's girn set with moolings of bread, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 34. **Gall.** I fed him with crumblings—'moolings' Maisie Lennox called them, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) ii. (4) **Sc.** (Jam.)

8. With *in*: *obs.,* to crumble bread into a basin in order to soak it in liquid.

Sc. (Jam.); Ye ken naething but milk and bread when it is mool'd in to you, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Abd.** Mony 'll bite and sup wi' little din That wadna gree a straik at moolin in, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 93, ed. 1812.

9. To crease clothes; to discompose the dress. **w.Yks.**[1]

10. To pull or tumble about. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (1884). **11.** To have carnal intercourse with.

Rnf. Alaster Sibbie Wha in wi' black Bessie did mool, Sempill *Bridal,* st. 3.

12. Phr. *to mingle and mool with persons,* to associate intimately with.

Slk. I maun mingle an' mool wi' them for ages, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 36, ed. 1866.

[1. A pron. of lit. E. *mould.* Cp. Norw. dial. *mold, moll,* mould, earth (Aasen); Sw. *mull* (Widegren); Du. *mul,* the crumblings of turfe (Hexham).]

MOOL, *sb.*[2] **Sh.** and **Or.I.** Also written **moul, mūl; mule** (Jam.). [mūl.] The extreme point of a promontory, a bluff headland.

Sh.I. The Moul or promontory is naturally protected by the steepness of its banks, which overhang the sea, Hibbert *Desc. Sh.I.* (1822) 156, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Sh. & Or.I.** Such places are quite frequent, both in Shetland, such as the Mule of Unst, and in the other end of the mainland of Orkney called the Mule-head of Deerness, . . that is to say insulated headlands projecting to the sea, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 324 *note* (Jam.).

[Norw. dial. *mule,* a promontory, a rounded headland (Aasen); ON. *mūli,* a snout, the mouth of beasts, a jutting crag (Vigfusson); MLG. *mule,* the mouth of a beast (Schiller-Lübben); G. *maul.* See **Mull,** *sb.*[3]]

MOOL, *sb.*[3] **Sc. Irel.** **n.Cy.** Also written **moul-** **Sc.** (Jam.) **N.Cy.**[1]; **mule** **Sc.** (Jam.) [mūl.] *pl.* A disease of the heels; broken chilblains. **Sh.I. S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1], **s.Sc.** (Jam.), **N.I.**[1] Hence **Mooly-heel,** *sb.* a heel affected with chilblains.

Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 157; (Jam.) **Fif.** Kickin' the neist to garr him gae, On's mooly-heel rapt horny tae, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 207. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1]

[Knowll tais nor mowlis, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 128. Fr. *mules,* kibes (Cotgr.).]

MOOL, MOOLD, see **Mould,** *sb.*[2], **Mould,** *sb.*[1]

MOOLER, *v.* **Sc.** **Nhb.** [mū·lər.] To crumble, 'moulder.' Cf. **muller,** *v.*

Fif. The vera dead men's mooler't banes, That i' the kirk-ayle lay at rest, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 8. **Nhb.**[1] To mooler a piece of bread. 'The frost'll seun mooler the clods doon.'

MOOLET, *v.* **Sc.** Also written **moolat** (Jam.). [mū·lət.] To whine; to sob; to murmur.

Cld. (Jam.) **Ayr.** We heard what we thocht at first was the mooletin' and greetin' o' a bairn i' the field, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 231.

MOOLEY, see **Moiley.**

MOOLIE-PUDDING, *sb.* **Sc.** A schoolboys' game; see below.

Gall. One has to run with the hands locked, and taen the others, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

MOOLIGRUBS, see **Mullygrubs.**

MOOLSON, *sb.* **Hrf.**[1] Also written **moulson.** A donkey. (R.M.E.), **Hrf.**[2]

MOOLTER, see **Multure.**

MOOLY, *sb.* **n.Cy.** **Nhb.** Also written **mouley-** **N.Cy.**[1] [mū·li.] The mole, *Talpa Europaea.* Also in *comp.* **Mouley-rat.** **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Moudy). See **Mouldywarp.** Hence **Mouley-rat-hill,** *sb.* a mole-hill. **N.Cy.**[1]

MOOLY, see **Mouly.**

MOON, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in **Sc.** **Irel.** **Eng.** and **Aus.** Also written **meean** **n.Yks.**[2]; **meun(n** **Cum.**[14]; **meyun** **Nhb.**[1]; **mune** **Dev.**; **müne** **Sh.I.**; **myun** **Nhb.**[1] [mūn, mēn, mün, muin.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Moon-beam,** in phr. *mild as a moon-beam,* said of a particularly mild and placid person; (2) **-belief,** a fickle or unstable belief; (3) **-broch** or **-brough,** a halo round the moon; (4) **-calf,** a fool, idiot, simpleton; (5) **-call,** *obs.,* the nightingale, *Daulias luscinia*; (6) **-chonce,** silly, foolish; (7) **-daisy,** the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; (8) **-dark,** money saved by a wife unknown to her husband; (9) **-dog,** see below; (10) **-eyed,** (*a*) having a white spot or blemish on the eye; (*b*) said of any one whose eyes show that he has been tipsy or sleepless; (11) **-flower,** (*a*) the greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (*b*) the wood anemone, *Anemone Nemorosa*; (*c*) see (7); (12) **-penny,** (*a*) see (7); (*b*) the moon; (13) **-raker,** (*a*) a very foolish person, applied esp., though not exclusively, to a native of Wiltshire; see below; (*b*) one engaged in smuggling; see below; (14) **-raking,** 'wool-gathering,' absent-minded; (15) **-rider,** *obs.,* a barren ewe; (16) **-shaft,** a ray of moonlight; (17) **-shine,** (*a*) a mere pretence, nonsense; in *gen.* colloq. use; (*b*) smuggled spirits, spirits on which duty has not been paid; (18) **-shiner,** a beast that will not fatten; a diseased beast driven over to the butcher's yard by night; (19) **-strucken,** moonstruck, mad; (20) **-time,** the time when the illuminated side of the moon is turned towards the earth; (21) **-wort,** (*a*) the fern, *Botrychium lunaria*; (*b*) see (11, *a*); (*c*) the plant honesty, *Lunaria biennis.*

(1) **Nhp.**[1] (2) **Wm.** I wish that Christians wad . . . net come to the kirk with a moon belief, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 132. (3) **Sh.I.** Halos round the sun or moon (called sun or moon brochs) were unwelcome sights, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 115; Saw ye da müne brough 'at he wis da last ook? *Sh. News* (Mar. 24, 1900). **Kcb.** (W.G.) (4) **Sc.** That mooncalf, Gregory, hallooed the dogs upon the knobbler, Scott *Waverley* (ed. 1829) *Append. II. to Gen. Pref.*; 'Now, you see, you moon-calf,' said Ballantrae, 'why we made four packets,' Stevenson *Ballantrae* (1889) iii. **Dmb.** Something to make a handle against this moon-calf, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxii. **Der.**[1] Rarely used. **Colloq.** Standing gaping at her like a mooncalf as I am, Dickens *B. Rudge* (1841) vi. (5) **w.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 22. **Nrf.** 'Ware when the cuckoo swells its throat, Harvest flies from the mooncall's note, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 58; *N. & Q. ib.* i. 614. (6) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] (7) **e.Yks.**, **Chs.**[13], **War.**[2], **Wor.**, **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.** Druce *Flora* (1897) 286. **Sur. Wil.** The great white 'moon-daisies' fell before them, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1881) 26; **Wil.**[1] A very *gen.* name, esp. in n.Wil. (8)

Chs.[13] (9) n.Yks. At Whitby, . . when the moon is surrounded by a halo of watery clouds, the seamen say there will be a change of weather, for the 'moon-dogs' are about, *Gent. Mag.* (Aug. 1880) 185. (10, *a*) sw.Lin.[1] Old Jane, his first wife, was moon-eyed. When folks are moon-eyed, they have to gleg at you [look askance] out of the corner of the eye. (*b*) e.Suf. (F.H.) (11 *a*, *b*) Wor. (*c*) Wor. (W.C.B.) (12, *a*) w.Yks.[2], Chs.[13], Der. (*b*) w.Yks.[2] Moon penny, bright as silver, Come and play with little childer. (13, *a*) w.Yks. Said to have originated from the fact that some natives of Slaithwaite raked the 'cut' [canal] to secure the moon which was reflected therein, and which was mistaken for a cheese (B.K.). Hrf.[2] The Wil. men were formerly regarded by the Hrf. men as fools. Oxf. (G.O.), Hmp.[1] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); No grand jury—no, not one composed of Wiltshire 'moonrakers'—would ever have returned a true bill, *Sat. Review* (1888) LXVI. 521, col. 2; 'Wiltshire moonrakers.' A joke upon some rustics of Wiltshire, who, seeing the figure of the moon, attempted, it is said, to rake it out of the pond, Ray *Prov.* (ed. 1860) 223. (*b*) Hmp. Sometimes they [smugglers] had the worst of it, and then in their flight they would pitch the goods into one of the numerous ponds, . . returning some night to have them up again. Thus arose the well-known expression 'moon-rakers,' Heath *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 135. s.Hmp. He've been getting ready for the moonrakers at the great pool, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xiii. (14) I.Ma. Have the lad's wits gone moon-raking, I wonder? Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. I. ix. Dev. My wits were gone moon-raking, Blackmore *Lorna Doone* (1869) xvii; Farmer. (15) e.Yks. And then is shee called (of the shepheards) a moone-rider, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 2. (16) Dev. They turned intu the black wudes all laced wi' mune-shafts, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1896) 201. (17, *a*) n.Cy. Holloway. w.Yks.[1] A matter or mouthful of moonshine. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] It's all moonshine. War. All a bag o' moonshine (J.R.W.). Hnt. (T.P.F.), s.Cy. Holloway. Colloq. What moonshine! as if ten miles behind their stroke are worth two behind Jervis, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xiii. (*b*) N.Cy.[1] Sus. White-brandy Sussex smugglers call moonshine, Nairne *Tales* (1790) 52 *note*, ed. 1824; Sus.[1 2] Sus., Ken., Hmp. Holloway. Hmp.[1], I.W.[1] Som. Well enough he knew the smell of a toothful of moonshine, and liked it the better because no duty had been paid, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ii. w.Som.[1] There were several farm-houses near the coast which were said to be never without a keg or two of moonshine. Cor. I've got a prime drop of moonshine brought in to-night, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) iv; Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] Woll'ee haa a drop uv moonshine? (18) Sus.[1] (19) n.Yks.[2] (20) n.Lin.[1] She went off'n her heäd becos, you see, it was moon-time. (21, *a*) Bnff. Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 299. (*b*) n.Yks. (B. & H.) (*c*) Wil. 'Moonwort'. . . is one of the class of picture names, for it must allude to the seed-pod of this flower, with its white, silvery disk, like a full moon, Tennant *Vill. Notes* (1900) 114.

2. In phr. (1) *a good moon*, a moon that gives much light; (2) *either at the moon or the midding*, said of persons subject to a great variety of temper; (3) *the moon lies sair on her back*, (4) *the moon on her back holds water*, (5) *the moon's on ov her back*, (6) *the moon will not had in*, see below; (7) *till the moon come never*, for ever; (8) *to make one believe the moon is made of green cheese*, to make one believe improbabilities; (9) *to shoot the moon*, to decamp, make off by night; see **Moonlight**; (10) *upon the moon*, light-headed, delirious.

(1) nw.Lin. 'It'll be dark enow; my chap mun yoäk oot, an' I'll be goin'.' 'There's oceans o' time,' ses th' Squire, 'don't ye knaw there's a good moon?' (E.P.) (2) Cum.[14] (3) Sc. It is considered an almost infallible presage of bad weather, if the new moon lies sair on her back, or when her horns are pointed towards the zenith (Jam., s.v. Mone). (4) e.An.[1] A sign of rain. (5) Sc. (A.W.) Nhb.[1] 'We'll he' bad weather, aa doot; the myun's on ov hor back'—said when the crescent lies aslant. (6) *ib.* 'It's gan ti be wet; the myun winna had in'—said when the horns point so as to give the appearance of a tilted barrel in such a position as not to hold in water. (7) Dmb. Auld Migummery may stand between you and the young leddy till the moon-come-never if ye send word to her through the post, Cross *Disruption* (1844) vii. (8) w.Yks.[1], Nhp.[1] (9) Not.[1], Lei.[1] (s.v. Moonshine). e.Suf. To-night the blessed family Are going to shoot the moon (F.H.). Slang. Nobody was allowed to shoot the moon; public opinion was against it, Besant & Rice *Mortiboy* (1872) xl. (10) Mid. Got a chill from being frozen to a hicicle, and his head upon the moon, which goes for nothing, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) II. ii.

3. A lunar month; a month.

Ayr. Indeed I maist coud sit a moon To hear the fiddle, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 136. Lnk. Ilk day's a moon to me Sae sair I lang for Mary Beeton, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 83, ed. 1897. Slang. I went on all straight the first few moons at costering, Horsley *Jottings* (1887) i.

4. The ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. See also **Moon-daisy**.

se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1] Oxf. *Science Gossip* (1882) 165. Brks., Bck., Cmb., Nrf., n.Ess., Wil.[1], n.Wil.

5. *pl.* The corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*. Nhp. (B. & H.), Nhp.[1] **6.** *v.* To loiter about in an aimless, absent-minded fashion; to dream, stare vacantly. In *gen.* colloq. use.

e.Sc. He's mooning about Muiredge Farm, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xxii. Gall. He was shy and thoughtful, prone to moon in corners, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 83. Ir. Sure et 'ud disgust you to see him moonin' along like an ould donkey strayed out of a fair, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 85. Nhp.[1] How he goes mooning along; Nhp.[2] War.[2]; War.[3] How he moons about. w.Wor. Then moon on to the cow-house, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 13. Glo. The most onandiest, nothingly child you ever see—always a-scribblin', and a-messin' and moonin', *Longman's Mag.* (May 1900) 40. Mid. Where the deuce are you gone mooning? Blackmore *Kit* (1890) I. vii. Nrf. He got up . . . and went off to moon aimlessly about the park, Haggard *Col. Quaritch* (1888) III. ix. n.Wil. (G.E.D.), (E.H.G.) Som. There, don't bide moonen about, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 114. [Aus. I couldn't do anything but moon about and smoke, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) III. xv.]

MOONGE, see **Munge**, *v.*[12]

MOONIED, *pp.* Wil.[1] In phr. *moonied up*, coddled and spoilt by injudicious bringing up.

Gells as be moonied up bean't never no good.

MOONLIGHT, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and slang uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **miun-leet** Lakel.[2] **1.** *sb.* Used *attrib.* in *comp.* (1) **Moonlight-flight**, (2) **-flit**, (3) **-flitting**, (4) **-march**, (5) **-touch**, (6) **-walk**, an escape or removal [of household furniture] by night to defeat or defraud creditors, esp. to escape paying rent; a secret departure.

(1) e.Suf. He took a moonlight flight instead of staying and paying his rent (F.H.). (2) Lakel.[2] w.Yks. [Fine for] onnyboddy mackin a mooin-leet flit, ta cheat t'landlord aght ov hiz rent, 5*s. od.*, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 29; w.Yks.[12] s.Stf. When the landlord threatened 'em, they just made a moonlight flit, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). nw.Der.[1] sw.Lin.[1] They made a moonlight flit on it from their last place. War.[3] (3) Sc. He has e'en made a moonlight flitting, like my lord's ain nevoy, Scott *Redg.* (1822) ii. Abd. At last they aften hae a moonlight flittin' ta'en, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 9. Slg. They maun tak' to the bent By a sly moon-light flittin', E'er Whitsunday, Galloway *Poems* (1792) 49. Lnk. He bundled up his clothes and made a 'moonlight flitting,' Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 182. Lan.[1] Aw met a cart i' th' loan—they wouldn't speyk—it wur some'dy makkin a moonleet-flittin'. n.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3], Hnt. (T.P.F.), Sur. (L.J.Y.), Dev.[3] Slang. Farmer. (4, 5) e.Suf. 'I shan't give my landlord a moonlight-touch' (or 'moonlight-march'). Very common (F.H.). (6) He'll take a moonlight-walk (*ib.*).

2. Phr. (1) *bred in the moonlight*, bred or brought up to smuggling; (2) *to take foot the moonlight road*, to decamp in the night to avoid paying rent, &c.

(1) Or.I. [The smuggler's] crew consisted of thirty 'crack' hands, who had been bred in the 'moonlight' from boyhood, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 61. (2) Lnk. I've seen a bigger barrowfu' The moon-licht road tak' foot, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 36.

3. Smuggled spirits. N.Cy.[1] **4.** *v.* To leave a house or decamp in the night to avoid paying rent. Hrt. (G.H.G.), Dev.[3] Hence **Moonlighter**, *sb.* one who decamps or makes off at night to avoid paying rent, &c. e.Suf. (F.H.)

5. To commit agrarian outrages by night.

Ir. The prisoners . . . were arrested on a charge of moonlighting in County Clare, *Dy. Chron.* (Jan. 17, 1888) (Farmer); He had deposed to his experience of being moonlighted in the thigh—Moonlighters, it appears, generally giving a grain or two . . . in the legs of their victims, *Dy. Teleg.* (Nov. 21, 1888) (*ib.*).

Hence **Moonlighter**, *sb.* one who commits agrarian outrages by night.

Ir. Then there was sympathy between the League and Moonlighters? *Standard* (June 22, 1889) 5, col. 7; Their action was chiefly confined to the western counties, and their raids were nocturnal, whence the name. Their notices were signed 'Captain Moonlight,' Farmer.

MOONOG, *sb.* Sc. Irel. **1.** The heath, *Empetrum nigrum*. Ant. (B. & H.) Cf. **monnocs**. **2.** The red whortleberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea*.

Gall. A name for the cranberry or crawberry, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

[Ir. *moineog*, a bog-berry, a der. fr. *móin*, a bog, a moor (O'REILLY).]

MOONT, see **Mount**, *sb.*, *v.*[2]

MOONY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **moonie**, and in form **moon, muin** Sc. The goldcrest, *Regulus cristatus*. Rxb. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 25. Nhb.[1]

MOOP, see **Map**, *v.*, **Moup**, *v.*[12]

MOOPLE, *sb.* Lei.[1] Also written **mewple**. [miu·pl.] An imbecile; a simpleton.

Shays a gret mewple; shay knoos noothink, an' shay woon't larn noothink.

MOOR, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **mor-** w.Yks.; **more** N.Cy.[1] Stf.[1] Der.[12] nw.Der.[1]; and in forms **meoor** Cum.[1]; **mör(e** Sh.I.; **muir** Sc. (JAM.) Cai.[1] Don. Nhb.[1] Wm.; **mure** Sc. (JAM.) Cum.[1]; **murr** Cai.[1] [muə(r.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Moor-arrand**, a moor-spider; (2) **-band**, a hard subsoil composed of clayey sand and impervious to water; (3) **-bird**, a bird that nests in the moors, esp. the common grouse, *Tetrao lagopus*; (4) **-blackbird**, the ring-ousel, *Turdus torquatus*; (5) **-burn**, (*a*) the burning of the heather and rough grass, to clean the ground for the growth of fresh grass; (*b*) *fig.* an outburst of passion, fit of temper; a strife, contest, dispute; (6) **-burning**, see (5, *a*); (7) **-buzzard**, the marsh-harrier, *Circus aeruginosus*; (8) **-caavie**, a hen-coop; a contemptuous term for a small moorland cottage; (9) **-cling**, see below; (10) **-cock**, (*a*) the red grouse, *Lagopus Scoticus*; (*b*) the black grouse, *Tetrao tetrix*; (11) **-coot** or **-cot**, the moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus*; (12) **-duck**, the wild duck, *Anas boscas*; (13) **-edge**, (14) **-end**, *fig.* rustic, rude, unrefined; (15) **-everlasting**, the cat's-ear, *Gnaphalium dioicum*; (16) **-evil**, an illness among cattle and sheep; (17) **-fael**, a turf or sod cut off the moor; (18) **-fowl**, see (10, *a*); (19) **-fowl egg**, a species of pear; (20) **-gallop**, a sudden squall across the moors; (21) **-game** or **-gam**, see (10, *a*); (22) **-gloom**, the sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia*; (23) **-goids**, the golden asphodel, *Narthecium ossifragum*; (24) **-grass**, (*a*) see (22); (*b*) see (23); (25) **-grieve**, the overseer or custodian of a pasture or moorland; (26) **-grime**, (*a*) the clouds as they rest on the peaks and sides of the hills in the moors; (*b*) a misty rain or drizzle; a 'Scotch mist'; (*c*) the black dirt found in the fleece of sheep which graze on the edge of moorlands; (27) **-hags**, the moor or moss-holes from which peats have been dug out; broken, rough moorland; (28) **-hays** or **Morrises**, portions of garden-ground, enclosed from the moor; (29) **-hen** or **Moornen**, (*a*) the female of the red grouse, *Lagopus Scoticus*; (*b*) the water-hen, *Gallinula chloropus*; (*c*) the common guillemot, *Lomvia troile*; (30) **-hen's foot**, a club moss; (31) **-house**, a hut in which miners keep their tools; (32) **-ill** or **Mirrill**, a disease among cattle; also called **Red water**; (33) **-lamb**, the common snipe, *Gallinago caelestis*; (34) **-land**, the higher and uncultivated part of a district, as opposed to 'daleland'; (35) **-lander**, an inhabitant of the moors or heaths; (36) **-man**, (*a*) see (35); (*b*) an inhabitant of Dartmoor, esp. one whose duty it is to watch over the cattle, sheep, &c., turned out on the moors, in his 'quarter'; see below; (37) **-myrtle**, the sweet gale, *Myrica Gale*; (38) **-palm**, **-palms**, or **-pawms**, (*a*) flowers of the *Carex* or sedge tribe; (*b*) the flowers of the *Eriophorum* or cotton-rush; (*c*) the dwarf sallow, *Salix aurita*; (39) **-pan**, see (2); (40) **-peep**, the titlark or meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis*; (41) **-poot**, **-powt**, or **-pot**, (*a*) the young of moor-birds, esp. young grouse; (*b*) the peewit, *Vanellus vulgaris*; (*c*) *fig.* a young person; an ignorant clown; (42) **-rigs**, the risings or ridges of the moors; (43) **-sick**, (44) **-sickness**, an illness among sheep; (45) **-silk**, see (38, *b*); (46) **-silk besom**, a broom made of long moor moss; (47) **-spade**, a spade for cutting heath soil or peat; (48) **-stepper**, a spirit haunting a moor; (49) **-stone**, (*a*) a large stone embedded in the soil of the moor with its upper surface exposed; (*b*) granite; (50) **-teek**, a parasite found adhering to dogs; (51) **-throstle**, see (4); (52) **-tidy**, (53) **-tite**, see (40); (54) **-titling**, (*a*) see (40); (*b*) the stonechat, *Pratincola rubicola*; (55) **-whin**, the needle genista, or broom.

(1) **Yks.** He came loping down Norton like a moor arrand, *Yks. Life and Character*, 203. (2) **Bwk.** Some [muirs] are . . . of a thin surface of peat moss, wasted to a kind of light black earth, often mixed with sand, upon a subsoil of impervious till, or a compacted clayey sand. . . This peculiar species of subsoil is provincially called Moor-band, *Agric. Surv.* 32 (JAM.). **Nhb.** Usually the wash of the boulder clay gravel; applied also to a residuum of iron-ore from the same source (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** What is here called a moorband. . . This stratum, which is from six inches to a foot thick, is of a ferruginous ochreous appearance, probably containing much iron, and wherever found is attended with great sterility, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 12; There is some cold thin clay upon what is here called a moorband, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 10. (3) **Gall.** The moor-birds, whaup and snipe, plover and wild duck, cheeping and chummering in their nests, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 3. **n.Yks.** Ah kens a' aboot t'moorbo'ds an' wheea fell'd 'em, ATKINSON *Lost* (1870) XXV; **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** There one does not meet a soul for miles—unless the 'moorbods' and the sheep have souls, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 25, 1896). (4) **Sc., n.Yks.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 8. (5, *a*) **Sc.** In describing the rapid diffusion of opinion, or influence of example, an allusion is often made to the progress of fire through dry heath. 'It spreads like mure-burn' (JAM.). **Cai.**[1], **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Abd.** Strife is like a muirburn, the mair it's thrashed the hicher it glows, MICHIE *Deeside Tales* (1872) 117. **Gall.** They are firing the heather and bent and it will run like February muirburn in this dry easterly wind, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) viii. (*b*) **Dmb.** Everybody aboot the hoose kens o' the muirburn that the mistress raised on you yestreen, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) ii. **Rnf.** PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.) (6) **Sc.** As heath constitutes a principal food of the mountain sheep, muir-burning improves the heath for food, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 161. **n.Yks.**[1] (7) **Cum.**[4] **Cor.** RODD *Birds* (1880) 315. (8) **Sh.I.** He . . . made but light of our northern fogs and sea-gust, our smothering moor-caavies, *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898). (9) **Dev.** Cattle and sheep on Dartmoor 'become hide-bound and costive, what is called the moor-cling,' *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 54. (10, *a*) **Cai.**[1] **Nhb.** The muircock in the heather, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 73; **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.**[2] (11) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). 12 **Slg.** SWAINSON *ib.* 156. (13) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Moor-edge manners,' our rusticities, as compared with town refinements. (14) **n.Yks.**[1] Ye mun't luik for owght na' better fra sike moor-end chaps as yon; **n.Yks.**[2] (15) **Nhb.**[1] (16) **Oxf.** Sheep are subject to the rot and the larger cattle to a disorder called moor-evil, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 449. **Hrt.** They call it the moor-evil, because they conceive it is bred in a sheep or lamb by its lying on cold moory ground, ELLIS *Shep. Guide* (1750) 321. (17) **Sh.I.** The unburned parts were deposited under a mör fael, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 159. (18) **S. & Ork.**[1] **Inv.** This parish abounds much more with moor-fowl and black game than Kirkhill, *Statist. Acc.* XIII. 514 (JAM.). **Per.** The muirfowl will be crying to each other, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 151. **Nhb.**[1] **Lan.** An' then you chaps mun mey moore-feawl chirps, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) III. 79. (19) **Sc.** The muirfowl egg is another pear of good qualities, said to be originally Scottish, NEIL *Hortic. Edb. Encycl.* 212 (JAM.). **Rnf.** That pear tree called the Muirfowl Egg, HECTOR *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 42. (20) **Dev.** (HALL.) (21) **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[3] **w.Yks.** T'oade moorgam wad cackle, BLACKAH *Sngs.* (1867) 38; **w.Yks.**[1] Trailin i' th' ling efter't' moorgam, ii. 299; **w.Yks.**[2] (22) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 157. (23) *ib.* 447. (24, *a*) **Cum.**[4], **Yks.** (B. & H.) (*b*) **Hrt.** ELLIS *Shep. Guide* (1750) 321. (25) **Nhb.**[1] (26, *a*) **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **w.Yks.** (W.F.S.); **w.Yks.**[2] Used in this sense about Deepcar; **w.Yks.**[3] (*c*) **w.Yks.**[2] Sheep which graze on lands adjoining the moors are soon made black by the mists or clouds, which contain smoke or other black matter. They are then said to be covered with moor grime. (27) **Gall.** The moor-hags were wide—but he sten'd them, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 194, ed. 1897; Wi' him in rags, owre the muir-hags, I wad beg happilee, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 118, ed. 1876. (28) **Som.** So called at Axbridge (W.F.R.). (29, *a*) **Cai.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **Shr.**[1], **Glo.**[2], **Ken.**[1] [moo·rneen], **Sus.** (F.A.A.) (*c*) **Don.** MURRYAN, SWAINSON *ib.* 218. (30) **Ant.** (W.H.P.) (31) **Cor.**[2] (32) **Sc.** He helped Lambride's cow weel out o' the moor-ill, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) x; A disease to which black cattle are subject; as some affirm in consequence of eating a particular kind of grass,

which makes them stale blood (Jam.); The muir-ill is supposed to be caused by eating a poisonous vegetable, or a small insect common on muir grounds, *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc.* II. 217 (*ib.*). **Hdg.** It is infested with that distemper so pernicious to cattle, called the Wood-ill or Muir-ill, *Statist. Acc.* VI. 160 (*ib.*). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). [That it arises from cows eating some noxious plant, and is called the muir-ill, cannot be well-founded, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 520.] (33) [In some parts of England [it is called] Heather Bleater and Moor Lamb, Smith *Birds* (1887) 430.] (34) **Sc.** (Jam.) (35) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (36, *a*) **Cld.** (Jam.) **Gall.** About the Lammastide when the muir men are wont to be out, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 84; Moormen forsook him too, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 24, ed. 1876. (*b*) **Dev.** The moormen most commonly convey their peat, and all things else, on what is called a crook, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 23; A moorman is a man who has taken a quarter of the moor from the Duchy of Cornwall, and is responsible for the sheep and cattle turned out upon the waste to pasture and graze through the summer, Baring-Gould *Idylls* (1896) 203; The forest of Dartmoor—a forest without trees—is divided into four quarters, and over each quarter is placed a moorman. The Venville tenants turn out their ponies, bullocks, and sheep on the commons, and the moormen demand a certain sum for every beast thus turned out. The sum is small, and the moorman undertakes in return that the beast shall be recoverable, and that no wilful damage shall be done to it, *ib.* 204. (37) **Yks.** (B. & H.) (38, *a*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); (B. & H.) **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1885) 470. (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796); (B. & H.) (*c*) **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 406. (39) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (40) **w.Yks.**[2] The cuckoo sucks the moor peep's eggs, lays its own in the nest, and the moor peep hatches and rears the young cuckoos. (41, *a*) **Sc.** Thae English churls think as muckle about a blade of wheat or grass as a Scotch laird does about his maukins and his muir poots, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxix; To whost and hirple o'er my tree My bonny moor-powt is a' I may do, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 130, ed. 1871. **Slk.** I will . . . smoor the transgressors like as mony moor-pots, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 622, ed. 1866. **n.Yks.** A yeom. of Ingleton in the County of Durham for killing twenty moorpoults at Bowes, *Quart. Sess. Rec.* (July 13, 1680) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* VII. 36; **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** An' hundreds ov' maorpots we saw cumin heeame, Blackah *Sngs.* (1867) 38; **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* (*c*) **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.**[1] Nobbud see how that rough tike gangs of his fit, he waddles for aù t'ward like a moor-poot. (42) **Wm.** (K., s.v. Riggin). (43) **Cor.** Sheep pastured on these moors will not remain there healthy more than a month or two at a time, but become what is called moor-sick, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 532. (44) **Sh.I.** A pining or wasting, provincially called the moor-sickness, affects sheep, chiefly in autumn, *Agric. Surv.* 66 (Jam.). (45) **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 10. (46) **w.Yks.** (E.G.) (47) **Sh.I.** Yirdin' me tusker an' mūir spade in under da fales i' da graff o' da bank, *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897); Lat's see what shape doo haes wi' da mōre spaed, *ib.* (May 19, 1900). (48) **Dev.** All round . . . lay these wild moorlands for miles upon miles; every rock and streamlet of them once tenanted by its especial water-sprite or moor-stepper, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) *Introd.* ii. (49, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **Dev.** Granite, or what is generally called moor-stone, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 279; (Hall.) **Cor.** The rocks all around this place are granite, or moorstone as commonly called in Cornwall, Bond *Hist. Looe* (1823) 203; Another stone of a coarser texture—the moorstone or granite, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 530; **Cor.**[12] (50) **Nhb.**[1] It is large and hard-shelled, and remains firmly fixed to the skin. (51) **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 285. (52) **Cum.**[14] (53) **Yks.** *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 63. (54, *a*) **n.Yks.**[14] **w.Yks.** Swainson *ib.* 45. (*b*) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (55) **Nhb.**[1]

2. Phr. *to wed over the moor*, to marry some one at a distance. See **Mixen**, *sb.* 3.

Dor. 'Well, better wed over the mixen than over the moor,' said Laban Tall, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxii.

3. A heath, a heathy waste; any unenclosed land; a wilderness.

Sc. These hills and heughs and mosses and muirs that he is sae keen after, Scott *Nigel* (1822) ix. **Cai.**[1] Mjür. **Frf.** Under a huge cairn in the E. moor [heath] of Ruthven, their dead are said to be buried, *Statist. Acc.* XII. 298 (Jam.). **Fif.** The heaths and upland muirs, and fallows, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 47, ed. 1871. **Nhb.** And Coquet's streams are glittrin, as they rin frae muir to main, *Coquetdale Fishing Sngs.* (1852) 96. **Dur.** Raine *Charters Finchale, &c.* (1837) 81. **Cum.**[1] **Cum.**, Wm. Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. **Wm.** Tho' four lang miles was he fra heayme, Besides a muir to cross, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 27. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'It's a bare moor that he gans ower, and gethers nought,' it is a naked affair indeed if he cannot extract a profit from it. **w.Yks.**[2], **Suf.** (Hall.)

4. A hill, down.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**[1] **e.Yks.** Phillips *Rivers* (1853). **Stf.** Ray (1691); **Stf.**[1], **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1]

5. Wet, marshy, swampy land; a rough, swampy piece of pasture land.

Chs.[1], **Shr.**[1], **Glo.**[12], **Ken.**[12] **Som.** Then where are the moors? . . . Oh, but I do not call these moors at all. This is quite a fraud. A moor ought to be covered with heather and rough ponies. I call these fens, Raymond *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 296. **w.Som.**[1] Not used to express waste or common land as such. The fens of Som. are nearly all called 'moors,' as North-moor, Stan-moor, &c. **nw.Dev.**[1]

6. A low, marshy meadow by the water-side.

Shr.[1] The term is used generically—'So and So has a good crop of hay off his moors,' the hay itself being, nevertheless, called 'meadow-hay.'

7. Peat mud and ooze.

Sh.I. Geordie wis up an' cleestr'd da side o' Aandrew's heid wi' da weet muir, an' aff he set, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898); Dir legs clatch'd wi' moor ta da aff cuttins, *ib.* (Feb. 19, 1898).

8. Peat; peaty ground.

e.Yks. Phillips *Rivers* (1853). **Lin.** Peat is always called turf or moor in the Fens, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) xv. **Nhp.**[2]

9. The ling or heather, *Calluna vulgaris*, esp. when in blossom. Yks. (B. & H.), n.Yks.[1] 10. The roots of the silver-weed, *Potentilla Anserina*. Also in *comb.* **Moors-corn, Moor-grass.**

Sc. (Jam., s.v. Moss-corns). **Cai.**[1] **Uls.** The inhabitants who use the English tongue call it Moors-corn, Threlkeld in (B. & H.). **Yks.** (B. & H.)

MOOR, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Also written **moar** S. & Ork.[1] [mūr.] 1. *v.* To snow heavily, esp. when the snow is drifted thickly by a vehement wind. See **Mooracav, Mooraway.** **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 793.

Hence **Moorin,** *ppl. adj.* of snow: drifting; falling heavily.

Sh.I. An drave trough da yard lek da moorin snaw, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 7; **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. *sb.* A dense cover of snow.

Or.I. A moor had fa'en a' the whole day, Ellis *ib.* 792.

MOOR, *v.*[2] Yks. [mūr, moə(r.)] With *up*: to smother, 'smoor,' cover up; to crowd to suffocation; also *fig.* to impede, hamper.

n.Yks. T'machine spout was moor'd up wi cooarn (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[12] **m.Yks.**[1] Moor thyself up well; it's a cold evening. **w.Yks.**[5] Tha'll moor that barn up wal shoo can't brēathe! 'Moor'd up reight here, hahivver!' (middle one of five in a bed *loquitur*).

MOOR, *v.*[3] Yks. Lan. Of cattle: to be afflicted with a disease in which the water is mixed with blood.

w.Yks. Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 543; Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 77; **w.Yks.**[1] When cattle are inflicted with a disease which occasions bloody urine, they are said to be moored. This term may be derived from the strong resemblance the bloody urine may have to the dark water flowing from the moorish earth. . . A sudden removal from a limestone to a grit soil, and vice versa, will frequently occasion it. Some attribute it to coarse grass in marshy grounds, interspersed with alder and underwood; **w.Yks.**[4], **ne.Lan.**[1]

MOOR, see **More,** *sb.*, **Mort,** *sb.*[2]

MOORACAV, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **moorakavie** S. & Ork.[1] A thick fall of drifting snow. See **Moor,** *v.*[1]

(*Coll.* L.L.B.); Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 76; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[With *moor* (*mūr*) cp. Icel. *mor*, fine dust; see Aasen (s.v. *Mor*). The element *cav* (*kavie*) repr. Norw. dial. *kave*, a heavy snowfall (Aasen).]

MOORAGH, *sb.* I.Ma. Waste land on the shore.

The childher went out for a walk on the mooragh there, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 313, ed. 1889.

[Ir. *murbhach*, a murragh, a flat marshy piece of land by the sea (Joyce).]

MOORAPS, MOORATOOG, see **Morraps, Mooratow.**

MOORAWAY, *sb.* Sh.I. (Jam.) A thick shower of drifting snow. See **Moor,** *v.*[1]

MOORISH, *adj.* Sc. Som. Also written **murish** Sc. Of or belonging to a moor or heath; of water: having an earthy, peaty taste.

e.Lth. The murish soil . . . is of considerable extent, *Agric. Surv.* 283 (Jam.). **w.Som.**[1] All the water they've a got comes from the hill, and sometimes 'tis terrible moorish [moa·ureesh].

MOORIT, *adj.* Sh.I. Also written **moorat** S. & Ork.[1]; **mooret**, **moorrit**, **murrit**; and in form **murid**. Brownish, heather-coloured, applied esp. to wool.

They [sheep] are of different colours, as white, grey, black, speckled, and of a dusky brown called moorit, Edmonston *Zetl.* (1809) II. 210 (Jam.); Tree moorit gimmers an' a lock o' white anes, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 244; Round her shoulders she wore a little Shetland wrap-shawl of a 'moorit' colour, Burgess *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 17; Sheep . . . of a peculiar brownish shade, termed by the natives murid, Cowie *Sh.* (1871) 162; Doo kens da murrit gimmer atween me an' Betty o' da Lees, *Sh. News* (July 1, 1899); Mooret means reddish brown, and has reference to the reddish-brown colour of dry moorland. . . Both 'mooret' and 'shaila' are colours applied to sheep-wool, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 36; *ib. Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 134; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Dan. dial. *murret*, used of a mixed colour not quite clean (Molbech); ON. *mō-rauðr*, yellow-brown, of sheep and wool; lit. red like the red of moorland; *mōr*, a moor, heath + *rauðr*, red (Vigfusson).]

MOORK, *v.* Sh.I. To work patiently; to pore over one's work. S. & Ork.[1]

MOOR-MASTER, *sb.* Cum. The superintendent of the mines.

The superintendent (not captain) of the mines, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 308; **Cum.**[4]

MOORRATOW, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **merratoo**, **mooratoog**. An ant; a small species of spider found among the dry moors.

Merratoos! whaur deil ir dey come frae? *Sh. News* (July 28, 1900); Her skin as rid as bluid, an' shü said hit wis Merratoos 'at shü wis sitten among, *ib.*; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

MOORS, *sb. pl. Obs.* I.Ma. The bailiffs of the lord of a manor.

A name given to the bailiffs of the lord of the manour, who summon the courts for the several sheadings; every moor having the like office with our bailiff of the Hundred, Phillips (1706); (K.)

[Ir. *maor*, a steward, bailiff (O'Reilly); Gael. *maor*, an officer of justice or of estates; Lat. *maior* (Macbain).]

MOORT, see **Murt**, *sb.*[1]

MOORY, *adj.* Sc. Pem. Som. Also in forms **moary** Edb.; **möry** Sh.I.; **müiry** Sh.I. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Moory-hen**, the water-hen, *Gallinula chloropus*; (2) **-land**, a black, light, loose earth without any stones, and with very little clay or sand intermixed; (3) **-pinnock** or **-pinack**, (*a*) the meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis*; (*b*) a little bird, commonly in attendance on the cuckoo, prob. *Jynx torquilla*.

(1) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. (2) **Nhp.**[2] Morton *Nat. Hist.* (1712) 36. (3, *a*) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421; (W.M.M.) (*b*) **Pem.** (W.H.Y.)

2. Heathy, of the nature of a heath or moor.

Sh.I. Tak' der wye troo a hill fou o' yarfs, myres, erthiles, müiry dubs, an' muckle burns, *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897); Four or five miles o' gaet, fou o' möry yarfs, ert byles, an' coorse hedder, *ib.* (Dec. 15, 1900). **s.Sc.** They hae broken up the brake o' the moory ha, Watson *Bards* (1859) 6. **Edb.** Let grovling shrubs stick in their native mire, Rot on the moary dale, and ne'er look higher, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 92.

3. Of a brown colour, resembling a heath or moor.

Sh.I. As for da pones, dey'll laekly no geng, for dey're sowder'd tagedder in a sütie, moorie hivik, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897).

4. Marshy, swampy.

w.Som.[1] Thik there piece o' ground 'ont never be no good avore he's a guttered; he's that moory now arter so much rain, nif tidn a do'd purty quick he'll urn all to rexens.

MOOSE, **MOOSEN**, see **Meuse**, **Mouse**, **Moozen**.

MOOSH, **MOOSIE**, see **Mush**, *sb.*[2], **Mosey**, *adj.*[12]

MOOSK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **moosker**. [mūsk.] A haze.

Haze is called . . . 'moosk,' 'moosker,' slightly different from 'ask,' which is generally windy, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 37.

Hence **Moosket**, *adj.* dusky. *ib.*

[Cp. Dan. dial. *muske*, to drizzle (Molbech); NFris. *muskig*, 'in der Luft oder im Wetter, wenn die Luft ganz dick u. grau ist, u. ein feiner Staubregen fällt, welch sie *muske* nennen' (Outzen).]

MOOST, see **Must**, *sb.*[34]

MOOSTER, *v.*[1] Glo. Som. Dev. Also written **mouster** Glo.[1] Som. [mū·stə(r), mœ·stə(r).] **1.** To move quickly, to go actively; to stir, be moving.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Come, look sharp'm moostery 'long. **s.Dev.** Time to mooster, Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

2. To clear out, e.g. to clear beasts out of a field, to clear out a wasp's nest. Glo.[1]

[1. The same word as lit. E. *muster*; cp. Shaks. *M. for Meas.* II. iv. 20: Why does my blood thus muster to my heart?]

MOOSTER, *v.*[2] and *sb.* w.Som.[1] [mœ·stə(r).] **1.** *v.* A woollen-making term; see below.

A piece of cloth is 'made up,' that is, rolled or folded up; but in finishing that process the end is doubled back and then brought to the front to show the forrel; to perform this latter part of the work is to mooster the piece. A skilful hand at the work is said to be able to moostery well.

2. *sb.* The fold of a piece of cloth which shows the 'forrel.'

It is carefully brought to the front to show that the 'piece' is entire, and has not been cut.

MOOT, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Ken. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **moat** Dev.[1]; **mot** Cor.[1]; **mote** Hmp.[1] Dev.[2]; **mott** Cor.[23]; **müte** Dev. [mūt, w.Cy. also mœt.] **1.** *sb.* The stump left in the ground after a tree has been felled; a large block of wood. Cf. **mock**, *sb.*[1]

Glo.[1], **Oxf.**[1] **Ken.**[1] The root or stump of a tree, which, when felled, is divided into three parts; 1st, the moot; 2nd, the stem; 3rd, the branches. **Hmp.** Sailors dredging . . . drew up great logs of wood locally known as 'mootes,' Wise *New Forest* (1883) 150; **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[2], **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** That's a main girt moot, yennit? (E.H.G.) **Dor.**[1] Inzide a woak wi' a holler moot, 170. **Som.** The girl got upon an old 'moot' or end of a tree, and rocked herself to and fro (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] If a tree be blown down, it is 'butted,' that is, sawn off at the bottom—all the root part so sawn off is the moot. **Dev.** I got wan or two whacking gert ulkers ov mütes, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1]; **Dev.**[2] There is an owl on the mote down the yard; **Dev.**[4], **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** At stons, an' mots, an' pooks we'll loff, Pengelly *Verbal Pronunc.* (1875) 110; **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] A large block of wood, such as is used for a Christmas fire.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Moot-axe**, an axe specially shaped for cutting tree-stumps; (2) **-earth**, earth got from tree-roots; (3) **-end**, the roots of a tree; *fig.* the buttocks of a man; the 'backside.'

(1) **Cor.**[3] (2) **Dev.** Moot earth is the earth for geraniums, *Reports Provinc.* (1897). (3) **I.W.**[1] **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 275.

3. *v.* To root up; to grub up (as pigs, dogs, &c.); to turn over soil.

s.Wor. (H.K.), **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1] **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Mooted up, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **n.Dev.** Moot ivry brack about un, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 84.

Hence **Mooting-axe**, *sb.* an axe used for grubbing up the roots of trees. Glo.[1], w.Som.[1]

4. To take root; to 'tiller'; freq. with *about* or *out*.

Dev. The corn didn't motty well this year, *Reports Provinc.* (1897); I like to see the grass moot out, *ib.* (1884) 24; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **nw.Dev.**[1]

[1. EFris. *möt*, *mote*, 'Stück od. Theil, Schnitt, Scheibe, &c.' (Koolman); Du. *moot*, slice, piece.]

MOOT, *v.*[2] Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in form **meawt** n.Yks. [mūt.] To mention, suggest, hint. Cf. **mute**, *v.*

Cai.[1] To moot a thing aboot. **Abd.** She wad be unco fain Gin she could only gi'e me pain By mootin' him whase dead an' gane, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 168. **Lakel.**[2] Ah'll moot it tull him. **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** He never mooted a word (B.K.). **n.Yks.** He niver meawted thou was ill, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 285.

[OE. *mōtian*, to speak, discuss (B.T.).]

MOOT, *v.*[3] Wor. Hrf. Glo. [mūt.] To move, to shift one's position; to labour to no purpose.

s.Wor. It bean't no good mooting issend about in the wet; it do more harm nor good (H.K.). **Hrf.** (W.W.S.), **Glo.**[1]

MOOT, see **Mote**, *sb.*[1], **Mought**, **Mout**, **Murt**, *sb.*[1]

MOOTEN, *v.* Sh.I. [mūˑtən.] To grow mouldy. S. & Ork.[1]

MOOTENED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [mūˑtənd.] Moulted. See **Mout**, *v.*

e.Lth. Hully an' hairse as a mootened hoody craw, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 297.

MOOTER, *sb.* Hrf.[2] [mūˑtə(r).] A plough that cuts a double furrow, used in sowing turnips.

MOOTER, see **Moulter**, *v.*[12], **Multure**.

MOOTH, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **moth**, **muith** Sc. (JAM.) [mœþ.] 1. Damp and warm; misty. Cf. **meeth**, *adj.*[1]

n.Sc. A mooth day (JAM.). Lth. (*ib.*) Rxb. A muith morning, a close, dull, warm, foggy morning (*ib.*). Nhb.[1] It is a mooth neet.

2. Soft, calm, comfortable. Rxb. (JAM.) 3. Cheerful, jovial. Lnk., Rxb. (*ib.*)

[1. Cp. ON. *mōða*, the condensed vapour on glass and the like caused by breathing on it, mist, haziness (VIGFUSSON).]

MOOTH, see **Mouth**.

MOOT-HALL, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Not. Nhp. Also in forms **meut(t-ho'** Cum.[14]; **mooit-hall** w.Yks.; **moot-ho'** Lakel.[12]; **mote** Cum.; **muit-ho'** Lakel.[1] The Town Hall; the place for the transaction of municipal or public business.

N.Cy.[1] The ancient hall of the castle of Newcastle. Nhb. The morrow I went into the moot-hall, . . making a proclamation in the King of England's name, JONES *Nhb.* 91; Nhb.[1], Lakel.[12] Cum. The hall in which the assizes are held at Carlisle, still goes by the name of the mote, or moot-hall, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 253; Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] T'main street . . . wad be a varra good street if it wassent for a girt ugly building caw't Meut-haw, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 113, ed. 1886. Wm. I will meet you on the moot-hall steps at Appleby (B.K.). w.Yks. T'owd Mooit Hall clock popt suddan inta view, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1854) 49; w.Yks.[1] Not. The name of an old house in Nottingham (L.C.M.). Nhp.[1]

[Thanne knyȝtis of the iustice token Jhesu in the moot halle, WYCLIF (1388) *Matt.* xxvii. 27. OE. *mōt*, a meeting, court + *heall*, a hall (B.T.).]

MOOTHER, see **Multure**.

MOOTHU, *sb.* Cai.[1] [mūˑðu.] A dial. form of 'mouthful.'

MOOTIE, *adj.* Lth. (JAM.) Parsimonious, niggardly.

MOOTLE, see **Moutle**.

MOOTNAFEE, *v.* Sh.I. Also written **mootnifee**. [mūˑtnifī.] To 'mortify,' decay, rot.

If doo winna sell da boat, daa, doo can shürely gie her ta Tamy for naethin'. Shüs only lyin' yonder apo' da knowe mootnifeein', *Sh. News* (June 4, 1898); Dey wir been mendin' da byre door, an' dey wir a mootnafeed fael 'at dey wir hüv'd bye, *ib.* (Feb. 3, 1900).

MOOTOR, **MOOTRE**, see **Multure**.

MOOTY, *adj.* Wor. [mūˑti.] Of soil: clayey, sticky.

The ground turns up mooty (H.K.).

MOOYSEN, **MOOZE**, see **Measen**, **Mose**, *v.*, **Muse**, *v.*[1]

MOOZEN, *v. Obs.* Yks. Lan. Also written **moosen** ne.Lan.[1] To guess by the handful.

w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

MOOZHE, see **Mose**, *v.*

MOOZLES, *sb.* Lin. Lei. War. [mūˑzlz.] A slow, stupid, slovenly person.

Lin. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv. n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] She's no-but a poor moozles.

Hence **Moozling**, *ppl. adj.* doing things helplessly, or in a confused, slovenly manner.

sw.Lin.[1] She's a great moozling thing. Lei.[1], War.[3]

[Cp. Dan. dial. *mosle*, *musle*, to be slow in one's work (MOLBECH); LG. *musseln*, to be slovenly in the house or in one's dress (BERGHAUS).]

MOOZY, see **Mosey**, *adj.*[12]

MOP, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also written **mopp** I.W.[1] Dev. [mop.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* **Mop-stail** or **-stale**, a mop-stick; a mop-handle.

w.Yks. (J.W.), Not.[1], Lei.[1], w.Som.[1]

2. *pl.* Phr. *to be*, or *feel, all mops and brooms*, to be bewildered; to feel out of sorts; to be intoxicated.

Dor. There is not much doing now being New Year's Eve, and folks mops and brooms from what's inside 'em, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 288, ed. 1895. Dev. He's all mops and brooms, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 127; Dev.[3] Duee be quiet, my head's mazed—I be all mops and brooms to-day. nw.Dev.[1]

3. A term of contempt for a woman.

s.Not. Get out wi' yer, yer sap-'eaded mop! (J.P.K.)

4. A napkin. Glo.[1] Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

5. The gall of the wild rose.

Shr.[1] The village school children give the name of mop to the pretty rose-gall, because they use it as such, for the purpose of cleaning their slates. 'We'n tak' dog's leave an' gŏŏ through the coppy this mornin' to 'unt mops to clane our slates w'en we bin loost out o' school—ŏŏn'ee come alung?' 'Aye, I'll come, but we mun tak' car' as the keeper dunna see us; 'e'll gie us mops else, an' be'appen stails as well.'

6. A tuft of grass. Wil.[1] Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] 7. In the game of hide-and-seek, the one who stands with his eyes covered until the signal comes to seek the others. Cor.[2] 8. *v.* To clean the floor with a damp mop.

w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. I mopt fust thing for t'have it done wi', BRIERLEY *Fratchingtons* (1868) ii.

9. With *off* or *up*: to drink; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Lakel.[2] w.Yks. He Sams houd at t'mug a beer t'first at dinner an mops it clean off, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1872) 41. nw.Der.[1] He did mop it up. Lon. I have seen the youngest 'mop up' his half-quartern as well as I did, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 250, ed. 1861. Sus. I think'd ur for't, mopped up de beer, an off agin went I, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 26. I.W.[1] He mopp'd up the yeal. w.Som.[1] Did'n er jis mop it up! 'twas jis the very same's zids down drue a gutter-hole.

Hence (1) **Mopped**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Moppy**, *adj.* tipsy. War.[3]

10. To wrap up the head with a scarf or comforter; to blindfold; *fig.* to hoodwink.

Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 277; Dev.[1] I think I shu'd know the way if I was a' mop't. nw.Dev.[1] I wudn go about wi' my 'aid mopt up like that, eef I waz you. s.Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor.[3] These hardy young cattle . . . would often wander away for miles, . . in spite of all their spanning or steeping or mopping by a piece of board hung before the eyes, BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. 159.

Hence **Mopper**, *sb.* a handkerchief tied over the head and under the chin; a muffler.

Som. (HALL.) Dev.[1]; Dev.[3] Putt on thee mopper, Tom, you'll find et mortal cold coming 'crass the Moor. nw.Dev. (R.P.C.)

11. In the game of hide-and-seek: to stand with the eyes covered waiting for the signal to seek the hiders.

Dev. 'Tis your turn to moppy, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 11. Cor.[2]

Hence **Mop-and-heedy**, or **-and-hide-away**, *sb.* the game of hide-and-seek. Dev. (HALL.), Cor.[123]

[1. *Pannatore*, a maulkin, a map of clouts or rags to rub or cleanse withal (FLORIO). 4. OFr. *mappe*, 'nappe' (LA CURNE); Lat. *mappa*, a napkin.]

MOP, *sb.*[2] Midl. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. I.W. Wil. [mop.] A 'statute' fair for hiring servants and farm-labourers; also in *comp.* **Mop-fair.**

Midl. *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 190. Lin. An immense number of country servants attended the 'Mop' on Friday last, *Stamford Merc.* (May 24, 1878). Lei.[1] A yearly assemblage held a month after the ordinary Statutes, in order to give a second chance to masters and servants, who after a month's trial put an end to their contract. Nhp.[1] A yearly assemblage, after Michaelmas, . . of those servants who remain unhired from the statutes which are held before Michaelmas. It is also made an occasion for a holiday, by servants, before entering upon their new duties; Nhp.[2] War. The ancient mop fair at Stratford-on-Avon yesterday was attended by thousands of persons. . . This fair has been in existence several hundred years, and was originally a statute fair for the hiring of servants, agricultural and domestic. Of late years it has become little more than a huge pleasure gathering, but a little hiring is still done. Contracts made at the mop fair are legally binding for twelve months. Six oxen and fourteen pigs were roasted whole on spits at fire-places erected in the streets, *Dy. Mail* (Oct. 13, 1898); That time-honoured, if unruly, institution, Kings Norton Mop, is evidently to die hard, *B'ham Dy. Mail* (Mar. 5, 1896); War.[3] This is applied to the primary as well as secondary statutes. w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1], Shr.[1] Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); Hrf.[1] I hired Mary last Lemster mop, and she staid with

me two year. Glo. Er wudden't gie I no kerecter to go to Mop wi', Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi; At Cirencester these take place twice in October. . . The word 'mop' is derived from an old custom which ordained that the maid-servants who came to find situations should bring their badge of office with them to the fair. They came with their brooms and mops, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 287; Glo.[1] There are three mops in Gloucester held on the three Mondays after 'Barton Fair,' the 28th Sept. The third is called the 'runaway' mop, because the men and girls who were hired at the previous mops come to be hired again. A shilling is paid when the bargain is struck, and the engagement is for twelve months. The men and girls are called 'Johnnies and Mollies.' Oxf. The first of the Michaelmas hiring fairs, or 'mops,' as they are familiarly called, was held on Wednesday [at Chipping Norton]. The 'mop' has developed into a pleasure fair. Wednesday's fixture was little more than a village fair, *Oxf. Chron.* (Oct. 10, 1899); The first mop or statute fair was held on Saturday [at Burford], *Oxf. Times* (Oct. 17, 1896). Brks.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.) I.W. Cope *Gl.* (1883). Wil. As a rule he kept only one man, whom he hired for a year at a time, at the mop or hiring fair held yearly in the next town, Ewing *Jan Windmill* (1876) iv; Wil.[1]

MOP, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. e.An. Sus. Hmp. [mop.] 1. *v.* To behave affectedly and fantastically; to fidget about.

n.Cy. (Hall.), N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811). Sus., Hmp. A horse that continually moves his head about in a stooping manner is said to mop-about, Holloway. Cor.[1] 'Every fit and turn, mopping about together,' spoken of a young man and woman supposed to be courting.

2. Phr. (1) *to mop and mow*, to play fantastic tricks and to make faces. e.An.[1]; (2) *mopping and popping about*, a fantastical and conceited carriage. n.Cy. Grose (1790).

3. *sb.* A grimace.

Cld. Wi' mop an' mowr, an' glare, an' glowr, *Marmaiden of Clyde* in *Edb. Mag.* (May 1820) (Jam., s.v. Mowr).

[1. To moppe, maw, *mouere labia*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). 2. (1) Mopping and mowing, Shaks. *K. Lear*, iv. i. 64. 3. Each one, tripping on his toe, Will be here with mop and mow, *ib. Temp.* iv. i. 47.]

MOP, see **Map**, *v.*

MOP-CAP, *sb.* e.An.[1] 1. A kind of Tam-o'-shanter hat. 2. A hasty-tongued person, a tartar. (s.v. Mob-cap.)

MOPE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Also in forms **maap** Cum.[4] Wm. ne.Lan.[1]; **mahp** s.Wm.; **maup** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **mawp** Cld. (Jam.) Lan.; **moap** w.Yks. [mōp, mǭp, māp.] 1. *v.* To wander about thoughtfully; to grope; to go about in a vacant, aimless, stupid fashion.

Cld. (Jam.) Ir. And I seen granny mopin' about wid the fright puckered up in her face, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 130, ed. 1893. n.Cy. (Hall.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Wm. We farmer fooak May maap an' tooak, Bowness *Studies* (1868) 63; He mopes aboot frae yah pleeace ta anudder (B.K.). w.Yks. Batchillor—is wun at goaze moapin abaht wi hiz shoolders stuck up az heigh az hiz hat, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1873) 35; w.Yks.[1] I mopt a piece farther, ii. 356. Lan. When th' funeral sterted, Joey [who had been drinking] wur rayther mawpin un unstiddy, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 120. ne.Lan.[1] s.Not. A moped about i' the pond, but a couldn't find it. A moped about i' the dark, till a were sick on it (J.P.K.).

Hence (1) **Moped**, *ppl. adj.* silly, imbecile; (2) **Moping**, (3) **Mopy**, *sb.* a dull, listless, dreamy fellow; one not overbright in intellect.

(1) Lakel.[2] (2) Wm. Thoo lahl silly mopin, what for hes thoo net browt my bacca frae t'shop? (B.K.) (3) Cld. (Jam.) Lan. A girt maapy, seesta, to ga an lick t'lad, Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 33.

2. To talk foolishly; to speak in an affectedly constrained manner.

Cum. They mop'd out feyne words, Rayson *Misc. Poems* (1858) 67, ed. 1859; Cum.[4], s.Wm. (J.A.B.)

3. *sb.* An irresolute person; a fool.

Wxf.[1] Licke a mope an a mile, he gazt ing a mize, 88. Lakel.[2] A body's 'at's nut ower mich to deea, an' nivver gits 't diun.

MOPEMENT, MOPES, see **Mapment, Mopse.**

MOP-EYED, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [m'op-īd.] Near-sighted. [Mopsical, mop-ey'd, which cannot see well, Coles (1677).]

MOPHREY, MOPHRODITE, see **Morfreydite.**

MOPPER, *sb.* Cor. [mo·pə(r).] One of the players in the game of 'rounders.'

The 'mopper' selected the old pier, which meant he would rather have Matthew his side than Phillip, *Cornishman* (Xmas 1881); *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 119.

MOPPET, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Suf. [mo·pit.] A term of endearment applied to a child or a young girl; an affected child; a doll; also used of a pet lamb. Cf. **mopsy.**

N.Cy.[1] Cum.[1] I hed a laal moppet I pot in my pocket, And fed it wi' corn and hay; Theer com a Scotch pedder and swore he wad wed her And stole my laal moppet away; Through the kirkyard she ran, she ran; O'er the broad watter she swam, she swam; And o' the last winter I lost my laal twinter, And than she com heàmm wi' lamb, wi' lamb. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. Thah little knows, young moppet, Ha aw'st have to tew for thee, Hartley *Ditt.* (1868) 15. Lan. Whirling and skipping 'moppets,' Brierley *Layrock* (1864) v. n.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] An old-fashioned child. Chs.[1] It's a little moppet, it is; bless it little heart. s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1], Suf.[1]

[I . . . had then a full view of the dear moppet from head to foot, *Spect.* (1712) No. 277.]

MOPPLE, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Hrf. Also written **moppil** w.Yks.[3] [mo·pl.] 1. *v.* To confuse; to puzzle.

w.Yks. Some on 'em gate moppled an' started o' singin' 'Tory O'More,' Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1869) 27; w.Yks.[3] Drop it mun; tha moppils me.

2. *sb.* Confusion, a state of disorder.

Hrf.[2] Of an overgrown hedge. 'In such a mopple.'

3. A blunder; a mistake. Yks. (Hall.)

MOPS, *sb.* Cor. Also written **mopse** Cor.[3]; and in form **mopses** w.Cor. [mops.] A horse's blinkers; a bridle for a cart-horse to which blinkers are attached. Cor.[3], w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

MOPSE, *v.* Not. Suf. Dev. Also in form **mopes** Dev. [mōps.] To mope.

Not.[1] n.Dev. He didn't hold it a good thing for a man to be mopesing in over the fire with no person but Tom Fool to speak to, Chanter *Witch* (1896) iii.

Hence **Mopsical**, *adj.* moping, low-spirited, drooping. Suf. (Hall.), Suf.[1]

MOPSE, see **Mapse.**

MOPSTICK, *sb.* War.[2] In phr. *to look like death on a mopstick*, to look very miserable.

MOPSY, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Lin. e.An. [mo·psi.] 1. A diminutive person, a doll; a term often used to girls and children by way of endearment. n.Yks.[2], n.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1] Cf. **moppet.** 2. A slattern. Lan.[1], e.An.[12], e.Suf. (F.H.)

MOPUS, *sb.* Lan. Slang. A drone; a dreamer.

Lan. Wheer's that mopus ov a lad gooan, Ferguson *Moudywarp*, 7. Slang. Mopus [a cant word], a drone, a dreamer. I'm grown a mere mopus, *Swift*, Bailey (1755); Farmer.

MOPUSES, *sb. pl.* Lan. Lin. Nhp. War. Slang. Also written **mawpuses** Lin.[1] [mō·pəsiz.] Cash, coin, money.

Lan. It ull be a guarantee to th' mestur, or hooever draws th' mopuses, that we're not wawkin off wi a shillin's wuth insoide, un but payin sixpence fort, Staton *B. Shuttle Manch.* 26. Lin. (Hall.); Lin.[1] I asked him for some mawpuses, and he was not the man to say me nay. Nhp.[1] Have you got any mopuses? War.[23] Slang. Barrère.

MOR, *v.* Sh.I. [mōr.] In phr. *he can neither mōr nor swaal*, he is incapable of doing anything. S. & Ork.[1]

[Lit. he can neither work nor play. Norw. dial. *maura*, to work diligently (Aasen).]

MOR, see **Maw'r, Murr(e.**

MORAL, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **morril** e.Yks.[1] [mo·rl.] The exact likeness, counterpart; model, pattern.

Sc. (A.W.) Ir. The back av it was the very moral av an ould sack, Blackburne *Stories*, 14; You're the moral of a Methodist preacher, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 425. w.Ir. A fine big girl she was, just the moral of that Grania there, Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. pt. II. viii. Don. Private families . . . known an' respected as morals of family affection, *Cent. Mag.* (Nov. 1899) 42. N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] The varra moral of a man. n.Yks. He's t'varry moral on him (T.S.). e.Yks.[1] He's varry moral of his fayther. w.Yks.[2] Lan. An' yo're th' very moral on him, Burnett *Haworth's* (1887) xii. Chs. Just the moral on him, *Sheaf* (1885) III. 207; Chs.[1] Der.[2] Very moral of its dad. nw.Der.[1] Dhu'r)s th) mòru·l u') dhi')

mùudhu'r dàhyn u't Wäili' [Ther's th' moral o' thỹ mother dahyn (down) at Whaley]. **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] She's the very moral o' her faather boäth in her looks and her speäks. **Lei.**[1] Loike 'is faither? Whoy, a's the very moral on 'im. **Nhp.**[1] **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* June 17, 1893 ; **War.**[123] **w.Wor.**[1] Jack's the very moral uv 'is fäther. **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 14. **Shr.**[1] That little wench is the very murral on 'er Gran'mother ; **Shr.**[2] A moral of a man. **Mid.** Pegge *Anecdotes* (1803) 63, ed. 1844. **Ken.** Our garden it wasn't much of a one for size, but for flowers—there! it was a perfect moral—cram full it was, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1891) 266; The whole moral of his dad, Nairne *Tales* (1790) 57. **Suf.**[1] The very moral on 'em. **e.Suf.** She is the very moral of her mother (F.H.). **Wil.** His tiny fingers steered the pencil into cunning lines which made pigs. 'The very moral,' as William declared, Ewing *Jan Windmill* (1876) xv ; **Wil.**[1] **Som.** She was the very moral of her mother, as they say, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) iv. **w.Som.**[1] He's the very moral of his brother, I never didn zee two so much alike. **Cor.**[12]

[Fooles be they that inveigh 'gainst Mahomet, Who's but a morral of loves monarchie, Constable *Sonnets* (1590) Dec. 4 (Farmer).]

MORAL, *sb.*[2] Pem. A child's game : 'Tick, tack, toe.' s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

MORAL-LEGGER, *sb.* Sc. A variety of boy's marble, hard, ring-streaked, and sometimes piebald.

Lth. Marbles, stanies, frenchies, moral-leggers, doggles, &c., Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33; (A.W.)

MORANT, *sb.* Shr. [mo·rənt.] The moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 178; Shr.[1]

MORAY COACH, *phr.* Bnff. (Jam.) A cart.

MORBAN, *sb.* Shr.[1] [mō·bən.] A silly, foolish person. Whad a crazy owd morban it is.

MORBID, *adj.* Sc. Unhealthy, causing disease.

Ayr. To that foul scheme upon the hill Whaur morbid water she maun swill, Laing *Poems* (1894) 34.

MORBLEU, *int.* Dor. Cor. Also in form **marblue** Cor. In phr. *to sing out, Morbleu,* to cry out, to make a great noise.

Dor. A rustic gave me a most entertaining account of how he had recently watched a stoat attack and kill a rabbit. 'The rabbit,' he went on to say, 'was singing out "Morbleu" like anything,' *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iv. 468. **Cor.** I can remember sixty and more years ago at Launceston, the expression being used if a boy were whipped, that he 'sang out Morbleu' ; and it has frequently been employed in my hearing since, *ib.* (1894) 8th S. v. 34 ; Listen to my Johnnie—he is singing out Marblue, Cornwall *Twice Rescued,* 211 ; M.A.C.)

[Fr. *morbleu!* 'sorte de jurement en usage même parmi les gens de bon ton, euphémisme de prononciation pour *mort Dieu!*' (Littré) ; cp. *God's Death! 'Sdeath!*]

MORCAN, MORD, MORD DE CHIEN, see **Mawkin**, *sb.*, **Mort**, *sb.*[3], **Mortersheen.**

MORE, *sb.* and *v.* Wor. Glo. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **mor** Dev.[123] n.Dev. Cor.[2] ; and in forms **mar** Wil.[1] Som. ; **maur** Glo. Dev.[14] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[12] ; **mawer** Dev.[4] ; **mawr** Cor. ; **mawre, moar** Dev. ; **moer** Dor. ; **moir** Wil.[1] ; **moor** Hmp. Dor. w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[1] [moə(r), muə(r).] 1. *sb.* The root of a tree or plant, esp. the fibrous roots of a tap-root ; a runner.

Wor. I've 'eerd folks sahy scores o' times when a wuz a plantin' trees, 'Be suer an' pu' the mores out.' Thur yean't no vi'lets nur no mores (H.K.). **Glo.** A strawberry-maur, Grose (1790) ; *Gl.* (1851) ; **Glo.**[1] A violet more ; a strawberry more ; **Glo.**[2] **Hmp.** A witness in the Tichborne trial spoke of 'the more' of a tree, Oliphant *Standard Eng.* 1873 11 ; De Crespigny & Hutchinson *New Forest* (1895) 113 ; **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.** Lazily sorting the mores and the logs, Moncrieff *Dream* (1863) l. 12 ; (J.D.R.) ; **I.W.**[12] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825) ; **Wil.**[1] A strawberry more ; fern mars ; cowslip mars, &c., Jefferies *Amateur Poacher* (1879) vii. **n.Wil.** A mar of violets (R.H.C.). **Dor.** There's a moer across here (C.V.G.) ; Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45 ; **Dor.**[1] Wi' thy long more vrom the bottom dim, 141. **Som.** 'Nettle-mars,' the tangled roots of nettles (W.F.R.) ; (J.S.F.S.) ; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] The several branching roots and rootlets of a tree, which grow out from the moot. 'The moors o' thick there el-em be a-urned all over thick there cornder.' **Dev.** *MS. Prov.* ; **Dev.**[1] A quat down upon the mors of the tree, a ; **Dev.**[4] **n.Dev.** Tha luve that hath a jillus mor' 'll bear a bitter vruit, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 20. **nw.Dev.** The root or stub of an uprooted tree ; a residual stump after lopping, not a live root of a live tree, *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iii. 186 ; **nw.Dev.**[1] **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** (F.L.H.) ; We' a great maur of furz, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 45 ; **Cor.**[12], **w.Cor.** (G.F.R.)

Hence (1) *more and mool, phr.* root and mould, root and branch, entirely ; also used *fig.* ; (2) **-loose**, *adj.* loose at the root.

(1) **Dev.** The way to get a good stave is to go into a 'ood, and pull up a young ground-ash mor'n mool, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 134; Ef yü pull'th like that, yü'll tear'n up moar-an'-mewl. 'Er's combing thick cheel's 'air za 'ard, 'er'll pull't out moar-an'-mewl, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**[1] To pull up a plant maur an' mool. **Cor.**[1] **w.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 320. (2) **Hmp.**[1] [Lisle (1757).]

2. The turnip, *Brassica rapa,* var. *depressa.*

Dev. *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 259 ; In many districts turnips are spoken of agriculturally as 'roots' (B. & H.).

3. A stump of a tree, a bole.

Glo.[1] **Hmp.** The stump of a tree sawn off the roots (H.E.). **Wil.**[1] **Som.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Cor.**[2]

4. A *gen.* term for a flower, plant, or shrub.

Dev.[4] I've got a fine more of that in my garden.

5. Growing herbage, wheat when first it appears above the ground.

w.Som.[1] 'There'll zoon be a good moor o' grass here.' This was said of a newly laid down pasture and implied that the various grasses had well rooted and were growing rapidly. **nw.Dev.**[1] 'That's a good whait maur,' or 'That's a good maur o' whait.'

6. The fangs of a tooth.

Dev. Iss, the tooth he out, but I zim he's left the mores naish, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 12 ; **Dev.**[3]

7. *v.* To take root, to form roots.

Glo. Grose (1790) ; *Gl.* (1851). **Som.** (J.S.F.S.) ; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Nif you plant withen pitches the right time o' the year, 'tis winderful how quick they'll moory.

8. To uproot. Glo.[1] Hence **Moreing-axe**, *sb.* an axe for digging up or cutting the roots of trees.

Glo. Grose (1790) ; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 277 ; Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870) ; *Gl.* (1851) ; **Glo.**[12]

[1. She that was the soothfast crop and more Of al his lust, Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* v. 25. OE. *more, moru,* an edible root, a carrot, parsnip (B.T.).]

MORE, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **mair** Sc. Nhb. n.Yks.[2] ne.Yks.[1] [moə(r), Sc. and n.Cy. mēr.] 1. *adj.* In phr. (1) *more cost nor worship,* not worth the trouble or expense ; see **Cost**, *sb.*[1] ; (2) — *nor* or *than a bit,* a good deal ; extremely ; (3) — *than middling,* very superior ; (4) *no more about it,* without more ado ; (5) *no more than owt,* nothing at all ; (6) *to have more need,* ought to.

(1) **w.Yks.**[2] ; **w.Yks.**[5] A child who teazes its mother for bread, is replied to, 'Th'art more cost nur worship.' A man marries a person whose health continues to be precarious, when she is said to be 'more cost nor worship tul him.' **Chs.**[13] (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Hrf.**[2] (3) **N.I.**[1] His mother was more than middling. (4) **Fif.** Nae mair about it: up he sprang Upon his weir-steed wi' a bang, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 164. (5) **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah knaw na mair 'an owt. (6) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.**[2] I had mair need wark. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

2. Greater.

Abd. The mair sinner, the mair welcome, Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 97. **w.Som.**[1] Twadn nothin' near all o'm—I count the more part was a left arterwards.

3. *adv.* In phr. (1) *more all alike,* more consistently ; (2) — *and so,* moreover, besides ; lit. ? more than so ; (3) — *attour* or *atour,* see (2) ; (4) — *belike,* more especially ; (5) — *by token* or *betoken,* (*a*) see (4) ; (*b*) see (2) ; (6) — *furth,* see (2) ; (7) — *holy nor godly,* of a garment : torn, tattered ; (8) — *so,* see (2) ; (9) *the more,* although ; (10) *to the more meen token,* see (4).

(1) **n.Yks.** Spin them ropes mair all alike (I.W.). (2) **w.Som.**[1] He 'ont never be able vor do it, an' more-n zo he 'ant nobody vor t'elp'-m. **n.Dev.** And more an zo there's no direct to hot tha tell'st, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 149. **nw.Dev.**[1] (3) **Sc.** And mair attour, als we maun grant, That sic ane number cannot want, Rogers *Reformers* (1874) 61. **Or.I.** That's just gin ye hae sillar eneugh ; an' mair atour, naebody in their seven senses wad pu' doon sic a bonnie house as Yarpha, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 20. **Bch.** An mair attour I'll tell you trow, That a' the moggans are bran new,

Forbes *Shop Bill* (1785) 11. **Abd.** And mair attoure, his mind this mony day, Gatelins to Nory there, my dother, lay, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 110, ed. 1812. Fif. Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 77. (4) **n.Yks.²**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (5, *a*) **Sc.** Ane suldna speak ill o' the dead—mair by token, o' ane's cummer and neighbour, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xl. **Frf.** More by token they said if your mother had not took him in hand you would never have kent the colour of his night-cap, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 36. (*b*) **Ir.** It's the fancy she has, and more-betoken, I think bad of me lettin' the little goat swally the weeny bit she had on her, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 99. **N.I.¹** **Uls.** And forby Paddy Shales isn't paid yet For makin' the coat that I'm wearin', More betoken, it wants to be mended, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1858) VI. 42. **w.Ir.** And more betoken, he said mass for his soul, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 16. (6) **Fif.** Mairfurth, their wembes had sic a wecht, Walkin' to them was but a fecht, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 139. (7) **N.I.¹**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (8) **Dev.¹** One of his larning vendeth oceans of things that pleaze en . . . and more zo, mayhap 'tis es way to zay es prayers out a book, 3. (9) **N.I.¹** He did it, the more he said he wouldn't. (10) **n.Sc.** 'To the mair meen taikin,' a phr. commonly used when one wishes to give a special mark of anything that is described (Jam., s.v. Takin). Ags. (Jam.)

4. Used redundantly to form double comparatives.

Nhb. We'll consithur thaw luve mair nicer nor wine, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 4. **w.Yks.** I would do that more stighter (J.R.). **s.Not.** That's more liker it (J.P.K.). **War.²** *Introd.* **Sur.¹** Added to make it more emphatic. 'More longer,' 'more upstandinger.' **w.Som.¹** Used by way of duplication, but without increasing the force. 'Thick there's more firmder'n tother.' 'There idn no more vore-headeder gurt mump-head in the parish.' **Dev.** An' tiddn' the wealth o' the spendrif er miser Can mek em moore happier, bedder, er wiser, Pulman *Sketches*, 67, in Elworthy *Wd Bk.* 1888.

5. Longer, any more.

Sh I. Shū . . . grat lang an' sair till shū cudna greet mair, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 113. **Bch.** We're double sib unto the gods; Fat needs him prattle mair? Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 16. **Abd.** Ye'll no be troubled wi' me mair, Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 26. **Ayr.** Never perhaps to greet old Scotland more, Burns *Lines on a Bank Note*, l. 10. **Gall.** He ne'er again, at Kirk or fair, Durst ever taigle wi' her mair, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 46, ed. 1897.

Hence **Mairly**, *adv.* more, longer.

Cld. I wish I were deid, Or she in the mools to torment me nae mairly, Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 118.

6. Of size, length, or dimension: again, once repeated.

Ken.¹; **Ken.²** As big more. **Sur.¹** **Sus.¹** As long-more. 'Tis as fur more from here to Hellingly as what it is from here to Hailsham.

MORE, see **Maw'r**, **Moor.**

MOREEN, *sb.* Sc. Yks. [mərī·n.] A coarse variety of woollen or worsted cloth.

Sc. (A.W.) **w.Yks.** Such as window curtains (M.F.); Moreen and lace, 12*s.* 1*d.* Making a curtain of it before the organ, 14*s.* 1*d.*, *Bradford Parish Acc.* 1797.

MOREISH, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. e.An. Wil. Som. Cor. Also written **morish** w.Yks.¹ ne.Lan.¹ w.Som.¹; and in forms **mairish** n.Yks.²; **mareish** e.Yks.¹; **moorish** e.Yks.¹ nw.Der.¹ Lin.¹ Lei.¹ se.Wor.¹ Glo.; **morrish**, **murrish** Cor.³ [moə·riʃ, Sc. and n.Cy. mē·riʃ.] 1. Larger, greater.

n.Yks.² He'll be for t'mairish lot.

2. Of food: appetizing, palatable, relishable; producing a desire for more.

e.Yks.¹ **w.Yks.** It's more-ish (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.¹** 'To taste morish,' said of meat or drink. **ne.Lan.¹** **Midl.** 'Tis moreish, though, an' theer be on'y one waay to put that roight'—and he helped himself to another jorum, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 228. **nw.Der.¹**, **Nhp.¹** **War.²** There's a moreish smack about this; **War.³**, **Wor.** (H.K.) **s.Wor.** To taste moreish, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875). **se.Wor.¹** **Glo.** Zammon teasted moorish, *Roger Plowman*, 40. **Oxf.¹** *MS. add.*, **e.An.¹²** **e.Suf.** That's moreish (F.H.). **Wil.¹** Viggy pudden be oncommon moreish. **w.Som.¹** 'Oncommon good trade this here, missus; I zim tas'th morish.' This is a frequent way of ordering more drink. **Cor.³** This pudding eats morrish.

3. Hungry, ready for more. Also used *advb.*

e.Yks.¹, **nw.Der.¹** **Lin.¹** The noyeau was so good, that they felt moorish. **n.Lin.¹** I feel mooreish yit, I can tell yĕ; I've nobbut hed one plaateful. **Lei.¹** A's ollus a moorish un, aour Edwin is. **War.³** I feel very moreish. **Cor.³** He ate morrish.

MOREL(L, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Nhp. 1. ? *Obs.* The fungus, *Morchella esculenta.* n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.¹ [Bailey (1721).] 2. The Jew's ears, *Peziza coccinea.* Nhp. (B. & H.)

MOREOVER, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. e.An. Also in forms **maarower** w.Yks.¹; **mairower** n.Yks.; **mairowre** Sc.; **mareower** Nhb.; **meearower** Wm. In phr. (1) *Moreover and above*, moreover, besides, in addition; (2) — *nor that*, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) notwithstanding; (3) — *than that*, see (1).

(1) **ne.Sc.** He was mair owre-an'-aboon a douce, elderly, sensible man, Grant *Keckleton*, 139. (2, *a*) **Nhb.** Thou is bonny, maw beluived, eigh, canny; mareower nor that, wor bed is green, Forster *Newc. Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 16. **Wm.** Meearower ner that a telt ye summat, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 29. **w.Yks.¹** Maarower ner that, ii. 337. (*b*) **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1858) VI. 54. (3) **n.Yks.** He was expensive. Mairower than that, he gat beggared (I.W.). **ne.Lan.¹**, **e.An.¹**, **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

MORESBY HO' FOWK, *phr.* Cum.¹⁴ 1. People of quality. 2. Court cards.

MORF, *sb.* Shr.¹ [mōf.] A thick, tangled crop.

Of hair, weeds, &c. 'Whad a morf o' yar that fellow's got! it looks as if 'e'd cŏomed it ŏŏth a three-futted stool.'

MORFREYDITE, *sb.* Yks. Lin. e.An. Also written **morfradite** e.An.²; and in forms **moffery** Nrf.; **mophrey** Lin.; **mophrodite** Yks. n.Lin.¹; **morfery** e.An.¹; **morfra** Nrf.; **morfrey** Nrf. e.Suf.; **morphrey** sw.Lin.¹ Nrf.

1. A hermaphrodite; also used *fig.*

w.Yks. Nani wər ə nasti muki mofrədait (J.W.). **n.Lin.¹** **Nrf.** A malformed sheep, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 171. **e.Suf.** Of a human being, not of a beast. Used by the old only (F.H.).

2. A farmer's cart, capable of being used as a wagon. Cf. maffie.

Lin. For sale, a new cart and mophrey, 3½ inch wheel, *Lin. Chron.* (Sept. 1, 1888). **n.Lin.¹**, **sw.Lin.¹** **e.An.¹**; **e.An.²** A kind of agricultural carriage, capable of being used with four wheels, or with two, either as cart or waggon. **Nrf.** As he had no waggon he used a morphrey (W.H.); *Athenaeum* (Feb. 4, 1888) 145; Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 56; I catched the rope. 'Make your end fast to the forerunners of the morfra,' Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 150. **e.Suf.** A four-wheeled vehicle for carting straw or hay (F.H.).

MORGAN, see **Margon.**

MORGAN RATTLER, *phr.* n.Cy. Lin. Cor. Slang.

1. A hard or reckless fighter, a good boxer.

Lin. The chap advanced, a Morgan rattler, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 17; *Lin. N. & Q.* II. 86.

2. A cane or stick with a knob of lead at one or both ends, and short enough to be carried up the sleeve.

n.Cy. [In] an account of a conflict between two bodies of sailors in a seaport in the north of England, among the weapons and instruments used mention was made of 'morgan rattlers,' *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 290. **Slang.** It was used by garroters as a weapon of offence. It was also carried for defensive purposes as a life-preserver. It differed from the constable's staff, which was rigid, for it was a stalk of cane or steel or other supple material, and its loading was a heavy bulb of lead. Its effect was often deadly (R.O.H.).

3. Anything good or striking of its kind.

Cor. A regular morgan-rattler, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 290.

MORGANS, *sb. pl.* Ant. A kind of boots put on the feet of fowls to prevent them scratching. (S.A.B.) See **Moggan.**

MORGE, *sb.* ne.Lan.¹ Also written **merge.** Mud, slush, dirt, sludge. Cf. **murgeon**, *sb.*¹ 3.

MORGEN, see **Murgeon**, *sb.*¹

MORGIL, *sb.* w.Cor. A jelly-fish. (M.A.C.)

MORGIN, see **Mawkin**, *sb.*

MORGLE, *v. Obs.* Bdf. Also written **morguyl.** To maul, beat. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 138; (Hall.)

MORGOZ'D, *pp.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Made a confusion of.

Gall. Anything put into disorder, so that it cannot be righted, is said to be morgoz'd, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 350, ed. 1876.

MORGS, *sb. pl.* Lin.¹ [mōgz.] Money.

He has plenty of morgs. He owes me morgs, and I shall scotch it from his aidlings.

MORGT, see **Mort**, *sb.*¹

MORGY(E, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **murgy** Cor.[12] [mō·gi.] 1. The dog-fish, *Scyllium canicula.*

Jrn. R. Inst. Cor. (1886) IX; Cor.[12]

2. *Fig.* An ill-looking girl. Cor.[12]

[1. ÖCor. *morgi*, a sea-dog, a dog-fish (Williams).]

MORK(-, see **Mawk,** *sb.*[1], **Mirk,** *adj.*

MORKIN, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **morken** (Jam.). A dead sheep: a sheep that has died afield; in *pl.* the skin of a dead sheep; also used *attrib.* Cf. **murkin.**

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Ayr. Braxie, a morkin sheep, Burns *Poems* (1786) *Gl.*

[Could he not sacrifice Some sorry morkin that unbidden dies? Hall *Satires* (1597) III. 4 (Nares). ON. *morkinn, pp.* rotten, decayed, of meat, fish (Vigfusson).]

MORKIN, see **Mawkin,** *sb.*

MORK-SHRIEK, *sb.* e.An.[1] Mockery, humbug; a foolish old wife's tale; lit. a shriek in the dark.

MORLAN-FAIR, *sb.* Cum. An annual fair held at Keswick on the 2nd of August.

Clark *Lakes* 1787 63; Cum.[2]

MORLEY GAWBIES, *phr.* Chs.[1] A nickname given to the inhabitants of Morley. See **Gaby,** *sb.*[1]

MORLOCK, MORM, MORMAID, see **Marlock, Malm, Mermaid.**

MORMAL, *sb. Obs.* N.Cy.[1] A virulent boil or sore.

[On his shine a mormal hadde he, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 386 (see Skeat's note). Cp. MLat. *malum mortuum*, a disease of the shins (Ducange).]

MORN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Suf. Ess. Ken. Also in forms **marn** Ken. Som.; **mearn** Chs.; **moan** e.Yks.[1]; **moarn** Sh.I. Wm. Ess.[1]; **mooan** n.Yks.; **mooarn** Wm.; **moorn** Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[12]; **morren** Suf.; **mworn** Cum. [morn, mǫən.] 1. The morning.

Nhb. Guid morn, guid wife, blithe Watt he cries, Graham *Moorland Dial.* (1826) 64; Nhb.[1] Wm. He seaaved me fra th' gallows, aye that varra moarn, Wheeler *Dial.* (1821) 115; Or what I was sayin' or duin that mooarn, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 45. n.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] Aa· su'l· gaan· uv u muo·h'n [I shall go on a morn]. w.Yks. As et it mǫən [I shall have it in the morning] (J.W.). Chs. Why measter, you'll be clean demented ere th' mearn! Banks *God's Providence H.* (1883) 5. Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); She got into the bed . . . an' there she lar till the morren, Tison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 53. Ess. Nice morn, morns a-gittin now (H.M.M.); I shain't git up to-morrar moarn, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 168; Ess.[1] Ken. Terrible wet 's marn (G.B.).

Hence (1) **Mornie-morning** or **Morn-i'e-morning,** *sb.* the early morning after light dawns; (2) **Mornless,** *adj.* without a morning; (3) **Mornty** or **Morrety,** *int.* a morning greeting: good morning to you; also used *subst.*; (4) *the morn is but glancing in one's eye, phr.* to be only half awake.

(1) Gall. As the Freetraders gaed by afore the mornie-mornin', Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxvi; The morn, i.e. morning, in the dead of winter, begins not until near eight o'clock, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (2) Rnf. They set oot, ne'er to return, That mirky mornless nicht, Young *Pictures* 1865 14. (3) Ess. H.M.M. Dor. Here comes I, little Dame Dorothy, I wish you all a very good morrety, *From a mumming play* in *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. pt. i. 108. Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (4) Sc. Come haud thy tongue, thou silly wench! The morn's but glancing in your ee, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 425, ed. 1848.

2. To-morrow. Dur.[1] 3. Phr. (1) *Morn at morning,* to-morrow morning; (2) — *at night,* to-morrow night; (3) *-'s morrow,* the day after to-morrow; (4) *the morn,* to-morrow; (5) *-'s afternoon,* (6) — *afternoon,* to-morrow afternoon; (7) *-'s morn,* (8) *-'s morning,* see (1); (9) *-'s night,* see (2); (10) *to morn,* see (4); (11) — *at morn,* (12) — *at morning,* see (1); (13) — *at night,* see (2); (14) — *come never,* the 'Greek Calends,' never; (15) — *of morn* or — *of the morn,* see (1).

(1) e.Yks.[1] Moant-mawnin. (2) Cum. He'll look in morn-at-neet when t'owd fouks is gone to bed, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1880) II. 189, ed. 1888. (3) N.I.[1] (4) Sc. He wad be glad if I wad eat a reisted haddock . . . at breakfast wi' him the morn, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii. Sh.I. When a cat washes abūne her lug; dan it's for fresh fish da moarn, *Sh. News* (Oct. 21, 1899). n.Sc. We hae a brother condemned to death And the very morn must hanged be, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 109, ed. 1875. Cai.[1] e.Sc. I lippen the morn to Him, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 293. Abd. Gae to the Place an' see Sir Simon 'imsel' the morn, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii. Frf. Ay, Bell, the morn's the Sabbath, Barrie *Licht* (1888) viii. Per. Worrying yoursel' to the bane as to what's gaun to happen the morn, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 37. Dmb. Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 15. Ayr. She wished ye would come the morn after breakfast, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxi. Lnk. Dae ye no ken the mōrn's the Sabbath-day? Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 219. Lth. Lumsden *Sheephead* (1892) 264. Edb. Hae ye mind, The morn's the first o' May, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 40. Gall. Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 37. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] He'll be there the morn. Are ye gan the toon the morn? Cum. What's theer for the mworn's dinner? Burn *Fireside Crack* (1886) 10. (5) Sc. And just the promise of a . . . jiggot o' mutton the morn's afternoon, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 330, ed. 1894. Abd. Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 186. (6) Nhb.[1] The morn at efterneun. (7) Sc. Ye'll hae to wait till the morn's morn, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 253. Per. By sax o'clock the morn's morn, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 270. n.Ir. A maun be ower the morn's morn till see them, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan,* 81. (8) Sc. Till the morn's morning, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xi. Sh.I. Geng de da morn's mornin', Stewart *Tales* (1892) 85. Abd. Ye'll jist gang fit-for-leg the morn's morning owre to Clyacksneuk, Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 190. Frf. Ye'll be gaein' up to the manse to arrange wi' the minister the morn's mornin', Barrie *Licht* (1888) viii. w.Sc. I'm going off the morn's morning again, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 157. Ayr. He will be here betimes the morn's morning, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lx. e.Lth. Twa' men haud to be aff the morn's mornin', Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 237. Slk. I'll come and see't, sir, the morn's mornin afore breakfast, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 157. Gall. I can make this place so that the man what built it wunna ken it the morn's morning, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 72. Nhb.[1] Aa'll be there the morn's mornin, aall be well. (9) Sc. Ye'll be gaun to bide the morn's nicht wi' Sandy, Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) xvi. Sh.I. I'll truly geng up da moarn's nicht, never du be faerd, Nicolson *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 27. e.Sc. We'll be seein' ye at the kirk the morn's nicht, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xxii. Frf. Ay, Jamie, I'll no hae ye to sit aside me the morn's nicht, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xx. Gall. We'll meet the morn's nicht, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 131. (10) Nhb. Were Aw te morn a king mysel', Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 26. Dur. Now he's coming here to-morn, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1896) 585. n.Yks.[12] w.Yks. (J.W.); w.Yks.[1] I'll come to morn an I can; w.Yks.[3], ne.Lan.[1] (11) n.Yks.[12] (12) e.Yks.[1] (13) n.Yks. Thou will te mooan at neet, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 22; n.Yks.[12], w.Yks.[3] (14) w.Yks.[1] (15) Cum. To mworn-o'-mworn, i' this seame pleace we'll hae the stwory out, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 3. m.Yks.[1] Aa· su'l· gaan· uv· 'u muo·h'n—aap·u'n tu muo·h'n ut maoh'n [I shall go on a morn-happen to-morn o' t'morn]. w.Yks. (J.W.)

MORNING, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **marnen** Dor.; **marnin** Sur. Dev. [mo·rnin, mǫə·nin, s.Cy. mā·nin.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Morning's bit,** refreshments taken before breakfast; (2) — **blink,** the early morning light, the first glow of daylight; (3) — **bout,** a morning walk or stroll; (4) — **gift,** *obs.*, a gift conferred on the wife by her husband on the morning after their marriage; (5) — **mun,** the dawn, the gradual increase of the morning light; (6) — **part,** morning, the early part of the day; (7) — **piece,** see (1); (8) **-'s pride,** a slight shower of rain, or a mist in the early morning of a day that promises to be fine; (9) — **side,** the east side; (10) — **star,** the star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum.*

(1) Dor. (W.C.) (2) Frf. This morning-blink's ne'er seen by City spark, Morison *Poems* (1790) 118. (3) Frf. Ye're right early out, I trow ye're gain to tak' your morning-bout, *ib.* 118. (4) Sc. The gift of gudes moveable or unmoveable, quhilk the husband gives to his wife the day or morning after the marriage, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 41. Abd. He has wooed the young Countess . . . An' given her for a morning gift, Strathboggie and Aboyne, Maidment *Garland* (1824) 1, ed. 1868. (5) S. & Ork.[1] (6) Wor. I felt better the morning part o' the day nor I do now (H.K.). (7) Lan.[1] When aw come deawn stairs aw awlus foind mi mornin'-piece on th' table. (8) Lan. *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 529. Mid. I suggested . . . that the hazy misty appearance of the atmosphere betokened rain . . .' No, sir,' he said, 'it's only the morning's pride,' *ib.* 457. Ken. *ib.* 529. (9) Lan. An' a pratty bit o' garden greawnd O' th' mornin' side o'th fowd, Waugh *Sngs.* (ed. 1870) 143. (10) Hmp. (W.M.E.F.); *Nature Notes,* No. 3; Our gardin be full o' mornin' stars (W.F.).

2. A morning greeting: good morning. *Gen.* in phr. *morning to you.*

Sur. Marnin', Miss—How be 'ee? BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. xv. **Nrf.** We met him, and I say, 'Morning to you, Master Josh,' EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 165. **Dev.** Marnin' to 'e, BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1881) ii.

3. A morning draught or glass of spirits taken before breakfast.

Sc. Having declined Mrs. Flockhart's compliment of a morning, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xliv; He always for his morning teuk A quaich of usquebae, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 177; Not only in the Highlands, but by many Lowlanders, who pretend that this shocking custom is necessary to whet their appetite (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** Up we get an' take our mornin' O' water sometimes mair than cornin', TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 178. **Per.** Aifter a while they tak a mornin' wi' a freend, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 187. **Slg.** A' gaping for our morning, GALLOWAY *Poems* (ed. 1795) 18. **Lnk.** That dram constituted his 'morning,' GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 139. **Edb.** Not only 'meridians,' but 'mornings,' were common, even among the higher classes, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1878) 111. **Ir.** Are ye ready for your morning? . . I put it to my lips, and found it to be capital milk punch, LEVER *Jack Hinton* (1844) iv.

4. A slight repast taken on rising before the formal breakfast.

Sc. I must . . . see that Gustavus has his morning, SCOTT *Leg. Mont.* (1818) vi. **Sh.I.** Bread for the Mason's mornings, *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897). **Cai.**[1], **Dmf.** (JAM.) **Gall.** The farle of oat-cake she had brought with her for her 'morning,' CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898 104.

5. *pl.* Used *advb.*: in the morning.

Dev. Before he got out of his bed mornings, O'NEILL *Dimpses* (1893) 28; Marnin's, my dear sawl! ther beant no time tŭ pray, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 70.

MORODE, *v.* Irel. [mərō·d.] To rove in quest of plunder, to 'maraud.'

w.Ir. The mangy mongrels goes about airly in the sayson, moroding through the corn, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 211.

Hence **Morodin**, *ppl. adj.* marauding.

For the morodin' thief spint all his, *ib.* 202.

MORPHREY, see **Morfreydite.**

MORPHUS, *sb.* w.Yks. [mō̤·fəs.] A machine for damping, straightening, and finishing cashmeres, silks, &c. (J.J.)

MORPIN, *sb.* e.Yks. [mō̤·pin.] A scarecrow. (Miss A.) See **Mawkin**, *sb.*

MORPUSSES, *sb. pl.* Not.[2] [mō̤·pəsəz.] A term connected with a disease to which horses are liable.

A horse is said to have these when his gums grow over his teeth.

MORRABS, **MORRAN**, see **Morraps**, **Marram.**

MORRAPS, *sb. pl.* Cor. Also in forms **moorabs**; **morrabs** Cor.[1] Low-lying pastures near the sea; waste land on the sea-shore.

Moorab, the name for a certain part of Penzance, built over what was formerly such pastures (J.W.); **Cor.**[1] Now used as a proper noun.

MORREL HEN, *phr.* Yks. The common skua, *Stercorarius catarrhactes.* SMITH *Birds* (1887) 539.

MORRIAN, *sb.* N.I.[1] Also in form **murran-**. A sea-fish, the ballan wrasse, *Labrus maculatus*; also in *comp.* **Murran-roe.** See **Bavin**, *sb.*[2]

MORRIL, see **Moral**, *sb.*[1]

MORRIS, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Hrt. e.An. Hmp. Cant. Also written **morrice** Sc. Lan.[1] Der.[1] Hrt. Cant. [mo·ris.]

1. *sb.* A country dance; see below. *Gen.* in *comp.* **Morris-dance.**

Dmf. Never glisk o' faery face, Nor morrice dance, nor witchin' spell, REID *Poems* (1894) 57. **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.**[1] My new shoon they are so good, I could dance Morris if I would; And if hat and sark be drest, I will dance Morris with the best, BAMFORD *Early Days* (1849). **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lei.**[1] On Plough Monday it was the custom for some of the villagers to dress in grotesque masquerade and perform morris-dances before all the houses where they were likely to get money or drink (s.v. Plough-bullocks). **Nhp.**[1] Still continued, in some parts of the country, as a Whitsuntide amusement, when different parties go from village to village, performing their various evolutions. A set consists of six or eight young men, one of whom generally represents Maid Marian, or Molly, as she is now degenerately called; another personates the clown, or fool; and the remainder are without their coats and waistcoats, and with the cleanest and best shirts they can procure, gaily bedizened with pendant ribbons and rosettes of various colours . . . The fool is variously, but always grotesquely, attired, sometimes with a cow's tail at his back, sometimes covered with skins; and, in the neighbourhood of Brackley, he is called the squire or fool, and has a gridiron and fish drawn on his back. He always carries the usual badge in his hand, an inflated bladder with beans, fastened to a staff about two feet long, or a bladder is attached to one end of a short stick, and a calf's tail at the other. He rattles and beats the bladder about to clear the way for their performance, or plays tricks for the amusement of the company; Molly carries a ladle in her hand, with which she solicits money from the spectators. The dance consists of a variety of manœuvres, rapid changing of postures, striking first the toe, then the heel on the ground, which occasions great jingling of the bells; repeatedly clapping their hands, then their knees, and each other's hands. They sometimes dance with sticks, flourishing and brandishing them about; then placing them on the ground, with the points all meeting in the centre, they dance round them in a circle. This is called Bedlam Morris; **Nhp.**[2] The morris dance is performed by six or eight young men, gaily decked out with ribbons, buttons, &c., and with a great number of little bells attached to their legs; each carries in his hands a strong round stick, of about a yard in length. The dance . . . consists of a series of rapid evolutions, changes of posture, &c., accompanied with brandishing and clashing of the staves and flourishing of kerchiefs. The clown or Tom Fool has generally an old quilt thrown over him, plentifully hung with rabbit-skins; his cap is ornamented with a feather, and in his hand he holds a stick with an inflated bladder attached to the end by a cord. This, together with the piper, completes the set. **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** Hed a morris-dance in the market-pleace, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 91. **Oxf.** (G.O.)

Hence (1) **Morris-bell**, *sb.* a small bell worn by those who take part in the morris-dance; (2) **-dancer**, (*a*) one who takes part in the morris-dance; (*b*) the Aurora Borealis; (3) **-dancing**, *sb.* the performance of the morris-dance.

(1) **Hrt.** Tie a morrice bell about the neck of a rat, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 185. (2, *a*) **w.Yks.**[2] Fifty years ago and later morris-dancers used to assemble in great numbers on 'The Cross' at Cold Aston. They were decorated with a great profusion of gaudy ribbons. **Chs.**[1] It is a pretty sight to see the dancers, fantastically dressed with gay ribbons hanging from their arms and legs, dancing in a sort of procession, with the cracking of carters' whips, and to a quaint tune the notes of which I have not been able to pick up. . . Some fifteen or sixteen years ago I saw these Morris Dancers parading through Stockport to a very peculiar tune played on fifes, which had quite a traditional ring about it. **Wil.** Men dressed up; some in white shirts and others as women, who come round dancing at Whitsuntide (L.C.M.). **Lin.**[1] Plough-boys who dress themselves fantastically on Plough-Monday. **Nhp.**[1] The set of morris dancers attendant at the Whitsun Ale often consisted of six couple. . . They were dressed in scarfs or belts of broad ribbon, one over each shoulder, crossing in the centre, ornamented with bunches of blue and red ribbons, or blue and orange; five rosettes were placed on the scarf before, and five behind, with one on each hip. Their hats were also decorated with rosettes and streamers of the same coloured ribbons. On their legs they often had as many as six rows of bells, six in a row, of different sizes graduating from the knee to the ankle. They were attended by a fool, but a piper was substituted for Molly, who had a whistling pipe in his mouth, and a tambourine-drum suspended from his wrist or elbow, upon which he played with a stick. They danced chiefly on their toes with a spring, all keeping time together, and flourishing either handkerchiefs or sticks in their hands. **War.**[3] Chimney-sweeps used to dress as morris-dancers in Birmingham, and dance in the streets on May-day, levying toll on passers-by, certainly later than 1855, but the custom led to abuses and was suppressed by the police. **se.Wor.**[1] In the neighbourhood of Pershore the morris-dancers go out for about ten days at Christmas-tide, accompanied by their musician and a 'tom-fool.' The 'tom-fool' carries in one hand a bladder tied to a stick, and in the other a kind of wooden spoon or bowl, in which he collects the contributions of the spectators. In addition to this duty, he is supposed to amuse the bystanders with funny sayings and antics. . . He also runs after the boys and (if he can catch them) strikes them with his bladder. Besides being ornamented with ribbons rather more fantastically than the dancers, the fool carries a small bell concealed somewhere about his person, which keeps up a constant tinkling. Sometimes also his face is painted after

the fashion of the ordinary stage clown. The morris-dancers go through certain figures, country dances, 'the figure of eight,' &c., and at certain parts of the tune stand face to face and mark the time with short sticks—one of which each man carries in his right hand—striking them together with a pleasant and not unmusical sound. In some of the dances each man carries, instead of the stick, a large coloured handkerchief, which at given parts of the tune he swings over his shoulder; and this action being performed simultaneously by all the dancers, the effect is picturesque and pretty. **Oxf.** On Whit Monday, 1899, the Headington morris-dancers performed in the streets of Oxford (G.O.). (*b*) **Or.I.** The North-Light . . . is by reason of its desultory motion called Morrice-Dancers, Merry Dancers, and Streamers, WALLACE *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 156, ed. 1883. (3) **Chs.**[1] At Cheadle Wakes the ancient morris-dancing is still one of the attractions. In former times there was also morris-dancing at Wilmslow at the rush-bearing.

2. The game of Nine Men's Morris (q.v.). Cf. **merrils.**

Nhp.[1] A game played by two people on a board, whereon are marked three squares, one within another at equal distances, and connected with each other by a line at each angle drawn from the inner to the outer square and again by lines in the middle of each side of the square, the area of which is denominated 'the pound.' At each intersection of the lines a spot or hole is made; as it is sometimes played with pegs, sometimes with bits of paper or wood or stone (s.v. Merills). **e.An.**[1] Shepherd's boys and other clowns play it on the green turf, or on the bare ground; cutting or scratching the lines, on the one or the other. . . In towns, porters and other labourers play it, at their leisure hours, on the flat pavement, tracing the figure with chalk. . . The figure is to be found on the back of some draught-boards. . . On the ground, the men are pebbles, broken tiles, shells, or potsherds; on a table, the same as are used at draughts or backgammon. **Nrf.** *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 254. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

3. *Comp.* **Morris-apple,** an apple with very red cheeks. Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1] **4.** A large family of boys, twelve or thirteen boys.

Oxf. 'We shall soon have a morris, as we say when they're all boys.' 'How many is that?' 'Twelve—and thirteen with the fool!' (M.A.R.)

5. *v.* To move off quickly, to decamp, march off.

War.[23] **se.Wor.**[1] Now you bwoys you'd better morris. **e.An.**[1] He is morris'd. **Cant.** *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*

MORROCH, *v.* Sc. [mo·rəχ.] See below.

Gall. When anything is trampled in a gutter, we say it is morroch'd, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824); The deil the scart I had got, though I had morroch'd through the mids o't, *ib.* 420.

MORROT, see **Marrot.**

MORROW, *sb., int.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **morie** Sc.; **morra** N.I.[1] Don. [mo·rə.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *the morrow,* to-morrow; (2) — *come never,* the 'Greek Calends,' never; (3) — *'s morn,* (4) — *morning,* to-morrow morning; (5) — *night,* to-morrow night.

(1) **Don.** It isn't twelve o'clock the morra yet, *Pearson's Mag.* (July 1900) 50. (2) **N.I.**[1] (3) **Gall.** Saunders, there'll be nae word o' this when the clock strikes five the morrow's morn, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 117. (4) **Sc.** I'll get thae idle hizzies to soop oot the spare chamber the morie mornin', KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 10. **Don.** 'The morra mornin',' says he, 'an' plaise God, I'll be able to buy stickin'-plasther,' *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 606. (5) **Dor.** Afore this time the morra night, *Pearson's Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 313.

2. *int.* A greeting, good morning.

n.Ir. 'Morrow, Rabin,' sez he, 'what wae ir ye?' LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan,* 80. **Ant.** A young man will say to another who meets him, 'Morrow boy,' and the reply will simply be, 'Morrow,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

3. *v.* To borrow a horse for the day on the understanding that one lends a horse in return the next day.

Tyr. A poor farmer who has but one horse will get a neighbour to lend him his one horse to plough or harrow; and then on the next day he will lend his in return. This they call 'morrowing,' *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 513.

MORROW, MORSE, see **Marrow,** *sb.*[12], **Moss,** *sb.*[3]

MORSEL, *sb.* Sh.I. Yks. I.Ma. Der. Wor. Brks. Sur. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also in forms **mosel** Som. Dev.; **mossel** I.Ma. Der. Brks. Sur.[1] w.Cy. Cor.[3] Amer.; **mossil** se.Wor.[1]; **mossle** Brks.[1] Cor.[3] [mɒə·sl, mo·sl.] **1.** *Fig.* A scrap, a very small piece of anything, very little, the least bit. In *gen.* colloq. use.

I.Ma. The faver was on him, and talkin like mad, And never knowin the father a mossel, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 92, ed. 1889. **Der.** They mun think that I hanna a mossel of sense in me, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) vi. **Brks.** 'Tis narra mossel o' use for we to try his 'goriums [Gregorians], HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xviii; **Brks.**[1] T'yent a mossle o' good axin' muh, vor I tells 'e I wunt. **Sus.** He lay like a log for weeks, without a morsel of sense in his noddle, *Cornh. Mag.* (July 1893) 44. **Sur.**[1] On bad scenting days our old huntsman used always to say, 'There's not a mossell of scent.' **w.Cy.** It warn't a mossel o' use him foolen round, *Cornh. Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 394. **Dev.** Tidden nar' a mo'sel o' good setten up no longer vor vather, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 153. **Cor.** Dick, 'twill cheer 'ee up a mossel, *T. Towser* (1873) 63. [**Amer.** Once in a while Polly'd give me a mossel o' comfort, WESTCOTT *D. Harum* (1900) xix.]

2. *Comp.* **Morsel-bit,** a morsel, particle, atom; *fig.* the least bit; freq. in phr. *one morsel-bit.*

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Som.** There was plenty enough left to make for Patty, without skimping one morsel-bit, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) i; An I don't believe she do care one mo'sel-bit, *ib. Tryphena* (1895) 18. **w.Som.**[1] Her've a cleared up all her mate, every mossle-bit. I'd let ee have it in a minute, but there idn one morsel-bit a-left. There idn one morsel-bit o' sense in the head o' un.

3. A slice of bread and butter or of cake, &c.

Cor. My man has his hoggan, and the chiel her mossel (F.H.D.); **Cor.**[3], **w.Cor.** (G.F.R.)

4. A slight meal; food taken between meals.

Sh.I. Janey wis gettin' ready some kind o' morsel, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 56. **se.Wor.**[1] A person chancing to make a call upon a neighbour at meal-time, would probably be invited to partake of his hospitality thus: 'We be a gwain to 'ave a mossil o' fittle look; ool yŭ come in un jine us?' **Cor.**[3] A bit o' mossel.

5. *Iron.* Food spoilt in cooking.

Doo'll better notice, mam, der sot fa'in. If a lump fa's i' da pan da gruel 'ill be a morsel, *Sh. News* (Apr. 28, 1900).

MORSING-HORN, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A powder-flask.

Buff-coats, all frounced and broider'd o'er, And morsing-horns and scarfs they wore, SCOTT *Lay of Last Minst.* (1805) canto iv. st. 18.

[Cp. Fr. *amorcer,* to bait, to prime a gun; *amorce,* powder for the touch-hole (COTGR.).]

MORT, *sb.*[1], *adj.*[1] and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **maut** Cmb.; ?**morgt** n.Dev.; **mot** Ken.[12]; **mwort** Cum.[1] [**mort,** mɒ̄t.] **1.** *sb.* A quantity, a great deal; abundance; a large number, a great many; also used *advb.* in phr. *a mort,* much. Cf. **merth.**

Ant. A mort of money (W.H.P.). **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Cum.** And she's sent the bairns sec a mwort o' feyne things, BLAMIRE *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 217, ed. 1842; **Cum.**[1] A mort o' fine things. **n.Yks.**[2] It did me a mort o' good. **w.Yks.** (F.M.L.); **w.Yks.**[2] A mort o' folks; **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** Yo're in a mort of trouble, Sammy, BURNETT *Lowrie's* (1877) xvi; **Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] He's gett'n a mort o' brass; **Chs.**[23] **Stf.** RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Der.**[1] *Obs.* **Not.** He's got a mort o' money (J.H.B.). **Lin.** Morts of hours wasted (J.C.W.); The sea's telled her a mort o' strange things, *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) II. 67; **Lin.**[1] There was a mort of folks there. **Lei.**[1] Wan or tew's a few; three's a mainy; foor's a mort. **Nhp.** Hodge went drunk to bed, and morts Of things were done, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) 29; **Nhp.**[1] There's a mort o' fruit in the garden this year. I've been deadly bad, but I'm a mort better; **Nhp.**[2] **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); **War.**[123] **Shr.**[1] To have 'made away wi' a mort o' money' one's self, was to be regarded as a man of parts and of no inconsiderable spirit; **Shr.**[2] A mort of it. **Glo.**[12] **Brks.**[1] When I met 'un a zimmed in a mort of a hurry. **Bdf.** The medecine did me a mort' of good (J.W.B.); There has been a mort of sickness (W.W.S.). **Hrt.** I've a mort o' things (H.G.). **Hnt.** I mind the time when hog feast cost a mort o' money, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 295; (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[12] **Cmb.** The rain would do a maut of good (J.D.R.); There's been a mort o' sickness t'year (M.J.B.). **Nrf.** He hev had a mort o' trouble (E.M.); That great town where there's a mort o' shops and paaple, SPILLING *Johnny's Jaunt* (1879) iv. **Suf.** Sitch a mort of folks began To eat up our good cheer, BLOOMFIELD *The Horkey* in *Garland* (1818) 340; **Suf.**[1] **Ess.** Ov wisitors a mort, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 89; There is a mort of apples in that basket (E.F.); **Ess.**[1] **Ken.** With a mort of halfpence she enriches The pockets of his new-made breeches, NAIRNE *Tales* (1790) 57, ed. 1824; LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**[12] **Sus.** Sich a mort o' patients 'twould täak me up a wick to talk 'bout um all, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200; **Sus.**[1] Yes, I've got a mort of children; **Sus.**[2] **Hmp.**[1] He's in a mort of trouble. **Wil.**[1] Her talks a mort

too vine, *Dark* (1892) x; I stuck up to her a mort o' Sundays, *ib.* xv. **Dor.** I minds what a mort' o' work her did, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 41. **Dev.** He axed I a mort o' questions, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 161. **n.Dev.** Dame, gie's a morgt vor thy housewaarming, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 69. **Cor.** Of which then, plase sure, there's a mort, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 16; **Cor.**[12]

2. *adj.* Many, very great.

Lin.[1] **Oxf.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 119. **Brks.**[1]

3. *adv. Obsol.* Very.

e.Suf. I am mort tired this morning (F.H.).

[1. Then they had a mort o' prisoners, *Plautus made English* (1694) (NARES). Fr. (Norm. dial.) *mort*, in phr. *à mort*, en grande quantité: Le prunier a des prunes à mort (MOISY); ON. *mart*, a great quantity, *margr*, many (FRITZNER).]

MORT, *sb.*[2] and *adj.*[2] Sc. Irel. Glo. Nrf. Som. Also in form **moor-** Ir. [**mort, mōt.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Mort-cloth**, a funeral pall; (2) **-head**, (*a*) a death's head; a hollow turnip cut in the form of a face and lighted with a candle; (*b*) the death's-head moth; (3) **-safe**, a frame of cast-iron with which a coffin is surrounded, to prevent robbery.

(1) **Sc.** The mort-cloths kept to be laid on the corpses of the poor were probably of coarse black woollen cloth; but those used at the funerals of well-to-do people were, as a rule, of richer and more handsome material, ANDREWS *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 247; It is a corpse that has run off with the mort-cloth! SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxvii. **Sh I.** At John Davidson's funeral the 'new velvet mortcloth' was used, WILLCOCK *Sh. Minister* (1897) 141. **ne.Sc.** Grave-yards and all connected with them, the earth, . . the coffin, and the mortcloth were looked upon with awe, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 215. **Mry.** 'Scravie' . . . got a shilling for carrying back the 'mort-cloth,' HAY *Lintie* (1851) 73. **Bnff.** In pt of payt of the mortclothe, GORDON *Keith* (1880) 85. **Abd.** Above the coffin a rich mortcloth of black velvet, whereon was wrought two white crosses, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 53. **Fif.** Robert called on the mort-cloth man, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 32. **Slg.** The fund for their support and relief arises from . . . the weekly collections on Sundays (about 8s. at an average), mortcloths, proclamation money, *Statist. Acc.* XI. 452 (JAM.). **Rnf.** The coffin was borne on spokes covered with a mortcloth, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* 1899) 151. **Ayr.** A cloud, like the blackness of a mort-cloth, hung over our camp, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xviii. **Lnk.** GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 116. **Lth.** The controversy about the 'mort-cloth' dues had made it not uncommon to do without one. . . There were generally two or three mort-cloths, and the charges varied according to their quality, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 242. **Hdg.** RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 60. **Dmf.** Wad ance that winsome Carle Death, But rowe her in his black mort-claith, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 82. **Gall.** Some gaed awa' back to the kirk for the bier-trams and the mort-claiths to carry the corpse to the manse, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 122. **Ir.** The eldest son . . . holding in his hand the corner of a sheet or piece of linen, fastened to the mort-cloth, called moor-cloth, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 229. (2,*a*) **Sc.** This is carried about under night, by mischievous boys, as an object of terror (JAM.). **Bnff.** FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 135. **Abd.** Weel, boys, fat think ye o' a mort-heid an' a white sheet at his window, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 29, 1900). (*b*) **Sc.** FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *ib.* (3) **Fif.** (JAM.); If there was any danger of the body being disinterred to make, in vulgar pronunciation, an atomie, the coffin was encased in a mort-safe, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 154.

2. The skin of a sheep that has died a natural death. Cf. **murt**, *sb.*[3]

Sc. He'll be unco busy amang the morts this season, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) i. **Rxb.** *Agric. Surv.* 259, *note* (JAM.). [*Cheth. Soc.* XLI. 253.]

Hence **Mort-wool**, *sb.* the wool from the skin of a sheep that has died a natural death. Rxb. (JAM.)

3. The blast of the horn blown at the death of the stag.

Glo. That was the country fellow that turned up when we sounded the mort by Coln-Dene, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 263. **Som.** The triumphant note of the 'mort,' PALMER *Mr. Trueman* (1895) 93. **w.Som.**[1] A couple of hundred sportsmen who had converged to this spot to witness the *coup de grace* and to hear the mort sounded, *w.Som. Free Press* (Aug. 30, 1879).

4. *adj.* Ill, unwell.

Nrf. I am very mort to-day, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 39.

5. Phr. *a mort cold*, a deadly cold, an extreme cold, that may occasion death. Cf. **merth, 2.**

Sc. RUDDIMAN (1773) (JAM.). **Sh.I.** The most serious forms of disease were 'mort-caald' and 'inbred fever,' SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 157; Doo's gaun neesin' an' cravin' aboot da hoos laek ane at da hicht o' a mort cauld, *Sh. News* (June 12, 1897); **S. & Ork.**[1]

[1. Fr. *mort* (f. *morte*), dead; *mort*, death. **2.** The saddler . . . makes the leather of them of morts or tan'd sheep's skins, GREENE *Quip* (c. 1580) (DAV.). **3.** The blewe a mort vppone the bent, *Chevy Chase* (c. 1500) in Child's *Pop. Ballads* (1889) III. 307.]

MORT, *sb.*[3] and *v.* s.Cy. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **mart** s.Cy.; **mord** nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[12] e.Cor. [**moət.**] **1.** *sb.* Lard, pig's grease.

s.Cy. (HALL.) **w.Som.**[1] Nif anybody-v a got a bad leg or ort, there idn no fineder thing vor-t-n mort-n chalk. **Dev.** Ta boil down tha English and Vrench ta mak mort, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 40, ed. 1858; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 277; Poor vokes' chillern be fo'ced tü ayte burd-an'-mort now times be za bad, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] 15; **Dev.**[3] The fat which overlays the kidneys and intestines of the pig. A 'blow of mort.' **n.Dev.** The corbetts be wi' beäcon vull, Bezides dree stanes o' mort, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 16. **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** Paid for two pound of mort, *E. Budleigh Ch'wardens' Acc.* (1762–3). **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] The fat of the pig from which lard is melted out. **e.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 72.

Hence **Morded**, *ppl. adj.* supplied with lard.

nw.Dev.[1] A pig is said to be well morded when there is a large quantity of fat over the kidneys, &c.

2. *v.* To turn to fat, to put on fat; to digest.

Cor.[1]; **Cor.**[3] He takes no exercise and consequently is morting fat.

MORT, *sb.*[4] Som. Dev. [**mōt, moət.**] Mortar.

w.Som.[1] Masons and bricklayers when wanting mortar, always shout 'mort!' to the tender. **nw.Dev.**[1]

MORT, *sb.*[5] Cum. Yks. Sus. A young salmon.

Cum. A sentinel heron . . . rises. . . Woe to the luckless mort or trout that comes within reach of his formidable pike, WATSON *Nature Wdcraft.* (1890) ii. **w.Yks.** One year old salmon, BAINES *Yks. Past* (1870) 252. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Sus.** Their sprods are but scurves, their morts greys, RAY *Corres.* (1677) 127. [All migratory fish of the genus salmon . . . bluepole, forktail, mort, peal, herring peal, *Stat.* 24 & 25 *Vic.* (1861) c. 109. § 4; Mort, a salmon in its third year (WEBSTER).]

MORT, see **Murt**, *sb.*[1]

MORTABLE, *adv.* Glo.[1] Very. See **Mort**, *sb.*[1] 3.

MORTACIOUS, *adj.* and *adv.* n.Cy. Chs. e.An. Ken. Sus. Also written **mortashus** Suf.[1] [**mɒtē·ʃəs.**] **1.** *adj.* Bad, terrible, troublesome. Chs.[1] **2.** *adv.* Extremely, exceedingly, 'mortal.'

n.Cy. (HALL.) **Chs.** This is a mortacious foine seet, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 9; **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[2] Mortacious bad; **Chs.**[3] **Suf.**[1] I am mortashus hungry. **Ken.** GROSE (1790). **Sus.** He was so mortacious hungered he tumbled in de street, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 251; **Sus.**[1] My old sow's mortacious bad, surelye!

MORTAL, *adj., adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **mortel** e.An.[2]; **mortle** e.An.[2] Dev.; **mortul** Dev.; and in forms **martal** Wil.; **martel** Wor. Dor. Som.; **martil** Wil. Som.; **martle** Wil.; **morshul** Tip.; **morthal** I.Ma.; **mortial** N.I.[1] w.Cy.; **mortyel** n.Ir.; **mwortal** Cum.[4] [**mo·rtl, mō·tl, mɒə·tl, mā·tl.**] **1.** *adj.* Used as an intensitive: great, extreme, serious; fine, grand.

Abd. The mortal idiot . . . Fa' ever heard o' the like, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 161. **Ayr.** Ye have a mortal lot o' grand things in this hoose, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 221. **N.I.**[1] A mortial lot. **Don.** It would be a mortal pity to waste such a fine fella in a ditch-stench, *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 476; 'Gentlemen,' siz Micky in mortial alarm, *Harper's Mag.* (Oct. 1899) 746. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **I.Ma.** The mortal brass plate upon the door, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 140. **Nhp.**[1] It's a mortal shame. There was a mortal sight o' people, and a mortal deal o' fun. **w.Wor.** It be a mortal sort o' comfort, sure-ly, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 92. **Hrf., Shr.** He's worth a mortal deal of money, BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.** Mrs. B. took mortal delight in the dog (W.W.S.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] A man is in a 'mortal passion'; **e.An.**[2] A mortle sort of folks. **Suf.** A mortal sight, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813). **e.Suf.** A mortal passion. In mortal fear of (F.H.). **Dor.** 'Tis a mortal sight o' taters as is here among ye, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 313. **Dev.** I wis tole thit a mortal baloo Wis

aun, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1858) 1st S. 24; **Dev.**[3] I be in a mortal-vrisk tū catch the train tū Ex'ter.

Hence *Mortal rags, phr.* tatters, shreds.

w.Cor. 'Her dress has gone to mortal rags.' Sometimes applied to over-cooking, as 'The meat has boiled to mortal rags' (M.A.C.).

2. Single, individual; any; very, actual.

Fif. He kens nae mortal body here, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 74. **Ant.** I'll send you to bed this mortial minute (S.A.B.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lin.**[1] So long as I can do it in any mortal way I shall prove victor. **n.Lin.**[1] I shall do it ony mo'tal how I can. He cam hoäme drunk, an' brok iv'ry mo'tal thing e' th' room. **Dor.** Every martel note had his name of A, B, C, at that time, Hardy *Tower* (ed. 1890) ii. **Som.** They had 'Hunt the squirrel' and the handkerchief dance, and every mortal thing they could think of, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xiii.

3. Complete, whole, full.

Fif. Breathin ilk ithers' breaths for twa mortal hours, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 20. **Ir.** That's a mortial fac, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 114. **Wor.** The pore mon 'e gits all the martel good on it, Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.*; For a mortal lum, *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 31, 1896). **Sus.** I stood there for four mortal hours, and not a soul came nigh me, *Cornh. Mag.* (July 1893) 48. [**Amer.** I'd give ye anythin' on the face o' this mortal globe! Westcott *D. Harum* (1900 xx.]

4. Dead drunk, hopelessly intoxicated.

Sc. (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** He doesna strike me except when he's mortal, and syne I can jouk him, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xxiv. **Gall.** He was often carried home to his crue, on a hand-barrow, just mortal, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 54, ed. 1876. **Nhb.** The Pilgrim was drunk when he went oot, and he came back mortal, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1897) 327; **Nhb.**[1] He cam in mortal. **n.Yks.**[2] He was fairly mortal.

Hence (1) **Mortallacious**, *adj.* dead drunk, in an advanced state of intoxication; (2) **Mortallious**, *adj.* drunk, intoxicated.

(1) **Nhb.** She boldly charged the charging officer with having been drunk, and not only drunk but 'mortallacious,' *Newc. Even. Chron.* (Aug. 8, 1898). (2) **n.Cy.** Everybody who attends the Newcastle Court, and, for that matter, most other police courts in the North, is familiar with the finely expressive word 'Mortallious,' *ib.*

5. *Comb.* (1) **Mortal-clay**, (2) **-drunk**, (3) **-fou**, dead drunk.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] When aa saa him he wis mortal-clay. (2) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Dmb.** The mistress o' the house was 'mortal drunk' in bed, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxvi. (3) **Peb.** Mortal fou ye came away, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 125.

6. *adv.* Used as an intensitive: very, exceedingly, extremely, greatly.

Ayr. The wife is geyan carefu' wi' the crockery: . . she is mortal grippy, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 82. **Lnk.** A' that week I was drinkin' and mortal the waur o't, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 92. **Gall.** Mortal weary (A.W.). **Ir.** Thin the wife tuk sick, an' was mortial bad, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 58, ed. 1893. **n.Ir.** A hope no, a'm shair, but it luks mortyel like it, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 108; **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** The song at night is mortial hard to raise, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 6. **Don.** The Head Inn's dinners was iver the very best, an' smelt mortial fine, *Cent. Mag.* (Nov. 1899) 41. **s.Ir.** The night was mortal cold, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 287. **Tip.** The first dose was morshul shtrong, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1899) 331. **n.Cy.** Thee's been mortal kind to t'little Mawrie, *ib.* (Apr. 1889) 611; (J.L. 1783). **Lakel.**[2] Ah's mortal near chowk't wi' stoor an' muck. **Cum.** Ah'se mortal coald (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[14] **w.Yks.**[1] A soap a mortal good drink, ii. 300. **Lan.** This bacca's mortal strung, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 45. **se.Lan.** Aw thowt if th' passon were mortal bad it meight be tried, *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1898) 851. **I.Ma.** Faith an' you English ones are mortal slow, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 23; Ould Betty scraming and crying morthal, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 141, ed. 1889. **Chs.**[1] A mortal hard brick; **Chs.**[3] Aum mortal glad thou'rt come. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2] This is mortal poor beer; **War.**[34] **Shr.** We used to hear the poor frog whooping and coughing, mortal bad, for days after, Black *Flk-Medicine* (1883) ii. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** That's a mortal savage dog, Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[2], **Pem.** (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **Glo.** That boy'll be mortal cold, crow-keeping such a day as this (A.B.); The first as come was the doctor, and he looked so mortal wise, *Leg. Peas.* (1877) 105; **Glo.**[12] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.** I feels mortal bad here when I tries to move, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xviii; **Brks.**[1] I be a-gwaain to get zome doctor's stuff, vor I was a-veelin' mortal bad awhile back. **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 138. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] **Suf.**[1] I am mortal hungry. **Ken.** (G.B.); A mortal good doctor, Grose (1790). **Sur.** One thing I'm going to tell ye, a most mortal strange it is too, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1888) 529; **Sur.**[1] **Hmp.**[1] It's mortal hot. **I.W.**[1] That's a mortal vine cow. **w.Cy.** Oh dear! we vemales be mortial queer, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1898) 379. **Wil.** It's a martle long way, Banks *Glory* (1881) 38; An uncle wur za martil plazed, Slow *Rhymes* (1889) 99; Vishes be martal timersome, Akerman *Spring-tide* (1850) 22. **Dor.** Zure passon had'n never a-kep we zo mortal long as that? Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 76; (A.C.) **Som.** A martil gert big name, Frank *Nine Days* (1879) 30; Alfy, he'd look martel grave, an' zay 'rhain vrom east, two days at least,' Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 43. **w.Som.**[1] Maister's mortal queer s'mornin; where was er to, last night? **Dev.** I be most mortle plazed wi' yer vury 'anzome an' üzevul weddin pressent yü've a-zend me, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 24; Uv cus ha rand moast mort'l quick, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 16. **Cor.** I must ax'ee to bear a hand wi' thicky portmanty o' yourn, 'cos 'tes mortal heavy, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) v. [**Amer.** By being mortal strict in his religious notions, *Cent. Mag.* (May 1883) 71.]

7. *sb.* Anybody, any human being.

e.Suf. I won't do it for mortal (F.H.).

8. The body; the mortal remains.

Lth. A gowpenfu' o' gray, win-strewn ase—a' that was left o' the mortal o' Auld Red, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 208.

9. A term of reproach, applied to persons or animals.

Lei. Look, they [two cows] fighting, ah! you mortal you (G.H.G.). **Sus.**[1] What a young mortal that is; he's always at something! **Dor.** Bother them little martels [bees]. . . There's two a-stinging wi' all their might now, Hardy *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) pt. iv. ii.

10. Phr. *by the mortial*, an expletive.

Ir. Be th' mortial! ye could ha' rung parspiration out o' the hair, Yeats *Flk. Tales* (1888) 110.

MORTALLY, *adv.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **mortilly** Dev.; and in forms **mortly** w.Yks. Brks.[1] e.An.[2] e.Suf.; **mottley** n.Yks. Very, greatly, exceedingly.

Frf. Finhaven was mortally drunk, and . . . all bespattered with dirt, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 276. **Fif.** Neifs flew, like shot impell't by powther, Mortallie fast frae ilka showther, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 154. **Lakel.**[2] A thing Ah mortally hate is ta see fooak 'at's seea prood an' throssen up. **n.Yks.** Ah mottley hate him (T.S.). **w.Yks.** I hate it mortly, Rogers *Nan Bunt* (1839) 13. **Brks.**[1] I be mortly aveard a wunt hev the money to paay up. **e.An.**[1] A thing may be mortally good, or mortally bad. If we hear that a sick man is mortally ill, we do not understand by it that he is in any danger; **e.An.**[2] I am mortly glad to see you. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.** Grose (1790). **Dev.** Plaize yer Hi'ness the rawds be mortally thick Wy mud up to ankles, Tozer *Poems* (1873) 52; Ha zidd'nly com pin a thing thit ha naw'd Wiz tha wan thit zo mortilly spred Mal abraud, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 14.

MORTAR, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Nhp. 1. In *comp.* **Mortar-spit**, the board which holds the mortar for supplying the 'hawk.' Nhp.[1] 2. A coarse clay of a reddish colour.

Sc. (Jam.) **Per.** That coarse red clay, called mortar, is the basis of all the grounds in this part of Strathmore, *Statist. Acc.* XIX. 339 (*ib.*).

3. *Obs.* Loamy soil beaten up with water, formerly used in building ordinary walls in contradistinction to lime and sand or cement.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

MORTAR, *v.* Not. Lin. [mɔ̄·tə(r).] To trample with dirty feet, to tread into the mud.

s.Not. The hosses mortared the seed into the ground. What are yer mortaring about on the garden for? A won't have yer mortaring in and out of the house (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] The bairns do mortar about so.

MORTATION(S, *adj.* Yks. e.An. Also written **mortashun** Suf.[1] [mɔ̄·tē·ʃən(z.] Used as an intensitive.

e.Yks. A mortation lot, lump, &c. (R.S.) **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** A mortation sight, Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**[1] There was a mortashun sight a people.

Hence **Mortationly** or **Mortationsly**, *adv.* very, exceedingly. e.An.[1]

MORTERSHEEN, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **mord de chien** Sc.; **mortichien** Abd. A disease in horses; that species of glanders which proves most fatal.

Sc. And now he's tane the mortersheen, See how he runs at

nose and een, Duff *Poems*, 86 (Jam.); The debate betwixt Mr. James Horne and James Strahan anent the horse infected with the mord de chien, Fountainhall (1759) I. 406 (Jam.). **Abd.** Many of the horses dead in the mortichien, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 275.

MORTER-STONE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A stone formerly used for preparing barley by separating it from the husks, serving the same purpose as a mortar in which substances are beaten.

Sc. (Jam.) **Rnf.** Ane morter-stone and ane mell yrto, *Invent.* (1696) in Hector *Judic. Records* (1876) 304.

[Mell-heidit lyk ane mortar-stane, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 214.]

MORTH, *sb.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A corpse.

MORTH, MORTHER, see **Merth, Murth, Mawther.**

MORTHEN, *sb.* Hrf.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] ? The field scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis.*

MORTHLING, see **Murling.**

MORTICE, *sb.* e.An.[1] [mō·tis.] A corpse.

MORTIFY, *v.* Sc. Yks. Der. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Som. [mō·tifai, Sc. mo·rtifī.] **1.** To tease, vex, annoy; to disappoint.

Yks. (J.W.), **nw.Der.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Stop till the vestry-meetin', w'en 'e gets afore Mr. Jackson an' Dickin, they'n mortify is ambition fur 'im, yo'n see. **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **w.Som.**[1] Drat the cheel! her's enough to mortify [maur·tifuy·] anybody out o' their life.

2. To terrify.

w.Yks. Ah'm that mortified, when he comes home drunk Ah hardlee know what to du, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 25, 1895).

3. To depone lands or money to any corporation for certain uses from which there can be no alienation of property, to give in mortmain; to bequeath, leave as a legacy.

Sc. My father mortified A field of about ten acre, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 81; It is not leasum to ony man to mortifie ony part of his lands to the Kirk without consent of the King, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 82. **Or.I.** Touching their enjoyment of the vicarage teinds and others particularly of new mortified to them, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) 139; Thomas Bishop of Orkney, who founded and mortified something for the maintenance of the Quiristers in the Cathedral Kirk, Wallace *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 65, ed. 1883. **Mry.** The gifts o' pious men . . . Who mortified their cash, To mortify their heirs, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 31. **Bnff.** In the year 1647, Alexander Ogilvie of Edindeach, Clerk to the Signet, mortified his lands and mill of Edindeach, 'for building and upholding a school-house, and maintaining a schoolmaster in the Parochin of Keith,' Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 16. **Abd.** He mortified the lodging wherein he dwelt to the professors after him, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 296. **Lth.** Mrs. Carmichael . . . mortifyed £70 sterling for educating and providing books for poor children, *Statist. Acc.* III. 197 (Jam.).

Hence (1) **Mortification**, *sb.* the act of leaving money or property for certain public or charitable uses; money or property thus bequeathed as an endowment; also used *attrib.*; (2) **Mortifier**, *sb.* one who bequeaths money or property for certain charitable or public uses; (3) *Master of mortifications, phr.* an officer appointed for the control of such funds.

(1) Sc. We have lately got a mortification here. . . Yes, a very considerable mortification: an old miser died the other day, and left us ten thousand pounds to build an hospital, *Scoticisms* (1787) 119; A small mortification Just keeps my wife in clothes, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 79; A 'mortification' is the term applied to land, vested in perpetuity in trustees or otherwise, for payment of the annual income or produce to such persons, or for such purposes, as may be directed in the deed of mortification, *ib.* 212. **Sh.I.** It is gratifying to know that this 'mortification' still exists and is applied to the charitable purposes for which it was left, Willock *Sh. Minister* (1897) 52. **ne.Sc.** Wee Johnny's claim to a 'mortification' of eight bolls of meal, or the value same in money, made by a certain Robert Scott for the maintenance at the Parish School of 'ane poor scholar belonging to the parish,' Grant *Keckleton*, 99. **Inv.** There are £400 sterling of a fund for them, £200 of which is a mortification by Archibald Macneil, *Statist. Acc.* XIII. 340 (Jam.). **Bnff.** He enjoys annually 300 merks Scotch from a mortification, Gordon *Keith* (1880) 16. **Frf.** They have some public revenue, and a good deal of mortifications to their poor, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844-5) I. 321. **Rnf.** Mortifications already given, as bursaries, hospitals, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709-31) II. 242, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** She left ten pounds to the poor of the parish, as may be seen in the mortification board that the Session put up in the Kirk, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xix. **Lnk.** Tennant's mortification in 1739 for the relief of widows, *Statist. Acc.* V. 524 (Jam.). **Hdg.** They have funds, part whereof are mortifications, sufficient for the maintenance of all the poor, Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 40. **Wgt.** Whether no they had any mortifications? Answered, They had none, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 104. (2) **Sc.** The founder of the charity is . . . called mortifier, Carr *Caled. Sketches* (1807) 212 (Jam.). **Abd.** Which library hath been augmented in its books by several mortifiers, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 5. (3) **Abd.** In the city of Aberdeen there is a considerable amount of property so destined which is under the charge of a civic officer, who is there styled the master of mortifications, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 212; At Aberdeen the manager of certain public funds who is chosen annually is called the master of mortifications, *Scoticisms* (1787) 56.

MORUM, *sb.* Wor. Shr. [mō·rəm.] A vagary, freak, antic, whimsical peculiarity; a method or 'nostrum.'

s.Wor. If the chimbley still smokes, I'll take a morum of my own for it, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 23; **s.Wor.**[1] **se.Wor.**[1] Boyish tricks, if somewhat clever or ingenious, are frequently called 'morums.' **Shr.**[1] Please, sir, 'e's makin' morums at me.

MORUNGEOUS, see **Maroonjous.**

MORVA(H FAIR, *phr.* Cor. In prov. *three on one horse like going to Morva(h fair*, see below.

Her mother had been promising her a new frock that she might go off as smart as the rest, 'three on one horse to Morva Fair,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 121, ed. 1896; Courtney *Cor. Feasts* (1890) 67; **Cor.**[3] Until the last few years the fair at the little village of Morvah was so largely attended that the horses and vehicles were insufficient to carry the people. 'Busses were crowded, and more than one person would ride on a horse. The prov. is used in connection with any overcrowded vehicle, even a railway carriage.

MÖRY, see **Moory.**

MOSE, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Chs. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Bck. Also written **moze** s.Chs.[1] Nhp.[12] War.[23] Bck.; and in forms **mause** s.Wor.; **moarze** Nhp.[12]; **mooze** Glo.[1]; **moozhe** Cai.[1] [mōz, mūz.] **1.** *v.* To smoulder; to burn slowly without flame.

Chs.[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Aay, it)s bin moa·zin ŭwee· dhéeŭr fŭr ŭ tóo·ŭthri dee·z naay [Ay, it's bin mozin' awee theer for a tooathry dees naï]. **Nhp.**[12] The fire mozed a long while before it broke out. **War.**[23], **w.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** The fier 'on't burn, a on'y mauses (or moses) (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **n.Bck.** (A.C.)

2. To rot, become mouldy. Cf. **mosey**, *adj.*[1]

Cai.[1] Of hay, straw, &c., from not having been dry enough when stacked. **w.Wor.**[1]

3. *Fig.* With *about*: to go about in a dull, stupid manner.

s.Wor. A gooas a mausin' about jus' as if a worn't quite right (H.K.).

4. *sb.* In phr. *to be all of a mose*, to smoulder.

Glo.[1] The fire's all of a mooze. **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

5. Dry rot. S. & Ork.[1]

[1. Norw. dial. *mosa* (*seg*), to warm (oneself); *mosen*, warm, close, sultry (Aasen).]

MOSE, *sb.*[2] Pem. ? Food.

s.Pem. To the bidding we bee yielding For the sake of mose, *Wedding Sng.* (W.M.M.)

[Du. *moes*, meate, pottage, or pulse (Hexham); MHG. *muos*, essen, malzeit, speise, bes. breiartige speise, gemüse (Lexer).]

MOSE, see **Moss**, *sb.*[1]

MOSES, *sb.* Sc. Nhp. Brks. Ken. **1.** In phr. *to say Moses*, to make a matrimonial offer. Nhp.[1] **2.** *Comb.* **Moses' table**, a kind of granite.

Bnff. At Portsoy is found that singular kind of granite called Moses' Tables, which, when polished, resembles the Hebrew characters on a white ground, *Gazetteer of Sc.* (1806) *Introd.* 13.

3. A name for a mouse.

Brks.[1] Come an' look yer, I got moses by the taail an' a can't get into his hawle.

4. A young frog. Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1]

MOSEY, *adj.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Stf. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Also written **mosy** Shr.[2] Hrf.[1]; **mozey** War.[2]; **mozie** Sc.;

mozy w.Yks.[2] s.Chs.[1] Stf. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3]; and in forms **mausy** s.Wor.; **mawsey** s.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Glo.[1]; **mawsy** Glo.; **mawzy** s.Chs.[1]; **moisey, moisy** s.Wor.; **moosie** Sc. (Jam.); **moosy** n.Lin.[1] Brks. Ken. Hmp.; **moozy** n.Yks.[24] ne.Yks.[1]; **mouzy** ne.Yks.[1] [mō·zi, mū·zi.]

1. *adj.* Mouldy, rotten, decayed; of fruit, vegetables, &c.: over-ripe, soft, woolly.

Rnf., Ayr. (Jam.), **Chs.**[13] **s.Chs.**[1] Juiceless, tough, as apples, pears, turnips, &c., are when frostbitten. **Stf.** This pear is getting mozy (E.F.). **Lei.**[1], **War.**[23], **w.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 21; (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1] **se.Wor.**[1] 'As mawsey as a turmit,' is a common expression of contempt for a foolish person. **Shr.**[1] Them goose-apples bin the sort to keep till Chris'mas, these yallow uns gwun as mosey an' pithy—like an owd turmit; **Shr.**[2] **Hrf.** (W.W.S.); Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–1812); **Hrf.**[12] **Glo.** The pears are not nice, they are mawsy (A.B.); A mosey potatoe, *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1], **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1]

Hence **Moisified** or **Mausified**, *adj.* rotten, over-ripe, soft; insipid, tasteless.

Wor. The turnips'll perhaps be a bit mausified uv the frost (H.K.).

2. Faded, dingy in appearance.

w.Yks.[2] A calf whose skin is of a dirty grey colour is said to have 'a mozy look.'

3. Of the weather: damp and warm, muggy, close; hazy, foggy.

n.Yks.[2]; **n.Yks.**[4] 'Moozy meean,' a hazy moon. **ne.Yks.**[1] Used of the moon when it looks thick and hazy. **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **Brks.** When the sun has not been hot to-day, it's been sort of muggy and moosy like (W.H.E.). **Ken., Hmp.** (*ib.*)

4. Of a fire: smouldering, burning slowly. s.Wor. (H.K.) See **Mose**, *v.* 1. 5. Confused, bewildered; out of sorts, uncomfortable; stupefied with liquor

s.Chs.[1] Mi yed)z ŭ bit mau·zi [My yed's a bit mawzy]. Dhis pùdh·ŭri wedh·ŭr mai·z mi feyl rae·dhŭr mau·zi [This puthery weather mays me feil răther mawzy]. **Nhp.**[1] **s.Wor.** I fils mausy like to-dahy, I rickons as it be the weather (H.K.).

6. *sb.* A person of soft intellect, an idiot, fool.

Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **se.Wor.**[1] You great mawsey.

[1. A der. of OE. *mos* (dat. *mose*), a marshy place (B.T.); cp. Du. *mose*, a morass (Kilian); EFris. *mösig*, 'faulig, sumpfig' (Koolman).]

MOSEY, *adj.*[2] Sc. Yks. Nhp. e.An. Also written **mozy** Nhp.[1] e.An.[1]; and in forms **moosie** Sc. (Jam.); **moozy** n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1]; **mouzy** n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] [mō·zi, mū·zi.] Covered with much soft hair about the face and body, downy.

Rnf., Ayr. Covered with thin, soft hair as a young bird (Jam.). **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Jack's gettin quite moozy about chin. **Nhp.**[1] **e.An.**[1] The clown, who shaves but once a week, is of course very mozy when he comes under the barber's hands. **Ess.** Har liddle mosey nevvys, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 164; My arm is mosey (W.W.S.); **Ess.**[1]

Hence **Moozy-faced**, *adj.* downy-faced, with reference to the incipient stages of the growth of the beard. n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1]

[*Incipiens barba*, a younge moocie bearde, Elyot (ed. 1559). Cp. *mossy, adj.*, which was formerly used in the sense of covered with down. A stripling that having passed 14 yeares beginneth to have a mossie beard, *Nomenclator* (Nares). Prob. the same word as **Mosey**, *adj.*[1]]

MOSH, MOSHECKLE, see **Mush**, *sb.*, **Molesheckle.**

MOSHIN-HOLE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **mot·on-hole** Edb. The touch-stone of a piece of ordnance. See **Morsing-horn.**

Sc. (Jam.) **Edb.** The piker for clearing out the motion-hole, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xii. **Gall.** 'Pike the moshin-hole,' say we to those who are for firing a gun, when, on being snap'd, it burns priming; which means, to clean out the touch-hole, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 350, ed. 1876.

MOSKER, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also written **moskar** w.Yks.; **moskur** Wm. [mo·skə(r.] 1. To decay, rot; to moulder or crumble away.

Rnf., Ayr. (Jam.) **n.Cy.** (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **Wm.** T'steeans er moskuring away (B.K.). **e.Yks.** [Wilfes] will rotte, mosker and bee hollow within, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 122. **w.Yks.** Crumbling stone is said to be moskerin' away, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[234]; **w.Yks.**[5] Moskering like an owd tree trunk. **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 345. **n.Lin.** It [a building] 's been caingein' an' moskerin' awaay (M.P.); **n.Lin.**[1] Th' ohd elmin-tree stump's all moskerin' awaay.

Hence (1) **Moskered**, *ppl. adj.* rotten, decayed, crumbled away; (2) **Moskering**, *ppl. adj.* mouldering, crumbling; withering.

(1) **n.Cy.** (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] A moskerd tree, a moskerd tooth. **w.Yks** Agean t'moskard walls wor hung soards, shields, &c., Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 41; **w.Yks.**[5] A mosker'd owd wall. (2) **w.Yks.** Whear creaking doors an moskerin lime daan fall, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1853) 45. **n.Lin.** Wi'oot hevin' to creep doon among moskerin' leaves an' stuff, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 59.

2. To smoulder, to burn slowly.

w.Yks. Well-known in the Holmfirth valley, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 15, 1900); **w.Yks.**[3]

3. To peel off, to cause to crumble away or peel off.

Lin.[1] I have moskered all the bark from the oak trees.

[1. Cp. Dan. dial. *musk*, mustiness, mouldiness; *musken*, mouldy (Molbech).]

MOSS, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Cum. Yks. Not. War. Glo. Also in form **mose** w.Yks.[2] Glo. 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Moss-besom**, a broom made of the moss, *Polytricum commune*; (2) **-crowker**, (3) **-hawk**, the nightjar, *Caprimulgus Europaeus*; (4) **-owl**, (*a*) the short-eared owl, *Asio brachyotus*; (*b*) see (3); (5) **-seat**, a mossy seat, a seat composed of moss; (6) **-thrush**, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.*

(1) **Cum.**[1] (2, 3) **Cum.**[4] (4, *a*) **Frf.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 129. (*b*) **Cum.**[4] (5) **Lnk.** Upon a moss-seat Jamie sits alone, In pensive guise, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 139. (6) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.)

2. The biting stonecrop, *Sedum acre.* War. (B. & H.)

3. *v. Obs.* To thatch with moss.

w.Yks. 1667. July 23—Pd. to Womsley in part for mosing ye church, £00 04*s.* 6*d.*, *Acc. Bradford Prsh. Chwardens.*; **w.Yks.**[2] '18 days worke of mosing, referring to the putting of moss under or between slates. **Glo.** To William Webbe, the tyler, upon a bargin for mosing and tiling and pynting of the church house and pentises, vijs., *Chwardens' Acc. Minchinhampton* (1591) in *Arch.* (1853) XXXV 436

Hence **Moser**, *sb.* one employed in thatching with moss.

w.Yks.[2] Edmundus Litlewood de Totley, Moser.

MOSS, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Lan. Chs. Der. Also Shr. Also in form **moze** n.Cy. n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. 1. *sb.* A bog, swamp, marshy ground; a peat-bog, a place where peats may be cut.

Sc. Ane o' our lads has been out wi' his gun at the moss—ye used to like wild-fowl, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii. **Cai.**[1] A flat moorland. **Bnff.** The Dens . . . are found to branch out into various lesser Dens, until they become lost in the moors and mosses of the interior; Smiles *Natur.* (1876) viii. **Abd.** Frae the Causey moss For full three weeks there hadna been Ae cartload [of peats] at the Cross, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 103; The fuel commonly used is peat and turf obtained from mosses in general within its bounds. But the mosses are greatly exhausted, *Statist. Acc.* VI. 472 (Jam.). **Frf.** Carry fire to rich an' poor, Baith peats an' truffs, frae moss an' muir, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 5. **Dmb.** At moss, or heugh, thro' stany roads, Dinna oppress wi' heavy loads, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 77. **s.Sc.** Even the moss, which was long supposed to be irreclaimable, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 281. **Ayr.** We think na on the lang Scots miles, The mosses, waters, slaps, and styles, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 7. **Edb.** Removing the surface soil with the roots of heath, or ling, growing on it (called the tirling of the moss), Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 71, ed. 1815. **Gall.** Across the base of the triangle there ran a moss, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 83. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** There's nae private roäd over Whinstun Moss, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 134; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** It was one summer's morning, as I went o'er the moss, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 230, ed. 1857. **Cum.** Solway Moss (E.W.P.); He's guided them o'er moss and muir, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 103. **Wm.** Mebbe thae thowt thaed meeak ma looas mesel be maandran ontet moss, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 2. **e.Yks.** Owre moss an' moor, Browne *Poems* (1800) 160. **w.Yks.** Peaty hill surface, Phillips *Rivers* (1853); **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[3] Harden-Moss, Holm-Moss. **Lan.** (P.R.); Chat-Moss is the name of a bog over which the Liverpool and Manchester Railway passes, Holloway. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Lindow Moss, Adder's Moss; **Chs.**[3], **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[1] *Obs.* **Shr.** So he goes wandering up and down the moors and mosses, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) iv; **Shr.**[1] Whixall Moss, Brown Moss, &c.

Hence (1) **Mosser**, *sb.* a border cattle-thief, a moss-trooper; (2) **Mossy**, *adj.* boggy, full of peat-bogs.

(1) **Cum.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) 176. (2) **Ayr.** Wild mossy mountains sae lofty and wide, BURNS *Yon Wild Mossy Mountains*, l. 1. **Wm.** Ye mun gang oor a bit ev mossy ground, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 289.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Moss-ban,** the edge or boundary of a peat-bog; (2) —**Bess,** a woman or child with a peculiar style of walking; (3) **-boils,** large moorland fountains, the sources of rivers; (4) **-breek,** an opening or fissure in a bog; (5) **-brock,** a swamp, bog; (6) **-dirt,** (7) **-earth,** peat soil; (8) **-fall,** any building in a ruinous state; (9) **-fallen,** of trees: fallen into a bog, fallen and covered with soft mud; (10) **-farmer,** the tenant of a moorland farm; (11) **-fog,** mosses growing in bogs and swamps; (12) **-hag,** a pit or hollow in a bog; a place where peats have been cut; (13) **-laird,** the owner of a moorland farm; (14) **-land,** boggy land; (15) **-oak,** bog-oak, oak found buried in a bog; a seat made of bog-oak; (16) **-reeve,** a bailiff or reeve appointed to regulate claims for land on the mosses; (17) **-room,** a narrow plot of land on a peat-bog allotted to each house from which peats might be taken; (18) **-stock,** see (23); (19) **-trooper,** a border freebooter; (20) **-trooping,** belonging to the border freebooters, marauding; (21) **-water-cake,** an oatmeal cake; (22) **-wether,** a moorland sheep; *fig.* a slovenly or unkempt man; (23) **-wood,** bog-wood, trunks and stumps of trees found in morasses.

(1) **N.I.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** Hey up! lewk aht, ther's Moss Bess comin'! Shoo's a real Moss Bess, at is 'oo, bless her! (B.K.) (3) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (4) **Cum.**[4] (5) **s.Dur.** Sheep are sometimes lost in moss-brocks (J.E.D.). (6) **Chs.**[1] (7) **Lnk.** Extensive tracts of land, covered with moss earth, PATRICK *Plants* (1831) *Pref.* xx. (8) **Fif.** (JAM.) (9) **n.Sc.** Applied to trees, which have been hewed down or overthrown by tempest or inundation and gradually covered with moss, as lying where a morass has been formed (JAM.). (10) **Per.** A simple Moss-Farmer, originally from Kilbryde, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 73, ed. 1887. (11) **Lnk.** Extensive tracts of land, covered with moss earth, .. yielding chiefly Heather . . . and Moss-fogs, such as Sphagnums, Bryums, Polytrichums, and other common heath plants, PATRICK *Plants* (1831) *Pref.* xx. (12) **Sc.** A sour fit o' the batts wi' sitting amang the wet moss-hags, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) viii; **In** a moss-hag, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xviii. **Ayr.** He led me furrit to the moss-hag whaur he had been casting peats, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 246. **Lnk.** He splash'd thro' dubs, owre hillocks loupit, Till in a deep moss-hag he coupit, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 62. **Gall.** Who know better how to loup a moss-hag than how to make a courtly bow, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 50; Where only rocks, moss-hags, clints, garries, gall, and heather were to be seen, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 45, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**[1] (13) **Per.** A rich Moss-Laird paid his humble respects to Bessy, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 72, ed. 1887. (14) **s.Chs.**[1] (15) **Ayr.** A swirlie, auld moss-oak, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 23. **Gall.** He sat on the greater outer bench of moss-oak by the door-cheek, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 188; He claps his auld bum down on the mossaik by the cheek o' the chaumer door, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 23, ed. 1876. (16) **Chs.**[1] (17) **Chs.** Each farm, where there was a peat-moss in the township, had its moss-room allotted to it, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) IV. 111; **Chs.**[1] Formerly allotted for turbary to each house in the township in which the moss was situated. Each person was restricted to width, but might work towards the centre of the moss as far as he liked; consequently the Moss-rooms in time became long, narrow strips. In many cases they have been drained, enclosed, and cultivated; so that in the neighbourhood of the peat-bogs there are, at the present day, a great number of extraordinarily long and narrow fields. (18) **w.Sc.** At last I lichts at the botttom and in atween the clefts o' a moss-stock ane o' my feet gets wadged, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 163. (19) **Slg.** The moss-troupers were in the night-time seeking for me at my house, WODROW *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 187. **Ayr.** No man of that time was more famous among roisters and moss-troopers, for the edge and metal of his weapons, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xii. **Edb.** Moss-troopers were robbers, so called from their usually sheltering themselves among the hillocks in mosses, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 263, ed. 1815. **Bwk.** They took one Richardson, a moss-trooper, .. to be a guide to some party out of England, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) II. 165. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The Scottish mosstroopers and the regular soldiery . . . made perpetual inroads . . . upon the English lands, JONES *Nhb.* 157; **Nhb.**[1] The Border trooper of old time was accustomed to traverse the wide and trackless mosses of the march lands. **Cum.** When veyle moss troopers bworder bred, To reeve and pillage flock to arms, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 61; *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) 176; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] In the old days of the mosstroopers men were not buried in Bewcastle, *C. Patr.* (May 4, 1894) 6, col. 2. **Wm.** Mosstroopers and thieves fra the border, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 5. (20) **Sc.** A stark moss-trooping Scott was he, As e'er couched Border lance by knee, SCOTT *Lay of Last Minst.* (1805) c. i. st. 21. (21) **Cum.**[4] Made with butter, lard, cream, or other shortening material. The inappropriate name would seem to have been given by way of abating the idea of extravagance. (22) **w.Yks.**[3] (23) **ne.Lan.**[1]

3. *Comb.* in names of plants: (1) **Moss-berry,** the cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccos*; (2) **-corns,** the silverweed, *Potentilla Anserina*; (3) **-crop,** (*a*) various species of cotton-grass, esp. *Eriophorum vaginatum* and *E. polystachion*; also called **Mosscrops and cutthroats**; (*b*) see (2); (*c*) the marsh lousewort, or red-rattle, *Pedicularis palustris*; (*d*) the tufted club-rush, *Scirpus caespitosus*; (4) **-flower,** see (3, *c*); (5) **-mingin,** see (1); (6) **-thistle,** the marsh-thistle, *Carduus palustris*; (7) **-whin,** the needle genista, *Genista anglica*; (8) **-willow,** probably the *Salix fusca*; (9) **-wythan,** the sweet gale, *Myrica Gale.*

(1) **Cum.**[1] (2) **Slk.** For all his exertions, he found nothing to eat save one or two mosscorns, and a ground walnut, HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) II. 269 (JAM.). (3, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **s.Sc.** LIGHTFOOT *Flora* (1792) 1080 (JAM.). **Edb.** Their [sheep] earliest spring food is a plant bearing a white cotton head, vulgarly designed 'Moss-crop,' PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 53, ed. 1815. **Rxb., Nhb.** YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVII. 181. **Nhb.** *Agric. Surv.* (1793–1813) 20. **Cum.**[1] The flowering stems. **Wm.** (B. & H.) **w.Yks.** Sheep feed greedily on the flowers of the moor-silk, or, as it is termed in the dale, 'Mosscrops and cutthroats,' LUCAS *Zoologist* (1879) 3rd S. III. 356; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** They wur eawt i' eawr yard, bleachin', nearly a fortnit, till they wur as white as a moss-crop, WAUGH *Owd Blanket*, iii; **Lan.**[1] **e.Lan.**[1] The white down which surrounds the seed of cotton-grass. **nw.Der.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*c*) **w.Yks.**[2] (*d*) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 455. (4) **Chs.**[1] (5) **Cld.** (JAM.) (6) **Gall.** There are five kinds of thistles common in Scotland—the burr or horse thristle; . . the moss thristle, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 104, ed. 1876. (7) **Nhb.**[1] (8) **Per.** Lichen, and liver grass, And the moss willow curtain the narrow pass, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 60; (G.W.) (9) **Cum.**[1]

4. *Comb.* in names of birds: (1) **Moss-bluter,** (*a*) the common snipe, *Gallinago caelestis*; (*b*) the bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*; (2) **-bummer,** see (1, *b*); (3) **-cheeper,** (4) **-cheepuck,** (5) **-chilper,** the meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis*; (6) **-drum,** see (1, *b*); (7) **-duck,** the wild duck, *Anas boscas.*

(1, *a*) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Gall.** (J.M.) (2) **s.Sc.** (*ib.*) (3) **Sc.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 45. **sw.Sc.** In descending the Urioch hill, I found the nest of a titlark or moss-cheeper, FLEMING *Tour in Arran* (JAM.). **Dmf.** Sweet is the lilt o' the moss-cheiper's sang, REID *Poems* (1894) 98. **n.Ir.** (J.S.), **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Trill thy sweet lay, thou wee moss-cheeper, ARMSTRONG *Friar John* (1879). **Cum.** HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 96; **Cum.**[1] (4) **n.Ir.** SWAINSON *ib.* 45. (5) **Cum.**[1] (6) **Cum.** HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 455. (7) **Abd., Rnf.** SWAINSON *ib.* 159.

5. Peat.

Sc. The material of peats, and not the peats themselves. It is to peats what clay is to bricks, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 237. **Cai.**[1] **N.Cy.**[1] Peat in a soft state. **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.**[3]

6. Phr. *neither moss nor sand,* neither one thing nor the other.

w.Yks. Ah could mak nawther moss ner sand on him (J.R.); **w.Yks.**[1] I can make nothing of him, 'neither moss nor sand.' **ne.Lan.**[1]

7. An unwooded hill. Yks., Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) 8. A lake overgrown with weeds, &c. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **e.Yks.** *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

Hence (1) **Moss-ball,** *sb.* a ball composed of *confervae,* found at the bottom of a lake; (2) **Mozed,** *ppl. adj.* of a pond or lake: having the surface overgrown with duck-weed, &c.

(1) **Shr.**[1] Peculiar to this mere [Colemere] . . . are the green moss-balls, and brown balls composed of fir leaves. It is supposed that the bottom of the mere is troubled with conflicting eddies and currents, caused no doubt by springs, and that these currents catch up the fir leaves that fall from the trees on the south side of the mere, and roll them up, together with particles of *confervae,*

into balls of different sizes, even up to two feet in diameter. The moss-balls are composed entirely of *confervae*. The currents convey these balls to the opposite side of the mere, and there they may be found in thousands at a depth of three or four feet. The cohesion of each ball is perfect, *Mountain, Meadow, and Mere* (ed. 1873) 21. (2) n.Yks.[12]

9. Various species of cotton-grass, esp. *Eriophorum vaginatum* and *E. polystachion.*

Rxb. Early in spring, sheep in marshy districts feed much upon the *Eriophorum vaginatum*, called by the farmers and their shepherds 'moss,' *Agric. Surv.* 108 (Jam.). Rxb., Nhb. Young seed-stems, Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVII. 181. Nhb. *Rep. on Agric.* (1793–1813) 20; Nhb.[1] Dur. The flowers only (B. & H.). ['The moss,' or hare's-tail cotton-grass, has been in perfection, Armitage *Sheep* (1882) 25.]

10. *v.* To work in a peat-bog, to cut and prepare peats. Bnff.[1], w.Sc. (Jam.)

Hence **Mosser**, *sb.* one employed in cutting and preparing peats. (*ib.*)

MOSS, *sb.*[3] Chs. Dev. Also in form **Morse** Dev. In prov. *As Moss caught his* (or *the*) *mare.*

Chs.[1]; Chs.[2] To catch a person napping as Moss caught his mare; Chs.[3] To catch a person sleeping, as Moss caught his mare. s.Dev. There is a song sung among the farmers, of which the last line of each verse is 'As Morse caught the mare,' *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 320.

[The cobler preaches, and his audience are As wise as Mosse was, when he caught his mare, Taylor *Swarme of Sectaries* (1641) *Title-page*, in *Works* (ed. 1870) I. No. 6; The merry fifes and drums, trumpets and clarions, hoping to catch us as Moss caught his mare, *Translation of Rabelais*, bk. iv. c. 36 (Nares).]

MOSS, MOSSEL, see **Mouse**, *sb.*, **Morsel.**

MOST, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **maast** w.Yks.[1]; **maist** Sc. N.I.[1] Nhb. Cum.[1] n.Yks.[124] ne.Lan.[1]; **maiyast** ne.Lan.[1]; **measst** Cum.[1]; **meast** Wm.; **meeast** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.; **moast** Cor.[2]; **mooast** Lan.; **mos-** Ess.; **must** Suf.; **mwoast** Brks.[1]; **mwust** se.Wor.[1]; **myast** Cum.; **myest** Nhb.

1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Most feck**, the greater part; (2) — **hand**, the most part; also used *advb.* nearly, chiefly; (3) — **part**, (4) — **times**, generally, usually.

(1) Sc. (A.W.), N.I.[1] (2) n.Yks.[1] Maist-hand all; n Yks.[2] For t'maist hand; n.Yks.[4] (3) Not.[1] Lei.[1] A moost paart goos abaout ha'f affter twelve. War.[3] (4) Brks.[1], Ken.[1], Hmp.[1], Sur.[1] Dor. They'm middlin good children most times, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 203. w.Som.[1] I most times takes a little bit of a night-cap like, avore I goes to bed. There idn a more williner maid in the wordle, than her is, most times. Dev. Yū speyk'th tha truth by accident most-times, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) s.v. Titched; He stood down 'pon the bridge most times, *Blk. and White* (June 27, 1896) 824; Dev.[3], nw.Dev.[1]

2. Chief, principal.

Rnf. The maist thing that troubled the bodies, I think was their hungry wames, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 4.

3. *adv.* Used redundantly with superlatives.

Abd. Which is the maist youngest o' them horses? (G.W.) N.Cy.[1] Most highest, most wisest, &c. n.Yks.[2] 'Meeast-best,' the best by far. 'Meeast-neest,' the nearest. w.Yks.[1] The most sweetest. Not.[1] Lei.[1] Almost always redundantly used. Nhp.[1] The most wretchedest. War.[2] *Introd.* w.Som.[1] Tūz dhu moo·ees bèo·teepèo·lees [*sic*] soa·urt u tae·udeez úv·ur yùe zee·d-n yur luy·v [It is the most beautifulest sort of potatoes you ever saw in your life].

4. Used with monosyllables to form superlatives, instead of the superl. suffix *-est.*

s.Sc. The maist auld stories in the parish, Wilson *Tales* (1836) III. 258.

5. Mostly, for the most part.

Abd. Though the hoose be fun't upo' a rock, it's maist biggit o' fells, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxxiii. Lth. Nae crummie noo, As in past time was seen maist, Lumsden *Sheep-Head* (1892) 72.

6. Almost, nearly.

Sc. One maist might span her when she's laced, Cunningham *Sngs.* (1813) 45. Elg. Fifty years, I've been a floater, Wadin' Spey maist a' my life, Tester *Poems* (1865) 149. Abd. My feet were swelled maist out of size, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 6, ed. 1873. Ags. Maist dead seldom helps the kirkyard (Jam.). Kcd. He maist gied life the slip, Grant *Lays* (1884) 31. Frf. He cam' to oor cot door maist like to drap doon, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 16. Per. That put me in an eerie fricht—I maist did swoon, Ford *Harp* (1893) 95. w.Sc. There was the thing, maist rubbing claes wi' me, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 164. Fif. Lichtin' on the cauld flure-stane, [She] Maist dislocate her heuchle-bane, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 49. Dmb. The stocking o' the mailin is worth maist as muckle mair, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xviii. Slg. I'm maist like to greet, Muir *Poems* (1818) 266. Rnf. Her modest blush maist gied consent, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 4. Ayr. Ye maist wad think, a wee touch langer, An' they maun starve o' cauld and hunger, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) 81. Lnk. A lintseed Saturday . . . Was maist as guid's a fair, Watson *Poems* (1853) 84. Lth. Thy mither wails the crumpled lace, While I maist smoor thy sweet wee face, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 50. Edb. Gar your sauls maist quat their hools, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 4. Peb. How grumphy he maist killed, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 26, ed. 1817. Dmf. Terrified maist out o' sense, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 91. Gall. We're maist come to the yett: Ye'd better turn, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 56, ed. 1897. Nhb. When I was at wark I was maist as still an' quiet as the board I sat on, Jones *Nhb.* 50; Ah maist think Ah'll be pleased to hev him for a maisterman, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 113. Cum. Mess lad! t'ou desarves maist to hang, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 155; Cum.[1] s.Wal. There's times she did go 'most crazy, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 144. Glo.[1], Suf. (F.A.A.), Ken. (G.B.) Hmp. We most all'us does it (H.C.M.B.). Dor. A country moast eat up alive wi' varmin, *Dorica* (1888) 163. Som. (F.A.A.) w.Som.[1] Often placed at the end of a sentence. 'I be most mazed, way one thing and tother, 'tis 'nough to make anybody urn away, most.' Dev. The smell o' the rose in church most made me scream out more'n wance, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 440. s.Dev. Have you most finished? (F.W.C.) Cor. I wasn't trusted furder then, Tho' I wor 'most a man, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 3; Cor.[2] Et's moast done. [Amer. She'd have signed most anythin' at that pertic'ler time, Westcott *D. Harum* (1900) xvii.]

7. In *comb.* (1) **Mos'n always**, generally, usually, almost always; (2) **Most an end**, (*a*) generally, usually; constantly, continually, without intermission; (*b*) almost at an end, almost over; (3) — **in deal**, (4) — **in general** or **in generally**, see (1); (5) — **like**, (6) — **likelins**, probably, very likely; (7) — **to once**, almost immediately; (8) — **ways**, (9) — **what**, (10) — **wise**, see (1).

(1) Brks. (E.G.H.) (2, *a*) w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] It rains most an end. ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Dhéeŭr)z uwd Jai·būs Óos got'n maa·rkit-fresh ŭgy'en·. Aay, ahy rek·n ée dùz it moa·st ūn end ['Theer's owd Jabez Hoose gotten market-fresh agen.' 'Ay, I reckon he does it most an end']. se.Wor.[1] Oxf. They most an ind has a cart (M.R.). Bdf. Pron. Mostneen. 'I've been mostneen better sin I saw you last; but now and tan worse' (J.W.B.); They are most an iynd there, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 138. Hit. We most a neen dine at noon (H.G.). Ess. She mosa-nin bake her bread well. 'Does he scold her every day?' 'Mosa-neen' (H.M.M.). (*b*) e.Suf. My working-days are most an end (F.H.). (3) Wil. 'Where do you live?' 'Most-in-deal at the Vise' [Devizes], Britton *Beauties* (1825); Akerman *Spring-tide* (1850) 166; Wil.[1] (4) Not.[1], Rut.[1], Lei.[1], War.[2] I go on Monday, most in general; War.[34], s.War.[1], se.Wor.[1], Glo.[1], Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Brks. (E.G.H.); We mos'n generally calls him Manny, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 653; Brks.[1] I mwoast in ginral goes to chapel at Compton o' Zundays. Sus.[1] I most-in-ginral goos to church, but I goos to chapel otherwhile when 'tis so slubby. Wil.[1] Most in gen'ral I catches sight of you when I goes by wi' the horses, but you wasn't in the garden this afternoon, *Dark* (1892) i. (5) e.Yks.[1] Ah sal meeast like cum an see yă at Kesmas, *MS. add.* (T.H.) War.[2] (6) n.Yks.[4] Maist leyklings we sa'll seean be related. (7) Cor. Goodness gracious! dedn't a ache . . . then a stopped most to once, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 417, ed. 1896. (8) Glo. When us does 'ave a bit I'm most ways sorry to see th' end o' it, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iii. (9) w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] (10) n.Yks.[2] Dev. Mostwise nort but dry bread, Baring-Gould *Furze Bloom* (1899) 100; Dev.[3] I mostwise go'th tū Haccombe Church.

8. *sb.* The greater part, the majority.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) n.Ir. Like the maist o' lasses in them days, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 45. Nhb. The myest of which was left belaw, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 27. Cum. T'myast o' them, *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 311. Wm. It's rained fe t'meast of a week. T'meast-on us us hez o' t'watter on ta mak beath ends meet an tie (B.K.). w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. As mooast o' folk, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iii.

MOST, *sb.*[2] Rnf. (Jam.) A dial. form of 'mast.'

MOSTED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Crop-eared.

Mry. The elf-bull is small compared with earthly bulls, of a mouse-colour; mosted with short corky horns, *N. Antiq.* (1814) 405 (JAM.).

MOSTEST, *superl. adj.* and *adv.* Ken. Cor. Most.

Ken.[1] The mostest that he's bin from home is 'bout eighteen miles. **Cor.** 'Tes the bestest lookin' young women do get the mostest of prayin', *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 380.

MOSTLIN(G)S, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Sus. Also in forms **maistlin(g)s** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[4] w.Yks.[1]; **meeastlin(g)s** n.Yks.[24] e.Yks.[1]; **moastlin(g)s** n.Yks.[4] Lin. 1. *adv.* For the most part, generally, usually.

Sc. (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** T'weather's meeastlins rainy now (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[124] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah meeastlins gans. **e.Yks.** (C.F.); Ah's meeastlin's 'appy, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 41; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] He'll rue ivvry hair on his hĕad; sich fowks moastlings does. **Lin.** Ah, he would be a big one! . . them at gets away mostlings is, FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) x; But Dicky, the Ghoäst moästlins was nobbut a rat or a mouse, TENNYSON *Owd Roä* (1889). **n.Lin.** Them clever-heädid foäks is moästlins that witterin', 'at iv'rybody wishes thaay'd deed (M.P.); **n.Lin.**[1] I moästlins goäs to chech e' th' efternoon, an' to chapil at neet. **Sus.** (J.W.B.)

2. Almost, nearly.

Sh.I. We hanvayged aboot fir maistlins an ooer, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 248. **Per.** Fell an' maistlins smashed my harns, STEWART *Character* (1857) 170. **Fif.** Sir Tullidaff . . . Was maistlins smother't up, and chokit, Wi' heaps that owr him flew and flockit, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 153.

3. *sb.* The most part. **n.Yks.**[2] We're thrang for t' meeastlins.

MOSTLY, *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **maistly** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **meastly** Cum.[3]; **meeastly** Wm. n.Yks. e.Yks.; **mosly** I.Ma. Ess.[1]; **mostlys** m.Yks.[1]; **mwoastly** Brks.[1] 1. For the most part, generally, usually.

Sc. (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** They're maistly wonderfu' contented, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 84. **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[3] An meästly maks answer wid M'appen May, 37. **Wm.** T'fooak whiles cooed ma Peeat Gooardy, bet meeastly Brigsteear Gooardy, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 1. **n.Yks.** T'best meeastly gans t'fost, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 56. **e.Yks.** Meeastly you'll finnd 'at they'll tak' t'hint, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 69. **m.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** Lookin down, is the way it was mos'ly I'll be bound, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 45. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A's wan o' his own to christen wanst a year moostly. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hrf.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** Drink mostly, and something bothering his mind mostlier, GIBBON *Beyond Compare* (1888) III. xi. **Ess.** So stiff That hosses mosly kitch a whop Frum drivers in a tiff, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 7; **Ess.**[1], **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.)

2. *Comb.* **Moastly always**, almost always, generally.

Brks.[1] Thaay mwo-ast-ly allus has ther dinner avoor 'um sterts.

3. Almost, nearly.

Sc. Wi' grief and spite she maistly brast, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 51. **Abd.** What a drouth! Wi' heat I'm maistly choket, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 118. **Kcd.** The wife o' Littlefield Maistly clawed the souter's croon, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 73. **Per.** [She] jokes the gudeman, Till his face grows sae red that he maistly could ban, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 93. **Lth.** I . . . maistly had paid for my het-headed blunder, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 117. **Edb.** James Batter mostly blinded both his eyes, looking . . . in the book of Martyrs, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. **Ir.** I lay in a dead swoon for mostly an hour, YEATS *Flk. Tales* (1888) 111.

MOT, *sb.*[1] Lan. Chs. [mot.] A word; an opinion. Cf. **motty**, *sb.*[1]

Lan. (HALL.), **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.**[1] Thow's nea 'casion to put thy mot in. **Chs.**[23] (s.v. Motty).

[The word, or mot, was this, *untill he cometh*, HARINGTON *Ariosto* (1591) XLI. 30 (NARES). Fr. *mot*, a word (COTGR.).]

MOT, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Ken. Also written **mott** Lin. War.; and in forms **mottey** n.Cy. ne.Lan.[1]; **mottie** Sc.; **motto** w.Yks.[1] Lin. Shr.[1]; **motty** Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] w.Yks.[2] Lan. Der.[12] nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[123] s.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[2] [mot, mo·ti.] 1. A mark; a dot, esp. the mark aimed at in the games of quoits, pitch-and-toss, &c.; the line on which the 'dumps' are placed in a game of marbles; an aim. Cf. **matty**, *sb.*

Abd. E'en though our pitcher was nearest the mottie, . . We left wi' a shout the best chance or first shottie, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 256. **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Nhb.**[1] Usually a white speck or piece of boody. **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ah tewk a mot at it an' fell'd it t'first aim (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**[1] This is sometimes a button, a small white pebble, or anything conspicuous; **w.Yks.**[23]; **w.Yks.**[5] In the game of quoits, very often, what is called a 'mot' is set up, or fixed in the ground, which serves as the thrower's goal. It consists, in the game of 'Pinch,' of some small object, generally a copper placed upon the head of a nail, or piece of wood, fixed in the ground. Where there is no nail or wood come-at-able, in the game of quoits, a piece of white pot is sought for, and sunk flat into the ground till it is even with the surface, and this is their 'mot.' **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **m.Lan.**[1] Generally a bit o' papper stuck i' th' clay. **Chs.**[13], **s.Chs.**[1] **Der.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** On the mot (J.H.B.). **Lin.** BROOKES *Tracts Gl.* **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[123], **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[12], **ne.Ken.** (H.M.)

2. A game played with white stones; ? 'duckstones.' **War.**[13] 3. A colliery term: the badge, *gen.* of metal, which a miner puts on his corve to identify it as his.

w.Yks. He never touched the motty but his brother did, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 16, 1896); At top on it stands a corf filled we coils, picks, shuvals and motties, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Trip to Lunnon* (1851) 25; **w.Yks.**[2] Pieces of wood cut with notches. **Lan.** When a coal-heaver has filled a corve, he places his motty on the load, and the truck having reached the pit bottom, the number of the motty is taken, and the coal with which the corve is loaded is placed to the miner's credit, NORTHALL *Gl.* (1896).

Hence **Mottying**, *vbl. sb.* the practice of removing a miner's 'motty' from his corve, and affixing another.

w.Yks. Charged at the police court with mottying, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 16, 1896).

[1. Fr. *motte*, a butt to shoot at (COTGR.); OFr. *mote*, 'butte artificielle' (LA CURNE).]

MOT, *sb.*[3] Chs. Nhp. War. Ess. Wil. [mot.] 1. A 'moat'; a small pond. **Chs.**[123], **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[2], **Ess.** (H.H.M.) See **Moat**. 2. *Comp.* **Mot-hen**, *obs.*, the moor-hen, *Gallinula chloropus*. **Wil.** SMITH *Birds* (1887) 445.

MOT, *sb.*[4] Dur. A glass of some kind of beverage. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

MOT, see **Moot**, *sb.*, **Mote**, *sb.*[12], *v.*[2], **Mort**, *sb.*[1]

MOTA, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. A castle or fort. BAILEY (1721).

MOTCH, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] [motʃ.] 1. *v.* To eat little slowly and quietly, and secretly; to consume or waste imperceptibly. Hence **Motching**, *ppl. adj.* fond of dainties, with the idea of eating in secret. 2. *sb.* Slow quiet eating, with the idea of fondness for good living; imperceptible use, with the notion of thriftlessness.

MOTE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Yks. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **moat**· w.Sc. n.Yks.; and in forms **maute** Wil.[1]; **moot** Sh.I.; **mot** Dmb. Ayr. Wxf.[1]; **mothe** Wxf.[1] [mōt.] 1. *sb.* A particle, an atom, a very minute quantity; also used *fig.* of a very small creature. Cf. **moit**.

Sh.I. In cam' Sibbie wi' a moot o' a lamb i' ivery oxter, *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898); Twa peerie moots, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 79. **Dmb.** Ye see it is bow'd awa' to the left side o' the twa mots [tea leaves], CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxiii. **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Wxf.**[1] Particles in milk, butter, &c. **I.W.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **Som.** You did feed un wi' your vinger an' thumb like lollipops, a mote to a time, I spwose, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 116. **w.Som.**[1] An atom of earth, or paper, or stone, or any non-fibrous substance would never be called a mote, while a minute splinter of wood might be so termed.

Hence **Motey** or **Motty**, *adj.* (1) full of minute creatures, or extraneous matter; (2) tiny.

(1) **w.Sc.** If I could get a bargain o' some butter, although it was a wee auld-tasted, or moatie, it might do weel enough for servants, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 209. **Ayr.** All in this mottie, misty clime, BURNS *Vision*, st. 4. **n.Yks.** This watter's varry moaty; throw it out (I.W.). (2) **Sh.I.** A peerie mootie bot, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 37; Cuddle close and hear me sing peerie mootie lammie, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898).

2. Phr. *he that seeks motes gets motes*, he that pays too much attention to trifles will never achieve a fortune. Sc. RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). 3. A single straw or a single stalk of hay; a part of a single straw; a slender twig.

Sc. Lang straes are nae motes, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Wxf.**[1] **Dor.** He hadn't given the pony a mote of hay (C.V.G.); **Dor.**[1] A stramote. **Som.** A bit of straw or hay between joint and joint (W.F.R.).

w.Som.[1] Applied in this sense only to the stalks of grasses or grain. The word implies slenderness. Dev. (Hall.) Cor. Against the bite of an adder a piece of hazel wood, fastened in the shape of a cross, should be laid softly on the wound, and the following lines, twice repeated,..'Underneath this hazelin mote, There's a braggoty worm with a speckled throat,' Black *Flk. Medicine* (1883) viii.

4. *Fig.* A flaw, a drawback (from *Matt.* vii. 3).

Abd. Satan Se blin's fouk, that ha'in bastards now Is monie times nae mote in Their marriage-day, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 104. Ayr. The ragged coat o' the callant was ne'er a mot in the man's marriage, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) vii.

5. *v.* To pick 'motes' out of anything; to remove lice from one's person. Sc. (Jam.) **6.** Phr. *to mote the blankets*, see below.

n.Sc. When a patient endeavours to pick imaginary specks from the bed-clothes, he is said to mote the blankets, which is regarded as a prognostication of immediate death. 'When I . . . saw her moting the blankets, I cried. . . "Will naebody run for a minister"' (Jam.).

[1. As thikke as motes in the sonne-beem, Chaucer *C. T.* D. 868. OE. *mot*, an atom (B.T.). 3. OE. *mot*, 'festuca' (*Matt.* vii. 3).]

MOTE, *sb.*[2] Yks. Chs. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Also in forms **mot** Glo.; **mought** Nhp.[1] Shr.[2]; **moult** Lei.[1] Nhp.[2]; **mout** w.Yks.[1]; **mowt** Chs.[1] [mōt.] A moth, esp. the clothes-moth, *Tinea tapetzella.*

w.Yks.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1 2], War.[2] Shr.[1] The Missis says the motes han ete the Maister's top-coät all in 'oles; Shr.[2] Shr., Hrf. The large white moth, Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Hrf.[2] Glo. Northall *Gl.* 1896; Glo.[1]

[Moughtes in the shepes flees anoyeth to the clothes, Chaucer *C. T.* B. 2187; Where ruste and mouȝte destrieth, Wyclif (1388) *Matt.* vi. 19. OE. *mohðe*, a moth (*Matt.* vi. 19). Cf. **moch**, *sb.*]

MOTE, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. Yks. Also in forms **mat, met, mot** Sc. **1.** May.

Sc. God mot thee save, brave Outlaw Murray, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 379, ed. 1848; An ill death mot he die! Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 74; Here's your health and mine, Jamie, I wish weel mote ye thrive, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 155. n.Sc. A guid death mat he dee, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 2, ed. 1875. Bch. Ill mat ye fare! Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 33. Abd. 'Aunty, lang mat ye had yer heal,' Quo' I, an' drinks, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 8. Per. Thankit mote thou be for thy gude will, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 84. Edb. Guid mornin', Rob, lang mat ye live to see The sun blink our this morn an' happy be, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 191. Slk. An ill deide met ye dee, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 14. n.Yks. The grizzliest beast that ere mote bee, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 130, ed. Bell.

2. Might.

Bnff. A colt . . . Yode to a herd o' jet black nowt, That he mote lear their artfu' rowt, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 106.

[1. In hell condampnit mot he be! Barbour *Bruce* (1375) IV. 26. OE. *mōt*, 3 pr. s. (B.T.); cp. G. *müssen*.]

MOTE, *pp.* Sc. See below.

Gall. When siller is chynged, it is said to be soon mote or mitle away, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 348, ed. 1876.

MOTE, see **Moot**, *sb.*, **Moot-hall.**

MOTE-HEARTIT, *adj.* Cum.[1] Timid, cowardly.

MOTH, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. [moþ.] In *comb.* (1) **Moth-eat**, to injure as by moths; used *fig.*; (2) **-hawk**, the night-jar, *Caprimulgus Europaeus*; (3) **-ullet**, a small butterfly, the moth-owlet; see **Howlet, 4.**

(1) Lnk. Did either motheat, or too much suffer to be motheaten by the vulgar the reputation of such who did not follow their way, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 499, ed. 1828. w.Yks. (J.W.) (2) Frf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 97. (3) Lan.[1]

MOTH, see **Mauth, Mooth.**

MOTHA, MOTHE, see **Mawther, Mote**, *sb.*[1]

MOTHER, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **midder** Sh.I.; **mither** Sc.; **mudder** Cum.[4] Wm.; **muthor** Nhb. [mu·ðə(r, mʉ·ðə(r, Sc. mi·ðər.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Mother('s bairn**, a child that resembles its mother; a spoilt child; (2) **-coal**, soft mineral charcoal, occurring between brighter laminae of coal; (3) **-di**, the wave undulations which roll landward; see **Moder**; (4) **-few-claes**, the little grebe, *Tachybaptes fluviatilis*; (5) **-gate**, the principal road of a coal-pit; the continuation of the 'rolley-way' into the workings; the place in the workings which will at some future period form a 'rolley-way'; (6) **-gill**, a main road driven narrow in the coal by which coals are conveyed from the workings on either side; (7) **-hill**, the native hill; (8) **-home**, native place; (9) **-in-law**, (*a*) a step-mother; in *gen.* colloq. use; (*b*) a ewe which suckles a lamb not her own; (*c*) a mixture of beers; (10) **-land**, native land; (11) **-law**, a mother-in-law; (12) **-mop**, a game; see below; (13) **-naked**, stark naked; destitute; (14) **-of-law**, see (11); (15) **-of-the-mawkins**, see (4); (16) **-of-the-mine**, *obs.*, a ferruginous rock; (17) **-'s pet**, the youngest child of a family; (18) **-sick**, homesick; (19) **-stone**, a concretion of many small blue pebbles; (20) **-wife**, a wife and mother.

(1) Sc. Of me, in our country speech, it used to be said that I was 'a mother's bairn,' Lang *Monk of Fife* (1896) 3. w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] A real muther bairn, he's just like her. (2) s.Wal. He would have discarded a piece of coal which was shown to him as being unmarketable, because a thin line of what was termed 'mother coal' ran through it, *Western Mail* (Mar. 22, 1900). [Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 95.] (3) Sh.I. Da mother di was the name given to the undulations that roll landward even in calm weather, and by means of which the old hafmen could find his [*sic*] way in the thickest fog without the aid of a compass, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 119. (4) Nhb.[1] (5) N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (6) Cum.[4] (7) Gall. It is the nature of sheep to return if they can to their mother-hill, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 6. (8) e.An.[1] The keeper at Scoulton, where the little gulls congregate annually, told me that the mere was like a mother home to them. (9,*a*) Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 55. w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 247; Very common (J.W.). Oxf.[1] Dev. *N. & Q. ib.* 336. (*b*) Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 115. (*c*) Yks. It is illegal for a man to sell what they call in Yorkshire a pint of mother-in-law, old and bitter mixed? Smith *Commission on Licensing Laws* (1896) *Question* 1987. (10) s.Sc. He played the touching airs of his mother-land, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 114. (11) Shr.[1] *Obsol.* I toud 'im if 'e couldna afford to tak' a 'ouse to lave me w'eer I wuz, fur I wunna gweïn to no mother-law. Glo.[1], Brks.[1], n.Wil. (E.H.G.) w.Som.[1] The 'in' is always omitted in this and similar relationships. (12) Hmp. All the players, except one, stand two by two in front of each other, the inner ones forming an arch with their hands united—this is called the 'oven.' The odd child is 'Mother Mop.' She busies herself with a pretended mop, peel, &c., after the manner of old-fashioned bakers, making much ado in the valley between the rows of children. The oven soon gets demolished and the last child vanquished becomes 'Mother Mop' the next time, Gomme *Games* (1894) I. 396. (13) Sc. Last they'll shape me in your arms A mother-naked man, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 10. Sh.I. Doo'd been gaein' stark midder nakid wi dy careless wye o' wirkin' wi' dy ain bits o' claes, *Sh. News* (Oct. 9, 1897). Slk. I've been a mother-naked man, in my machine here, for mair than ten minutes, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 1. Gall. Sawnie, loath to have his clothes steeped, flung them off his back, bundled them in his plaid, and skelped home mither naked, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 382, ed. 1876. N.I.[1], n.Yks.[1] I.Ma. Let the girl marry a mother-naked man at once, Caine *Manxman* (1894) I. vii. [Amer. The children . . . were 'mother-naked' until they were ten, twelve, or fourteen years of age, *Cent. Mag.* (May 1883) 110.] (14) Nhb. Orpa kist hur muthor-o'-law, Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) i. 14. (15) Slg. i.e. Mother o' the hares, a witch, or uncanny person. 'Applied . . . to the dabchick, from its diving capabilities and the way in which it suddenly disappears when pursued,' Swainson *Birds* (1885) 216. (16) Cum. Rhomboidal spathose, iron ore combined with galena, &c., Aldstonmoor, mixed with argillaceous earth, Bole; this is of every gradation of hardness, from the reddle, called by the country people clayey iron ore, rud and smit, and used by them for marking their sheep, to the hardest bloodstone. . . Miners call it 'mother of the mine,' Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. *App.* 52. (17) Cai.[1] Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (18) Sur. I couldn't stop no longer in my place, I was mothersick, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 239. (19) Lei.[1] The belief that stones grow in size by degrees is almost universal, and the small pebbles found in conglomerates are generally regarded as ova, which under favourable auspices will ultimately be developed into boulders. Hrt. Hunter *Georgical Essays* (1803-4) I. 506; *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 22. (20) Edb. Mither wives, and laddie weans, Attack them whiles wi' clods an' stanes, Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 45.

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Mother-dee** or **-die**, (*a*) the red campion, *Lychnis diurna*, or the white campion, *L.*

vespertina; (*b*) the hedge-parsley, *Torilis Anthriscus*; (2) **-'s heart**, the shepherd's purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*; (3) **-'s nightcap**, the snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*; (4) **— of a thousand**, the 'hen-and-chicken daisy,' *Bellis perennis*, var. *prolifera*; (5) **— of corn**, the clover, *Trifolium*; (6) **— of millions**, (*a*) the ivy-leaved toadflax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*; (*b*) the soft-leaved cranesbill, *Geranium molle*; (*c*) the creeping saxifrage, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*; (7) **— of thousands**, (*a*) see (6, *a*); (*b*) see (4); (*c*) see (6, *c*); (*d*) the creeping campanula, ? *Campanula rapunculoides*; (*e*) the yellow-flowered fumitory, *Corydalis* (*Fumaria*) *lutea*; (8) **— of thyme**, (*a*) the wild thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*; (*b*) the wild basil, *Calamintha Acinos*; (9) **— Shimble's snick-needles** or **-'s snick-needle**, (10) **-'s thimble**, the greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (11) **-wood**, the southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*; (12) **-wort** or **-worth**, (*a*) the creeping loosestrife, *Lysimachia Nummularia*; (*b*) the mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*.

(1, *a*) **Cum.** Red campion is called 'mother-dee' at Cockermouth, and to pluck it means ill to one's parents, *Newcastle Wkly. Chron.* Feb. 11, 1899; **Cum.**[4] A superstition exists that should a child pick the flowers of the red species it will soon lose its father by death; if the white flowers be taken, then the mother will die. (*b*) **Chs.**[1] (2) **s.Sc., n.Cy.** Children have a sort of game with the seed pouch. They hold it out to their companions, inviting them 'to take a haud o' that.' It immediately cracks, and then follows a triumphant shout, 'You've broken your mother's heart,' JOHNSTON *Botany* (1853) 37 in (B. & H.). **Lan., Glo.**[1] **Mid.** Schoolboys offer to their uninitiated companions a plant of the shepherd's purse, and request them to pluck off one of the heart-shaped seed-pods, which done, they exclaim, 'You've picked your mother's heart out!' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 159. (3) **Nhb.**[1] (4) **Nhp.**[1] (5) **Hrt.** Clover is in some parts . . . called the mother of corn because it kills weeds, prevents exhalations, hollows the earth, and leaves so many large long roots behind it as to become a sort of dressing to it, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. 7. (6, *a*) **Hrt., e.Sus., Dev.**[4] **n.Dev.** *Hand-bk.* (ed. 1877) 336. **Cor.** (*b*) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 180. (*c*) **Dev.** Mother-of-millions, with its numerous small drooping flowers, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) Lett. xviii. (7, *a*) **Sc., n.Cy., Cum.**[1], **e.Yks.** **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] Known for its profusion of lilac flowers. **s.Chs.**[1], **Der., Wor., Ken.**[1], **Wil.**[1], **Dor.** (C.W.), **w.Som.**[1], **Dev., Cor.** (*b*) **Nhp., War.**[3] (*c*) **Mid., Wil.**[1], **Dev.** (*d*) **w.Som.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1] (*e*) **Dev., Dev.**[4] (8, *a*) **Ir. Cum.** Upon the banks of Eden grows an herb called mother of thyme, said to be medicinal, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 525; **Cum.**[1], **Wor.** (*b*) **Som.** (9) **Wil.** *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1891) 14, col. 1; *Garden Wk.* (1896) III. 76; **Wil.**[1] (10) **Wil.** *Garden Wk. ib.* (11) **n.Lin.**[1] (12, *a*) **Hmp.** *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1892) 536. **Dev.**[4] By confusion with moneywort, the common name of this plant. (*b*) **e.Yks.** RAY (1691) (s.v. Mugwort).

3. Phr. (1) *a clock's midder*, a brood hen; (2) *Mother and daughters*, the game of 'milking-pails' (q.v.); (3) *Mother, may I go out to play?* a game; see below; (4) *Mother, mother the pot boils over*, a game; see below; (5) *the mother of a ling*, (6) *the mother of all mischief*, an originator of great harm; (7) *to have one's mother's milk in the nizz*, to behave like a baby; (8) *to have the mother in one*, to resemble one's mother.

(1) **Sh.I.** A lauchter o' as pretty shikens is could rin wi' a clocksmidder, *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897). (2) **Shr.** BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883-6) 515. (3) [One child is chosen to act as 'Mother,' the rest of the players pretend to be her children, and stand in front of her not in a line, but in a group. One of them, very frequently all the children, ask her the first question, and the Mother answers. When she gives permission for the children to go out they all curtsey three times, and run off and pretend to play. They then return, and the rest of the dialogue [s.u. the different counties] is said, the Mother asking the questions and the children replying. At the end of the dialogue the Mother chases and catches them, one after the other, pretending to beat and punish them, GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 395.] **w.Yks.** 'Grandmother, grandmother grey, May I go out to play? No, no, no, it is a very wet day. Grandmother, grandmother grey, May I go out to play? Yes, yes, yes, if you don't frighten the geese away. Children, I call you. I can't hear you. Where are your manners? In my shoe. Who do you care for? Not for you,' *ib.* **Nhp.** 'Please, mother, please, mother, may I go out to play? No, child, no, child, 'tis such a cold day. Why, mother, why, mother, I won't stay long. Make three pretty curtseys and off you run.' In the Nhp. . . game there appears to be no chasing, *ib.* **Lon.** 'Mother, may I go out to play? No, my child, it's such a wet day. Look how the sun shines, mother. Well, make three round curtseys and be off away.' [Child goes, returns, knocks at door. Mother says, 'Come in.'] 'What have you been doing all this time? Brushing Jenny's hair and combing Jenny's hair. What did her mother give you for your trouble? A silver penny. Where's my share of it? Cat ran away with it. Where's the cat? In the wood. Where's the wood? Fire burnt it. Where's the fire? Moo-cow drank it. Where's the moo-cow? Butcher killed it. Where's the butcher? Eating nuts behind the door, and you may have the nut-shells.' . . Only two children are mentioned as playing. When the Mother is chasing the girl, she keeps asking, 'Where's my share of the silver penny?' to which the girl replies, 'You may have the nut-shells,' *ib.* 390–1, 395. **Nrf.** 'Please, mother, may I go a-maying? Why, daughter, why? Because it is my sister's birthday. Make three pretty curtseys and walk away. Where is your may? I met puss, and puss met me, and puss took all my may away. Where is the puss? Ran up the wood. Where is the wood? Fire burnt it. Where is the fire? Water quenched it. Where is the water? Ducks have drunk it. Where are the ducks? Butcher killed them. Where is the butcher? Behind the churchyard, cracking nuts, and leaving you the shells,' *ib.* 391. **Sus.** 'Pray, mother, pray, May I go out to play? No, daughter, no, daughter, Not every fine day. Why, mother, why? I shan't be gone long. Make a fine curtsey, And glad git you gone.—Wait for your sister.' In the . . . Hurstmonceux game there appears to be no chasing, *ib.* 395. **Dor.** 'Please may I go out to play? How long will you stay? Three hours in a day. Will you come when I call you? No. Will you come when I fetch you? Yes. Make then your curtseys and be off.' The girls then scamper off . . . and as they run about the field keep calling out, 'I won't go home till seven o'clock.' . . The Mother calls Alice (or whatever the name may be) to come home, when the one addressed will run all the faster, crying louder than before, 'I won't go home till seven o'clock.' Then the Mother commences to chase them until she catches them, and when she gets them to any particular place in the field where the others are playing, she says—'Where have you been? Up to grandmother's. What have you done that you have been away so long? I have cleaned the grate and dusted the room. What did she give you? A piece of bread and cheese as big as a house, and a piece of plum-cake so big as a mouse. Where's my share? Up in higher cupboard. It's not there. Up in lower cupboard. It's not there. Then the cat have eat it.' [The remainder of the dialogue is similar to the Lon. version], *ib.* 393-4. **Cor.** 'Mother, mother, may I (or we) go out to play? No, child! no, child! not for the day. Why, mother? why, mother? I won't stay long. Make three pretty courtesies, and away begone. One for mammy, one for daddy, one for Uncle John. Where, child! where, child! have you been all the day? Up to granny's. What have you been doing there?' [The answer to this is often, 'Washing doll's clothes,' but anything may be mentioned.] 'What did she give you?' [The reply is again left to the child's fancy.] 'Where's my share? The cat ate it. What's in the box, mother? Twopence, my child. What for, mother? To buy a stick to beat you, and a rope to hang you, my child,' *Flk-Lore Jrn* V. 55–6; When the mother has caught one of the children, she beats her and puts her hands round the child's throat as if she were going to hang her, GOMME *ib.* 396. (4) **Der.** A number of girls choose one of their number to represent a witch, and another to be a mother. The Witch stands near the corner of a wall so that she can peep round. Then the Mother counts the children by the seven days of the week, . . and appoints another girl to act as guardian over them. She then pretends to go out washing. . . As soon as the Mother has gone, the old Witch comes and says, 'Please can I light my pipe?' Then the children say, 'Yes, if you won't spit on t' hearth.' She pretends to light her pipe, but spits on the hearth, and runs away with the girl called Sunday. Then the Guardian . . . pretends to rush downstairs, and . . . calls out, 'Mother, mother, t'pot boils over.' The Mother replies, 'Put your head in'; the Guardian says, 'It's all over hairs'; the Mother says, 'Put the dish-clout in'; the Guardian says, 'It's greasy'; the Mother says, 'Get a fork'; the Guardian says, 'It's rusty'; the Mother says, 'I'll come mysen.' She comes and begins to count the children . . . and missing Sunday, asks 'Where's Sunday?' The Guardian says, 'T'old Witch has fetched her.' The Mother answers, 'Where was you?' 'Upstairs.' The Mother says, 'What doing? Making t'beds. Why didn't you come down? Because I had no shoes. Why didn't you borrow a pair? Because nobody would lend me a pair? Why didn't you steal a

pair? Do you want me to get hung?' Then the Mother runs after her, and if she can catch her thrashes her for letting Sunday go. Then the Mother pretends to go out washing again, and the Witch fetches the other days of the week one by one, when the same dialogue is rehearsed, Gomme *ib.* 396-7. **Lon.** [The game begins in the same way as in Der.] The Witch . . . catches hold of Monday and runs off with her; and at this moment the pot boils over. The child who is the pot makes a 'hissing and fizzing' noise. The daughter calls out—'Mother, mother, the pot boils over. Take the spoon and skim it. Can't find it. Look on the shelf. Can't reach it. Take the stool. The leg's broke. Take the chair. Chair's gone to be mended. I suppose I must come myself?' The Mother here wrings her hands out of the water in the washing-tub and comes in. She looks about and misses Monday. 'Where's Monday? Oh, please, mother, please, I couldn't help it; but some one came to beg a light for her pipe, and when I went for it she took Monday off. Why that's the Witch.' The Mother pretends to beat the eldest daughter, tells her to be more careful another time, and to be sure and not let the pot boil over. The eldest daughter cries, and promises to be more careful . . . The same thing occurs again. The Witch comes and asks—'Please, will you lend me your tinder-box?' . . While the tinder-box is being looked for she runs off with Tuesday. Then the pot boils over, and the same dialogue is repeated. . . This is repeated for all the seven children in turn, different articles, gridiron, poker, &c., being borrowed each time. Finally, the eldest daughter is taken off too. There is no one now to watch the pot, so it boils over, and makes so much noise that the Mother hears it and comes to see why it is. . . She goes after her children. A dialogue ensues between the Witch and the Mother. . . 'Is this the way to the Witch's house? There's a red bull that way! I'll go this way. There's a mad cow that way.' . . She then insists on entering the house to look for her children. The Witch will not admit her, and says—'Your boots are too dirty. I'll take my boots off. Your stockings are too dirty. I'll take them off. Your feet are dirty. I'll cut them off. The blood will run over the threshold. I'll wrap them up in a blanket. The blood will run through.' This enrages the Mother, and she pushes her way into the . . . house and looks about, and calls her children. She goes to one and says—'This tastes like my Monday.' The Witch tells her it's a barrel of pork. 'No, no, this is my Monday; run away home.' Upon this Monday jumps up . . . and runs off, followed by all the others and their Mother. The Witch tries to catch one, and if successful that child becomes Witch next time, *ib.* 397-400. (5) **Sh.I.** Dey wir monie a güde muckle midder o' a ling taen 'uto him, *Sh. News* (Sept. 17, 1898). (6) **Lnk.** She was the mither of a' the mischief that happened, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 16. **Wm.** She's t'mudder ov o' mischief is yon auld clash-bags. Drink's t'mudder ov o' mischief (B.K.). (7) **Abd.** You're grown like John Tamson's man—a' in a fizz, Or else your mither's milk is i' your nizz, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 37. (8) **Wgt.** She has owre muckle o' the mither in her, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 72.

4. The womb of any animal.

w.Som.[1] The usual name amongst butchers. 'Tis a ter'ble complaint 'bout ewes, 'most everybody hereabout 've a 'ad bad luck. I've a lost a lot sure 'nough; the mother [mau·dhur] o'm do come out.'

5. Of ewes: the after-birth. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **6.** The origin, cause.

Lnk. My mouth's the mither o't, sae ha'd your tongue, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 22.

7. A root; an old potato.

Sh.I. If doo's gaen tu gie him [a pig] blaedig wi' dis füshinless dirt [bad potatoes], auld wattery midders, . . doo sall get da feedin' o'm dysel, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898). **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** He went wi t'mothers ano' [said of a mower who had taken off some of the swarth] (B.K.).

8. *v.* To take care of.

Sus.[1] I dòànt mind mothering the dog for you for a week or two.

9. To pick out from a flock the mother of any particular lamb.

Cum. I was shepherding for Gasgarth, and his missus said to me, 'Jem, mother that 'un,' and I went reight intill middle o' t'flock and browt out t'mother on it, *Helvellyn* in *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 386; **Cum.**[4] This can only be done by having a perfect knowledge of the faces of all the sheep.

MOTHER, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **muther** Wil.[1] [mu·ðə(r, mʉ·ðə(r.]

1. *sb.* The thick mould which forms on the top of some liquids, esp. on vinegar; yeast.

Sc. (Jam.) Ant. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lakel.**[2] **w.Yks.**[12]; **w.Yks.**[4] The ropiness sometimes found in vinegar. **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Rut.**[1] I kep' the möther in a saucer o' purpose to show you. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] It is not uncommon to apply the term, when heating elder wine. 'It'll soon boil, the mother comes up.' **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Lon.** The atmosphere of the place has a peculiar sour smell blended with the mildewy or fungous odour of what is termed 'mother,' Mayhew *Prisons of London* (1862) 39. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** Fungus, which appears on pickles and jams when fermentation has set in, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 53. **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Cor.**[2]

Hence **Mothery**, *adj.* of liquids or bread: mouldy; sour; of the weather: hot, close, stifling.

w.Yks.[12], **Chs.**[1] **Lin.**[1] What mothery weather we have had lately, like. **sw.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[3], **Brks.**[1] **Suf.** (E.G.P.); **Suf.**[1] It's all mothery. **Ken.**[1] The beer's got pretty mothery, seeminly. **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[12] **Hmp.**[1] Mothery wine. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* 1892; **Wil.**[1]

2. The uncrystallizable residuum left at the bottom of the pan in salt, alum, or alkali works. Also used in *pl.*

Nhb.[1] **n.Yks.** They scoop out the liquor (which they call the mother) into a cistern, Ray (1674) 19.

3. Phlegm from the stomach. **w.Yks.**[1] **4.** *v.* To thicken as vinegar does; to stick; to adhere.

w.Yks.[2] Flour mothers when it adheres together in lumps. **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

Hence **Mothering**, (1) *ppl. adj.* of bread or beer: ropy, stringy; (2) *sb.* the white mould in vinegar, beer, and other liquids.

(1) **Lin.**[1] I don't know how it happens, but we have got mothering bread in the house. (2) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **Shr.**[2] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[1. Du. *modder*, the mother of wine or beere (Hexham); LG. *moder*, 'der Hefen des Weins, Biers, Essigs, Öls' (Berghaus).]

MOTHER, *sb.*[3] Wor. Shr. w.Cy. [mʉ·ðə(r).] **1.** A round piece of leather on the bladder inside a football. Shr.[2], w.Cy. (Hall.) **2.** A large stone used in the game of 'quack.' se.Wor.[1]

MOTHER, MOTHEREN, see **Mather**, *int.*, **Mawther**.

MOTHERING, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Mon. Glo. Sus. Som. Dev. Also written **motheren** Som.; and in form **mawthering** Dev.[3]

1. The custom of visiting one's mother on Mid-Lent Sunday; the food presented or eaten on this occasion.

Lan.[1] **Shr.** 'Shrewsbury Simnels' . . . are eaten by many who do not heed the pious habit of 'mothering' which they were intended to celebrate, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883-6) 325; **Shr.**[2] **Glo.** Cake was not the only attraction of Mothering Sunday at the 'Swan Inn,' Wotton-under-Edge, . . there was wine also for all the servants, who were at liberty to bring their friends and sweethearts. . . The old landlady who nearly twenty years ago dispensed these 'motherings' was then over ninety, *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 316.

Hence (1) **Mothering-cake**, *sb.* a cake given by children to their parents on Mid-Lent Sunday; (2) — **Sunday**, *phr.* Mid-Lent Sunday; see below.

(1) **Hrf.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 167; **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.** (S.S.B.) **w.Som.**[1] Zee Dundry's Peak Lucks like a shuggard motherin-cake, Collins *Misc.* (1762) 114. (2 **Yks.** Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 222. **e.Yks.**[1] *Obsol.* **w.Yks.**[2], **Lan.**[1] **Lan.**, **Chs.** It was originally called 'Mothering Sunday,' from the ancient usage of visiting the mother or cathedral churches of the dioceses, when Lent or Easter offerings were made. . . The name of Mothering Sunday is still retained, a custom having been substituted . . . of those who have left the paternal roof visiting their natural mother, and presenting to her small tokens of their filial affection, in money, trinkets, frumenty, or cakes. In some parts of Lancashire, the particular kind of cakes have long been fixed by old custom, being what are called 'Simnels,' Harland & Wilkinson *ib.* **nw.Der.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A family festival, when the scattered members of the village household expect leave to go home for the day to eat veal and furmety with their mothers in the flesh. **Nhp.**[1] On Mothering Sunday, above all other, Every child should dine with its mother. **War.**[1] And in several towns a great quantity of prepared wheat is brought to market, and provided at cooks' shops against the day, furmety or frumenty being always a part of the fare upon the occasion; and the custom of children assembling at the houses of their parents is much in use; **War.**[234], **s.War.**[1] **s.Wor.** Porson

Quaint Wds. (1875) 21. **Shr.** Sunday last being Mid-lent, or what is . . . called . . . Mothering Sunday, . . a considerable number of lads and lasses observed the feast in Ludlow and its neighbourhood. A good sprinkling of young people came into the town [the butchers' shops were stocked with veal in preparation for the] veal and rice-pudding, the family dish always placed before the young folk according to tradition on Mothering Sunday, *Shrewsbury Jrn.* (Mar. 26, 1879); At Pulverbatch [the veal] was customarily supplemented by a dish of custard and 'the last of the mincemeat.' . . . At Stottesden . . . in the early years of the present century, the Mothering Sunday supper consisted of 'fraises'—thick pancakes, more solid than those of Shrove Tuesday, eaten with sweet sauce, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883-6) 324; **Shr.**[12] **Hrf.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 166; **Hrf.**[2] **Rdn.** *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 316. **Mon.** I happened to reside last year near Chepstow in Monmouthshire; and there for the first time heard of Mothering Sunday. . . The practice thereabouts was, for all servants and apprentices, on Midlent Sunday to visit their parents, and make them a present of money, a trinket, or some nice eatable, *Gent. Mag.* (Feb. 1784) 343; BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1873) I. 93. **Glo.**[1] On this day servant girls are supposed to visit their mothers; **Glo.**[2] Midlent Sunday: when cakes were presented to children or friends. **Som.** Never missed a Zunday since I virst said amen . . . 'pon Motheren Zunday, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 107. **w.Som.**[1] Doubtless so called from pre-Reformation days, when the mother churches were visited in turn by the faithful. **Dev.**[3] Peculiar kinds of cakes are made, and generally sold by the clerk or sexton of the parish.

2. The service for the churching of women.

Sus.[1] It is considered most unlucky for a woman after giving birth to a child to cross the high-road, or to pay a visit before she has been to church to return thanks. . .'If a man be the first that a woman meets after she comes out of the Church, when she is newly churched, it signifies that her next child will be a boy; if she meets a woman, then a wench is likely to be her next child.'

Hence **Mothering-pew**, *sb.* the pew reserved for women who desire to be churched.

An elderly maiden lady once found her way by accident into the mothering pew in a strange church, and joined devoutly in the service, which included that appointed for the churching of women, but did not discover that she had herself been churched till the clerk handed her the alms-dish for her offering, *ib.*

MOTHERING-STONE, *sb.* Lei.[1] Conglomerate. Cf. **mother-stone**, s.v. **Mother**, *sb.*[1] **1.** (19).

MOTHERISH, *adj.*[1] Oxf. Sick with longing for one's mother. (HALL.) See **Mother-sick.**

MOTHERISH, *adj.*[2] Oxf.[1] [mɐ·ðəriʃ.] Of egg-flip: curdled.

MOTHERT, **MOTHIEWORT**, see **Mouldywarp.**

MOTING, *ppl. adj.* e.Lan.[1] Written **motin.** Pondering.

MOTION, *sb.* s.Wor. In phr. *to go through the motion*, to go through the usual form. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 21.

MOTION-HOLE, **MOTT**, see **Moshin-hole**, **Moot**, *sb.*

MOTTIE, *adj.* Bnff.[1] [mo·ti.] Profane.

MOTTLED, *ppl. adj.* Not. [mo·tld.] Muddled; stupefied. **s.Not.** Om sure she gies the child summat; it allus looks mottled, see it what hour o' the day yer may. He'd got drunk the night afore, an' wor a bit mottled i' th' mornin' (J.P.K.).

MOTTLEY, **MOTTO**, see **Mortally**, **Mot**, *sb.*[2]

MOTTOW, *sb. Obs.* Stf. A parcel of ground. (HALL.)

MOTTY, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. War. Also written **mottey** ne.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] [mo·ti.] A word; talk, speech; an uttered opinion; *gen.* in phr. *to put one's motty in*, to interfere impertinently in conversation, to give an uncalled-for opinion. See **Mot**, *sb.*[1]

w.Yks. It wor Drychuckle at put hiz motty in this time, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1893) 25. **Lan.** Thou'rt al'ays out wi' thy motty, ROBY *Trad.* (1829) II. 104, ed. 1872; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] What art puttin thy motty in for? **Chs.**[2] None of your motty; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Ey mùst au·viz bi pùt·in iz mot·i in, ŭn au·rdrin ev·rithin [Hey must auvays be puttin' his motty in, an' orderin' everythin']. **nw.Der.**[1] Aw wush tha'd owd thĭ motty. **War.** That's my motty (J.R.W.).

MOTTY, *sb.*[2] Lan. Also written **mottey.** [mo·ti.] An aggregate of small deposits of money, a small money club.

DAVIES *Races* (1856) 272; **Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** It is not an uncommon thing for some dozen or twenty women to agree to deposit each a certain small sum weekly, commencing at Christmas and ending at the annual wakes in August. Then the money is divided, and spent, *gen.* in new clothes for the winter, or in a pleasure trip to Liverpool or the sea-side, BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854) *Gl.*

MOTTY, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Spotted. See **Mot**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. Than ony lass in burrows-town Wha mak their cheeks with patches mottie, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 224. **Rnf.** How curst am I aboon the lave That in yon mottie forest wave, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 28. **Edb.** Safe you may dwell, tho' mould and motty, Beneath the veil o' under coatie, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 201, ed. 1785.

MOTTY, MOTTYOCH'D, see **Mot**, *sb.*[2], **Moot**, *sb.*, **Muttyoch'd.**

MOTTY-SUN, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also in form **moty-** Cum.[1] The appearance when sunbeams shine through an aperture and show atoms of dust floating. See **Mote**, *sb.*[1]

Abd. In a clap, as thick 's the motty sin, They hamphis'd her wi' unco fyke and din, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 67, ed. 1812. **Per.** Like midges i' the motty sun, FORD *Harp* (1893) 156. **Cum.**[1]

MOU, *sb.* Or.I. [mū.] **1.** The notch in the end of the beam into which the rope used in drawing an old-fashioned plough is fastened. S. & Ork.[1] **2.** *Comp.* **Mou-pin**, the pin which fastens the rope to the beam of a plough. *ib.*

MOU, see **Mouth**, **Mow**, *sb.*[2]

MOUCH, *v.* Yks. Lin. Brks. Also written **mooch** Yks. [mūtʃ.] To eat greedily or ravenously.

w.Yks. Aw seed him moochin a thick buttercake (D.L.). **Lin.** (HALL.); **Lin.**[1] I never saw a man mouching so in all my born days. **Brks.**[1]

[To mouche, eate, *mandere*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

MOUCH, MOUCHE, MOUCHER, see **Moch**, *sb.*, **Moich**, **Much**, *v.*[1], **Mooch**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2 3], **Moocher**, *sb.*[2]

MOUCHING, *ppl. adj.* Lin.[1] [mū·tʃin.] Shy, timid. See **Mooch**, *v.*[2]

MOUD, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A moth.

Slk. His coat was thred about wi' green, The mouds had wrought it muckle harm, HOGG *Mountain Bard* (1807) 193 (JAM.).

MOUD, see **Mould**, *sb.*[1]

MOUD(E, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] A crowd; a throng.

Joud an moud vrem earchee ete, 84.

MOUDER, *v.* Yks. Lin. Also written **mohder** n.Lin.[1]; and in form **mudder** Yks. **1.** To moulder away; to crumble.

Yks. A . . . farmer having some cattle affected by foul or fellen. . . The owner . . . was to . . . grave a turf at the foot of the apple tree. . . . As the turf muddered away, so would the disease . . . leave the animal, *Monthly Pkt.* (1862) 548. **w.Yks.**[5] Moudering to nowt. **n.Lin.**[1]

MOUDGEN, see **Midgen.**

MOUDIE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Also written **mowdi(e** Sc. Lakel.[2] Cum.[3] e.Yks.[1]; and in form **moody** Sc. Nhb.[1] [mou·di, mū·di.] **1.** *sb.* The mole, *Talpa Europaea.* See **Mouldywarp.**

Per. There field mice and moudies litter, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 186. **Lnk.** It's the cataract that mak's me as blin 's a mowdie! GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 50. **e.Lth.** No' like her enemies wha worked below-grund like moudies, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 130. **Slk.** The moudies cheepit below the swaird, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 329. **Dmf.** Bessie's sleek as ony mowdie, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 105. **Gall.** Like a moudie in a midden, Howkin' 'mang the dirt and glaur, KERR *Maggie o' Moss* (1891) 36. **Kcb.** Frae his hillan the poor mowdy whups, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 6. **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[3], **ne.Yks.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Moudie-hill**, (2) **-hillan**, (3) **-hillock**, (4) **-hoop**, a mole-hill; (5) **-man**, a mole-catcher; (6) **-poke**, a bag in which to put moles; (7) **-rake**, an implement for spreading the mole's castings with; (8) **-rat**, a mole; (9) **-rattan**, (*a*) a mole; (*b*) a shrewmouse; (10) **-skin**, a mole-skin; (11) **-trap**, a mole-trap.

(1) **Sc.** He has pitched his sword in a moodie-hill, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 217. **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[124], **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Kcb.** Round a tammock wheel, an' fleggin toss The moudy-hillan to the air in stoor, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 25 (JAM.). (3) **Sc.** A wee moudie hillock appears, CURRIE *Poems* (1883) 2. (4) **Sc.** (JAM.) (5) **Sc.** CARR *Gl.* (1828). **Gall.** The mowdieman cuist down his petals and trap, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 78, ed. 1876. **Lakel.**[2] (6) **Nhb.** He had a moudie poke an' spade, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 54. (7) **n.Yks.**[14] (8) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1] (9 *a*, *b*) **Nhb.**[1] (10) **Sc.** The shilling moves the prison hold within, And scorns the limits

of the mouldy-skin, *Vill. Fair* in *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1821) 425 (Jam.). (11) **Nhb.** Bout Moudie-traps an' Habs Ye chime away, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 214.

3. A mole-catcher.

Lnk. The moudie clutched the candle up, Syne clapt it to his pipe, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 37. **Lth.** He was known as the 'Mowdie,' Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 93. **Nhb.**[1] Tell Jack the moudy to come o' Monday. **e.Yks.**[1] Generally, Awd-mowdie. **w.Yks.**[1]

4. *v.* To spread the mole-hills about the fields with a rake for manure. n.Yks.[2]

MOUDIEWARP, MOUDIEWART, see **Mouldywarp.**

MOUDY-BOORD, *sb.* Nhb.[1] The 'mould-board' of a plough. See **Mould,** *sb.*[1] **1** (1).

MOUE, see **Mow,** *sb.*[2]

MOUEL, *sb.* Dor. A field-mouse.

Monel [*sic*], *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 45; Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

MOUFIN, MOUGH, see **Muffin, Mow,** *sb.*[2]

MOUGHT, *v.* Irel. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Brks. Suf. Wil. Som. Amer. Also written **mowt** Lan. Lin.; and in forms **moot** Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **mote** s.Stf. War.[2] s.Wor.; **mught** w.Yks. [**mout, mōt, mūt.**] Might. Cf. **mith, mud,** *v.*[2]

Wxf.[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Mought'n't, *ib. MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** I mought, bud I we'nt (C.A.F.); I mught as weel tell him that at t'same time, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) viii. **Lan.** Yo' mowt be handsomer, Burnett *Lowrie's* (1877) xli; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Stf.** 'Nias an' Sapyra mought ha' picked up summat, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 79; He mote ha' drapt 'em word to say he was comin', Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Lin.** I mowt 'a liked tha as well, Tennyson *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885). **Lei.**[1] Still common, though not so common as 'moight.' **Nhp.**[1] In freq. use in our rural districts. 'He mought ha' dun it if he would.' **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[23] **s.Wor.** The doctor said her might get better, or her mōtent, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 31. **Hrf.**[2] I mought han said it. **Brks.**[1] **Suf.**[1] Yeow mought as well a' dunt as nae. **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). [**Amer.** I mout, and then again I moutn't, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 71.]

[Thai did me till moste wrechednes that thei mought, Hampole (c. 1330) lxxxvii. 6; Quen felauscipe ne broiþerhede Mought te drau fra felon dede, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 1160.]

MOUGHT, MOUGILDIN, see **Maught, Mote,** *sb.*[2], **Mooguildin.**

MOUGRE, *v.* Sc. To creep over.

Arg. It buitie be an ogly thing That mougres thus o'er me, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 5.

MOUIZEN, see **Measen.**

MOUL, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Yks. Der. To become mouldy; to crumble away.

Fif. A kebbuck moul'd an' mited, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 96. **Ayr.** Your pickle cash will ly an' moul, Sillar *Poems* (1789) 120. **Slk.** The pence in the kist that lay mouling, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 437. **w.Yks.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

[Lat us nat moulen thus in ydelnesse, Chaucer *C. T.* B. 32; Oðer leten þinges muwlen oðer rusten, *Anc. Riwle* (c. 1225) 344. Norw. dial. *mygla, mugla,* to become mouldy; *mugla,* mould (Aasen); ON. *mygla* (Vigfusson). See **Mould,** *adj.*]

MOUL, see **Maul,** *v.*[2], **Mool,** *sb.*[128]

MOULD, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Rut. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Mid. Suf. Sur. Cor. Also in forms **mohd** n.Lin.[1]; **mold** Lnk. ne.Yks. Lin.[1]; **möld** Sh.I.; **mood** m.Lan.[1] Der.[1]; **moold** Frf.; **moud** Rxb. Cum. n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.; **mowd** Cum. Lan. Glo.; **mowuld** Oxf.[1]; **müld** Sh.I. [**moud, mōd, mūd.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Mould-board,** the part of a plough which receives the slice of mould from the ploughshare, turns it gradually over, and deposits it at the proper angle, the 'breast'; (2) **-breaker,** (3) **-bruster,** a clod-crushing implement.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Such an education as might put him above the slightest thought of sacks, coulters, stilts, mould-boards, or anything connected with the ... plough, Scott *Pirate* (1822) iv. **e.Lth.** Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 150. **Nhb.** The seed is covered in by going once over with a light harrow or by a double mould-boardplough, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 79. **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.) **s.Chs.**[1] Muw'ld-bóoŭrd. **n.Lin.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Sur.** The weight of an ox, or the twist of an improved mould-board, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 214, ed. 1857; **Sur.**[1] (2, 3) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. The ground, earth, soil, esp. the earth for a grave, hence *fig.* the grave; freq. in *pl.* See **Mool,** *sb.*[1]

Sc. Sae mony days and weeks it has been since I thought ye were rotten in the moulds, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxviii. **Sh.I.** Dey're dear coft tatties ta dee, puir bairn, if dey wir as guid as iver came oot o' müld, *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1899). **Abd.** A cloth of gold To keep the Lady and her maidens From treading on the mould, Maidment *Garland* (1824) 28, ed. 1868. **Frf.** The kindly custom o' seein' ony respectit neebour decently happit in the moolds, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 142, ed. 1889. **Per.** We'll hae to hap her in her muckle tartan plaid, An' aiblins she'll be a' the warmer e'y moulds for that, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 11, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Tennant *Anster* (1812) 75, ed. 1871. **Ayr.** She's gone to the mould, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 86. **Lnk.** Gae bring to me as stark a steed As ever stepped on mold, Motherwell *Poems* (1827) 192. **Rxb.** The friendly breeze an' nippin frost The mouds assail'd, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 192. **Gall.** We got it [coffin] to fit at last, and in wi' the moulds on't, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 265, ed. 1876. **Cum.** Cover't wi' mowd, wi' sods, and wi' clay, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 224. **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Wur leyd e that greawnd, id bi reawkin eawt oth' moods loik o wurm e o sheawr, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 53. **m.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[1] *Obs.* **Lin.**[1] Foety meat buried in the molds is rendered sweet and fit for food. **n.Lin.** He shuvels mouds into graave again, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 74; **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] A few moulds. The moulds fall on to the pad. I have putten on a good few more barrow-loads of moulds. **Suf.** (C.L.F.) **Cor.** His awnly son not three hours under the mould, Quiller-Couch *Ship of Stars* (1899) 278.

Hence **Mouldie,** *adj.* earthy; savouring of the grave.

Sh.I. Shü hüv'd a weet möldie kishie, half foo o' grice mites, apo' da flör, *Sh. News* (Oct. 20, 1900). **Lnk.** Cough a mouldie kirk-yaird spittle, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 20. **Lan.** There is a mowdy air about him, that gies one the shivers to see, Ainsworth *Lan. Witches* (1848) I. ix.

3. *Comb.* **Mould-sark,** the winding-sheet or grave-clothes.

Sh.I. Du'll be pleased whin du sees my müld sark on, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 42.

4. Phr. (1) *abune the mould,* above the mould (of the grave), alive; (2) *not to be satisfied till one gets the mouthful of mould,* not to be satisfied till one is buried; to grumble, be discontented.

(1) **Sh.I.** Sic a sea is no been seen by ony ane abune da möld, *Sh. News* (Feb. 24, 1900). (2) **n.Yks.** Thou'l niver be satisfied til thoo gets thi moothful a moud (W.H.).

5. *v.* Of land: to break up furrows after the winter's frost. m.Yks.[1] Hence (1) **Molding-sledge,** *sb.* an implement for smoothing the soil; (2) **Moudin-rake,** *sb.* the tool used to break up furrows.

(1) **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 262. (2) **m.Yks.**[1]

6. To earth up; to cover with mould; *gen.* with *up.*

Cum. Taties mun be moudit up, *Willy Wattle* (1870) 3. **War.**[2], **se.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** If you moulds taties such weather as this you'll loose the drowth into 'em (H.K.). **Glo.** Thur'll be a vrost dyneet... Thee mun git and mowd thaay taëters arter ta, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xiii. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence **Moulding-plough,** *sb.* a small circular plough of steel at the end of a long handle, used to throw up earth round potatoes, &c. War.[2]

MOULD, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Wm. Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Oxf. Suf. Dor. Cor. Also in forms **meel** Sc. Bnff.[1]; **mohd** n.Lin.[1]; **mold** n.Lin.[1]; **mood** w.Yks.[2] s.Chs.[1]; **mool** Sc. Cor.; **mowl** w.Yks.[24]; **mowld** Suf.; **mowuld** Oxf.[1]; **mule** Sc. (Jam.) Cor.[12] [**moud, mōd, mūd.**] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *to be all of a mould,* to possess a strong family likeness; (2) *to be a good* (or *real*) *mould,* of children or young animals: to be well-shaped and plump.

(1) **Suf.** I knew you, for you be all of a mowld (M.E.R.). (2) **e.Suf.** Your baby is a real little mould. That filly is a good mould (F.H.).

2. The small piece of bone round which cloth is wrapped to form a button.

Sc. (Jam.), **Bnff.**[1] **Ayr.** Babee dozen button mools Are little thought of in my skules, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 125.

3. *Comp.* **Mould-button,** a button made of cloth wrapped round a piece of bone.

Cai.[1] **Rnf.** Our fathers following in their short grey coats, with black mool buttons, GILMOUR *Pen-Flk.* (1873) 50.

4. A candle made in a mould instead of being dipped; also in *comp.* **Mould-candle.**

s.Sc. Is that the penny mould ye've lightit? WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 164. **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Lin.**[1] Fo'st mohd can'les 'at I boht at this shop runn'd awaay all to noht, an' did n't bon ten minutes.

5. The embryo; the first rough beginning of anything (as of a knife, chisel, &c.). **w.Yks.**[2] **6.** The skull; the opening of the suture of an infant's skull. **Nhp.**[1], **Dor.**[1]

7. *v.* To make dough into loaves; to cut out pieces of bread and make them into cakes.

Yks. (HALL.), **w.Yks.**[24], **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Lend mi ŭ ond, ŭn wi)n taak·)th dof aayt ŭ dhaan·dŭr tŭb, ŭn mood it ŭp; it)s gy'et·in tahym wi wŭn set·in in [Lend me a hond, an' we'n tak th' doff aït o' thander tub, ŭn mood it up; it's gettin time we wun settin' in]. **Shr.**[1] Yo' met'n begin to mould up, the oven ŏŏl be ready agen yo' bin. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Cor.** A mooling of the bread, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 12; **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Molding-board** or **-table,** *sb.* the table on which a baker forms his loaves. **n.Lin.**[1]

MOULD, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[3] Nhb. Yks. Not. Lin. Rut. War. Bdf. Also in forms **mo'd** s.Not.; **mode** Not.; **mohd, mohld** n.Lin.[1]; **moud** Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **mowd** e.Yks. [moud, mōd.]

1. *sb.* The mole, *Talpa Europaea.* See **Mouldywarp.**

Not. (J.H.B.) **n.Lin.**[1] I've catched mohds for you an' your faather better than thoty year. **Rut.**[1]

Hence **Moulden-catcher,** *sb.* a mole-catcher.

War.[3] The moulden-catcher was, until the abolition of Church rates, a recognized parish officer, paid for his work from the rates.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Mould-heap,** (2) **-hill,** a mole-hill; (3) **-man,** a man who kills moles; (4) **-rat,** a mole; (5) **-trap,** a mole-trap.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 267; **w.Yks.**[1] (3) **n.Lin.** Where Billy Peart, th' mould man lives, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 36. (4) **Bdf.** GROSE (1790). (5) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.)

3. *v. Obs.* To level mole-hills; to spread the earth of the mole-hills, dung, &c. over the fields as manure.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

4. To catch moles.

n.Lin.[1] Rustling ewst to mohd fer mĕ, but noo Lyon hes th' job.

MOULD, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also written **mouled** w.Yks.[1]; and in forms **maald** w.Yks. e.Lan.[1]; **marled** w.Yks.; **mawlt** Lan.; **meauld** e.Lan.[1]; **meawlt** Lan. [w.Yks. māld, Lan. mēld.] **1.** Mouldy.

Lnk. Maggy's milk is a' mould, salt and sapless langsyne, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 36. **Edb.** Safe you may dwell, tho' mould and motty, Beneath the veil o' under coatie, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 201, ed. 1785. **w.Yks.** Aw'm feear'd awst grow maald, HARTLEY *Puddin'* (1876) 135; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Hur temper 'll ne'er be meawlt wi' keepin, BRIERLEY *Tales* (1854) 25. **e.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Mawlt-looking,** *ppl. adj.* mouldy and damp in appearance.

Lan. He wur so weet an mawltlookin ut aw'm blest iv his own faythur ud o known him, LAHEE *Owd Yem,* 9.

2. *Fig.* Ill-tempered, testy. Cf. **mouldy, 2.**

w.Yks. He is maald, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889); (J.W.); I want a new hat, but I daren't mention it yet, for he's as marled as muck just now (M.N.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 13, 1889).

[**1.** Mouled, *mucidus,* LEVINS *Manip.* (1570); Mowled (v.r. mowlde), *mucidus, Cath. Angl.* (1483); see **Moul.**]

MOULDARD, see **Mouldywarp.**

MOULDER, *v.*[1] Glo. Bdf. Som. Dev. Also in forms **moulter** Glo.[1]; **muldur** Bdf. [mō·ldə(r).] To smoulder, burn slowly.

Glo.[1] **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 138. **w.Som.**[1] A maid-servant speaking of the logs burning slowly said, 'They still moulders away.' **nw.Dev.**[1]

MOULDER, *v.*[2] nw.Dev.[1] To become mouldy; to mildew. Cf. **milder.**

The boots waz moulder'd all auver. Doan' ee car' th' 'ay to-day, maister; 't wull sure to moulder.

Hence **Mouldery,** *adj.* mildewed.

MOULDERY, *adj.* Nrf. Of the soil: easy to work, friable. (A.G.F.) Cf. **moulter,** *v.*[2]

MOULDS, *sb. pl.* Rut. (B. & H.) The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma.*

MOULDY, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Stf. Suf. Also in forms **mawldy** Suf.; **meawldy** Lan. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Mouldy-head,** one whose hair has grown grey in patches; (2) **-pudding,** a slattern. See **Mould,** *adj.*

(1) **s.Stf.** PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (2) **Yks.** (HALL.)

2. Melancholy; sullen; irascible; also in *comb.* **Mouldy-tempered.**

w.Yks. Very common (J.W.). **Lan.** Some folk are so crusty un meawldy, WOOD *Sngs.* 23. **Suf.** You look right mawldy, you do, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 39. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

MOULDY-BAND, *sb.* Nhp.[1] An ant-hill.

MOULDYWARP, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Brks. Suf. Also in forms **maalwarp** e.Lan.[1]; **meaudiwarp, meauldiwart, meawdewart** Lan.; **modeywarp** Not.; **modiwarp** w.Yks.[3] Lan. Not.[1] Suf.; **modiwart** Sc.; **modywarp** Not.; **modywart** Sc.; **mohdiwarp** n.Lin.[1]; **moldewarp** w.Yks. Der.[1]; **moldewort** Bnff.; **moldwarp** Yks.; **moldywarp** w.Yks. Not.[2]; **molerywarp** e.Yks.; **molewarp** w.Yks. s.Not. Suf.[1]; **moleywarp** w.Yks.; **moleywhaup** Not.[2]; **moliwarp** s.Not.; **moodiewart, moodiewort** Sc.; **moodiwarp** w.Yks.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **moodywarp** Nhb.[1] Lan.; **moolywarp** Nhb.[1]; **mothert** n.Yks.[2]; **mothiewort** Bnff.[1]; **moudewarp** n.Cy. Lan. Der.; **moudewort** Sc.; **moudiewarp** n.Yks.; **moudiewart, moudiewort** Sc.; **moudiwarp** Slk. Dur.[1] n.Yks.[2] ne.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **moudiwart** Sc.; **moudiwort** Nhb.; **moudwarp** w.Yks.[1]; **moudwort** Nhb.[1]; **moudywarp** N.Cy.[1] Lakel.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[15] e.Lan.[1] Der.[2] Lin.[1]; **moudywart** Nhb.[1]; **moudywort** Per.; **mouldard** e.Yks.; **mouldewarp** w.Yks.; **mouldiewarp** n.Yks.[1]; **mouldiwarf** Not.[1] Lei.; **mouldiwarp** N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[4] Midl. Not.[1] n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Shr.[1] Brks.; **mould'ort** Shr.[2]; **mouldwarp** Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks. Lan. Stf.[1] s.Not. Lei.[1]; **moulywarp** sw.Lin.[1]; **moundewarp** e.Yks.; **mouther** e.Yks.; **mowdawarp** s.Dur.; **mowdhat** e.Yks.[1]; **mowdiewark** Sc. (JAM.); **mowdiewarp** e.Yks.[1]; **mowdiewort** Sc.; **mowdiwark** Sc.; **mowdiwarp** Lakel.[2] Cum. Wm. n.Yks. Chs.[1] n.Lin.; **mowdiwart** Sc.; **mowdwarp** w.Yks.; **mowdywark** Cum.[14]; **mowdywarp** Nhb.[1] Cum.[184] Wm. n.Yks.[4] Lan.[1]; **mowlewarp** Chs.[1]; **mowlwarp** w.Yks.[5] Suf.[1]; **mowthad** e.Yks.[1]; **muddywarp** Chs.; **mudwart** Slk.; **mulliwark** Cai.[1] **1.** The mole, *Talpa Europaea.*

Sc. A moudiewort needs nae lantern, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 66; The moudewort wants the een, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 201; Like modywarts, below the grund, Had dug a secret way, *Ballads and Poems* (1885) 209. **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Frf.** Moudiewarts begin to howk And bore the tender fallow, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 110. **Per.** Ae moodiewart there was that socht To mine an' mak' a gain o't, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 149; Ye've seen a boar by moonlight snoukin', Pounce on a moudy-wort thrang houkin, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 197. **Fif.** Poor human mouldwarps, doom'd to scrape in earth, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 29, ed. 1871. **s.Sc.** Left me without as much grund as wad mall the hillock o' a moudiwart, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 123. **Dmb.** It's jist as gude grun as ever a modiwart bor't a hole in, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxix. **Ayr.** Did ye ever see such a modiwart like thing? GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xi. **Edb.** Working like moudiewarts in the dark, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv. **Slk.** Puir blinded moudiwarp, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 130; With drumble and mudwart impure, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 290. **Rxb.** The mould-warp and worm crawling dark in the clay, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 85; *ib.* I. 245. **Gall.** Blind of eye like a grey mowdiewort, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xvi. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); (J.L. 1783); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Rejoice ye cats, an' foumets too, Ye moudiworts, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 88; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.), **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.** A hill thrown up by mowdiwarps, RICHARDSON *Talk* (ed. 1876) 15; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[8] Snod as a mowdy-warp, 39; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** It . . . teeak us inta lile hooals undthert grind, ameeast like mowdiwarps, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 11; A skin as soft as a mowdy-warp (B.K.). **Yks.** (K.) **n.Yks.** (G.M.T.); The mole-catcher keeps down the moudiewarps all right, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 332; **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** THOMPSON *Hist. Welton* (1869) 168; (Miss A.); (G.C.); *Nature Notes,* No. 4; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1830) 170, ed. 1874; (S.P.U.); *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th

S. ix. 149; Like a mould-warp underneath, *Yksman.* (1876) 15; It be a moley-warp (W.F.); Dyer *Dial.* 1891 95; *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.[12345] Lan. Bigger than a modiwarp, Waugh *Chim. Corn.* (1874) 170, ed. 1879; Mould-warps, bats, an' owls, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 29; Leavin' th' moodywarps a bit mooar o' ther oun way, Mullins *Johnny*, i; Yon moudewarp knows how to work things better than we dun, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) xviii; He popt eawt o' th' seet like a meawdewart, *ib. Old Radicals*, 14; Come, owd meaudiwarp, here's luck to yor deeafness, *ib. Marlocks* (1867) iii; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs. You're the first muddywarp catcher I ever met as was teetotal (G.M.G.); Chs.[123] Midl. The very mouldiwarps 'ud coom oop oot o' their holes, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 46. Stf.[1] Der. There's a moudewarp ma's no end o' wark... Why ha'n't ye set a trap till it? Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) I. 17; Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 328; Der.[1] Móo·di,waa'(rp. nw.Der.[1] Not. As blind as a modeywarp (W.H.S.); Not.[1] As fat as a modiwarp; Not.[2], s.Not. (J.P.K.), Lin.[1] n.Lin. That blind, money-grubbing mouldiwarp, Peacock *M. Heron* (1872) III. 36; Sutton *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1] We mun hev them mohdiwarps kill'd upo' th' beck bank. sw.Lin.[1] Our cat brings in a moulywarp nows and thens. Rut.[1] A mouldiwarp rootled oop the white clemātis. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] Shr.[1] 'E's as slike as a mouldiwarp; Shr.[2] Brks. (M.J.B.), Suf. (E.G.P.)

Hence **Mowthadin**, *vbl. sb.* the act of catching moles.

e.Yks.[1] He's teean tī mouthadin for a livin'.

2. *Fig.* Used of a short dark person with a profusion of hair; also as a term applied to children.

Sc. 'If I catch ye, ye young moodiewort,' is often a mother's threat. Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). Bnff.[1]

3. *Comp.* (1) **Mouldywarp-burd**, the part of a plough which turns up the furrow; cf. **mould-board**; (2) **-hill** or **-hillock**, a mole-hill; (3) **-hole**, a mole-hole; (4) **-man**, a mole-catcher.

(1) Fif. (Jam.) (2) Bnff. A moldewort hillock and muild out of the Churchyard, Gordon *Keith* (1880) 56. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) Lan. We shall be swept away like meauldiwart-hills, Brierley *Cotters*, iii. (3) Lan. I munt bryed mowdywarp-holes, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 11. (4) Not. We'd better send for the mo'dywarp man (L.C.M.).

4. A mole-hill.

n.Cy. Holloway. Nhb.[1] Bella, hinny, gan an' spreed oot them moudywarts. Suf.[1]

[1. A. Forms orig. ending in *-warp*: A molwarppe (v.r. moldewarpe), *talpa, Cath. Angl.* (1483); Moldewarpes, *taupes*, Biblesworth (c. 1325), in Wright's *Voc.* (1857) 166. Norw. dial. *moldvarp* (Aasen); Dan. *muldvarp* (Larsen); Du. *mulworp* (Kilian); G. *maulwurf*. B. Forms orig. ending in *-warl*: A molwart, *talpa*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); Every modywart hyll, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 148. Cp. also Sw. *mullvad*, a mole (Widegren).]

MOULIE-DROPS, *sb. pl.* Sc. The drops left at the bottom of a glass.

Abd. Nae moulie draps, noo—clean-cap-oot a' roun', *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 38.

MOULIGH, *v.* Ayr. (Jam.) To whimper, whine.

MOULLEEN, MOULSON, MOULT, see **Moil**, *sb.*[1], **Moolson, Mote**, *sb.*[2]

MOULTER, *v.*[1] Rut. Lei. War. Glo. Oxf. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **mowlter** Glo.[1] Oxf.[1]; and in forms **mootery** w.Som.[1]; **mouter** n.Dev.; **mowder** Dev. To change the feathers, to moult. See **Mout**, *v.*

Rut.[1] We allus reckons it's best for the hens to moulter early in the season. Lei.[1], War.[3] Glo. The poultry are not looking well, they are moultering (A.B.); Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] That thar 'en's a mowlterin. Wil.[1] w.Som.[1] Mèo·turee. Dev. 'My hens be all mowderin' (first syllable rhymes with cow), *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

Hence (1) **Moultering**, *vbl. sb.* the act of moulting; (2) **-time**, *sb.* moulting-time.

(1) n.Dev. Tha moutering o' the dove, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 134. (2) w.Som.[1] Tez mèo·tureen tuy·m wai· um.

MOULTER, *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. e.An. Also in forms **molter** Nhp.[1] War.[3]; **mooter** Nhb.[1]; **mouter** Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks.[1] Shr.[12]; **mowter** s.Chs.[1] [mau·tə(r), mū·tər.] **1.** To crumble with decay; to moulder; of soil: to become friable; to fall off in consequence of friction.

Lth. (Jam.), Nhb.[1], w.Yks. (S.P.U.), w.Yks.[1] s.Chs.[1] Muw·tŭr. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] The mortar comes moultering down the chimney; Nhp.[2] War.[3]; War.[4] It'll moulter down nicely after these frosteses. Shr.[1] I dunna think the stillige safe fur a big barrel, the sides bin moutered as well as the legs; Shr.[2] Moutering away. Glo.[1] Bricks also are said to moulter with the frost.

Hence **Moultry**, *adj.* of soil: easy to work; mellow; fine on the surface. Cf. **mouldery**.

e.An.[12] Nrf. The soil is moultry, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 25.

2. To take away piecemeal. Sc. (Jam.)

MOULTER, MOULTIN, see **Malter**, *v.*, **Moulder**, *v.*[1], **Multure, Malting.**

MOULY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Chs. Also written **mooly** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **moully** Sc.; and in forms **mahly** Chs.[1]; **maily** s.Chs.[1] [mū·li.] **1.** Mouldy. See **Moul.**

Sc. Moully siller in Wylieland, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 244. Frf. Wi' the clinking O' mooly bawbees in auld breeches, Johnston *Poems* (1869) 184. Per. Her pouch doesna clink wi' a moulie bawbee, Stewart *Character* (1857) 18. Dmb. Wee were met on the mooly stairs by Mr. M'Corkle, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxix. Ayr. He hated aye the mouly store, And moth's sad devastation, Smith *Poet. Misc.* (1832) 96. Nhb.[1] A bit mooly cheese. Chs.[1] They ayten bread at owd Robert Ward's so mahly that it smooks eawt o' their maiths. s.Chs.[1] Farm servants, when about to leave a place they are dissatisfied with, repeat the following lines: Maay·li bred, ŭn maay·li pahyz, sky'im-Dik· fûl ŭ ahyz; bùt·ŭrmilk ŭstid· ŭ béeŭr, ahy)m saa·rtin ahy shaa)nŭ stop éeur [Maïly bread, an' maïly pies, Skim-Dick full o' eyes; Buttermilk astid o' beer, I'm sartin I shanna stop here].

2. *Comb.* **Mooly penny**, a nickname for a miser.

Rnf. The schulemates at their play... Ca'd me... 'vile mooly penny,' an' sic like, when I'd, forsooth, my coppers keep, Young *Pictures* (1865) 150.

MOUM, MOUN, MOUNCH, see **Malm, Maun, Manch.**

MOUND, *sb.* and *v.* Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. e.Cy. Ken. Wil. Also written **maund** Ken.[1] [**maund, meund.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* **Mound-of-hay**, a hay-cock. Ken.[1] **2.** Any kind of hedge or fence used as a boundary.

Nhp.[1], War.[34], s.Wor. (H.K.) Glo. Complained that the mounds were bad and other cattle got in (S.S.B.); Glo.[12], Oxf.[1], Brks. (M.A.R.), e.Cy. (Hall.) Wil. This small green mead walled in by trees and mounds so broad as to resemble elongated copses, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 237; Wil.[1]

3. *v.* To hedge in; to enclose.

Oxf. I was here before the land was mounded in (A.L.M.). Wil.[1] The Churchyard... to be mounded partly by the manor, partly by the parish and parsonage except only one gate to be maintained by the vicar, *Hilmarton Parish Terrier* (1704).

4. To put up, or repair a post and rail fence.

War.[3]; War.[4] I bea guining a mounding to-morrow; them beasts of ourn have busted all them old posteses and rails.

MOUNDEWARP, see **Mouldywarp.**

MOUNGE, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Shr. w.Cy. Also in forms **meawnge** Lan.[1]; **mewnge** Lan.; **monge** Shr.[2] w.Cy. [**maunz, mōnz, mūnz.**] **1.** To munch; to chew; to eat greedily and noisily. See **Manch, Maunge**, *v.*[1], **Munge**, *v.*[1]

Cld. (Jam.), n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] What's tuh mounging thear at when ther's awalt' wark to du? Lan. O' quartur un o' peck o' cakes, to mewnge at to morn, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 32; Lan.[1], Shr.[2], w.Cy. (Hall.)

2. To mumble; to grumble in a low tone; to whine, complain; to threaten in an undertone; to low. See **Munge**, *v.*[2]

Slk., Rxb. To gae moungin' about (Jam., s.v. Munge). N.Cy.[1] What are you mounging about? Nhb. She muttered and mounged, Ritson *Garl.* (1810) IV. 69; Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[123], s.Not. (J.P.K.)

3. With *about*: to go about in a listless, dispirited, dissatisfied manner. Lakel.[2] Hence **Moungy**, *adj.* sleepy, dull. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

MOUNT, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Nhp. Cth. Also in forms **moont** Nhb.[1]; **munt** Sc. [**maunt, mūnt.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Mount-caper**, the marsh orchis, *Orchis latifolia.* Ir. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 175, ed. 1876. **2.** A horse-block. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], Nhp.[1]

3. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Mount-the-Kitty** or **Mounty Kitty**, a boys' game, see below; (2) **-the-tin**, a game, see below.

(1) **Nhb.** Sides are taken (3 or 4 on a side). If three play on a side, those who are in 'make backs' in a line. Then the first boy of the off side (in leap frog style) must leap clean over to the furthest boy's back, the second to next, and the third mounting in the rear calls out 'Mount the kitty one, two, three.' All may then step off. If a boy's foot touches the ground whilst this is being done the sides change (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Mounty kitty, mounty kitty, yan, tweea, three. (2) **Cth.** One child throws a tin to some distance, and then walks towards it without looking round. The other children, in the meantime, hide somewhere near. The child who threw the tin has to guard it, and at the same time try to find those who are hiding. If he sees one he must call the name, and run to strike the tin with his foot. He does this until each one has been discovered. As they are seen they must stand out. The one who was first found has to guard the tin next time. Should one of the players be able to strike the tin while the keeper is absent, that player calls out, 'Hide again.' They can then all hide until the same keeper discovers them again, GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 401.

4. To arrange, fix; to equip, furnish; to trim, dress up.

Sc. To make ready, to make preparations for setting off (JAM.). **Abd.** The pipes a' fine muntit wi' red an' blue ribbons, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. **Ayr.** (J.F.) **Lnk.** The old woman bestowed a vast of presents on Tom, and mounted him like a gentleman, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 79. **Kcd.** Claid was he in honest hodden, Woven in his ain true leem, Made and mounted by a tailyour, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 38. **Nhp.**[1]

Hence (1) **Mounted,** *ppl. adj.* equipped, furnished, adorned; (2) **Mounting,** *sb.* furnishing, equipment; a trousseau; trimming; *gen.* in *pl.*

(1) **Ayr.** The mortclaith-like goons she puts on gie her a swamp, cauldrife, and full-m'unted appearance, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 159. (2) **Ayr.** A bride's muntin's (J.F.). **Lnk.** O' muntin' I hae plenty o't, O' claes I am na scant, An' I hae siller i' the bank, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 45. **Gall.** (A.W.)

5. Weaving term.

Rnf. Sae mony odds and en's 'Tween lings and strings, and sticks, and stanes. . . It's wonnerfu' how the bodies kens The way to mount them, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 151.

Hence **Mounting,** *sb.* a mount in weaving.

Making our mounting, tail and tapwark To operate weel, *ib.* 152.

MOUNT, *v.*[2] Yks. Chs. Shr. Suf. Also written **mownt** s.Chs.[1]; and in form **moont** e.Yks.[1] [**maunt, mūnt.**] To moult or cast the feathers. See **Mout,** *v.*

e.Yks.[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] What a pelrollock that peckled 'en looks now 'er's a mountin'. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

MOUNTAIN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. War. Shr. Wil. Dor. Som. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Mountain-blackbird,** (2) **-colley,** the ring-ousel, *Turdus torquatus*; (3) **-dew,** whisky; (4) **-dulse,** the mountain laver, *Ulva Montana* (Linn.); (5) **-flax, -flox,** or **-vlix,** (*a*) the dwarf-flax, *Linum catharticum*; (*b*) the centaury, *Erythraea Centaurium*; (*c*) the corn spurrey, *Spergula arvensis*; (6) **-flower,** the wood geranium, *Geranium sylvaticum*; (7) **-folks,** the sect of the Cameronians; (8) **-men,** see below; (9) **-sage,** (*a*) the wood-sage, *Teucrium Scorodonia*; (*b*) the common lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; (10) **-snowdrop,** the summer snowflake, *Leucojum aestivum*; (11) **-spate,** a stream which pours down the mountain-side, after rain or snow; (12) **-throstle,** the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*; (13) **-thrush,** (*a*) see (12); (*b*) see (2).

(1) **Sc., n.Yks.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 8. **Wil.** It sufficiently resembles it [the blackbird] to be called provincially the 'Mountain' Blackbird, SMITH *Birds* (1887) 137. (2) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (3) **Sc.** The shepherds, who . . . were collected together (not without a quech of the mountain-dew), *Lights and Shadows* (1822) 372 (JAM.). **Abd.** A 'greybeard' jar of the real Glengillodram mountain dew is emptied in, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 247. **Frf.** Mountain-dew shall wet each eye, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 19. **Per.** O whisky! miscall'd 'mountain dew,' STEWART *Character* (1857) lxxvii. **s.Sc.** Cup of your own purer mountain-dew, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 3. **Edb.** He tossed off the quaich of mountain dew, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 58. **Slk.** A draught of mountain dew, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 321, ed. 1866. **Gall.** What brings on a quicker, or a happier intoxication, than the pure Mountain dew? MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 3, ed. 1876. **Nhb.** Now a 'caulker,' the finest of rich mountain dew, *Newcastle Fishers' Garl.* (1840) 137. (4) **Sc.** (JAM.) (5, *a*) **Cum. ne.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 114. **Chs.**[1], **Der., Shr.** (*b*) **Cum.**[1] (*c*) **n.Yks., Shr.**[1] **Dor.** Spurious flax, resembling dwarf or mountain flax (C.W.). (6) **Nhb.**[1] (7) **Rnf.** The mountain folks, as they were called, who did not join in hearing till they gave in a written testimony against the indulgence, hearing conformists, paying of cess, the toleration, and some other of their common topics of objection at that time, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) I. 520, ed. 1843. (8) **Sc.** Scotch Presbyterians who do not acknowledge the lawfulness of the present civil government, as adhering to the principles of those who disowned the authority of Charles II and James (JAM.). **N.I.**[1] That sect of dissenters called 'Covenanters,' MCSKIMIN *Carrickfergus.* (9, *a*) **sw.Cum., Chs.**[1] (*b*) **Cum.**[4] (10) **War.** (11) **Slk.** A few mountain-spates, or twa-three glooms o' thunner and lichtnin, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 133. (12) **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** *Nature Notes,* No. 10. (13, *a*) **Cum.**[4] The mountain thrush is a very shy bird, *w.Cum. Times* (July 29, 1892) 7. (*b*) **Kcb.** SWAINSON *ib.* 8.

2. Uncultivated, unenclosed land; moorland.

w.Yks. The land isn't worth much; it's only mountain (S.K.C.).

MOUNTAINY, *adj.* N.I.[1] Mountainous.

Mountainy people. Mountainy land.

MOUNTING, *ppl. adj.* Dev. [**meu'ntin.**] In *comb.* (1) **Mounting-lark,** the skylark, *Alauda arvensis.* nw.Dev.[1]; (2) **-stock,** a horse-block. *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

MOUP, *v.*[1] Sc. Also written **moop.** [**mūp.**] **1.** To nibble; to 'mump'; *gen.* used of children or of old people. Cf. **map,** *v.*

Sc. Twa crocks that moup amang the heather, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 175, ed. 1871; The heron wi' her lang neb, She moupit me the stanes, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 28. **Edb.** Mice may moup, an' say my name Is the kirk's salamander, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 57. **Gall.** (A.W.)

2. Phr., *obs., to moup and mell,* — *or mell,* to live at board or bed with any one, as a wife with a husband.

Ayr. Ay keep mind to moop an' mell, Wi' sheep o' credit like thysel, BURNS *Death of Mailie,* l. 55. **Slk.** Neuir ane katt in all the lande Durst moop or mell wyth hir, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 172.

3. To keep company with.

Ayr. Moop wi' the servant hizzie, BURNS *Guid Ale,* st. 2.

[1. For falt of fuide constrenyt so thai war, . . The paringis of thair breid to movp wp sone, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 88.]

MOUP, *v.*[2] ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **moop** (JAM. *Suppl.*). To moult; to drop; to cast off; *fig.* to fail in health.

Ye have been bred about a mill, ye have mouped a' your manners, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); He's beginning to moup (JAM.).

Hence **Moupit-like,** *ppl. adj.* drooping in ill-health. (JAM.)

MOUPER, *v.* Rxb. (JAM.) To nibble continuously. Cf. **moup,** *v.*[1]

MOURE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Som. A turkey. (HALL.)

[A Turky cock, Port. *gallo Mourisco,* MINSHEU *Ductor* (1617).]

MOURIE, *sb.* Sc. A gravelly sea-beach; gravel mingled with sand. Mry. (JAM.), Bnff.[1]

MOURN, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Wor. Oxf. Also written **moorn** Oxf.[1]; **murn**(e Sc. Lakel.[2] w.Yks.[2] [Sc. Lakel. **mərn.**] **1.** *v.* To moan; to complain; to be peevish.

Cai.[1] Of cattle, to utter sounds implying illness or hunger. **w.Yks.**[2] **Lakel.**[2] When fooak's sair hodden wi' pain they murn oot wi' 't. **w.Yks.**[2], **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Oxf.**[1] That poor baby do moorn.

2. *sb.* A murmur; a murmuring sound.

Per. The water rins by wi' a waefu' murn, FORD *Harp* (1893) 297. **Frf.** The bick'rin' burn, In curlin' eddies gently played, Wi' pleasin' mourn, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 45.

MOURNFUL, *adj.* Sus. Dev. In *comb.* (1) **Mournful sparrow,** the butcher-bird, *Lanius excubitor,* or *L. collurio* [not known to our other correspondents]; (2) — **widow,** (*a*) the sweet scabious, *Scabiosa atropurpurea*; (*b*) the field scabious, *S. arvensis.*

(1) **Sus.** (F.E.S.) (2, *a*) **Dev.** From its extremely dark colour (B. & H.); **Dev.**[4] (*b*) **Dev.**[4]

MOURNING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. In *comb.* (1) **Mourning string,** a streamer worn round the hat as a sign of mourning; (2) — **widow,** the dusky crane's-bill, *Geranium phaeum.*

(1) **Dmb.** Put on a mourning string, Since he's awa that yer bell did ring, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 48. (2) **Yks., Lan.** (B. & H.)

MOURNINGS, *sb. pl.* Sc. [mə·rninz.] A mourning garb.

Sc. *Glasgow Herald* (Apr. 3, 1899). **Fif.** She . . has to put on 'mournings' when a bereavement occurs, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 3. **Rxb.** For you, poor beast, I'll mournings wear, W. WILSON *Poems* (1824) 14.

MOURY, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? Mellow.

Make the land moury and soft, and open the same before it be sown with any sort of seed, *Trans. Antiq. Soc.* (1792) II. 154 (JAM.).

MOUS, see **Mows.**

MOUSE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **maase** w.Yks.; **meawse** Lan.; **moos** S. & Ork.[1]; **moose** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1]; **moss** Dor.; **mousey** Cor.[2] [**maus, mous**, Sc. and n.Cy. **mūs**, w.Yks. **mās**, Lan. **mēs**, s.Cy. **meus.**] **I.** *sb.* Gram. forms: *pl.* (1) **Meazon**, (2) **Mece**, (3) **Meece**, (4) **Mees(e**, (5) **Meesen**, (6) **Meeze**, (7) **Mese**, (8) **Meses**, (9) **Mousen.**

(1) **Suf.** (HALL.) (2) **Suf.** RAVEN *Hist. Suf.* (1895 260. (3) **e.An.**[12], **Cmb.** (J.D.R.) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 54. **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Ess.**[1], **Ken.**[12], **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1] (4) **Suf.** (M.E.R.) **Dev.** Where nine mees ate a happord o' cheese, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 97. (5) **Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (6) **nw.Dev.**[1] I'd make mun look so small as meeze, Well chow'd by our ould cat, PINDAR *Mid. Election.* (7, 8) **Ess.** (J.M.) (9) **Glo.**[1] **e.Suf.** *Obsol.* (F.H.)

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Mouse-back**, a small weed; (2) **-corner**, a secret place; (3) **-crop**, run over by a mouse; (4) **-fa'**, a mouse-trap; (5) **-hawk**, the short-eared owl, *Asio brachyotus*; (6) **-hole nuts**, nuts taken from the nests of mice or squirrels; (7) **-hound**, (8) **-hunt** or **-hunter**, the smallest animal of the weasel tribe, possibly only the young of the stoat or weasel; (9) **-lug**, a small kind of forget-me-not, *Myosotis arvensis*; (10) **-milk**, the sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*; (11) **-neeze** or **-nest**, *fig.* a dishonest action; a knavish trick; (12) **-nook**, odd corners in which the accumulation of dirt and dust do not get disturbed; (13) **-pasty**, a cure for children who wet their beds; (14) **-'s peas**, the tufted vetch, *Vicia Cracca*; (15) **-pie**, see (13); (16) **-snap**, see (4); (17) **-tails**, a kind of grass, ? *Alopecurus agrestis*; (18) **Mice-dirt**, the dung of mice; (19) **-'s mouths**, the yellow toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris.*

(1) **Ken.** I'm getting mouse-back to make into a drink for my children, who are ill (D.W.L.). (2) **w.Yks.** I am used to speaking plainly; there are no mouse-corners in my mind, BARR *Love for an Hour*, 39. (3) **n.Dor.** (S.S.B.) [Mouse-crope, a beast that is run over the back by a shrew mouse, is said to be so, BAILEY (1721).] (4) **S. & Ork.**[1] (5) **Nhb.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51. (6) **w.Cy.** A few experts would still supply the markets by robbing the squirrels and mice of their winter's store. Such were called 'mouse-hole' nuts and commanded the highest price (A.W.). (7) **e.An.** (HALL.) (8) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 348. **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** Female weasel, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Hmp.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 385. (9) **Lin.** (J.C.W.) (10) **n.Yks.** (B. & H.) (11) **w.Yks.** He has no mouse-nests about him (S.P.U.). **Lan.** I think eh meh guts ot teers meawse-neezes omung sone on um, os weel os omung other fok, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 57. (12) **w.Yks.** Wuther's abaght as if it wor detarmined to clear all th' maase nooks aat, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (1868) 1st S. 83. **Lan.** (S.W.) (13) **Cor.**[2] You bad child, I'll give you some mousey-pasty. [A mouse baked to a dry powder, and administered to the child, is believed to be a certain cure for this complaint (G.E.D.).] (14) **Nhb.**[1] (15) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Som.**[1] (16) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] (17) **Wil.**[1] (18) **Sc.** 'Had I as muckle black spice as he thinks himself worth of mice-dirt, I would be the richest man of my kin.' Spoken satyrically of proud beaus, whom we suspect to be highly conceited of their own worth, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 153. (19) **Wil.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *the mouse and the cobbler*, a game; see below; (2) *to make mice feet of*, to overcome completely; to destroy.

(1) **Ken.** One girl stands up and personates a mother, another pretends to be a mouse, and crouches behind a chair in a corner. The mother says to another player, 'Go and get your father's shirt.' This player goes to the chair to look for the shirt, and is tickled or touched by the one hiding. She rushes back and calls out, 'Mother, there's a mouse. Go and get your father's coat. There's a mouse. Go and get your father's watch and chain. There's a mouse.' The Mother then goes to see herself. The second time she is scratched and chased. When caught she takes the Mouse's place, GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 401–2. (2) **Bnff.**[1]

3. The outside fleshy part of a leg of mutton; the bulb of flesh in the shank; a small piece of meat under the spare-rib of a pig.

Sc. (JAM.), **Oxf.**[1] **Wil.** Pig-meat—such as spare-rib, griskin, blade-bone, and that mysterious morsel, the 'mouse,' JEFFERIES *Amaryllis* (1887) xii.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Mouse-buttock**, the fleshy piece which is cut out from a round of beef; (2) **-end**, the end of a leg of mutton in which the 'mouse' is situated.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] (2) **Edb.** A mutton bone . . . fleshy enough at the mouse end, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv.

5. A muscle in the leg or under the blade-bone of a pig, rabbit, &c.

Nhp.[1] The strongest muscle in the shoulder of a pig; which, when drawn out quickly from the flitch, makes a squeaking noise; and children often say to the butcher, 'Come, let's hear the mouse squeak.' It is believed that this muscle will not take the salt. **Wil.** Believed to taint the meat, if not cut out before cooking. Should a ham not keep well, people will say, 'You should have taken the mouse out' (G.E.D.); **Wil.**[1]

6. *v.* To run quickly and stealthily like a mouse.

Lan. Watch the boggarts . . . mouse over the clough like a dreamy ogre that preferred to steal abroad at the time when 'all cats are gray,' BRIERLEY *Cotters*, ii. **n.Lin.** Them little jinties does moose along i' th' hedge-boddum (M.P.).

MOUSE-EAR, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Shr. Dev. **1.** The mouse-ear chickweed, genus *Cerastium*, esp. *C. triviale.*

Lnk. There grew a' the wee wildin' flowers o' the year—The speedwell, the violet, the yellow mouse-ear, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 37.

2. The garden woundwort, *Stachys germanica.* Shr.[1]

3. The woolly woundwort, *S. lanata.* Dev.[4] **4.** *Comp.* **Mouse-ear grass**, the oat-grass, *Bromus mollis.* **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 494.

MOUSELL, *v.* s.War. To eat. (H.K.)

MOUSER-WITHY, *sb.* **w.Som.**[1] A kind of willow which grows in hedges or dry places.

w.Som.[1] Maew·zur-wúdh·ee makes capital binds from its toughness, and is much sought after by thatchers.

MOUSE-TRAP, *sb.* Yks. Nhp. In phr. (1) *every man to his mouse-trap*, every man to his own business, or to his accustomed occupation. Nhp.[1]; (2) *not to have sense to bait a mouse-trap*, to show oneself very ignorant or inexpert. w.Yks.[1]

MOUSE-WEB, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **mass-webb** Yks.; **moose-wab** Cai.[1]; **moose-web** Sc. (JAM.); **moose-wib** Sh.I.; **moose-wob** ne.Sc.; **mouse-wob** Abd.; **mus-web** Cum. n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1]; **muz-web** n.Cy. n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **muz-wipe** n.Yks.[1] [mū·s-, mu·z-web.] Gossamer; a cobweb; phlegm; also used *fig.*

Sc. Just pit a bit mouse web till't. It was ay what I used when ony of the bairns gat broken brows, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) III. 80 (JAM.). **Sh.I.** A corn o' dis'll tak da moose wibs aff your stammicks, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898). **ne.Sc.** Spiders were regarded with a feeling of kindliness. . . Their webs, very often called moose wobs, were a great specific to stop bleeding, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 147. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Inside a den O' mouse-wobs and dirt, wi' a but an' a ben, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 15. **Per.** A tapestry of mould and 'mouse-webs' fitting the angles, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 110. **Fif.** TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 197. **Edb.** Synd your mouse-webs wi' reaming stout, While ye hae cash, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 148, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Cum.** We are all mortal dry, . . we'll wash the muswebs out of our throats, DALBY *Mayroyd* (1888) II. 90. **Yks.** Mass webbs, and cock webbs, like dainty laace, FETHERSTON *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 78. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[4] Ez femmur ez a musweb, 239. **ne.Yks.**[1] In Cleveland generally applied to gossamer, but not in the south of the North Riding. **w.Yks.**[1]

Hence **Mouse-webbed**, *ppl. adj.*, *obs.*, covered with cobwebs.

Bnff. In a wee hut mouse-webb'd, an' far frae clean, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 3.

MOUSEY-POUSEY, *sb.* Irel. A child's name for the mouth.

n.Ir. Luk at him's wee . . . mousey-pousey, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 64.

MOUSKIT, *adj.* Sh.I. Mouse-coloured. S. & Ork.[1]

MOUSTER, *v.* Hrf. To moulder, esp. for compost.

Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[1]; **Hrf.**[2] The ground wants to mouster a bit.

MOUSTER, see **Mooster**, *v.*[1]

MOUT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Wor. Shr. Nrf. Also in forms **maat** w.Yks.[3] e.Lan.[1]; **maight** Chs.[1]; **mart** w.Yks.; **meaut** e.Lan.[1]; **meawt** w.Yks. m.Lan.[1]; **moot** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1]; **mowt** Chs.[1] Shr.[2]; **mute** Sc. (Jam.) Nrf. [Sc. n.Cy. mūt, w.Yks. māt, Lan. mēt.]

1. *v.* To change the feathers, to moult; to have one's hair come out.

Sc. (Jam.) **Slk.** The hens are no laying the noo—they're mootin, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 111. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** A gooise meawts ivvery year, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1889) 26. **w.Yks.** [Of human hair] Aye, it's been marty aboon a month, if it doesn't give ower a s'll mart misen bald (Æ.B.); Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 66; **w.Yks.**[13] **Lan.** He's as rag'd as a robbin when it's moutin', Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 18. **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[2]

Hence (1) **Mouting**, *ppl. adj.* moulting, out of condition; (2) **Moutit**, *ppl. adj.* of a person: wasting away; (3) **Moutit-like**, see (1); (4) **Mouty**, *adj.* moulting; out of condition; of the hair: having short ends, falling out.

(1) **Fif.** He hasna as muckle on a Monday mornin' as wad buy a pouther for a moutin' canary, M[c]Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 17. **Lan.** A meautin sparrow, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 427. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **Slk.** A poor bit black mootit-like corbie, Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) II. 134 (*ib.*). (4) **n.Yks.** Our hens is mooty (I.W.). **w.Yks.** He's bin varra poorly an' he nobbut lewks a bit māti yut (B.K.); Human hair that has many short lengths in it is here called marty. 'Aye, it's been marty aboon a month' (Æ.B.).

2. *Comb.* with *prep.* and *adv.*: (1) **Mout away**, to take away piecemeal; to diminish; (2) **— out**, to break out into holes; (3) **— through**, to break through, become visible.

(1) **Sc.** Bread is said to be moutit awa' when gradually lessened. It especially respects the conduct of children in carrying it away piecemeal in a clandestine manner (Jam.). **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.** This gown's mootin' out i hooals (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[12] As cloth that is worn to thinness. **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 334. **m.Yks.**[1] (3) **m.Yks.**[1] As the large head of a nail will be likely to do through thin wall-paper.

3. *sb.* The state of moulting, *gen.* in phr. *in the mout*, moulting; *fig.* in a state of melancholy.

Nhb. Like ony chicken efter moot, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 43; **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** They wer i' t'moot, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 53. **e.Yks.**[1] Your bod's getten moot. **w.Yks.** If a woman comb her hair and it come out on to the comb in large quantities, it may cause the remark, 'Ah think thi hair's i' t'mart, lass' (Æ.B.). **Lan.** As mopin' as an owd hen i' th' meawt, Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 46. **m.Lan.**[1] Them young chaps as is i' th' meawt through being crossed i' love. **Nrf.** 'I hope I shall get over the mute by springtime' (said by a man who had had all the hair on his face burnt off), Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 723.

[1. Mowtyn, as fowlys, *deplumeo*, *Prompt.* Lat. *mutare*, to change; cp. LG. *muten*, 'sagt man von den Vögeln, wenn sie im Juli oder August die Federn verlieren u. neue bekommen' (Berghaus); G. *mausen*.]

MOUT, MOUTAR, MOUTCH, see **Mote**, *sb.*[2], **Multure**, *v.*, **Mooch**, *v.*[2]

MOUTEN, *v.* Bnff.[1] To melt.

MOUTER, *sb.* War.[2] A kiss on the mouth.

Come his little ways, and give papa a mouter.

MOUTER, *v.* Hrf.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] To take no notice. 'Go moutering along.'

MOUTER, see **Moulter**, *v.*[12]

MOUTH, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **maath** w.Yks.; **maith** Chs.[1]; **moo** Sc. Bnff.[1]; **mooth** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] e.Yks.[1] nw.Lin.; **mou** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **mow** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] [mauþ, mouþ, Sc. and n.Cy. mūþ, mū, w.Yks. māþ, Lan. mēþ, Chs. maiþ, s.Cy. meuþ.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Mouth-band**, (*a*) a halter; (*b*) speech, utterance; a word; (*c*) to articulate, pronounce; to mention; to comprehend; (2) **-bit**, a morsel; food; (3) **-cue**, a twisted halter used for curbing a young horse; (4) **-frachty**, agreeable to the taste; palatable; (5) **-ful**, a meal; a scanty livelihood; a small quantity of anything to eat or drink; (6) **-ful of a prayer**, a short prayer; (7) **-groves**, short levels, *gen.* entering upon the crop of a coal; (8) **-hause**, a trap-door opening; (9) **-high**, as high as one's mouth; (10) **-hod**, grass for cattle; (11) **-maul**, to talk loudly and abusively; to drawl; to speak indistinctly; to sing out of tune; (12) **-organ**, a jews'-harp; (13) **-pock** or **-poke**, a horse's nosebag; a meal-bag; (14) **-speech**, speech.

(1, *a*) **Ayr.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] Nae ae moo-bann aboot fat A've tellt ye. **Abd.** An' they cud but get mou'ban' wi' 'er, an' hear Jean pit oot 'er breath upon 'im, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 171. (*c*) **Sc.** That I to mowband wad blush, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 295. **e.Sc.** I wonder how their fathers an' mothers mou'-banded them when they were bairns, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. **Abd.** Never mouband till her onie man, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 42, ed. 1812. **Frf.** Without moubandin' A single word, he claps my hand in His iron loof, Sands *Poems* (1833) 122. **Slk.** I hae the maist of it i' my head but I canna mouband it, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 24, ed. 1866. **Nhb.**[1] 'Aa canna mowband that.' It means literally to get the mouth about, as in the expression, 'Wait a bit; thoo canna mowband that big word yit.' (2) **Edb.** They gar their mou'-bits wi' their incomes met, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 183, ed. 1785. (3) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (4) **n.Sc.** (*ib.*) (5) **Elg.** They [oxen] ken the ev'ning mouthfu's sweet, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 88. **Abd.** The taverns are shut, an' he can't get a 'mou'fu',' Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 196. **Per.** She toil'd and she swat for a mouthfu', Ford *Harp* (1893) 190. **Cld.** D'ye think we'd be waur o' a mouth-fu' O' gude nappy yill and a bun? Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 196. **Gall.** She gethered her mouthfu' alang the road-side, Kerr *Maggie o' Moss* (1891) 39. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) (6) **Kcd.** Ilka nicht I'se gether them, An' hae a chapter read. And gie them . . . A mou'fu' o' a prayer, Grant *Lays* (1884) 58. (7) **Nhb.**[1] (8) **Rnf.** Up the mou hause she flew in anger, Jenny, ye gawky, come down to Jock, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 41. (9) **Ayr.** My heart yet loups Mouth high for fear, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 66. (10) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.**[1] Good mouth-hod. (11) **Shr.**[1] If I could get at 'im I'd gie 'im sich a mouth-maulin' as 'e never 'ad afore. Yo' may call it chantin' or whad yo'n a mind, but I call it mouth-maulin', fur nobody can tell whad they sen. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] (12) **e.Yks.**[1] (13) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Lth.** They were like horses' black mooth-pocks, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 113. **Bwk.** We fairly seemed to revel When the moothpock's rinnin' owre, Calder *Poems* (1897) 259. **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14] (14) **w.Som.**[1] Can't get no mouth-speech out o' her. **Dev.** I have been to the house, but can get no mouth-speech of anybody, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 100; **Dev.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.**[1] Hav' 'ee lost your mouth-speech? **Cor.**[3] His mouth-speech went from en hours before he died.

2. Phr. (1) *don't open your mouth so wide*, don't ask such an exorbitant price; (2) *glib in the mouth*, glib; (3) *God never sends mouths but He sends meat*, God provides for all the children; (4) *stop your mouth*, hold your tongue; (5) *to be all mouth and eyes*, to be much excited; to be full of wonder; (6) *to give mouth*, to cry loudly, 'to give tongue'; (7) *to have a mouth on one*, to be hungry or thirsty; (8) *to have a mouth on one like a torn pocket*, a common comparison; (9) *to hold in an animal's mouth*, to feed up, to fatten; (10) *to make a mouth*, to sulk; to complain; (11) *to one's mouth*, of food: to one's taste; (12) *to open one's mouth and let it say what it likes*, to talk violently, wildly, and without deliberation; (13) *to wet the mouth*, to drink; (14) *what goes to the mou myeks the coo*, a prov.; (15) *with one's mouth*, with one's vocal powers.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] (2) **Edb.** Dominie Davis, sae glib i' the mou, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 175. (3) **w.Yks.** *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889). (4) **War.**[3] (5) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (6) **e.Yks.** When they tooted the hawboy, an Billy ga mooth, 'Here we cum wi' the soond o' the hohn,' Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 40. **w.Yks.** Ah'll mak thee gi' maath if ah get hod on theh (Æ.B.). (7) **N.I.**[1] He niver as much as axed me if A had a mouth on me. (8) *ib.* (9) **Sh.I.** A'm haudin' i' da cock's mooth ta see an' fatt'n him fil afor Yöl ta send doon ta da boy, *Sh. News* (Nov. 24, 1900). (10) **Cai.**[1] Ayr. Allan forsooth had better skill than mak his mow, or tak it ill, Sillar *Poems* (1789) 235. (11) **Ir.** Is the tay to your mouth? *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 151. (12) **nw.Lin.** Oud S—— was as steady goin' punct'rl a man as liv'd except when 'lection times com round; then he oppen'd his mooth an' let it say what it liked (E.P.). (13) **Frf.** Join for whisk' their mous to weet, Morison *Poems* (1790) 77.

(14) **Nhb.**[1] (15) **Per.** Roar for help . . . Doun to the braehead wi' your mooth An cry them in, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 42.

3. A mouthful.

Sc. It's good mows that fill the wame, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 126. **Sh.I.** Shü's able ta clair wis a mooth o' maet, an' dat's a mercy in a hairst day, *Sh. News* (Sept. 30, 1899).

4. A rocky cove.

n.Dev. Such is the 'Mouth'—as those coves are called, KINGSLEY *Westward Ho* (1855) 47, ed. 1889.

5. A trap-door opening. See **Mouth-hause.**

Rnf. Jenny made wonderfu' light o' Johnny, Syne in her glaiks crap up the mou', WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 40.

6. The portion of a spade which goes into the soil; the bowl of a spoon.

Sh.I. *Sh. News* (Feb. 29, 1898). **Chs.**[1] Aw mun send th' shoo to th' smithy to have a yew maith.

7. An expression of contempt. **N.I.**[1] You're a mouth.

8. *v.* To speak; to proclaim.

Ayr. I heard a queer story, though I never moothed it to a leevin', SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 223; Wag-wits nae mair can have a handle To mouth 'a Citizen,' a term o' scandal, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 183.

9. To make faces; to grin. Cf. **mow**, *v.*[3]

s.Stf. He mouthed at me till I was afeard (T.P.).

10. To crave; to feel hungry. S. & Ork.[1]

MOUTHER, see **Multure, Mouldywarp.**

MOUTHY, *adj.* Ken. Wil. [meu·ði.] Saucy, impudent; abusive.

Ken. He is the mouthiest fellow I know (W.F.S.). **Wil.**[1]

MOUTLE, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) Also written **mootle.** To take away piecemeal; to nibble, to fritter away. Cf. **moulter,** *v.*[2]

Cld., Lth., Rxb. A child is said to mootle its piece.

MOUTRE, MOUZE, see **Multure, Mows.**

MOUZLE, *v.* Chs.[13] To mess; to make untidy.

MOUZY, see **Mosey,** *adj.*[12]

MOVE, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Suf. Dev. [mūv.] **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to move off the board,* see below; (2) *move all,* a juvenile game, something like 'my lady's toilette.'

(1) **Nhb.**[1] When any question has been discussed and arranged, it is said to have been moved-off-the-board. (2) **Suf.**[1]

2. To make a bow, to curtsey.

Yks. 'Did you move to Mrs. Chose?' 'No, for she did not move to me,' *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 278. **w.Yks.** Aa wur baa'n b:aa·y, un·i me·h'd u muo·v, soa· Aa muo·vz misen [I were bown by, and he made a move; so I moves mysen] (C.C.R.). **Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 273. **s.Chs.**[1] **Not.** He moved to me, but I didn't know who he was (L.C.M.). **Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 354.

3. *sb.* A bow, curtsey. s.Chs.[1] **4.** Phr. *a high move,* insolent behaviour, an arrogant proceeding. w.Yks.[1]

MOW, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [mou, mō, mā.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Ma(a,** (2) **Maw(e,** (3) **Meauw,** (4) **Mew.**

(1) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 206. **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** It wed spaar a deel a varra hard waark maain it fer em, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 4. **w.Yks.**[1] A ginny e goud at I adled last year wee maing, ii. 357. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (2) **Sc.** I am sure ye are right about the sawing and the mawing, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) ix. **Sh.I.** Du didna maw da half o' dy girs, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 17. **n.Sc.** It fell about the month o' May, When meadows were a mawing, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) II. 27, ed. 1875. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** Hae ye been mawin, When ither folk are busy sawin? BURNS *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 8. **Gall.** He could . . . thresh, and dike, and ditch, and maw, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 42, ed. 1897. **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Wm.** (K.), **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] You'll hev to gie five shillin' a aacre for th' seädş-cloäse mawin. **Brks.**[1] 12. **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 167. **Suf.** He's goin' a mawan, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Ken.**[2] **Som.** JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **Dev.** I had been mawing with vive or zix others, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) xxvii. (3) **Lan.** KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 213. (4) **Lakel.**[2] Mewen hay's yan o' t'warmest jobs. **Ess.**[1]

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Mawed,** (2) **Mew** [meu, miu].

(1) **Gall.** He mawed her rig wi' manfu' arm, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 137, ed. 1897. **Dur.**[1], **Brks.**[1] 12. (2) **Sc.** Meuw, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 206. **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 139; **w.Yks.**[1] He mew maar ner an acre to-day; **w.Yks.**[23] **n.Lin.**[1] I mew th' gress afoore th' raain caame. **sw.Lin.**[1] I mew it last year. **Cmb.** PEACOCK *Gl.* (1889). **Suf.**[1] I mew that there filld. **Ess.** Where'er he sew, or rep, or mew, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 25.

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Maan,** (2) **Mahn,** (3) **Mawed,** (4) **Mawn,** (5) **Meowun,** (6) **Mew.**

(1) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 206. **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** We've mahn our gerss an' housed our hay, TWISLETON *M. Harman* (1867) st. 2. (3) **Brks.**[1] 12. (4) **Sc.** Your breath was sweet as new-mawn hay, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 99. **Ayr.** The meadows were mawn, BURNS *Heather was Blooming,* st. 1. **Nhb.** The new-mawn hay, *Coquet Dale Sngs.* (1852) 96. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** A don't call that wheät ill mawn (J.P.K.). (5) **e.An.**[1] (6) **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Mow-dargue,** *obs.,* a day's work of mowing; (2) **-hawk,** *obs.,* a piece of an old scythe fixed in a long handle; (3) **-man,** *obs.,* a mower.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] Each tenant is to perform yearly a mow-dargue, HODGSON *Nhb.* II. III. 144. (2) **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 167. (3) **Hrt.** Indifferent mowmen, *ib.* V. iii. 51.

2. *sb.* A single sweep of a scythe. Cld. (JAM.) **3.** A meadow.

Dev. Uv Mucksy Lane, thare ez a bend Thit layd'th intu a lot a mowze, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* 2nd S. (ed. 1866) 40.

MOW, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **maww** w.Yks. Lan.; **mowe** Sc. e.Yks.; and in forms **maww** Cum.[14]; **meaf** m.Yks.[1]; **mew** Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] War.[3] n.Dev.; **mie** Mtg.; **moo** Cai.[1] Cum.[4] Wm. w.Yks.[125] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1]; **moof** Lan.[1]; **mou** Sc. Nhb.[1] Oxf.[1] Dev.; **moue** Sc.; **mu** Cum.; **muff** nw.Der.[1]; **mye** Hrf.[2] [mou, mau, mū; meu, miu.] **1.** *sb.* A pile of unthreshed grain; a loose heap of hay or straw housed in a barn; a corn or hay rick; a heap. Cf. **barley-mow, corn-mow, hay-mow.**

Sc. I hae a stook and I'll soon hae a mowe, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 134. **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Come ilka ane an' carry that can win—The loon an' I will bring the mou' within, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 456. **Kcd.** Bere an' aits . . . Ther'out in rucks, or i' the barn Weel biggit in a mow, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 3. **w.Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** I had angert sair my doo By fa'ing soun' asleep wi' her, When in the barley mow, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 143. **Lnk.** Down came the bed with a great mou of peats, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 15. **Bwk.** By the side o' Ringan's mow, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 58. **Slk.** Ayont the mow amang the hay, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 276. **Gall.** From the haymow in the barn, where he had been making a pretence of work, a retainer appeared, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 338. **Nhb.**[1] A stack carried to a barn before threshing is built up in divisions called mows, occupying the breadth between two roof principals. **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** We've been makken' t'mow (J.E.D.). **Cum.** I led their cworn; she fork't me sheaves to t'mu', GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 207; **Cum.**[4] There crouching upon the mew he espied what he took to be a large fox, *w.Cum. Times* (Xmas No. 1892) 4. **Wm.** T'moo smook't, en yan wes offen freeten't ev fire brekkan oot, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) 39. **Yks.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 537. **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**[1] T'black havver-strea moo, ii. 286; **w.Yks.**[23] **Lan.** Awll show the a prime mough o' hay, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 44; The hay was all got into mows ready for the hay-cart (S.W.); **Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[3] **se.Wor.**[1] I wans a mon to 'elp mū to thresh a mow o' whate, 73. **Shr.**[1] A cluster of standing sheaves—generally six or eight. **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Hrt.** If hay is cut over ripe . . . it will become black in the mow, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 102. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Sur.**[1], **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1] **Dor.** I thote if squire woud allow, I'd put they in a faggot mow, *Eclogue* (1862) 25; **Dor.**[1] 'Tis all up siafe in barn ar mow. **Som.** Some familiar homestead, with its thatch and yellow mows, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 76. **w.Som.**[1] A stack or rick of corn. A heap in a barn is never a mow [maew] nor is a hay-rick. **Dev.**[1] **w.Dev.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **sw.Dev.** Thare ha lide in wan tha mouz, PENGELLY *Verbal Pronunc.* (1875) 110. **Cor.** It [the corn] is generally taken to the homestead and made into oblong mows, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 118.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Mow-barton,** the stack-yard; (2) **-breast,** *obs.,* the side of a stack; (3) **-burn,** of hay: to become over-heated in the stack; (4) **-burnt,** of hay or corn: over-heated in the rick because it has been stacked before being properly seasoned; (5) **-cock,** a stack; (6) **-collars,** circular slates, surrounding the supports of a 'mow-stead' to

prevent rats and mice climbing up; (7) **-fen,** *obs.*, a fen which yields fodder for cattle; (8) **-het,** hay or corn overheated in the stack; (9) **-hetten,** see (4); (10) **-plat,** see (1); (11) **-staddle,** the framework or stone upon which a stack is built; (12) **-stead,** (*a*) the place where the rick stands; the stand or supports which raise the rick from the ground; (*b*) the space between the threshing-floor and the end of the barn; the threshing-floor; (*c*) a mass of hay or corn; (13) **-stones,** (*a*) large stones placed upon a rick to keep the thatch on; (*b*) the stone supports of a 'mow-stead.'

(1) **Som.** The cow-stalls and mow-barton full of yellow stacks, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 8. **w.Som.**[1] Every farm has its mow-barton, but of late years, owing to the employment of steam-thrashers, the stacks are oftener made in the harvest-field, and consequently mow-bartons are less used. **Dev.** I want two long gates for the mowbarton, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 88. (2) **e.Yks.** Lette them lie at the mowebrest all night, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 75. (3) **Hrt.** Coarse sedgy hay . . . will mowburn, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 101. (4) **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[24], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] The smell of this sort of hay is most fragrant, but the quality is supposed to be injurious to its consumers. **s.Chs.**[1] Ee sez yaan-dŭr bit ŭ ee-)z got-n muw-buurnt i dhŭ staak-; bur ah dù)nŭ pŭrsee-v it misel-, ŭn it semz tŭ dóo wel fŭr)th ky'ey [He says yander bit o' hee's gotten mow-burnt i' the stack; bur ah dunna perceive it mysel, an' it seems to do well for th' key]. **Shr.**[1] Bill says 'e thinks the 'ay's toasted a bit too much, but the cattle āten it, an' dun well—it's none the worse fur bein' a bit mow-burnt. **Hrf.**[2], **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.), **I.W.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] (5) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 109. (6) **nw.Dev.**[1] (7) **Nhp.**[2] (8) **w.Yks.**[1] (9) **w.Yks.**[2] (10) **w.Som.**[1] (11) **Som.** A conical stone with a flat circular cap, used for the support of a mow, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] These frameworks are usually supported upon stone or wood posts about two feet from the ground, and having large flat caps on the top, upon which the timber framing rests. The object is to keep the corn from the damp earth, and the caps are to prevent rats or mice from climbing up the posts. **n.Dev.** Witch ellem timbers vor mewstaddle, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 71. (12, *a*) **Cum.**[14] **Hrt.** Previous to the mowing wheat sheaves, . . a mowstead should be prepared to lay them on, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i. 2. **Dev.** (Hall.), **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** I'd raythe awn her purty mou' Than ha our mewsteads beggest mow, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 32. **nw.Dev.**[1] (*b*) **Cum.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (*c*) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] 3½ Mowsteads of oats in Dutch Barn, *w.Cum. Times* (Feb. 25, 1899) 1, col. 4. (13, *a*, *b*) **nw.Dev.**[1]

3. The unboarded space at each end of the threshing-floor where the corn is heaped for threshing; a raised stage in a barn in which the threshed corn is kept; a 'bay' of a barn; the wooden division separating the 'bays'; also in *comp.* **Mow-end.**

Bwk. They were engaged in carrying his corn from the stack in the barn-yard to the mow in the barn, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 91. **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 40. **m.Yks.**[1], **s.Not.** *Obs.* (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **se.Wor.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Sus.**[1] (s.v. Toss), **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1]

4. *v.* To stack or pile up hay or corn; to stir up straw or hay; also *fig.* to heap up; to cover.

Sc. Ye maun moue it in yon mouse-hole, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 148. **Bwk.** Some one remarked that he had not mowed it very well, that is, not piled it up neatly at the end of the barn, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 65. **Nhb.**[1] To 'mou the stree,' to build up the straw at threshing. **Cum.** They actewilly mew up ther plates wih meat an taties . . . an puddins an pies, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 127. **Wm.** When dykes are moo'd wi frozen snaw, Stewart *Rhymes* (1869) 7. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** The foreman, whose office is to mowe and place the sheaves aright, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 46. **w.Yks.** Chaps 'at's mooed up a bit o' brass, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 14, 1896); **w.Yks.**[1] I mooded mysell upp an set out ageean, ii. 357. **Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Wŭn yŭ muw, ŭr pich-? [Wun yŏ mow, or pitch?] **Mtg.** (E.R.M.) **Hrf.**[2] I must mye it properly. **Sur.**[1] **Som.** The last sheaf was hauled home to mow, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 69.

Hence **Mowed-out** or **-up,** *ppl. adj.* overcrowded, encumbered with rubbish; also used *fig.*

n.Yks. Ahz fair mewed up our things (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[4] Ther war ower monny fau'k i' t'room; Ah war that mew'd up Ah c'u'd hardlings breeathe. Sha's gitten all her things mew'd up tigether, whahl sha'll 'a'e straange deed ti git 'em all ti reets again. **e.Yks.**[1] Noo Betty's flitted tiv a lahtler hoos, she's fairly mew'd up wiv her founither, an hez it ya peeace upon another. **w.Yks.**[1] Ye can hardly stir yer fit, t'roum's seea mood up; **w.Yks.**[2] A house is said to be mood up when it is filled with furniture; **w.Yks.**[5] When a tradesman has more than an ordinary amount of work on hand, more than he knows how to get through, he says that he is 'mooed' or crowded 'out.' **Lan.** We'n bin moo'd eaut wi friends comin, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 116; **Lan.**[1] Articles laid by to be out of the way are said to be mooed up. **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** We're mowed up (J.H.B.). **Lei.**[1] Thee're so rich thee're daown-right maowd-aowt wi' money. Ye're reg'lar maowed-aout! **Nhp.**[1] I'm so mowed up, I can't stir. **War.**[3] We were mewed up in the pew until we could hardly move. This candlestick is mowed up with grease. **Wor.** Isn't the 'ouse mowed up with all them boxes? (J.B.P.)

MOW, *v.*[3] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Also in forms **meow** Chs.[1] Shr.[1]; **mue** w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] [mou, miu.] To make grimaces. See **Mows.**

Edb. Thereafter every man began to mow at his neighbour, and the meeting broke up, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 419. **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** What's ta duing there, mumping an' muing, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'E bats 'is eyes an' myows 'is mouth like summat kyimet.

[I mowe with the mouthe, I mock one, *Je fays la moue*, Palsgr. (1530); To mowe, *cachinnare*, *narire*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

MOW, *v.*[4] Sc. Yks. Lan. e.An. Also in forms **maaw** Lan.; **maw** Lnk. [mau.] Of a cat: to mew; *fig.* to murmur, to complain.

Lnk. She sat mawing, always turning herself about, coming her nose with her foot, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 68. **w.Yks.**[2] That's nowt to mow about! **Lan.** Two cats—one ut catches moice an' another ut does o th' maawin, Brierley *Fratchingtons* (1868) iv. **e.An.**[1] It was mowin the bitterest.

MOW, see **Maa,** *sb.*[1], **Mouth.**

MOWD, MOWDAWARP, MOWDER, MOWDHAT, see **Mould,** *sb.*[18], **Mouldywarp, Moulter,** *v.*[1], **Mouldywarp.**

MOW(E, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Slang. [mou.] **1.** *v.* To copulate, *rem cum muliere habere.*

Sc. *Lex Balatronicum* (1811). **n.Cy.** Ile mow my Meggy (K.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[4] To copulate (of animals). **Wm.** (B.K.) **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Slang.** Farmer.

2. *sb.* The act of copulation. Wm. (B.K.)

[1. Will Leno mowit me, Lyndsay *Kitteis Confessioun* (c. 1550) 16 (Farmer).]

MOWHAY, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also in forms **mowie** Cor.; **mowy** s.Dev.; **muffy** Dev. A stack-yard. See **Mow,** *sb.*[2]

Dev. You've frum the muffy got to bring in barely, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 176. **nw.Dev.**[1], **s.Dev.** (Miss D.) **Cor.** The stalks of wheat brought down by the last sweep of the scythe are brought home in thankful triumph, . . and in the evening taken into the mow hay, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 202; (F.R.C.); **Cor.**[1] Out in the mo-ey close; **Cor.**[2] **e.Cor.** 'The neck'. . . is carried to the mow hay, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 248.

MOWING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Wil. Also in forms **maain'** ne.Lan.[1]; **maing** w.Yks.[1]; **mawin(g** Sc. (Jam.) **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Mowing-grass,** meadow grass; (2) **-machine bird,** the grasshopper warbler, *Locustella naevia.*

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Threspassin i' th' mowin grase, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 206. (2) **Wil.** Known as the mowing-machine bird, in allusion to its remarkable note, Smith *Birds* (1887) 154; **Wil.**[1]

2. *sb.* The extent of land, about three roods, which a man can mow in a day; also in phr. *a day's mowing*, the quantity of grass which can be mown in a day.

Sc. We will hae twa mawins in that meadow (Jam.). **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

MOWL, see **Meowl, Mole,** *sb.*[1], **Mool,** *sb.*[1], **Mould,** *sb.*[2]

MOWLE, MOWLEWARP, MOWLY, MOWNT, see **Mool,** *sb.*[1], **Mouldywarp, Maul,** *v.*[2], **Mount,** *v.*[2]

MOWR, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A flout, mock, jeer. Cf. **mow,** *v.*[3]

Cld. Wi' mop an' mowr, an' glare, an' glowr, Grim faces girn ower the waves, *Mermaiden of Clyde* in *Edb. Mag.* May 1820 (Jam.).

MOWS, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **mous, mouze** Sc.; **mowes** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **mowis** Per.; **mowse** Bnff.[1]; and in form **mawse** Sc. A joke; a jest, esp. in phr. *no mows,* no matter for jesting; also used *attrib.* Cf. **make,** *v.*[1] **2** (51).

Sc. Affront your friend in mows, and tine him in earnest, Ramsay

Prov. 1737) ; To hear sic things day and night is no mouze, COBBAN *Andaman* 1895 xxxv ; Mony an ane would hae gane deleerit. Faith ay, it's no mawse, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) iii. **Bnff.** I'm come to wooe your Dochter Tib, To lie alane is far frae mows, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 63 ; **Bnff.**[1] That's nae a mowse ploy it the bairns are at. **Bch.** Ye may laugh at me fan ye read this, but I wat it was na mows, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 15. **Abd.** It's nae mows matter, man, to jibe Your jeer cuts at the sweet fac'd tribe, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 29. **Frf.** It's hardly mous to think how uncanny they are, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) viii. **Per.** It was but in mowis that he spake anent Mr. William's hanging, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844-5) II. 283. **Ayr.** To die an be laid i' the till, Indeed's nae mows, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 63. **Lnk.** It's nae mows to be a married wife, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 35, ed. 1783. **Edb.** It is nae mowes to pace Amang leed ba's, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 23. **Nhb.** Wi' merriment and mowes, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 246 ; **Nhb.**[1]

[Was at this tyme a certane Italian with the king, of quhais mirrines and mowis he mekle delytet, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Sc.* (1596) II. 124 ; The fulis fonde in the flet, And mony mowis at mete on the flure maid, *The Howlat* (c. 1447) 831, in *Sc. Allit. Poems* (1897) 75. OFr. *moes*, 'mine dédaigneuse' ; *moe*, 'grimace' (LA CURNE).]

MOWSENT, *adj.* Nhb.[1] Also in form **mowsend**. Fusty, mouldy, musty, damp-smelling.

That smells a' mowsent.

MOWT, see **Mought, Mote**, *sb.*[2], **Mout.**

MOWTER, see **Moulter**, *v.*[2], **Multure.**

MOWTH, *sb.* Oxf. [mouþ.] A mowing ; the width of ground mown by one sweep of the scythe.

A man's mowth is reckoned at a scratch acre, STAPLETON *Three Parishes* (1893) 309 ; When you wrote to Sir H. Dashwood you did not know that there were 'commons' after the mowth, *ib.* 310 ; **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

MOWTHLE, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [mauþl.] A dial. form of 'mouthful.'

MOWULD, see **Mould**, *sb.*[12]

MOWY, *sb.* w.Wor.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] [mou·i.] A rough, unkempt child.

MOWY, MOX, see **Mowhay, Mawks.**

MOX, *sb.* Der.[1] [moks.] A moth.

MOY, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. [moi.] **1.** Affecting great moderation in eating or drinking.

Sc. 'A bit butt, and bit bend, make a moy maiden at the board end.' A jocose reflection upon young maids when they eat almost nothing at dinner ; intimating that if they had not eaten a little in the pantry or kitchen, they would eat better at the table, KELLY *Prov.* 1721) 31.

2. Demure ; coy ; reserved ; unsociable ; gentle, mild.

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1]

3. Of the weather : muggy.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *ib.*

[**1.** *Moy* in older Sc. meant gentle, mild, soft :—Venus with this, all glaid and full of joy . . . rycht myld and moy, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 220. Fr. *mou, mol*, 'qui cède aisément' (HATZFELD) ; Lat. *mollis.*]

MOYAR, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] A blackberry. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[OCor. *moyar*, berries (WILLIAMS) ; Wel. *mwyar*, clustered berries.]

MOYDER, see **Moither.**

MOYEN, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **moyan** Bnff. [moi·ən.] **1.** *sb.* Means ; ability, power ; influence ; means for attaining an end.

Sc. Moyan does mickle, but money does mair, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **S. & Ork.**[1] **Bnff.** Sometimes the puir man's moyan is as gude, if nae better, than the great man's micht, *Leg. Strathisla* (1851). **Frf.** Charlie Stuart, the vile Pretender, Made moyen to be our Faith's Defender, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 17, ed. 1882. **Edb.** Deceit, by moyen now, Hath cast me in captivity, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 405, ed. 1815.

Hence **Moyenless**, *adj.* powerless ; inactive. **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. Phr. *to lay moyen*, to use means.

Abd. His purpose being to lay moyen for a placie, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxix ; I mith hae moyens laid to win wi' you, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 30.

3. *v.* To accomplish by the use of appropriate means ; to manage or bring about ; to bring a person to a desired object by the use of influence.

Abd. I moyened him to a situation (G.W.) ; Luckie brings the drucken bite—saut beef an' breid, To moyen ben anither bowl o' toddy, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 44.

[**1.** With Monsier then he moyen maid, *Bp. St. Androis* (1584) 800, in *Sat. Poems*, ed. Cranstoun, I. 380 ; Some vther moyen sone he socht, *ib.* 827. Fr. *moyen*, a means (COTGR.). **3.** The best part thought it meittest to . . . moyen maters, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1598), ed. 1842, 441.]

MOYL(E, see **Moil**, *sb.*[1], *v.*

MOYLE, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **moil** nw.Dev.[1] s.Dev. e.Cor. ; **moile** Cor. [moil.] A mule.

Dev. PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) III. 365 ; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** A buzzom-chuck'd haggaging moyle, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 502. **nw.Dev.**[1], **s.Dev.** (Miss D.) **Cor.** But the old peer of moiles hant been water'd to-day, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 30 ; **Cor.**[1] As stubborn as a moyle ; **Cor.**[2] ; **Cor.**[3] So wicked as a moyle. **e.Cor.** (Miss D.)

['Twould wind-break a moil, FORD *Fancies* (1638) II. ii. (NARES) ; His mulettour that kepeth an other mans moyles, ROBYNSON *More's Utopia* (1556), ed. Lumby, 51.]

MOYS, MOYSED, MOYTE, see **Moise**, *v.*[1], **Mazed, Moit.**

MOZE, see **Mose**, *v.*, **Moss**, *sb.*[2], **Muse**, *v.*[1]

MOZIE, *adj.* Sc. (JAM.) **1.** Swarthy, dark in complexion. Sc. **2.** Sharp ; acrimonious ; ill-natured ; sour-looking. Ayr.

MOZIL, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. A stirrup-cup. (HALL.)

MOZZLY, *adj.* Lan. [mo·zli.] Of the weather : muggy. Cf. **mosey**, *adj.*[1] 3.

Lan.[1] He never knew such bad-keeping weather as there has been this back-end, it has been so moist and mozzly, and it turns the meat foist.

MPS, *adv.* Som. Dev. Yes.

w.Som.[1] One of the very commonest forms of non-emphatic *yes*. No vocal sound is perceptible, but merely the vocal *m* followed by *ps.* **nw.Dev.**[1]

MU, see **Mow**, *sb.*[2]

MUA-SICKNESS, *sb.* Sh.I. The rot, a disease in sheep. See **Moor-sickness**, s.v. **Moor**, *sb.*[1] **1** (44).

The Mua sickness, or rot, is also one of the diseases with which the Zetland sheep are affected, EDMONSTON *Zetland* (1809) II. 224 (JAM.) ; **S. & Ork.**[1]

MUBBLE, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] [mu·bl.] A loitering crowd, where everybody is in every one else's way.

MUCE, see **Meuse.**

MUCH, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also in forms **mich** Cum.[4] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[18] ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[123] nw.Der.[1] ; **mitch** n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1] Lan. [mʉtʃ, mutʃ, mitʃ.]

1. *adj.* In phr. (1) *much good man to you*, (2) — *good may it do you* (*mitchgodeet*), a friendly wish ; (3) — *of a mak*, (4) — *of a muchness*, very similar, very nearly the same ; in *gen.* colloq. use ; (5) — *thing*, much good ; (6) *so much*, (*a*) enough, sufficient ; (*b*) a certain quantity, a small amount.

(1) **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 185 ; (W.W.S.) (2) **Lan.** Whau mitch-go-deet o with um sed hoo, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 60. (3) **Wm.** Every Jack must have his Jen, as the sayin' is, and they was much of a mak, RAWNSLEY *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 182. (4) **n.Yks.**[2] They're mitch of a mitchness. **e.Yks.** (Miss A.) ; **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] 'Is thy husband better ?' 'Nay, he's mich of a michnesse.' **Lan.** (S.W.), **Chs.**[123], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2] These two lots of plums are much of a muchness ; **War.**[3], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1], **Ken.**[1], **Sur.** (L.J.Y.), **Sus.**[2] **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**[1] Whe'er you do do it or no, 'tis pretty much of a muchness. (5) **Brks.** Our well-water ain't much thing (A.C.). (6, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] Mex the birmstone way zo much laud [lard] eens mid make a sauf [soft] ball. (*b*) *ib.* Nif the dog 've a-got any worms, you must have zo much ragonet [areca nut] and put 'long way-ut.

2. Used of the health ; see below.

Ken.[1] 'How are ye to-day ?' 'Not much, thank ye.'

3. *adv.* In phr. (1) *much and more*, very much, greatly ; (2) — *as ever*, (3) — *as hardly*, hardly, scarcely ; only just ; (4) — *at one*, much the same ; (5) — *he did it*, a phr. used to express disbelief that the person spoken of did it ; (6) *by far and much*, by a great deal ; (7) *to much matter*, with

neg.: to dislike, disapprove of; (8) *to think much*, to hesitate, not to like.

(1) **Lan.** He swore mich and moore, WAUGH *Owd Cronies* (1875) 221. (2) **Ken.**[1] 'Shall you get done to day?' 'Much as ever.' **Sur.**[1] It's much as ever he'll clear up to-night. (3) **Ken.** (W.F.S.) (4) **w.Yks.**[1] Shoe hods mitch at yan like, ii. 291. (5) **s.Chs.**[1] (6) **w.Yks.**[3] (7) **w.Yks.** J.W.), **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Sum foäks says he's a good preacher, bud I doänt much matter him. I doän't much matter hevin' to goä afoore th' Winterton magistraates on a soft eärand like that. **sw.Lin.**[1] I've been weshing him, and he doesn't much matter it. (8) **n.Yks.** He wad think mitch tī hinder them [he would not like to hinder them] (I.W.).

4. *Comb.* (1) **Much-about**, just about; used intensitively; (2) **-about-much**, much alike; (3) **-but** or **Mich-bod**, probably; (4) **-how**, indeed, surprising, extraordinary, used as an exclamation; (5) **-like**, (6) **-one**, (7) **-what**, much the same, very similar, alike; also used redundantly.

(1) **Brks.**[1] Ther was much-about a lot o' rats in the whate rick as us took in to-daay. **Wil.**[1] I was never one to go bellockin', though I've allus had much-about raison to murmur. (2) **Nhb.** We're much-aboot-much, as the deevil said to the watch (R.O H.). (3) **Lan.** THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 109. (4) **Dev.** (HALL.); **Dev.**[1] Much-how a coud leke zuch a zokey molkit, such an unsoutherly malkin, 7. (5) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1] (6) **Sus.**[2] **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. (7) **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** I understood the living had gone . . . to Sir J. Arderne's brother and so my matter was much-what defeated, NEWCOME *Autobiog.* in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1852) XXVI. 161; The rest of my employment was much-what the same with that in the company, *Life A. Martindale* (1685) 38, ed. 1845; I think eawer kese is mitchwhot th' same, WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 29, ed. 1801.

5. *sb.* A strange thing, a marvel, wonder, used esp. in phr. *it is much* or *it is much if*. Also used *advb.*

Cum.[1] It's much if he gangs at o' now. **w.Yks.** It's much if he sees ower it [His recovery is very improbable] (S.K.C.); It's much to me if he issent converted. It's much if he catches his train, *Shevvild Ann.* (1854) 12; **w.Yks.**[1] It's mitch they dunnot come; **w.Yks.**[2] **Chs.**[1] It's mitch if he comes now; **Chs.**[2 3] It is much if such a thing were to happen. **s.Chs.**[1] It s mùch iv ey dùz ŭz ey sez [It's much if he docs as he says]. **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] 'It's much if it happens.' A sceptical expression. **Wil.**[1] 'It's much if he don't,' most likely he will. **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **w.Som.**[1] 'Tis much you boys can't let alone they there ducks. 'Twas much he had'n a been a killed.

MUCH, *v.*[1] Lin. Hrf. Ken. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **mutch** Dev.; and in forms **mooch** Som.; **mouch** w.Cy. [mutʃ, mʉtʃ.] **1.** To make much of; to pet, fondle, caress; to appease by making much of.

Hrf.[1] **Ken.**[1] 'However did you manage to tame those wild sheep?' 'Well, I mutched 'em, ye see'; **Ken.**[2] To much a child, to fondle it when it is peevish. **I.W.**[2] **Wil.**[1] 'Her do like muching,' i.e. being petted. **w.Som.**[1] To pet, if applied to children. To pay attention to, to have in honour or consideration, if applied to adults. 'I sim her do much thick boy to much by half.' **n.Dev.** Aw, do 'e strive vor much en down, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 83.

2. To smooth or stroke gently with the hand; to smooth, stroke.

I.W.[2], **w.Cy.** (HALL.), **Dor.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Nearly always used in speaking to children. 'Poor pussy! much her down.' **Dev.** I put in me han jist ta much down es tail, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1858) 1st S. 11; An zmooth'd es veace, an much'd es hair, *ib.* 65; Ef yū will mutch thickee cat down awver tha veäce an' eyes za offen 'er'll scratch thee zāf 'nuff, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

3. To grudge, envy. See **Think.**

sw.Lin.[1] She envies them and muches them for everything. They're sure to much one another.

MUCH, *v.*[2] War.[13] [mutʃ.] To frighten.

MUCHA, *adj. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Big.

MUCHER, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Suf. [mʉ·tʃə(r).] **1.** *adj.* and *adv. Obsol.* Much. e.Suf. (F.H.) **2.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *fare a mucher*, used of the health; (2) *not to be a mucher*, not to be much of a man.

(1) *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (2) He aint a mucher (C.T.).

MUCHETY, *sb.* Dor. [mʉ·tʃəti.] In phr. *much of a muchety*, very similar, very much alike. (G.M.G.)

MUCHIN, see **Muck'n.**

MUCHLY, *adv. Obsol.* Suf. Much.

e.Suf. I don't think muchly of that (F.H.).

MUCHNESS, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Pem. Also in form **michness** n.Yks.[2]; **mitchness** Chs.[123] [mu·tʃnəs, mi·tʃnəs.]

1. A quantity, amount.

s.Pem. A wonna do that muchness o' good to any wan. A little bit that muchness will do it (W.M.M.).

2. Equality, resemblance. Also in phr. *much of a muchness* (q.v.), s.v. **Much**, *adj.* **1** (4).

n.Yks.[2] There's a michness about 'em. **Chs.**[123]

MUCK, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **moock** Stf. Lin.; **muk** Lan.; and in forms **mucks** Mid.; **mug** Rnf. (JAM.) [muk, mʉk.] **1.** *sb.* Dung or manure in a wet, moist state; mud, mire; dirt or filth of any kind.

Sc. 'Ye're just fit to mak muck o' meal,' good for nothing but to consume food, *lit.* to convert it into dung, said to one who is regarded as a drone in society and a burthen to others (JAM.). **Elg.** Feuch! fill'd his loof wi' shamble muck, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 131. **Abd.** Oliver and Willie Buck Sit o'er the lugs in smeckie muck, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 182. **Slg.** The very hens cou'd scrape his muck, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 15. **Rnf.** He's nane o' your common clodhoppers, That hauls nicht and day amang muck, BARR *Poems* (1861) 130. **Lnk.** I sall marry you and yence my father's muck were out, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 11. **Lth.** The cottar's muck and single straw, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 147. **Hdg.** Weel toned down wi' muck an' mire, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 14. **Bwk.** Our hind's daughters . . . are set to . . . fill muck-carts, drive the same, spread muck, drive the harrow, &c., HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 80. **Peb.** 'Midst muck and soil, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 32, ed. 1817. **Gall.** They have laired themselves in muck, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) xxii. **Nhb.** Aa put on a lot i' muck. . . There's nowt like muck—plenty o' gud muck, sor, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 280; **Nhb.**[1] Wor Barrasford land's muck for Humshaugh, *N. Tyne saying.* **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** We carry't t'muck i' hots, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 57; 'Lost in muck,' said of a house or family, means disgracefully dirty (M.P.); **Cum.**[14] **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. **Wm.** Omast lost i muck an dirt, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 27. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] As mean as muck. Som hae luck, An some stick i' t'muck; **n.Yks.**[34], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** It's nobbut a bit o' cleean muck, at weean't hot neeahbody, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 95; MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); We've baath lime an' cooals to leead, An' gaps to wau, an muck to spreead, TWISLETON *Poems* (c. 1867) III. 5; 'Tə wed t'midin fə t'muk ən bi puizənd wi t'stiŋk,' a common prov. expression used of a man who marries for money and whose wife turns out to be a scold (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[34] **Lan.** Laden with 'muck' of rich hue and powerful aroma, FRANCIS *Frieze* (1895) 141; Thou 'ud never notice if th' place wur a foot deep in muck, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1895) 65. **I.Ma.** Cuttin the stones and the muck out of them, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 19, ed. 1891; That muck of divils that was suffered to go into the pigs that was feedin away—muck to muck! lek a body might say, *ib. Witch* (1889) 131. **Chs.**[13] **Midl.** Our hosses splashes the muck over ye, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1898) 105; MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.** 'Where there's muck there's money.' . . 'Muck' is our common name for road mud, which implies heavy cartage, i.e. prosperity; 'muck' is also the common local name for farmyard manure, which again implies prosperity, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1899) 84; **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] They're leading muck outen the crew. **Rut.** A cottager when I asked him to walk into my study, politely excused himself by pleading that he was 'all over muck.' . . A farmer's dream of heaven was that of a place where there were 'heaps o' muck,' *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 6; **Rut.**[1] I bain't fit to coom into your house: I've all over muck. **Lei.**[1] **War.**[3] Come out of the muck. Killed wi' the upsetting of a load of muck. **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[1] **s.Wal.** Earthen compost, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Glo.** BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Oxf.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** I dug up the foul grass round the gooseberry bushes, and dug plenty of muck in, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 288. **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.**[1] **Sur.** The expression of thankfulness, echoed by all at our tea-table, that none of them had 'got to eat such frenchified muck as that,' *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 258. **Sus., Hmp.** Dung and straw in a fresh or half-rotted state, HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] In this district rather a new word in the *sing.* **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Cleaning up muck in the yard, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 25. **s.Dev.** Miss D.) **Cor.** I picked a silver teaspoon with the crest on it out of the muck, BARING-GOULD *Curgenven* (1893) xxii. **e.Cor.** (Miss D.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Muck-adrowd** or **-adrowy**, dust; see **Drow**, *v.*[3]; (2) **-bee**, a small bee that frequents dung or manure-

heaps; (3) **-bing**, a manure-stead, with a low wall round it; (4) **-bird**, (*a*) in phr. *to sing like a muck-bird*, to emit a continuous mournful sound in a minor key; (*b*) a jakesman; (5) **-cart**, a manure or dung-cart; a cart for refuse street sweepings, &c.; (6) **-carting**, manure carting; (7) **-cheap**, as cheap as dirt; 'dirt cheap'; (8) **-cloth**, (9) **-clout**, a duster, floor-cloth; a cloth used for dirty purposes; (10) **-coop** or **-coup**, a dung-cart that tilts out its lading; (11) **-creel**, a large basket or hamper used for carrying out dung into the fields; (12) **-crome**, a manure-fork; (13) **-drag**, a fork with two or three prongs set at right angles to the handle, used for dragging manure out of a cart; (14) **-dragger**, a remover of night-soil; (15) **-fail**, sward mixed with dung, used as manure; (16) **-fly**, a fly that frequents dung-heaps; (17) **-foodle**, boastful, braggart; (18) **-fork**, (*a*) a fork used for spreading manure on land, cleaning out stables, &c.; (*b*) *pl.* in phr. *to rain muck-forks tines downwards* or *three-tined muck-forks*, to rain very hard; (*c*) *pl.* the hands or fingers; (19) **-gager**, see (14); (20) **-gripe**, see (18, *a*); (21) **-grub**, (22) **-grubber**, a sordid or avaricious person; a miser; (23) **-grubbing**, sordid, avaricious; (24) **-hack**, (*a*) see (18, *a*); (*b*) *fig.* a doer of dirty work; (25) **-hawk**, see (18, *a*); (26) **-heap**, (*a*) a dung or manure-heap or hill; (*b*) a very dirty person, used as a term of reproach; (27) **-heap-lie-on**, (*a*) a higgledy-piggledy heap; (*b*) a children's game; see below; (28) **-hill**, (*a*) see (26, *a*); (*b*) see (26, *b*); (29) **-hill weed**, the white goosefoot, *Chenopodium album*; (30) **-hole**, a dirty, filthy place; (31) **-hook**, see (18, *a*); (32) **-hot(t, -hut**, or **Muckot**, (*a*) a tub or vessel carried between two men, and used for bearing manure to hilly ground; (*b*) a term of derision or opprobrium; (*c*) *pl.* panniers for conveying manure on horseback; (*d*) heaps of manure or lime in a field; (33) **-house**, a dung-shed; a privy; (34) **-jury**, a body assembled to inquire into public nuisances; (35) **-kishie**, see (11); (36) **-kite**, one who eats voraciously of all kinds of things; (37) **-kited**, mean; of low habits; (38) **-lather**, a profuse perspiration or sweat; (39) **-luck**, a sign of prosperity; see below; (40) **-man**, a dustman; a remover of refuse, dirt, &c.; (41) **-mense**, a defiler of decency; (42) **-midden**, **-midding**, or **-middink**, see (26, *a*); (43) **-midden breward**, upstarts of low origin; (44) **-midden-steed**, see (26, *a*); (45) **-pies**, mud-pies; (46) **-plugging**, filling carts with manure; (47) **-poak**, (*a*) an animal's dung-bag; (*b*) a term of derision; (48) **-ra-duff**, a coward, duffer; (49) **-rake**, (*a*) see (18, *a*); (*b*) *pl.* see (18, *b*); (50) **-raker**, see (22); (51) **-riddance**, the removal of a nuisance; (52) **-rife**, diseased with filth from dirty habits; (53) **-ripe**, over-ripe; rotten ripe; (54) **-robin**, a term of opprobrium often used to boys who are always whistling and disturbing their elders; (55) **-roke**, a line of dirt left on the neck after washing; a dirt-mark on the skin; (56) **-rotten**, (*a*) quite rotten; (*b*) see (52); (57) **-scraper**, a road-scraper; (58) **-scutcheon**, a dirty person; (59) **-seck**, see (47 *a*, *b*); (60) **-shade**, twilight; (61) **-shod**, covered with mud or dirt; (62) **-sick**, see (52); (63) **-sluff**, a worn-out garment; an overcoat put on to cover the defects of one's underclothing; (64) **-slut**, an untidy, slatternly woman; (65) **-snipe**, see below; (66) **-spout**, (*a*) a drain or outlet; (*b*) the nose; (*c*) a *gen.* term of abuse, applied esp. to those who use bad language; (67) **-spreading**, spreading manure on the land; (68) **-stack**, the rubbish-heap or spoil-bank of a colliery; (69) **-stead**, see (26, *a*); (70) **-stricken**, (71) **-struck**, (72) **-strucken**, utterly or completely struck with astonishment; aghast; (73) **-sucker**, a greedy fellow; (74) **-suttle**, one who is very dirty or who enjoys doing dirty work; (75) **-swat** or **-sweat**, (*a*) see (38); (*b*) a state of alarm or great anxiety; (*c*) a fidgety condition; a hurry; (76) **-trough**, (77) **-tub**, a hog-trough; a slop-pail; also used *fig.*; (78) **-vent**, (*a*) a sewer; (*b*) the anal orifice of an animal; (79) **-wash**, see (38); (80) **-water**, slops; (81) **-water-drain**, a dunghill trench; (82) **-weed**, (*a*) see (29); (*b*) ? the pondweed, *Potamogeton crispum*; (83) **-wet** or **-weet**, sopping wet, wet to the skin; (84) **-wheel**, a large wheel having buckets on an endless chain, for the purpose of washing dirty 'slack,' which is afterwards made into fire-bricks; (85) **-worm**, (*a*) see (22); (*b*) an upstart; (86) **-yard**, the yard in which the manure from the farm buildings is shot.

(1) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (2) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (3) **n.Lin.**[1] 4, *a* **War.**[2] (*b*) *ib.* 5 **w.Yks.** J.J.B., **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **sw Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] 6) **s.Wor.** (F.W.M.W.) (7) **n.Yks.**[24], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Cauliflahrs es muck cheap nah (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**[1] **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* 1884) 345. (8 **sw.Lin.**[1] I want the muck-cloth to cleän the trough out. (9) **n.Yks.**[12] (10) **N.Cy.**[2], **n.Yks.**[2] (11) **Sc.** Jam.) (12) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 3. **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (13) **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1] (14 **w.Yks.**[5] 15 **n.Sc.** Jam.) **Abd.** The practice of cutting up sward for manure or muck-fail was prohibited . . . so long ago as 1685, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 456 *note ib.*. (16 **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** A muckflee ti gi' tiv a tooad or a frog, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 41. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (17) **Chs.**[1] I cannot abide to hsar him; sitch muckfoodle talk he's full of. (18, *a*) **Ayr.** Like the heft o' a muck fork frae a midden-stead. Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 99. **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** He coom aght wi a spade an a muckfork, Hartley *Clock Alm.* 1889 37; *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** He hit young master with the handle o' the moock-fork, Fenn *Cure of Souls* (1889) 24. **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] (*c*) **Slang.** Keep your muckforks off me, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 263. (19) **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 8, 1897); **w.Yks.**[5] (20) **n.Yks.**[124] 21 **n.Yks.**[2] (22 **e.An.**[1], **Sus.**[1] (23 **e.An.**[1] (24, *a* **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] A many-pronged fork with the grains bent round. **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] **n.Lin.**[1] 'I'm noht bud a muck-hack noo, whativer I maay hev been.' Said by a woman who worked in a brick-yard. (25) **Hdg.** Wi' poles an' muck-hawks they a' did rin, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 229. (26, *a*) **Rnf.** Upon yon muck-heap's black location [I] Fell belly flaucht, Young *Pictures* (1865) 128. **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (*b*) **n.Yks.** Get out, thou greeat muck-heeap, thou; **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] A girt muck-heap; **w.Yks.**[5] (27, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) *ib.* A game played by children, who pile themselves on the top of each other, shouting as they do so, 'Muck-heap-lie-on.' (28, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] **Not.**[2] There's a man standing on yon muck-hill. **sw.Lin.**[1] If the muck's in the crew-yard you get nowt for it; if it's on the muck hill it's so much a yard. **War.**[3] (*b*) **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] (29) **War.** (B. & H.) (30) **w.Yks.** It's varry loikly that befooar long yo'll be laid sprottlin e some muckhoil or another, *Shevvild Ann.* (1851) 5. (31) **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **Lei.**[1] (32, *a*) **Lan.**[1] (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] *Gen.* applied to a dirty woman. 'Get away, ye greet muckhut.' **Lan.**[1] A name given in derision to a naughty boy. (*c*) **Cum.**[14] **Wm.**[1] Paniers for carrying manure on to the land before the use of carts on the fells. *Obs.* (*d*) **Cum.**[14] (33) **Ayr.** (Jam.) (34) **n.Yks**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] 35 **Sh.I.** If dis snaw waers awa', da muck kishie 'ill tak a' dis maderim oot o' dee, *Sh. News* (Mar. 24, 1900); Hit's a ruinashen ta hang up muck kishies 'ithoot scraepin' dem, *ib.* (Mar. 11, 1899). (36, 37) **n.Yks.**[2] (38) **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** He was all ov a muck-lather, *Spec. Dial.* (1887) 25; **e.Yks.**[1] (39) **n.Yks.**[2] As a muddy shop floor bespeaks an amount of traffic,—according to the saying, 'Where there's muck there's money.' (40) *ib.* (41) *ib.* 'Thou ugly muck-mense,' applied to a dog who had fou'ed a clean apartment. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* May 25, 1895). (42 **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** A third chiel, too, gin ye incline, In the muck-midden, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Introd.* 17. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cu.**[1], **Wm.** (M.P.) **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.** Sweeatin like a pig iv a muck middin, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 36; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** To mak thi belly into a muck-middin, Hartley *Paris*, 99; **w.Yks.**[13] **Lan.** They're fit for nout boh th' mukmiddink, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 37, ed. 1801. **Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] (43) **w.Yks.**[1] (44) **Nhb.**[1] (45) **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (May 29, 1897). (46) **sw.Lin.**[1] We've been muck-plugging all day. (47) **n.Yks.**[2] (48) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 31, 1884) 8. (49, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] **Nrf.** Every day he asked Farmer Mason if he didn't want a muck-rake, Emerson *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 80. (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] (50) *ib.* (51) *ib.* 'It's a good muckriddance,' a desirable removal of a nuisance; that is, of an obnoxious person. (52) *ib.* (53) **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1885) 345. **n.Lin.**[1] (54) **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Uwd yŭr nahyz; it auviz ree·nz wen mŭk'-robinz wis·ln [Howd yur noise; it auvays reens (= rains) when muck-robins whistlen]. Muck-robin is taken by Chs. people to mean the ordinary robin, 'acos it's auvays hoppin' abowt the mexen an' whistlin'.' (55) **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897). (56, *a*) **Sc.** Yon hide is been muck rotten ye an' faider bought fir wir voar waer (wear), *Sh. News* (Apr. 29, 1899). (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] (57) **Mid.** Wi' a muck-scraper over his shoulder, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1898) 63. (58) **Lin.** (Hall.) 59, *a*)

n.Yks.[2] (*b*) *ib.* Thou ugly muckseck! (60) n.Cy. (Hall.) (61) w.Yks. Beeath wet an' muck shod, Blackah *Sngs.* (1867) 36. (62, 63) n.Yks.[2] (64) *ib.*, w.Yks.[5] (65) Lon. I was a muck snipe when I was there—why, a muck-snipe, sir, is a man regularly done up, coopered, and humped altogether, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 259. (66 *a*, *b* n.Yks.[2] *c* e.Yks Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 4; e.Yks.[1], nw.Der.[1], e.An.[1] (67) Not.[1] A farmer on being asked in Court when the event occurred, said, 'It wor abaout three weeks afore muck spreading.' (68) w.Yks. (S.J.C.) (69) n.Yks.[2], n.Lin.[1] (70) w.Yks. 'Is missus ca'ed 'im, an' 'e wur fair muck-stricken (F.P.T.). (71) w.Yks.[2]; w.Yks.[5] To think 'at he could goa sāay that afore my fāace after heving done what I hev for him!—Barn, ah wur fair muck-struck!—yuh mud 'a' fell'd muh wi' a bēan. (72) w.Yks. He's muck-strucken, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* Sept. 14, 1889. (73) n.Yks.[2] (74) Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 345. n.Lin.[1] Ohd George an' William fell to arglin which on 'em hed feighed oot th' moäst privies e' the'r time; soä I tell'd 'em thaay was a cuple o' muck-suttles, an' thaay was to hohd the'r noises boäth on 'em. (75, *a*) Nhb.[1] He wis in a muck sweat. n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.[24], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Aw'm all ov a muck sweeat, an' mi throit's us dry as a baxton, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (Sept. 1869) 23; *Hlfx. Courier* May 29, 1897). n.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] Der. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) II. 297. nw.Der.[1] s.Not. Ah were all of a muck sweat (J.P.K.). sw.Lin.[1] War.[3] Why what a muck sweat you are in. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) (*b*) w.Yks. Aw wor nivver i' sich a muck-sweeat afooar sin aw wor born, Hartley *Ditt.* (1868) 143; A chap at's ... nivver as mich as thowt o' weddin' natterly feels in a muck-sweeat when he's browt faace to faace with that question, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 34. Lan.[1] I wur o' of a muck-sweat to know what'd coom ov her. (*c*) n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* May 8, 1897). (76, 77, 78) n.Yks.[2] (79) e.An.[1] e.Suf. I'm all of a muck-wash (F.H.). (80) n.Yks.[2] (81) e.Yks.[1] (82, *a*) Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[2], Glo. (S.S.B.) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 101; (Hall.), e.Suf. (F.H.) (*b*) Nhp. (B. & H.); Nhp.[1] (83) Nhb.[1], Cum.[14] w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 8, 1897); w.Yks.[5] Come an' lowse my boits a bit, an' let me goa up stāars to chāange me things, fur am muck-weet. (84) n.Stf. (J.T.) (85, *a*) N.Cy.[1], n.Yks.[2], Nhp.[1], War.[3] (*b*) N.Cy.[1] (86) War.[3]

3. Phr. (1) *a heap of muck*, a term of opprobrium applied to a dirty woman; (2) *as cheap as muck*, very cheap indeed, 'dirt cheap'; (3) *as drunk as muck*, very drunk; (4) *as wet as muck* or *so wet as a muck*, wet through, sopping, saturated; (5) *down in the muck*, discouraged, out of heart; (6) *in one's muck*, in a state of dirt or confusion; (7) *to think oneself no muck*, to have a good opinion of oneself and one's own doings; (8) *to throw muck at a person*, to vilify or scandalize one.

(1) Nhb.[1] She's just a gannin heap o' muck. w.Yks. (J.W.) (2) Nhb. A pedlar or other dealer will commend his wares to his customers as being as 'cheap as muck,' *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 73. w.Yks. Cabbidges is as cheap as muck nah-a days (Æ.B.); *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 20, 1889). (3) s.Sc., Nhb. A drunken man on both sides of the Border is termed as 'drunk as muck,' *N. & Q. ib.* Cum. Our parson he got drunk as muck, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 7. Cum., Wm. (M.P.) (4) s.Sc. If a Scottish southland shepherd comes soaking wet from the hill, or a farmer from the plough in the same condition, each will describe himself as being 'wet as muck,' *N. & Q. ib.* Slg. A' saft an' soaket, wet as muck, Muir *Poems* (1818) 26. Cum., Wm. (M.P.) War.[4] 'When shall we get into our new offices?' 'Not till March is past, they are still as wet as muck.' Som. Made him so wet as a muck, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 215. (5) n.Yks. A's nut doon i't muck aboot it (W.H.). (6) n.Lin.[1] When she's in her muck she's varry mucky. Oh yes miss, I'm alus 'e my muck, bud I could n't be no comfortabler. (7) Abd. I trow they thought themselves nae muck, Nor yet their dolls, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 214. (8) w.Yks.[1]

4. *pl.* Mud, dirt, mire.

w.Som.[1] You can't go Pound-lane way, he's all to a mux, over shoe-deep. Dev. Zom in the mucks, and pellum sprawlin, Peter Pindar *Royal Visit* (1795) pt. i. st. 3; A young lady once inquired, 'What is mucks?' when a countryman replied: 'Why, pillum a-wet, missy!' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). Dev.[1] My coats was a dugg'd up and my shoes heal'd in mux, 19. n.Dev. Tha mux A-tap the draxel's up ta hux, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 2; Thy shoes oll mux, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 204. nw.Dev.[1]

5. *Fig.* Money, wealth.

w.Yks.[1] What's all his muck good tul? ne.Lan.[1] Cant. *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*

6. A state of dirt, confusion, or disorder; anything dirty or disgusting. Also used *fig.* of anything obscene or indecent.

Lakel.[2], w.Yks. (J.W.) Stf. Gi' me no more of the moock, Saunders *Diamonds* (1888) 29. n.Lin.[1] 'I doänt let my bairns reäd sich muck as that.' A person offering prayer in a chapel said: 'We thank Thē for th' good sarmon 'at we've heärd aboot herse raacin' an' gamlin' an' sich muck, if I maay ewse sich an' a wo'd to Thee, Lord.' 'As happy as pigs e' muck,' means having one's fill of sensual pleasure. Hnt. A woman ... complained to me of the schoolboys, 'They owdacious boys make muck all over the Church,' *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 6. e.An.[1] Suf.[1] How yeow haave put yar clothes on—why yeow look all ov a muck. Sur.[1] I'm ashamed you should come in, we are all in a muck. Dor. He shall stay with we avore he shall go into thik muck ov a place, *Windsor Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 387. Dev. Yū beästly dugged-tailed little varmint. Zee whot a muck yū be in! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 75; I'll be jiggered ef yū'm agwaine tū clam en about zo; yū'll make'n muck awl awver! *ib.* 62. Cor. Don't keep sheddin' such a muck o' dust on your betters! Quiller-Couch *Ship of Stars* (1899) 38.

7. Perspiration, sweat, esp. in phr. *all of a muck* or *a muck of sweat.*

Yks. I shook him till I were all of a muck wi' sweat, Baring-Gould *Oddities* (1875) I. 238. w.Yks. (J.W.) Not. In a muck of a sweat, Prior *Renie* (1895) 177. War.[2] s.War.[1] I'm all of a muck. Brks.[1], e.An.[1] Hmp. I am all in a muck of sweat, Holloway. Dor. (A.C.) w.Som.[1] I know you rode the mare ter'ble hard, Master Charley, vor her was all to a muck o' sweat.

8. Rain or snow; bad or 'dirty' weather.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'It hovers for muck,' it threatens. 'T'moon wades amang muck,' is obscured by the clustering clouds. e.Yks.[1] It's varry murky weather, we sal hĕ sum muck o' sum sooart afoor lang. m.Yks.[1]

9. A disagreeable or worthless person; a term of disparagement often applied to children.

Per. Unless ye her restore, ye're a mere muck, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 93. e.An.[1] You young muck you. Suf. You little muck you (M.E.R.). Cor.[3] You're a blooming muck, that's what you are!

10. Rubbish, refuse; nonsense. Also used in *pl.*

Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). Yks. (J.W.) Suf. 'Ha' ye got a brick or two handy?'. . 'There should be some more somewhere by rights, but they're they nasty clumsy old mucks,' *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). E s.[1]

11. The refuse from the apple-press; crushed apples from which all the juice has been extracted. Som. (W.F.R.), w.Som.[1] **12.** A busy person.

Ken.[1] De squire was quite head muck over this here Jubilee job.

13. *v.* To manure; to spread with dung or manure.

Sc. The tittles and tattles that hung frae her tail Wad muck an acre of land, Kinloch *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 42, ed. 1868. Sh.I. Saw doo no what da Johnson breider did ta der toon wi' muckin' wi' waar? *Sh. News* (Mar. 4, 1899). Frf. To muck the riggs in ilka field, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 5. Rnf. Rake the gotts frae paddock ride To muck the lan', Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 40. Rxb. But mow she's [a dog] gane to muck the land, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 177. Nhb. A man's temper is like t'grund: ye may muck it and mak't better sae far as t'top gans; but there's still t'seame boddom, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Robbie Armstrong*; Nhb.[1] That land's aa winter muckeet. n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] Hez Sammy gitten his swath garth mucked ower yit? e.Yks.[1] Ah mucks mī land weel. w.Yks. (J.W.), Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Mucked to deeath, overmanured. nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] The trees want mucking round. I was reckoning of mucking the rasps. Lei.[1] Shr.[1]; Shr.[2] A farmer talks of mucking his land. Hrt. They plow well and muck well, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. ii. 81.

14. To clear away dung from a stable, &c.; to cleanse, turn out thoroughly. Also with *out.* Also used *fig.* to help a person out of a difficulty.

Sc. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1] Abd. I'll traivel yer stallions or notice yer kye, Or muck them an' milk them at sunset an' dawn, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 147. Fif. Her bordel house maun down be plucket, Her huge Augean stable muckit, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 21. Ayr. I used often to muck the byres for her, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 20. Rnf. Gi'e me the lass can milk a cow, .. Or drive a cart or muck a byre, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 49. Lnk. Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 19. Edb. I'll muck the byre, I'll milk the kye, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 141. Bwk. She mucked the byre, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 75. Peb. *Lintoun Green* (1685) 164, ed. 1817. Dmf. Clarty ... work is

mucking byres, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Gan an' muck the byre, Chatt *Poems* (1866) 86; **Nhb.**[1] Had away, muck the byre, lad. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** A sairy weyfe, I trow, she'd mak, At cudn't muck a byre, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 3; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** They hev mucking and threshing, Hutton *Dun Nee Wark* 1785 l. 39; Yan may muck-oot fer some fooak tell they leuk fer yan diun ont allus (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1] Muck about, to clean an apartment or room, &c., by the use of besom and duster; **n Yks.**[2] 'That stable must be muck'd out,' the dirt must be removed. 'A regular mucking out,' a thorough cleansing; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Noo, be sharp an' git t'pig-sty muck'd oot. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] To 'muck up,' is to clean up. Go and muck the pantry out a bit. I's mucking down. Where there's many there's muck, and I'm going to muck after nobody. **w.Yks.** Iz getən iz-sen intə ə mes, ən am nuən bān tə muk im āt (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[1] Leavin . . . his wife an barns to muck and milkt' beos, ii. 325; **w.Yks.**[2] **s.Not.** Ah've got five an' twenty bullocks to muck out (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] When our mester goäs fra hoam missis alus hes his sittin'-room muck'd oot. **sw.Lin.**[1] I've mucked out the pig-stye mysen. **Shr.**[2] Muck the cowhus. **Mid.** All the things was put back again after mucksing out the rooms, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) xiv. **Sur.** I'll muck all the cuttings out of the greenhouse to-morrow (T.T.C.). **Sus.**[1] I dòánt think that old house has been properly mucked-out for the last ten years.

Hence (1) **Mucker**, *sb.* one who cleans out stables, &c.; (2) **Mucking-holes**, *sb. pl.* holes left in a 'mistal' to throw manure out of; (3) **Muckit**, *ppl. adj.* cleaned out, cleansed; (4) **Muck-the-byre**, *sb.* a contemptuous name for a farmer or other rustic person; also used *attrib.*

(1) **Sc.** An ewe-milking maiden, and mucker of the byre, Cunningham *Sngs.* (1813) 73. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.) (3) **Lnk.** The rest were half fed an' half watered, An' ne'er gat a clean muckit byre, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 149, ed. 1897. (4) **s.Sc.** I wad think shame to tell that I belanged to sic a muck-the-byre set, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 161. **Lnk.** Ane o' them married on a muck-a-byre's daughter, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 54.

15. To void excrement; to soil, dirty, defile; to mess, put in a state of confusion or disorder. *Gen.* with *up.* Also used *fig.*

Rnf. Muggin, soiling oneself, using dirty practices in whatever way (Jam.). **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** Deeant muck yer mouth wi' onny lee, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 54; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Muck'd up,' daubed or defiled. **e.Yks.**[1] Deeant muck thĭ slip. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Midl.** Gets me sittin' on a stool, an staarts muckin' me aboot, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1898) 58. **s.Not.** I was disgusted at 'im seeing me so mucked up (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] I never seed a place so mucked up. They muck the house up, going in and out. **Rut.**[1] If my daughter don't coom soon I shall be mucked to death. **Lei.**[1] **s.Oxf.** Their mother . . . did not approve of 'mucking the place up with they weeds,' Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 54. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.**[1] I lay you never see such a place as what master's study is; 'tis quite entirely mucked-up with books. **Sur.** And mucks the carn all over the pläace, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 82; **Sur.**[1] It mucks me about lifting these great logs. **Sus.**[1] I dòánt know as you'll find a seat, for we be all so mucked-up this morning. **e.Dev.** The poor Colonel had . . . even let him muck up their liveries, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) xi.

16. To scrape together money or wealth; to hoard up in a miserly way. See **Mucker, 3.**

Wil. He as's ever mucking goold, An wunt a varden gie, Slow *Rhymes* (1889). **s.Wil.** (G.E.D.)

17. To work hard; to drudge, slave, toil.

n.Yks.[2] 'Mucking about the day tiv an end,' at drudgery work the day through. **Ken.**[1] He's most times mucking about somewhere's or another. **Sus.** (S.P.H.); **Sus.**[1] She's mucking about from morning to night.

18. To carry, push, draw.

Ken. Able to muck that along (D.W.L.).

19. With *out*: to turn or drive out.

Sus. You will freq. hear one person saying to another, 'I'll muck you out,' or 'If you don't mind what you're at, and mend your ways, the master will pretty quick muck you out,' *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 239. **I.W.**[2] He was muck'd out on't neck and crop, sharp.

20. With *up*: to give up in a cowardly way; to throw up an engagement dishonourably. n.Yks. (T.S.), n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1] **21.** *adj. Obs.* Moist, wet.

n.Cy. Bailey (1721). **Lin.** Skinner (1671); Ray (1691); Muck weather (K.); Grose (1790).

MUCK-, see **Mirk.**

MUCKA-BUCKET, *sb.* Brks. A bucket in which lard has been kept as sold by grocers. (E.G.H.)

MUCKAFY, *v.* Sh.I. To make dirty; to defile. S. & Ork.[1]

MUCKEDY, MUCKENDER, MUCKENGER, see **Muckery, Muckinger.**

MUCKER, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Nhp. War. Shr. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Cor. Slang. Also written **muckre** nw.Der.[1] [mu·kə(r, mʉ·kə(r).] **1.** *v.* To be dirty; to besmear with dirt; to live in a comfortless, slovenly way; to do things in a confused, purposeless manner, without method. *Gen.* in *prp.*

s.Chs.[1] Kùm, naay, wot bin yŭ dóo·in dhéeŭr, mùk·ürin [Come, naï, what bin yŏ doin' theer, muckerin]? Ahy'l aa non ŭ dhem wen·shiz mùk·ürin ùbuw·t mahy mil·k-ponz [I'll ha' none o' them wenches muckerin about my milk-pons]. **Shr.**[2] The clothes were muckered in the wash tub. **Brks.**[1], **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

Hence **Muckering**, *ppl. adj.* dirty, slovenly; shiftless, comfortless.

Shr.[1] I like plenty o' clier waiter throwed down the dairy; none o' yore muckerin' work, moppin' about the milk-pons; **Shr.**[2] He lived always in a very muckering way.

2. To get in the way; to hinder by disorder; to worry.

n.Yks.[2] Mucker'd up, encumbered with soil or rubbish. **s.Chs.**[1] Dheyz chil·dŭrn bin au·viz mùk·ürin i)dhŭ roa·d [These childern bin auvays muckerin' i' the road]. **s.Stf.** Now do' yo' mucker me, I've got a del to do, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

3. To hoard or heap up as a miser. n.Yks.[2], nw.Der.[1]

Hence **Muckeren**, *ppl. adj.* miserly, covetous.

Nhp.[1] A muckeren old fellow. **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] Only used of a miser whose penurious habits led him to live in a condition of mucker—that is, with no one to keep his house in order or tidy.

4. *sb.* A state of dirt and confusion. Also used *fig.*

s.Chs.[1] Ahy'm in ŭ ter·ŭbl mùk·ŭr, ŭz dh)uwd mon sed i)th pil·pit [I'm in a terrible mucker, as th' owd mon said i' th' pilpit]. This refers to some Methodist local preacher, who was candid enough to confess to his flock that he was in a fog. **s.Stf.** Her'd got the reum all in a mucker wi' hauf finished sewin' an sich, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**[3] Don't make a mucker of it [fold it up neatly]. I cannot ask you to come in; we are brewing and everything is in a mucker. **Shr.**[1]

5. A failure, muddle, 'mess.'

War.[2] I know'd I should mek a mucker o' this job. **Brks.**[1] A maayde a mucker on't. **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[2] I louz 'tes a mucker wi' he this time, you. **Cor.** They are sure to make a mucker of it, when they do try to get above other people, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 139.

6. A miserly person. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1]

[**3.** ME. *mokeren*, to heap up as a miser. **6.** *Mokerer*, a miser (Chaucer).]

MUCKERAGE, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [mu·kəridʒ.] Sewerage.

MUCKERED, *ppl. adj.* Shr.[1] [mʉ·kəd.] Of milk: having acquired a bad flavour, although not sour, by being kept in a close place.

Bessie, this milk ŏŏnna do fur the child, it's muckered—I doubt yo'n 'ad it i' the cubbert, else it ŏŏdna a gwun like this.

MUCKERY, *adj.* Wor. Shr. Also in form **muckedy** w.Wor.[1] [mʉ·kəri.] **1.** Of the weather: cold, wet, 'dirty.' w.Wor.[1] **2.** Of the weather: damp, close, 'muggy.'

Shr.[1] This muckery weather's despert bad fur the corn, it'll mak' it spurt.

MUCKETER, *sb.* Shr.[1] [mʉ·kətə(r).] A child's pinafore. Cf. **muckinger.**

[Baverette, a mocketer to put before the bosom of a slavering child, Cotgr.; *Moccaiáro*, a mucketer, Florio; A mucketter, a bib, Baret (1580).]

MUCKIN, *sb.* Shr.[1] Also in form **muchin.** A pig.

I've bought a fresh muckin [mukh·i'n, Clun; muk in, Wem], wun'ee come an' see 'im.

[Wel. *mochyn*, a pig.]

MUCKINGER, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Lin. War. Glo. Suf. Ess. s.Cy. Ken. Dor. Also written **muckenger** N.Cy.[1]; **muckinja, muckinjer** Suf.[1]; and in forms **muckender** N.Cy.[1] n.Lin.[1] Dor.; **muckinder** n.Cy. Chs.[123] War.[12] s.Cy. e. & s.Cy. Ken. [mu·k-, mʉ·kin(d)ʒə(r.] A pocket-handkerchief. Cf. **mucketer.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **n.Yks.**[12], **Chs.**[123], **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[12],

Glo.[1], **Suf.**[1] **Ess.** His 'baccar-box, an' muckinger wor all the scamps had gain'd, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 133; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1] **e. & s.Cy.** A cloth hung at children's girdles to wipe their noses on, RAY (1691). **s.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **Ken.** (K.) **Dor.** *Obs.*, CHARNOCK *Gl.* (1880).

[Be of good comfort; take my muckinder And dry thine eyes, JONSON *Tale of a Tub* (1633) III. i, ed. Cunningham, II. 457.]

MUCKLE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Nhp. e.An. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. [mʉ·kl.] **1.** *sb.* Manure, long straw from the stable; refuse or rotten straw; a heap of manure or compost. Cf. **mulch, mullock**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

Suf.[1] **Sus., Hmp.** Dung or straw in a fresh or half-rotted state, HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.** (H.E.), **I.W.**[12] **Wil.** Long dung from the stable, here called muckle, DAVIS *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) vii; **Wil.**[1]

2. *v.* With *over*: to cover up plants with long straw as a protection in cold weather. Cf. **mudel.**

Hmp.[1] DRIVER *View Agric.* (1794) 73. **Wil.** To muckle [winter vetches] over with loose strawey dung, to preserve them from the frost, *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813) 51; **Wil.**[1]

3. To disarrange, disorder. e.An. (HALL.)

Hence **Muckling**, *ppl. adj.* dirty, slovenly, disorderly.

Nhp.[1] They live in a muckling way.

MUCKLE, *v.*[2] ? *Obs.* Dev.[1] With *down*: to stoop, go down on one's knees.

Come, siss he, muckle down on your marrow-bones and haul off my stocking. . . Dame muckled down and jist touch'd en, whan a scream'd out, 20.

MUCKLE, see **Mickle.**

MUCKLE-BRED, *adj.* Nhp.[1] Low-bred.

MUCKLER, *sb.* Cor.[3] [mʉ·klə(r).] A very large 'borier' or iron bar with a wedge-shaped end, used in granite quarries and works.

MUCKLY, *sb.* Sc. [mʉ·kli.] The fair 'Muckle Friday,' the great day of the year in Thrums. See **Mickle**, *adj.* **2** (6).

Frf. I've often thocht maiterimony is no onlike the lucky bags th' auld wifies has at the muckly, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) xi.

MUCKMENT, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. [mu·kment.] **1.** Dirt, mud, filth; anything dirty or filthy; rubbish, trash, anything worthless. Also used in *pl.*

Cum.[1] A heap o' muckment; **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 4; (C.V.C.); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Sam all weet an streaked wi' ashes an all sooarts o' muckment, HARTLEY *Tales*, 2nd S. 147; Ah'm fair capped at the spending thi time wi sich muckment as that (S K.C.); **w.Yks.**[1] Its nout bud muckment; **w.Yks.**[5] What's tuh geen for that muckment pretha, now? *ib.* Ah nivver can fancy t muckment at ther puhr in at public-harses, 19. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 345. **n.Lin.**[1]

2. Disreputable persons or characters.

e.Yks.[1] Ah weeant gan on road wĭ sike muckment as thoo. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] Thah sud nivver pāay no gaum to what sich a muckment as her hes to saāy.

MUCKSEN, see **Mixen.**

MUCKSON, *sb.* *Obs.* s.Cy. Ken. Dev. In phr. *muckson up to the huckson*, with dirt up to the hocks. The same word as **Mixen** (q.v.).

s.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Ken.** (K.) **Dev.** RAY (1691); BAILEY (1721); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 279. [Muckson up to the huckson, *Condylorum tenus lutosus, luto foedatus*, COLES (1697).]

MUCKY, *adj.*, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Nfld. Also in forms **moocky** Hnt.; **mucksy** Nfld.; **muxy** Nhp.[2] w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **myckie** Cld. (JAM.) [mu·ki, mʉ·ki; mʉ·ksi.] **1.** *adj.* Dirty, muddy, filthy, foul; messy, untidy, slatternly.

Sc. A dirty or slatternly woman or girl is termed a 'big heap,' a 'mucky heap,' and, superlatively, a 'great mucky heap,' *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 73. **Nhb.** Up mucky chares, *Keelman's Ann.* (1869) 25. **Dur.**[1] **Wm.** Scwores o mucky becks, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 18. **Cum.**[3] Hoaf cover't up wid mucky strea, 67. **n.Yks.**[1] T'rooads 's desper't mucky. 'Mucky deed'; of very dirty walking, or if the house be encumbered with dirt and dirty things; **n.Yks.**[24] **e.Yks.** 'As mucky as muck,' said of dirty roads, &c., NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 20. **w.Yks.** Thrawin mucky watter upa wan anuther's doorstans, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Exhibition* (1857) 35. **Yks.** A hungary dog is fain ov a mucky pudding, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 20, 1889; **w.Yks.**[34] **Lan.** Tha drunken filth—that's as mucky as a weet soot bag, DONALDSON *Queer Supper* (1886) 12; Happen my feace is very mucky, SAUNDERS *Abel Drake*, ix. **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** (J.H.B.); The air's mucky, Renie; you'll come back yaller, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 76; **Not.**[1]; **Not.**[2] You mucky beggar. **Lin.** Their bottles o' pap, an' their mucky bibs, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885). **n.Lin.** Yĕ maay tek mucky owd land, PEACOCK *Tales* (1886) 71; **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Of all the lost mucky holes, it's the most lost mucky hole as ever I seed. Used as a common term of abuse, 'The mucky thing!' **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A child makes its hands and clothes mucky, by playing in the dirt; **Nhp.**[2] **Glo.** BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Oxf.**[1] Not fit to be eaten; not cleanly cooked. **s.Oxf.** Down I goes, an' that were mucky down there, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 74. **Brks.**[1] The ro-ads be maain mucky jus' now. **Hnt.** When I said to an old farmer 'What a state the roads are in!' he lifted up his hands (as well as his voice) and exclaimed, 'Moocky, moocky, wonderful moocky,' *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 6; (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] **Cmb.**[1] You had that tidy on clean this morning, and now it's mucky. **Nrf.** Will a mucky duck swim? EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 298. **Suf.** Wot d'yer mean by lettin' 'em sit in the mucky watter like that? *Pall Mall Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 401. **e.Suf.** Mucky currants [half-decayed and crushed] (F.H.). **Ken.** The roads are so mucky (D.W.L.). **w.Som.**[1] Muuk-see soa-urt-v-u juub-, aa-n ee, Tau-mus? [(You have) a dirty piece of work, have you not, Thomas?] **Dev.** I were a-taking off my mucky shoes not to make no dirt on the planches, NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 27; I reckon 'tis mucky again now, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Thy hozen muxy up zo vurs thy gammerels, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 153. **nw.Dev.**[1] [**Nfld.** *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Mucky-fit**, a ploughman, an agricultural labourer; (2) **-house**, a privy; (3) **-mouthed**, addicted to foul or obscene language; (4) **-rout**, a deep, muddy wheel-rut; (5) **-white**, of the complexion: sallow.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] (2) **Cld.** (JAM.) (3) **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (4) **w.Som.**[1] He [the horse] put his voot down in a nasty muxy-rout, and scat me all over. (5) **n.Cy.** (HALL.)

3. *Fig.* 'Dirty,' mean, cowardly, dishonourable, base; obscene, vile.

Cum.[14], **n.Yks.**[12] **ne.Yks.**[1] Thoo mucky beggar, ger oot o' t'rooad! **e.Yks.**[1] It was a mucky thing tĭ promise tĭ see him thruff, an leeave him tĭ get oot on't as he could. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] Ther' can't be a muckier action then to goā an' ax for a farm awaay fra a wida' woman. **sw.Lin.**[1] It's a mucky trick to serve a man this-a-way. **Nrf.** Mucky rascals, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 187; COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 17. **e.Suf.** Mucky conduct. A mucky slink, a vile, low fellow (F.H.).

4. Of the weather: wet, rainy, 'dirty.'

n.Yks.[1] A mucky deea, as ivver Āh seen. **e.Yks.** An' i' mucky weather yoo can hae mah hoose, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 36. **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] A real mucky haay-time, maaster.

5. Of land: weedy, not clean, dirty.

n.Lin.[1] Land's that mucky its noā good thinkin' aboot ony sweādes if them wicks isn't getten oot.

6. *v.* To dirty, soil; to defile, make foul or dirty.

Dur. Ah've wesh'd me feet; how sall ah muckey them? MOORE *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 3; **Dur.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Covered it wi' some seckin for fear his britches should be muckied, HARTLEY *Seets Yks. Lan.* (1895) x; **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Yoa)n mūk·id dhŭ fai·s ŭ mi waach· [Yo'n muckied the face o' my watch].

7. Phr. *to mucky one's ticket*, to sully or injure one's character.

w.Yks. Aw'd nivver muckied mi ticket i' mi life, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1881) 51; (S.P.U.)

8. *sb.* A privy. Cld. (JAM.)

MUCKYDAM, *sb.* Lon. A corruption of 'macadam' from association with 'mucky'; macadamized pavement.

I can't abide this muckydam, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 470, ed. 1861.

MUCT, see **Mute**, *sb.*[1]

MUD, *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] and *adj.* Sh.I. Irel. Lan. Not. Lin. War. Brks. Lon. e.An. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Som. Aus. [mud, mʉd.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Mud-and-stud**, mud and straw forming a cob-wall (q.v.), s.v. **Cob**(b, *sb.*[3]; (2) **-crome** or **-croom**, a large hook with three flat prongs and a long wooden handle, used in draining land; (3) **-fat**, very fat indeed; (4) **-fever**, a complaint among horses in which the heels are chapped; (5) **-fish**, fish salted in barrels; (6) **-lark**, (*a*) a navvy who works at muddy embankments or excavations; (*b*) a dirty child; (*c*) the skylark, *Alauda arvensis*; (*d*) the rock-

pipit, *Anthus obscurus*; (*e*) a river-thief; see below; (7) **-larking**, carrying on the occupation of a river-thief; (8) **-nozzler**, a 'stay-at-home'; a 'stick-in-the-mud'; (9) **-pattens**, wide, flat pieces of board, strapped on the feet, used to walk over the soft mud deposited in harbours; (10) **-patties**, a boys' game; see below; (11) **-plover**, the grey plover, *Squatarola helvetica*; (12) **-scutcheon**, a dirty person, one who likes dirt; (13) **-snipe**, the green sandpiper, *Helodromas ochropus*; (14) **-splashers**, wooden paddles worn by those who go out 'winkling' in the mud, to prevent them sinking; (15) **-suckle**, see (12).

(1) **Lin.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (2) **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787) II. 79. **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 296, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (3) **N.I.**[1] The grass here is that good, that in six weeks a beast will get mud fat on it. [**Aus.** This fine body of veal, mud-fat, and tender as a chicken, Boldrewood *Sydney-side Saxon* 1891 viii.] (4) **Not.**[2] (5) **S. & Ork.**[1] (6, *a*) **N.I.**[1] (*b*) **War.**[3] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). (*c*) **Hmp.** Bunt-larks is rare, but mud-larks is vary common hereabouts (W.M.E.F.); *Nature Notes*, No. 2. (*d*) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nf.* (1893) 45. (*e*) **Lon.** There is another class who may be termed river-finders, although their occupation is connected only with the shore; they are commonly known by the name of 'mud-larks,' from being compelled, in order to obtain the articles they seek, to wade sometimes up to their middle through the mud left on the shore by the retiring tide, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 155, ed. 1861; Mudlarks, or those who steal pieces of rope and lumps of coal from among the vessels at the river-side, *ib.* IV. 26; Men and boys, known by the name of mud-larks, who prowl about, and watch under the discharging ships when the tide will permit, and to whom they throw small parcels of sugar, coffee, &c., Colquhoun *Police* (1796) 58. (7) **Lon.** He had been three years mud-larking, Mayhew *ib.* II. 156. (8) **Ken.** They sounded wild to some of the mud-nozzlers, as the stay-at-home ones were called in the marshes, *Ann. Fishing Vill.* (ed. 1892) 113. (9) **Hmp.** (Hall.) (10) **Brks.** This mound was the weekly scene of terrific combats, at a game called by the queer name of 'mud patties.' The boys who played divided into sides under different leaders, and one side occupied the mound. Then all parties having provided themselves with many sods of turf cut with their bread and cheese knives, the side which remained at the bottom proceeded to assault the mound, advancing upon all sides under cover of a heavy fire of turfs, and then struggling for victory with the occupants, which was theirs as soon as they could, even for a moment, clear the summit, Hughes *T. Brown* (1856) iii. (11) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *ib.* (12) **Lin.**[1] (13) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *ib.* (14) **Ess.** What do you mean coming to a house of worship in mud-splashers? Baring-Gould *Mehalah* (1885) 320; *ib. note.* (15) **Lin.**[1]

2. *v.* To lie dormant in mud, esp. during the winter, as eels are said to do.

Nrf. A mass of beautiful silver eels lay wriggling at the bottom. . . . 'Eels?' I said in surprise, . . 'I thought they mudded,' *Fishing Gazette* (Feb. 14, 1891) 85; Should a bream catch sight of you, if in a shallow, he will dart off, and 'mud,' reappearing later on, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 365.

3. *adj.* Muddy, confused, muddled. **ne.Lan.**[1]

MUD, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. [mud.] A small nail or tack used by shoemakers for the soles of boots or shoes.

Lth. It differs from what is called a tacket, as having a very small head (Jam.). **n.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 213; **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2]

MUD, *v.*[2] Sc. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Shr. Pem. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **med** Sc. Lakel.[2] Cum.[134] w.Yks. Pem. Glo.[12] Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] Hmp. I.W.[12] Wil.[1] Som.; **meed** Lei.[1]; **met** Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Shr.[1]; **mid** s.Chs.[1] s.Oxf. s.Hmp. Wil.[1] Dor.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev.; **mit** s.Chs.[1] Stf. Dev.; **mod** n.Lan.; **moud** n.Yks.[1]; **mut** w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] Not.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] [mud, məd; med, mid; mut, mət, mit.] **1.** May.

Lei.[1] Meed n't. **Shr.**[1] Met, *pl.* met'n. Yo' met'n [may] gŏŏ after milkin. Metnad-I? Metnad-a? Metna we *or* yo'? Metnad-a *or* metna-they? *Introd.* 66. **Glo.** I med be right an' arl you med be wrong, now, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 29; **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1885) V. 128; **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Hmp.** Ellis *ib.* 97. **I.W.**[12] **Wil.** Ye məd laugh both of ye, Ellis *ib.* 44; Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** Come back, as we med look upon 'ee, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 13. **Dor.** Blow on my geärden, that the smell mid flow out, Barnes *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 16; That I midden be a-hemm'd in by the vlocks o' your fellors, *ib.* i. 7; **Dor.**[1] We now mid hope var better cheer, 283. **e.Dor.** Ellis *ib.* 76. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Ellis *ib.* 88. **w.Som.**[1] A master of otter hounds was asked, 'Are you going to draw the Barle again this season?' The answer was, 'Mayhap mid'—i.e. possibly I may. Aay kn goo· nif aay bee u muy·n tüe, múd·n ur? [I can go if I wish, may I not?] **Dev.** 'E mid or 'e midden go, jist as tha maggot bit'th, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); 'Vather, mid I 'a' a new pair of bütes?' ''Ess, thee midst if thee widst,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Let yer lite zo zhine bevaur men, thit thay mit zee yer gud wurks, Baird *St. Matt.* (1863) v. 16. **e.Dev.** Blaw deun 'pon my gird'n that th' spaices mid smill, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 16.

Hence **Midhap** or **Mudhap**, *adv.* maybe, perhaps.

e.Yks.[1] **Hmp.** Mid hap it will be (H.C.M.B.).

2. Might.

Dur.[1] **Lakel.**[2] It mud hev bin war. **Cum.** I mud gang wid him, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 309; **Cum.**[1] Medn't, mudn't; **Cum.**[3] A blinnd body med see that, 8; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Yan mud think thars summit et donnet in her, Close *Satirist* (1833) 158. **n.Yks.**[1] 'Could you not do so and so at the same time?' 'Ay, mebbe Ah moud, bairn.' 'I wish James knew.' 'Whah, Ah mud gan an' tell him'; **n.Yks.**[2] 'I mud gan,' might chance to go; **n.Yks.**[34] **ne.Yks.**[1] Yan mud as weel gan. **e.Yks.** Seeah as neeah-body mud see him huggin it heeam, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 36; **e.Yks.**[1] It mud happen seeah. **m.Yks.**[1] Muod·, *Introd.* 37. **w.Yks.** Mud *or* məd, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 153; Women mut a sitten comfortably, *Shevvild Ann.* (1848) 9; **w.Yks.**[1] I mud a swapt him wi' Jammy Tennant, ii. 289; **w.Yks.**[2] An weel they mut; **w.Yks.**[3]; **w.Yks.**[5] It mud a bin done ēasy eniff. Becos' he wur a bit lāate he muddant goa at awal! **Lan.** Yo met set potitos in her neck-hole, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 27, ed. 1879; Aw mut see her, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) viii; If luv mud heve its way, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 305; **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.** It mod a' been, *Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 9. **ne.Lan.** I mud as weel tell tales abaat him, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 46; For if they mutn't talk they'd scrat, *ib.* 47; **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Aw met a bin, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 19; **Chs.**[1] **s Chs.**[1] Mit·, mŭ *or* mid·)nŭ, 90. **Stf.** Her mit say what her'd a moind, *Knight's Quart. Mag.* (1823) 299. **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.** I'm that hot ye mud wring my shet out, Peacock *Tales* (1886) 71; **n.Lin.**[1] Thoo mud hev getten hoäm afoore this time o' neet if thoo'd tried fairly. **Pem.** A med ha' done it, now you tell me, but a had no mind for't (E.D.). **Glo.**[1]; **Glo.**[2] 'Med'nt ur?' might he not? **s.Oxf.** Joe mid turn out well, an' then agen 'ee midn't, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 60. **Brks.** 'Tis my belief as you med amost hev it for the axin, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xviii; **Brks.**[1] I tawld 'un a med do't if a wanted to't. **s.Hmp.** As if she were at home, one mid say, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) x. **I.W.** You med get into church if you'd got ar a kay, Gray *Annesley* (1889) I. 114; **I.W.**[2] I med a ben there if I'd minded to. **w.Cy.** Whosomdever I med leave un to, *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1895) 603. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** When I vound ye without I mid kiss ye, Barnes *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 1; Poll went woone night, that we midden vind her, Barnes *Poems* (1879) 85; **Dor.**[1] To have a little bit o' fun as long as tha mid stop, 162. **Som.** When vather do go out there's no knowing but what all creation mid cum home wi' un, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) 1; It middent come azy at vust, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 6; I mid or I mid'n', W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Thou medst if wouldst, *ib.* **w.Som.** Aay múd-n zee· ée gin u Zun·dée tu chuurch, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 70. **Dev.** It midden be, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 48.

Hence in phr. (1) *mid been*, might have been; (2) *mud happen be*, might possibly or perhaps be; (3) *as thus mud E do*, see below.

(1) **Som.** Yo remembers Betty? She mid bin a Turk, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 48. (2) **w.Yks.** Th' owdest mud happen be ten, Th' young en be hauf on't, Hartley *Dill.* (1868) 7. (3) **w.Yks.**[1] It signifies the doing anything according to the usual custom, without any design or consideration.

3. Must.

Sc. Med, mud [older]. Almost *obs.* 'Aa mud gang,' Murray *Dial.* (1877) 217. **Cum.** He thought that he mud treat ye, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 215, ed. 1842; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** A thowt a mud-dant ga throv Beeathal Green, fer ivvery-body kent ma theear, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 7. **e.Yks.** Last Munda . . . he cudn't let pass, Bud what he mud mak a greeat feeal ov oor lass, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 45. **w.Yks.** Shoo mud bear it like a man, Binns *Vill. to Town* (1882) 109; The weak form 'məd,' which *gen.* means

'might,' is also used as a preterite of 'mun,' as 'ŝu sed ðe məd oəðər eit ðat ə diu bāt out,' she said they must either eat that or do without anything, WRIGHT *Gram. Windhill.* (1892 151; w.Yks.[2] Lan. Dick thowt for sure it mud be another o'th feawl things, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 16; He mut take his turn, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 21; Lan.[1] ne Lan. He said I mut remember, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 226; ne.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] Not. 'A felt a mut go when he war dying (L.C.M.); (J.H.B.); Not[1], s.Not. (J.P.K.) Lin. Why, it mud be fifty-seven year ago, *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) II. 309; Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Mester said we mudn't smooke e' th' stackyard. sw.Lin.[1] He mut be telling a lie. I mutn't be clĕan without tea this Mayda'. Lei.[1] Fur Oi mut marry Peggy, 35.

MUD, *v.*[3] Hmp. I.W. Wil. [mɐd.] To bring up a child by hand; to pamper and spoil a child. *Gen.* with *up*. See **Muddle**, *v.*[2]

Hmp. Not that she'll ever come to good spoiled and mudded up as she is, GRAY *Heart of Storm* (1891) I. 55; Hmp.[1] Don't e mud that boy so. I.W. (C.J.V.); I.W.[2] Don't mud the bwoy up so. Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] s.Wil. 'Mud the child up, dooke.' Bring up the child by hand, *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 114.

Hence (1) **Mud-calf**, *sb.* a calf brought up by hand; (2) **-foal**, *sb.* a foal brought up by hand; (3) **-lamb**, *sb.* a lamb brought up by hand.

(1.) Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 284; Hmp.[1] I.W. [The] mud calves were fed, MONCRIEFF *Dream* (1863) l. 8; I.W.[12] (2) Hmp. DE CRESPIGNY *New Forest* (1895) 113. (3) s.Cy. (HALL.) Hmp. WISE *ib.* I.W.[2]

MUD(D, *sb.* I.W. [mɐd.] A silly, thoughtless, stupid person.

(HALL.) I.W.[1]; I.W.[2] *Gen.* applied to a child. 'Ah, ye zote mud, don't da that.'

MUDDER, *sb.* Sh.I. Fine dust or powder; small articles such as small potatoes, 'sillocks,' &c. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 47; S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **mur(r**, *sb.*

MUDDER, see **Mother**, *sb.*[1], **Mouder.**

MUDDIAGHS, MUDDIES, see **Mudyees.**

MUDDLE, *v.*[1], *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Glo. Oxf. e.An. Ken. Sus. Wil. [mu·dl, mɐ·dl.] 1. *v.* With *about*: to do a little work.

Oxf. (G.O.) Ken.[1] As long as I can just muddle about I don't mind. Sus.[1] I'm ever so much better, and I shouldn't wonder but what I shall be able to muddle about in a day or two.

2. With *in*: see below.

w.Yks. Clay soils have not been dry enough for working in a thoroughly satisfactory manner since the frost broke up, so that it is to be feared that some corn has been 'muddled in' where the drills have been busy, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 23, 1889) 8.

3. To be busy in a clandestine way; to work secretly.

Ayr. I'll gang warily and cannily mysel', and muddle about the root o' this affair till I get at it, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxv.

4. To get potatoes out of the ground, with the hands, surreptitiously.

N.I.[1] Ant. To raise potatoes without disturbing the stem, a mode sometimes practised by stealth, the earth being smoothed again to conceal the theft, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

5. To have carnal knowledge of a female. Sc. (JAM.)

6. To tickle a person, at the same time lying upon him to keep him down. Sc. (*ib.*) 7. To meddle, interfere.

Glo. I won't ha' you a-muddlin' wi' 'er, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 200.

Hence **Muddle-fuss**, *sb.* a persistent meddler with other people's affairs. Wil.[1]

8. To catch. *Gen.* with *up*.

Nrf. I heard of another [polecat] being muddled up beneath a low bridge over a water-dike and killed, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 344; If a good quanter goes in after him, he will soon 'muddle' him up; for he [the pike] easily loses his head, and can be caught, *ib.* 375; We'd all holler and run arter him and muddle him in among the shooves, and tumble on him. *ib. Son of Fens* (1892) 138.

9. To fatigue; to be overcome with fatigue. *Gen.* in *pp.*

e.An.[2] John is quite muddled with walking so far. Suf. The roads was so heavy the hosses was muddled to dead (C.G.B.); Suf.[1] I'm muddled ta dead amost. e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence (1) **Muddled**, *ppl. adj.* fatigued, tired; distressed in mind; (2) **Muddling**, *ppl. adj.* fatiguing, tiring.

(1) Nrf. *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 217, 365. (2) e.Suf. A muddling job (F.H.).

10. *sb.* Fatigue.

e.An.[1]; e.An.[2] Oh! I was in such a muddle. e.Suf. (F.H.)

11. *adj.* Untidy.

Nrf. That tree du fare to have a muddle head, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 92. Suf. (H.H.)

MUDDLE, *v.*[2] Hmp. [mɐ·dl.] To bring up or rear by hand; to fondle, caress. See **Mud**, *v.*[3]

WISE *New Forest* (1885) 284; (H.E.); Hmp.[1]

MUDDLER, *sb.* Yks. A puzzler. w.Yks. (R.H.R.); Rare (M.F.).

MUDDLING, *adj.* Not. Of the weather: warm and damp, close, oppressive. (J.H.B.) Cf. **muddly.**

MUDDLY, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Shr. Also written **mudly** n.Yks.[2] Shr. [mu·dli.] Of the weather: thick, foggy, rainy; close, oppressive. Cf. **muggy**, *adj.* 1.

n.Cy. (HALL.), n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[24], ne.Lan.[1] Shr. DARLINGTON *Flk-Sp.* (1887) 17.

MUDDOCK, *sb.* Sc. A pet name for 'mother.'

Ayr. Wad 'ou meddle muddock's mutch? SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 104.

MUDDY, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Stf. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. [mu·di, mɐ·di.] 1. *adj.* Thick, not clear. Also used *fig.*

Cld. His style is never muddy, O, NIMMO *Sngs.* (1882) 169. Rnf. A muddy divine and mystical philosopher, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) II. 317, ed. 1843. n.Lin.[1] Said of beer or other such fluids.

2. Half-drunk, muddled or confused with liquor.

Edb. Maister Gregory had forgat what every jolly ruffler, even when muddy pated, is a stickler for, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 136. w.Yks.[1], Nhp.[1]

3. *Obs.* Saturated with water, esp. applied to slaked lime when very wet. Cum.[4] 4. *v.* To make muddy or dirty.

Sc. (A.W.), Yks. (J.W.) Stf., War., s.Wor. The rain'll muddy the water in the well (H.K.). s.Wor. The rain'll muddy the paths (*ib.*).

MUDDYWANT, MUDDYWARP, MUDE, see **Moody-want, Mouldywarp, Mood**, *sb.*[1]

MUDEL, *v.* Wil.[1] With *over*: to cover up plants with long straw as protection in cold weather. Cf. **muckle**, *v.*[1] 2.

MUDFANG, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] [mu·dfaŋ.] See below.

When two properties are divided from each other by a hedge only, without a ditch, the hedge has usually been planted at the extreme limit of one of the properties; and in that case the owner of the hedge has a right to a mudfang, if it be an old enclosure; that is, a certain portion of land, usually two feet wide, in which the roots of the hedge grow. These mudfangs are rare except as the boundaries of gardens, or enclosures on dry land where ditches are not required. The earth in which a hedge grows, and about two feet on each side, even when there is no division of property, is sometimes called a mud-fang.

MUDGE, *sb.*[1] Chs. Stf. Der. Lei. Wor. [mudʒ.]

1. Sludge, mud. Stf.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Lei.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.)

2. *Comp.* **Mudge-hole**, a dirt-hole; a soft, boggy place.

Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] Oo were welly marred in a mudge-hole. s.Chs.[1] Th' bùz-ŭk got iz ahy-nd-legz in ú mŭj-oa-l ŭpŭ Bik-li Mos; ŭn ey sùngk ŭn sŭngk, ùn it tai-d ŭz au-l ŭr tahym tŭ gy'er im aayt ŭgy'en [Th' buzzock got his hind-legs in a mudge-hole upo' Bickley Moss; an' hey sunk an' sunk, an' it tayd us all ur time to ger im aït agen].

MUDGE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. [mɐdʒ.] 1. *v.* To stir, move, 'budge'; to shift. See **Moodge.**

Sc. Thai dare na mudge for fricht, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 344, ed. 1848; Nowther fleechan nor whippan could mak him mudge a fit, *Edb. Mag.* (Sept. 1818) 155 (JAM.). Cai.[1] Abd. In spite o' a' they could do they couldna mudge the brig, MITCHIE *Deeside Tales* (1872) 120. Ayr. I durstna mudge on the King's highway without meeting revile and molestation, GALT *Lairds* (1826) viii. Lnk. The wheels wadna mudge, nor the han's wad they gang, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 25. Slk. He mudged and leugh, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 363, ed. 1866. Nhb.[1] You must not mudge. Aa canna mudge 'd; it's ower hivvy.

2. To rumour in a secret manner. Also with *about.*

Bnff.[1] Fouck are mudgin' it he is jist at the horn.

3. *sb.* A movement, motion, stir.

Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] Frf. The least mudge on the pairt o' ony o' the bairns after the licht was oot, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 132, ed. 1889. Per. There wasna ane o' them made a mudge, IAN MACLAREN *Bonnie Brier Bush* (1895) 43.

4. A rumour. Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1], Bnff.[1]

MUDGEL-HOLE, *sb. Obs.* Hrt. A dunghill, 'midden.' Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. 9.

[Myddyl or dongyl, *forica*, *Prompt.* (Winch. MS.) With *mydd-* cp. *midden* (Dan. *mødg-dynge*); the element *-yl* is for *hill*.]

MUDGELLY, *adj.* s.Cy. (Hall.) Sus.[12] Of straw: broken, short, as trodden by cattle. Cf. **mudgetty**.

MUDGEN, see **Midgen**.

MUDGEON, *v.* Suf. To turn over a gravel-walk, &c. e.Suf. (F.H.)

MUDGEONS, *sb. pl.* Sc. (Jam.) Motions of the countenance denoting discontent, scorn, &c. s.Sc., Rnf., Dmf. See **Mudge**, *v.*, **Murgeon**, *sb.*[2]

[With mudȝons and murgeons, Montgomerie *Flyting* (ed. 1629) 495.]

MUDGEROON, **MUDGERUM**, see **Muggeroon**, **Midgerum**.

MUDGETTY, *adj.* I.W.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] Of straw: broken, short, as trodden by cattle.

MUDGEUK, *sb.* and *v.* Hrf. Also in form **mudyeuk**.

1. *sb.* A mess, litter; confusion, disorder.

A' ov a mudyeuk (H.K.); J.B.

2. *v.* To make a mess in cooking. (J.B.)

MUDGIN, *sb.* Nhp. e.An. Also written **mudjen**(-Nhp.[1] Suf.[1]; and in forms **madgin** e.An.[12]; **mudgeon** Nrf. Suf. [mʉ·dʒən.] 1. Rubbish of chalk and ruined buildings, mixed with lumps of clay, broken straw, &c., used for building purposes and for manure. See **Mergin**, *sb.* e.An.[12], Nrf.[1], Suf.[1] Hence **Mudjenearing**, *prp.* building walls of road dirt or a mixture of clay, rubble, and straw. Nhp.[1] 2. Fine chalk.

Nrf. A kind of chalky clay used for daubing (Hall.); Nrf.[1] Nrf., Suf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). e.Suf. (F.H.)

MUDGY, *adj.* w.Yks.[2] [mu·dʒi.] Broken, fragmentary, in small pieces. 'That salmon's all mudgy.'

MUDJICK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **mudgeick** S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* [mʉ·dʒik.] A midge; a midget.

Den dey ca' me da Mudjick fir a tü-name, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 243; S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.*

MUDLER, *sb.* N.I.[1] Cum.[1] [mu·dlər.] A small metal stamper, used in public-houses, &c., to crush the lumps of sugar in punch or toddy.

MUD-SHEEP, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Sheep of the old large Teeswater breed.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

MUDVITE, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Also in forms **mudveetick**, **mudvyeetties**. [mʉ·dvīt.] Swine. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1]

MUDYARN, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **muddha arran**. The bread-stick; a forked stick with three legs, which supports the oat-cake till it is gradually baked.

Ir. He never was laid to the muddha arran, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 259. Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1858) VI. 54. Ant. There is bread toasting at the mudyarn, Hume *Dial.* (1878) 24.

[Ir. *maide*, a stick + *arán*, bread (O'Reilly).]

MUDYEES, *sb. pl.* Irel. Also in forms **muddiaghs** s.Don.; **muddies** Ant. Wooden tongs; rude tongs made of bent rod or hoop-iron; also in *comp.* **Muddie-breesties**.

N.I.[1] Ant. Another . . . extemporises a pair of mudyees, Hume *Dial.* (1878) 24; *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

[Ir. *maide-brisde*, a bent stick used for tongs (O'Reilly).]

MUDYEUK, **MUE**, see **Mudgeuk**, **Mow**, *v.*[3]

MUFF, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sh. and Or.I. Also written **muiff** Or.I. [mʉf.] 1. *sb.* A close, oppressive, suffocating heat; a disagreeable smell. S. & Ork.[1], Or.I. (S.A.S.)

2. *v.* To oppress with heat. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

MUFF, *v.*[2], *sb.*[2] and *adj.* Yks. Lei. War. [muf.]

1. *v.* To make a sound or slight noise; *fig.* to speak. Used with *neg.*

w.Yks. T'clark nivver mufft when they proposed to due this, *Yksman.* (Oct. 1878) 278: For a long time nawther on 'em muft, *Pudsey Olm.* (1889) 26; He never muffed (S.P.U.); w.Yks.[3] 'The cat pass'd me, and ne'er muff'd.' Of a child scalded, 'We took his hand, held it under the tap, and wrapp'd a wet cloth about it, and he never muff'd.'

2. *sb.* A sound, the least or slightest sound.

w.Yks. He nivver made a muff all t'time (E.B.); As soon as they pop into th' hive o' St. Stephen's yo' niver hear a muff, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1869) 27.

3. Phr. (1) *to say muff*, (2) *to say muff nor mum*, with *neg.*: to say nothing, say neither good nor bad.

(1) n.Yks. Wen ī gat əlūər majəstrēts i kudnt sē muf. Sum kən hādli sē muf ən sum kən klatər əwē (W.H.). (2) Lei.[1] A didn' sey no moor, nayther moof nur moom. War.[3]

4. *adj.* Quiet, noiseless; dumb, silent; dull, stupid.

w.Yks. Sittin' az muff and quiat az if ah diddant hear wot wor goin on, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1863) 40; Mind thou keeps muff (S.P.U.). Lei.[1]

MUFF, see **Mow**, *sb.*[2]

MUFFATEE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. e.An. Lon. Sur. Also written **mufatee** Lakel.[2]; **muffetee** Gall. Dur. nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1]; **muffitee** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.[1] e.An.[1] [mu·f-, mʉ·fətī.]

1. A cuff, *gen.* of wool or fur, worn on the wrist in cold weather.

S. & Ork.[1], Or.I. (Jam.) Ags. Made either of leather or of knitted worsted, worn by old men, often for the purpose of keeping their shirts clean (*ib.*). Gall. Knitting stockings, muffetees, and loofies. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 209, ed. 1876. Nhb.[1] s.Dur. A've been knitted a pair of muffettees (J.E.D.). Lakel.[2], Wm. (B.K.), w.Yks.[2], n.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3], e.An.[1], Lon. (A.L.M.), Sur. (L.J.Y.)

2. A muffler, worn round the neck.

Lan. He'd a thick, red wool muffatee reawnd his neck, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 25.

MUFFED, *ppl. adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Of a hen: crested, tufted. Cf. **mufty**.

Edb. Our seven hens—two of them tappit and one muffed, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix; Finding the head of the muffed hen . . . lying in a bye-corner, *ib.* xx. se.Sc. My hen she was a shining brown, Wi' muffi'd head, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 40.

MUFFETY, *adj.* Som. [mʉ·fəti.] Of cats: long-haired, applied to Persian or half-bred Persian cats. (W.F.R.)

MUFFIE-WREN, *sb.* Rnf. The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 26.

MUFFIN, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Der. Also in forms **moofin** w.Yks.[4]; **moufin**, **mowffin** Lan. [mū·fin.] 1. A wheat-cake baked upon a 'bake-stone' over the fire; tea-cake in general.

w.Yks. Bread baked in small round cakes as distinct from ordinary loaves (S.K.C.); They stopped at a house and asked for some muffins and water, Peel *Luddites* (1870) 133; Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4] Lan. He brought eaut some bakstone moufins, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 331; 'Mowffin,' a generic name for tea bread in all its varieties, Fothergill *Leverhouse* (1888) xviii.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Muffin-dough lads**, a nickname given to a volunteer corps; (2) **-head**, a stupid person, a dolt.

(1) w.Yks. T'Huthersfield volunteers, nicknamed t'Moofindoaf Lads, were bein put threw ther exercise, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 33. (2) Der. Yo good for nowt, yo muffin yed, yo donkey, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. v.

MUFFIT, *sb.* Slg. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 23.

MUFFLE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Lin. Wor. Pem. [mu·fl, mʉ·fl.] 1. A mitten, a warm cover for the hand.

Sc. (Jam.) Cai.[1] A muffle has only two divisions; one for the thumb, and the other for the four fingers.

2. A bunch of feathers under a hen's throat. n.Lin.[1]

Hence **Muffled**, *ppl. adj.* (1) of a hen: tufted or having feathers protruding under the throat; (2) covered with feathers. Cf. **muffed**.

(1) Chs.[1] Hens with top-knots or with feathers puffing out under their throats are said to be muffled. s.Chs.[1] (2) w.Yks.[2] A fowl is said to be muffled down to its feet. Wor. Birds muffled down to their very claws (W.C.B.).

3. *pl.* Fetters for sheep. s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. 4. The kiln in which china is finally burnt after being painted, &c. w.Wor.[1]

MUFFLE, see **Maffle**, **Murfle**.

MUFFLE-GREENS, *sb. pl.* Nhp.[1] Brussels sprouts. Also called **Buffle-greens** (q.v.).

MUFFLEMENTS, *sb. pl.* Lan. [mu·fiments.] Overclothes; mufflers, wraps.

Tak thoose mufflements off, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 26.

MUFFLER, *sb.* Oxf. The great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus.* APLIN *Birds* (1889) 214.

MUFFS, *sb. pl. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Mitts, mittens. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

MUFFY, see **Mowhay.**

MUFTED, *pp.* w.Yks.[5] [mu·ftid.] Muffled, wrapped up. w.Yks.[5] Well, mufted up to t'chin th'art reight eniff, 47.

MUFTY, *sb.* Sc. [mʉ·fti.] A fowl with a tufted or crested head. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. A mufty tufty bantam cock, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 158. Slk. What'n a cleckin she's gotten! .. Mufties, too, I declare; —are they ggem? CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 252.

MUG, *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [mʉg, mug.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Mug-butter,** butter sold in earthenware mugs; (2) **-house,** (*a*) a pottery; (*b*) an alehouse; (3) **-pot,** (*a*) a pint pot; a small mug of common earthenware, holding three gills or a pint; (*b*) the long-tailed tit, *Acredula rosea*; also called **Jug-pot** (q.v.); (4) **-shop,** an earthenware dealer's shop; (5) **-wife,** a female dealer in earthenware; see **Mugger,** *sb.*

(1) Lan. Eawr Betty varra oft bi's mug butter o va Friday, FERGUSON *Preston Eggsibishon* (1865) vi; For a number of years prior to the seventies a large quantity of Irish butter in red mugs was imported to England, but about 1875 was discontinued, as the mugs got broken and claims were so frequently made against the various railway companies that they refused to carry it. It was much cooler and sweeter than in any other form (S.W.). (2, *a*) Shr.[2], w.Cy. (HALL.) (*b*) Dev. When a young gallant begins to squabble at village mug-houses, BARING-GOULD *Urith* (1891) I. xv. [HONE *Table Bk.* (1827) 276.] (3, *a*) w.Yks.[23] (*b*) s.Not. (J.P.K.) (4) Lan. (A.C.); (F.K.) (5) N.Cy.[1]

2. Phr. *another double mug is broke,* said when a new misfortune or disaster has occurred. Nhp.[1] **3.** A drinking vessel, *gen.* but not necessarily made of earthenware.

Cum.[4], n.Yks. (W.H.), w.Yks. (J.H.B.) Chs.[1] A silver tankard would be called a mug; so would a half pint pot of earthenware. nw.Der.[1] Brks.[1] A cup of the same size round from top to bottom. e.An.[2] Cor. A quart or large vessel for holding drink, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 320.

4. A jug; a ewer.

Yks. (J.W.) Lin.[1] An ale jug. Suf. (F.A.A.); (C.G.B.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). Sur. I never thought to wipe out the mug [speaking of the china ewer], *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 222. Sus. (S.P.H.)

5. Any large earthenware vessel or bowl; a 'pancheon.'

Lan. The large earthenware utensil used for laundry purposes is known as a 'mug,' *Tit-Bits* (Aug. 8, 1891) 280, col. 1; Any kind of rough earthenware vessel. 'Bread-mug,' large pan for kneading bread (J.H.B.); A basin in which milk is set to stand to prepare for churning (M.B.). nw.Der.[1]

Hence **Mugful,** *sb.* a bowlful.

Lan. Pusht th' owd woman uv hur bustle in a mugful o' dowf, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 110.

6. The hole into which a ball is rolled or thrown in certain games; a game of marbles.

Per. The best o' them a' was a game at the bools, The 'mug' or the 'ring' wi' its wonderful rules, EDWARDS *Lyrics* (1889) 34. Cld. (JAM.)

7. *v.* To supply with beer or liquor; to give beer, &c. as a bribe.

Lan. (J.F.M.) Nhp.[1] A farmer said to his wife, 'Come! mug the girls, and they'll get on with their work: mug 'em, Missess, mug 'em!' s.Wor.[1] To enlist a man by drink for towing a boat. e.Ken. (G.G.) [Having . . . mugged, as we say in England, our pilot, INGELO *Remin.* (1830) II. 479.]

8. To drink; to get drunk; to treat oneself to drink.

Not. He's muggin hissen (J.H.B.). s.Not. She'd got some money, so she wor muggin hersen yisterday (J.P.K.). Dor. Not goo muggin' of our paat, And runnin' scores up on the zlaat, *Dorica* (1888) 161.

9. To put a ball into a hole in certain games; to strike or 'buck' a ball out from a wall, as is done in the game of 'wa' baw.' Cld. (JAM.) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

10. *adj.* Made of earthenware or crockery in contradistinction to china, &c. See also **Muggen.**

Lan. A mug teapot (A.C.); (F.K.) Chs.[1]

MUG, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Lan. Stf. Not. War. Shr. e.An. [mʉg, mug.] **1.** *sb.* A fog or mist; a slight rain or drizzle; a damp, dull, gloomy state of the atmosphere. See **Muggy,** *adj.*

Abd. (JAM.), ne.Lan.[1] Stf. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 50; 'Twas nothin but mug agate, And wouldn't rain, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xxx; (K.) War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); War.[12] Shr.[1] Theer wuz sich a mug this mornin', yo' couldna see 'afe-a-dozen yards afore yo'. e.An.[1] A mug is damp gloom, neither rain nor fog, but insinuating itself even into stout garments, somewhat in the manner of that which is in England called a Scotch mist (s.v. Muggy). Nrf.[1] Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 296, ed. 1849.

2. *v.* To rain slightly, to drizzle.

Abd. Muggin' down in gentle drappies Ambrosial vivifyin' dew, DAVIDSON *Poems* (1861) 93; We say 'it's muggin' (G.W.); (JAM.) s.Not. It mugs a little; yer can't call it rain (J.P.K.). e.An.[1]

[1. Norw. dial. *mugg,* drizzling rain (AASEN); ON. *mugga* (VIGFUSSON).]

MUG, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[3] Nhb. Cum. Yks. War. Glo. Lon. Suf. Slang. [mug, mʉg.] **1.** *sb.* A fool, simpleton; a stupid, inexperienced person.

Nhb.[1] Wadn't he he' been a mug if he'd gyen, noo? Cum.[4] The master had bothered her on the road from Carlisle, and she was not going to be 'made a mug of by him,' *C. Patr.* (Nov. 30, 1894) 3, col. 4. n.Yks.[3] Thoo ez a mug to let 'em du like that wi' tha (W.H.). w.Yks. (J.W.) War.[2]; War.[3] Who is the mug? Glo. (H.S.H.) Lon. We sometimes have a greenhorn wants to go out pitching with us —a 'mug,' we calls them, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 193, ed. 1861. Slang. I was taken by two pals to an orchard to cop some fruit, me being a mug [inexperienced] at the game, HORSLEY *Jottings* (1887) i.

2. Phr. (1) *to be any one's mug,* to be any one's slave; (2) *to have one for the mug,* to make into a laughing-stock; to be the victim of a practical joke.

(1) w.Yks. I'm not going to be your mug (S.K.C.). (2) n.Yks. Yo see they hev him fer't mug (W.H.). w.Yks. It strikes me 'at yor havin me for th' mug, HARTLEY *Seets Yks. and Lan.* (1895); (J.W.)

3. *v.* To deceive, make a fool of; to cheat; to make fun of, to expose to ridicule.

w.Yks.[2] We did mug him. Lon. Then he underwent the operation of mugging him, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 193, ed. 1861. e.Suf. Don't yeou come a muggin of me (F.H.).

Hence **Muggar,** *sb.* a cheat; used *attrib.*

Yks. A lot of chaps I didna altegithir like—horsey, joackey, .. muggar sort ov fellars, FETHERSTON *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 61.

MUG, *sb.*[4] In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [mug, mʉg.] **1.** The mouth; the face, countenance.

Lth. Len's yer lug, Whyles I a friendly neb an' mug In its grim portals deftly plug, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 117. N.I.[1], Nhb.[1] Cum. (J.D.); Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] That ugly mug o' thine, 10. n.Yks.[4] w.Yks. He couldn't ha' pool'd a faaler mug, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1891) 40; Swipe 'im in t'mug, Jem, swipe 'im in t'mug (W.M.E.F.); w.Yks.[25] Lan. Fettle his mug wi' thi' clog! BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) xxxiii; He's getten a good-lookin' mug o' his own, BURNETT *Lowrie's* (1877) xii. m.Lan.[1] s.Lan. He's getten an ugly mug (S.W.). s.Chs.[1] Not. Yer quite spoil yersel'f with that mug, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 78; (J.H.B.); Not.[12] Lin.[1] I knew him by the cut of his mug. Lei.[1] Mid. He won't dare to show his mug there, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) II. xxi. Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). w.Som.[1], Cor.[3] Slang. Bobbing your ugly old mug in and out there like a jack in the box, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) iii. [Amer. Hold your mug, you old nigger, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xx.]

Hence **Mugged,** *ppl. adj.* faced, countenanced.

w.Som.[1] Yah! yu huug·l-muug·ud suun· uv u bee·ch [Yah! you ugly-faced son of a bitch].

2. A grimace, contortion of the face.

s.Chs.[1] Ah)l tel)th skóo-gy'aaf·ür dhaa)t pùl·in mùgz ŭt mey [Ah'll tell th' schoo'-gaffer tha't pullin' mugs at mey].

3. A sulky person. N.I.[1]

MUG, *sb.*[5] Dev. The rump of an animal. (HALL.) Cf. muggle, *sb.*[1]

MUG, *sb.*[6] Cum.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A term of endearment.

MUG, *v.*[4] and *sb.*[7] Nhb. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Wil. Slang. [mug, mʉg.] **1.** *v.* To beat, thrash, chastise.

Nhb. Her man pop'd in, An' he mug'd poor Bobby the cure,

Tyneside Sngs. (1872) 66; Nhb.[1] Aa'll mug ye if ye taak like that. w.Yks.[5] Gi'e ower mugging him I sāay! Th'art bunching an' mugging him wal he's down! It'll tak some mugging to mak him give in—he'll be mugged a week afoar he'll du it! Not. (J.H.B.), Not.[2] s.Not. Ah'll mug yer mouth, *or* yer ear-'ole (J.P.K.). Slang. Suppose they had mugged you? Done what to me? Mugged you, slugged you, you know, *London Misc.* (May 5, 1866) 102 (FARMER).

Hence **Mugging**, *sb.* a beating, thrashing.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 8, 1895). Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] 'To receive a muggin' is to be beaten. Lin. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; Lin.[1] I gave him a sound mugging, he was so chappy.

2. To exhaust, tire, wear out.

Wil. That hot weather very nigh mugged I (G.E.D.).

3. *sb.* A blow, esp. a blow on the mouth.

s.Not. Ah'll gie yer a mug i' the mouth (J.P.K.).

MUG, *v.*[5] Glo. Brks. [mʉg.] 1. With *together*: to crowd, huddle together in a confined space.

Brks. They are all, father, mother, and children, mugging together in one room, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 84.

2. To meddle with. Glo.[1]

MUG, MUGEROM, see **Mog**, *v.*[1], **Muck**, *sb.*[1], **Midgerum**.

MUG(G, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan.

1. A breed of sheep, having a great deal of wool; see below. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. A wig like the curled back of a mug-ewe, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) *Introd. Ep.* Bwk. The sheep formerly in this county, called Muggs, were a tender, slow feeding animal, with wool over most of their faces, from whence the name of Muggs, *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 73 (JAM.). Dmf. I saw bonny mug sheep wi' a good coat o' woo, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 82. Gall. Sheep all white coloured. Lowland sheep, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Kcb. There is the long legged English Mug, with wool, long, fine and fit for combing, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 86 (JAM.). Nhb.[1] A breed of sheep of very inferior kind. s.Nhb. The long-woolled sheep called mugs, probably from their faces being covered with a muff of wool, MARSHALL *Reports Agric.* (1818) I. 99. Cum.[1] The white-faced breed from which the improved Leicester originated. *Obs.*; Cum.[4] n.Yks. Mug tupe, a ram of the large breed, freq. put among Scotch yows, thereby producing half-bred lambs (W.H.). w.Yks. Ye'll see wer oade Mugs, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) v; Leicester tups [sheep], called in the dale mugs, *Zoologist* (1879) 3rd S. III. 356.

Hence **Mug-yarn**, *sb.* wool from a 'mug(g' sheep.

Gall. A pokeful of purns of mug-yarn for Davie M'Lamroch the weaver, *Gallovidian* (1900) II. 59.

2. A sheep without horns. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Hence **Mugged**, *ppl. adj.* without horns.

w.Yks.[1] Neen gimmer mugg'd hogs, ii. 289.

MUGGAN, see **Moggan**.

MUGGARD, *adj.* *Obsol.* Som. Dev. Sullen, morose; displeased, discontented. See **Muggaty**.

w.Som.[1] Rare. n.Dev. GROSE (1790); Why, than tha wut be a prilled or a muggard, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 194; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 279.

MUGGATY, *adj.* Som. Dev. Also written **muggetee** Dev.; and in form **muggeted** w.Som.[1] [mʉ·gəti.] Sullen, morose; discontented, displeased. See **Muggard**.

w.Som.[1] Said of a person in a bad temper. Dev. Us dawnt git on well tūgether, 'er's a very muggetee-tempered body, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

MUGGEN, *adj.* Lan. Chs. [mu·gən.] Made of earthenware in contradistinction to china, metal, &c. See **Mug**, *adj.* 10.

Lan. A muggen teapot. Is it muggen or china? A muggen doll is a doll with a pottery or china face and limbs (F.K.); (A.C.) s.Chs.[1] 'A muggen egg' is the name for a manufactured article used as a nest-egg.

MUGGER, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. [mu·gə(r.] 1. An itinerant dealer in earthenware vessels; a tinker, travelling hawker.

Sc. The staple occupation now affected by the gipsies is that of 'muggers,' or menders of pots, pans, and similar ware, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 4, 1898); His rivals the muggers who dealt in earthenware, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) *Introd.*; Their common appellation is Muggers, or what pleases them better, Potters. They purchase, at a cheap rate, the cast or faulty articles, at the different manufactories of earthen ware, which they carry for sale all over the country, *Edb. Mag.* (May 1817) 157 (JAM.). s.Sc. WATSON *Bards* (1859) 9. Hdg. Hauling puir cadger muggers' ruchles, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 22. Bwk. Muggers, gipsies, &c., travelling the country, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 124. n.Cy. The 'potters' and 'muggers' of the northern counties are almost certainly of gipsy origin, *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. i. 49; N.Cy.[1] Nhb. It wes nae bettor than a muggor's life, elwis wanderin' frae one place tiv anuther, an' nae brass iv it at aal, *Newc. Dy. Leader* (June 1, 1897) 5, col. 3; One part of the 'toon gyet' near where the Pant stands, was entirely taken up with the 'muggers,' DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 184; Nhb.[1] Originally a travelling hawker of mugs and earthenware, but often applied to the whole tribe of itinerant hawkers indiscriminately. 'Tinklers an' muggers.' Cum.[4] n.Yks.[1] [They are for the most part 'muggers,' or dealers in pottery, *Standard* (Jan. 15, 1891) 5, col. 3.]

Hence (1) **Mugger's cart**, *sb.* a special kind of cart upon which a cover or hood can be placed as a shelter to the occupants. Nhb.[1]; (2) **Muggerishlike**, *adj.* having the appearance of a travelling hawker, dirty and ragamuffin in appearance. *ib.*

2. Phr. *to sweat like a mugger's cuddy*, to work very hard. *ib.*

MUGGER, *v.* n.Yks.[2] [mu·gər.] To save, hoard; to huddle. Also with *up*. Cf. **mug**, *v.*[5]

MUGGEROON, *sb.* Wil. Also in form **mudgeroon**. [mʉ·gərūn.] A mushroom.

(K.M.G.); Wil.[1] n.Wil. Thurs a turrible sight o' muggeroons to year (E.H.G.).

[Muscheron, *boletus*, *Prompt.* Fr. *mouscheron*, a mushrome (COTGR.).]

MUGGERT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Also written **muggart** Bnff.[1] sw.Sc. Gall.; and in form **mugger** Ayr. (JAM.) [mʉ·gərt, mu·gərt.] 1. The mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*.

Bnff.[1], Abd. (G.W.), Ayr. (JAM.) sw.Sc. *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 112. Gall. Frae clinty moors wi' muggart croon, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 348, ed. 1876. Don. (B. & H.)

2. *Comp.* **Muggart-kail**, a dish composed of mugwort. Bnff.[1] 3. The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*. Cum. (B. & H.), Cum.[14]

MUGGERT-UP, *ppl. adj.* Nhb.[1] Worn out, completely exhausted. 'Aa's fair muggeret-up.'

MUGGERUM, see **Midgerum**.

MUGGET, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **muggat** Dev.; **muggit** s.Dev.; **muggot** n.Dev. Cor.; **muggut** Dev. [mʉ·gət.] 1. A sheep or calf's intestines or entrails; a calf's pluck. *Gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **midgen**.

Som. (W.F.R.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Dev. Us be gwaine tū 'ave cā'ves' mugguts vur dinner tū-day, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); I'm a poor botching tailor for a court, Low bred on liver, and what clowns call mugget, *Peter Pindar* (ed. 1830) 192 DAV.); A calf's muggut, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 279; Dev.[1] n.Dev. GROSE (1790). s.Dev. (F.W.C.) Cor. Made from sheep's entrails [muggets], *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 116; Cor.[12]

Hence (1) **Mugget-fat**, *sb.* a calf's intestines or pluck; (2) **Muggett-pie**, (3) **Muggetty-pie**, *sb.* a pie made of sheep's or calves' entrails.

(1) Som. (J.S.F.S.), (F.A.A.) (2) n.Dev. Doo let me help 'e ... vrom theäse muggett pie, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 17. (3) Cor. With roast pork, and boiled pork, and muggoty-pie, FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 72; Squab pie, muggetty pie, conger pie, sweet giblet pie, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) vi; I made for his supper, a muggety pie, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 44; Muggetty pie, made from sheep's entrails (muggets), parsley and cream, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 116; Cor.[123]

2. *pl. Obs.* The bosom ruffles of a shirt.

Dev. From the resemblance they seem to bear to a calf's muggat, when wash'd clean, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 87; A shirt with mugguts, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

Hence **Muggaty**, *adj.* of a shirt: having ruffles at the bosom. Dev. GROSE *ib.*

MUGGETED, see **Muggaty**.

MUGGIE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Nhb. 1. *sb.* A small mug, vessel, or can. See **Mug**, *sb.*[1]

Sh.I. A'm gotten twa muggies o' eel creesh, *Sh. News* (Mar. 10, 1900). Lth. Tinklers rang their earthen muggies, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 11.

2. A small marble made of glazed earthenware. Nhb.[1]

3. A game of marbles; the hole into which a ball is rolled or thrown in certain games. See **Capie-hole**.

Cld. (Jam.) Rnf. An at 'muggie,' losh, my sirs, Johnnie aften brags Hoo he sends his neebors up for their nippy 'nags,' Neilson *Poems* (1877) 93. Lnk. (Jam.) Bwk. We played at ba' or muggie, Calder *Poems* (1897) 68.

4. *v.* To strike or 'buck' a ball out from a wall, as is done in the game of 'wa' baw.' Sc. (Jam.)

MUGGIE, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. [mʉ·gi.] The stomach of a fish, esp. a fish's stomach filled with liver, &c. and boiled. See **Moggi(e.**

He never wis dûne eatin' liver muggies, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 27; Nutritious dishes, such as . . . mooguildin, hakka muggies, and slot, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 177; Beautiful muggies spleetin' wi' gree, *ib.* 179; I cam ta da restin' shair wi' ane o' da brismak muggies reekin' i' my haand, *Sh. News* (July 1, 1899); (W.A.G.)

MUGGIN, see **Moggan.**

MUGGLE, *sb.*[1] Som. Dev. [mʉ·gl.] That part of a horse's back which lies in a line from hip to hip.

w.Som.[1] I don't like thick there 'oss; he's t-'igh [too high] in the muggle for me. nw.Dev.[1]

MUGGLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Yks. Lan. Stf. Glo. Brks. Hmp. w.Cy. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in form **miggle** ne.Lan.[1] [mu·gl, mʉ·gl.] **1.** *v.* To muddle along, to live in a muddling, haphazard way.

w.Cy. Most on us 'ud a precious sight rather work for a faermer like the old measter, an have our Saturday night reg'lar, than go muggling the best way we could, an' take our chance, Bayly *J. Merle* (1890) xxxvii. Wil.[1] Som. Wedmore Chronicle has now muggled along through 7 years, Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. *Pref.*; Thay muggled along and wer lusty and strong, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 67; (J.S.F.S.); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

Hence **Muggled**, *pp.* in phr. *muggled and huggled*, all in confusion. Stf.[1]

2. To move about restlessly.

Som. 'To muggle about,' said of one moving restlessly in bed (W.F.R.). Dev. (Hall.)

3. To skulk away unobserved. ne.Lan.[1] **4.** To eat or nibble anything.

n.Yks. To muggle away at a biscuit, to eat, as a toothless child (I.W.).

5. *sb.* A muddle, confusion, mess, disorder.

Brks.[1] The children had nobody to look ater 'um an' hev maayde zuch a muggle as you never zee. Hmp.[1] w.Cy. He've been an' made a muggle on it, Bayly *J. Merle* (1890) viii. Wil. Here we be, ael in a muggle like, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 137; Britton *Beauties* (1825); Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[12]

Hence **Mugglement**, *sb.* a state of muddle or confusion.

Glo. The corn is all down, and in such a mugglement we can't cut it noways, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 195; Glo.[1]

MUGGLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Yks. Chs. [mʉ·gl, mu·gl.] **1.** *v.* To drizzle, rain slightly; to become damp or misty. See **Mug**, *v.*[2]

Sh.I. Da wind had dauchin'd a guid dael, an' muggled 'im inta a stumba o' weet daag, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 239. Abd. (Jam.), Yks. (Hall.) w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4]

2. *sb.* A drizzling rain. Abd. (Jam.)

Hence **Muggly**, *adj.* of the weather: thick, close, damp, foggy; drizzling. Abd. (Jam.), s.Chs.[1] See **Muggy**, *adj.*

MUGGLE-PIN, *sb.* Wil. Som. The pin in the centre of a mole-trap. Wil.[1], Som. (W.F.R.)

MUGGLETON, *sb.* I.W.[1] An old name for a rat, prob. only used in nursery stories.

MUGGLETONY, *sb. Obsol.* s.Cy. (Hall.) I.W.[1] An outré or mongrel animal.

MUGGONS, *sb.pl.* Sc. Also written **muggins.** [mʉ·gənz.] The mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris.*

Sc. Muggons or mugwort, and a decoction of nettles, form a favourite prescription for consumption among the common people, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 331. Rnf. If they wad drink nettles in March And eat muggons in May, Sae mony braw maidens Wadna gang to the clay, *ib.*; Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 60.

MUGGY, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Nhp. [mu·gi.] **1.** The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea.*

n.Cy. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 23; N.Cy.[1], Nhb. (W.G.), Nhp.[1]

2. The lesser whitethroat, *Sylvia curruca.* Nhb.[1]

3. A moth. n.Yks. (I.W.) Cf. **meggy-owler**, s.v. **Meggy.**

MUGGY, *sb.*[2] N.I.[1] A hand-basket made of well-twisted straw rope.

MUGGY, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [mu·gi, mʉ·gi.] **1.** Of the weather: damp, foggy, misty; drizzling; close, warm, oppressive; dull, gloomy. See **Mug**, *sb.*[2]

Abd. (Jam.), Gall. (A.W.), N.I.[1], Lakel.[2], Cum.[4], n.Yks.[1234] w.Yks. Law! what'n a muggy day it be (W.M.E.F.); w.Yks.[4] Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 236. n.Lan.[1], Chs. (F.R.C.), Chs.[1], Stf. (H.K.), nw.Der.[1] Not. (W.H.S.); I don't reckon this muggy weather at all healthful (L.C.M.). Lin. (W.W.S.) Nhp.[1] A close, hazy day would be called 'a muggy day'; Nhp.[2] War. Sloppy, muggy weather, *Midl. Cties. Herald* (Dec. 14, 1899); (J.R.W.); War.[3], Shr.[1], Oxf.[1] Brks. It's been sort of muggy and moosy like (W.H.E.); Brks.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Nrf. Holloway. Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 296, ed. 1849. Ken. (W.H.E.), Sur. (L.J.Y.), Sus. (F.E.), (F.A.A.) Hmp. Holloway; Hmp.[1], I.W.[1] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Slow *Gl.* (1892). Dor.[1] Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). w.Som.[1], Dev.[1]

Hence (1) **Muggy-hot**, (2) **-warm**, *adj.* hot and close.

(1) Wor. It went cold in the morning, and then it went muggy-hot towards noon (H.K.). (2) s.Wor. A fils thundery weather like, muggywarm, Outis *Vig. Mon.*

2. Moist, wet, damp.

Nhp.[1] Moist, damp hands are said to be muggy. War.[3] Your clothes are quite muggy.

3. Tipsy, half intoxicated.

Sc. (Jam.) Ess. They're rayther muggy oft, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 9; *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1]

4. Mouldy. m.Yks.[1], Nhp.[2] **5.** Sweet, mawkish.

Brks.[1] A thing is said to taayste 'muggy,' when it has a flavour the reverse of acid.

MUGHT, see **Mought.**

MUGOREEN, *sb.* Irel. The fruit of the sweet briar, *Rosa rubiginosa.*

She got nuts and mugoreens, Yeats *Flk. Tales* (1888) 281.

MUGS, see **Mogs.**

MUGWEED, *sb.* Chs. [mu·gwīd.] The mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris.* (B. & H.), Chs.[1]

MUGWET, *sb.* w.Cy. The garden form of guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus.* (B. & H.)

MUGWOOD, *sb.* Dur. Cum. Yks. Shr. [mu·gwud.] The mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris.*

Dur.[1] Used sometimes for making a kind of tea. Cum., Yks., Shr. (B. & H.) Shr.[1] Mugwood seems to be a hybrid form, due probably to some confusion between the respective names, Mugwort and Wormwood.

MUIFF, MUIL, see **Muff**, *sb.*[1], **Moil**, *sb.*[1], **Mool**, *sb.*[1]

MUILCIONN, *sb.* Sc. The plant spignel, *Meum athamanticum.* Cf. **michen.**

Per. The *Athamanta meun* (spignel), here called moiken or muilcionn, grows in the higher parts of the barony of Laighwood, and in the forest of Clunie, *Statist. Acc.* IX. 238 (Jam., s.v. Michen).

[Gael. *muilceann, muilcionn*, fell-wort (M. & D.).]

MUILS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. Slippers, cloth or list shoes.

He seldom wore shoon, unless it were muils when he had the gout, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi.

[A pair of mools on his feet, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1644), ed. 1792, II. 218. Fr. *mules*, moyles, pantofles, high slippers (Cotgr.).]

MUIN, MUIR, MUIST, see **Moony**, *sb.*, **Moor**, *sb.*[1], **Mure, Must.** *sb.*[4]

MUITH, MUIT-HO', see **Mooth, Moot-hall.**

MUKLE, MUL, see **Mickle, Mool**, *sb.*[23], **Mull**, *sb.*[1]

MULBERRY, *sb.* Sc. e.An. Som. [mʉ·lbəri.] **1.** The blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*; also in *comp.* **Mulberry-bramble.**

Nrf. The universal name among the lower orders; they talk of going mulberrying, never of going blackberrying (B. & H.). e.Suf. (F.H.), Suf., Ess. (B. & H.)

2. The flax dodder, *Cuscuta Epilinum.*

Som. From the form and appearance of its bunches of pale, pink flowers (*ib.*).

3. The white beam-tree, *Pyrus Aria.* Abd. (*ib.*)

MULCH, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Yks. Chs. War. Wor. Bdf. e.An. Sus. Dor. Som. Also written **mulsh** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] Chs.[1] Suf.[1]; and in form **much** s.Cy. [mulʃ, mʉlʃ.]

1. *sb.* Half-rotten straw or hay; 'long litter' put round plants and delicate trees and shrubs to keep the frost out. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* T.H. **Chs.**[13], **War.**[3] **Bdr.** Written mulsy, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 138. **e.An.**[1] A rich compost of rotten leaves, litter, raking of roads, common sewers, &c. In Suffolk, 'mulch' is confined entirely to long litter; straw saturated with the dung and urine of cattle, but not rotted. **Suf.**[1] Thick mixture of earth and water for moistening roots of shrubs, &c., when removed or transplanted. Any thick, slabby semi-liquid. **Ess.** Their hay becums too oft but mulch, When wet, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 44; **Ess.**[1] **s.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Sus.** (K.) **Dor.** The maids walking in pattens . . . to keep their shoes above the mulch of the barton, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 138, ed. 1895. **Som.** (W.F.R.)

2. *v.* To put litter round the roots of plants or trees to keep the frost out. **w.Yks.**[2] **War.**[3] This loose straw will do to mulch the strawberries with. **Wor.** (H.K.)

3. To soften, make moist; to water the soil while planting the roots of a shrub. n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[2] **4.** *adj.* Of the weather: 'soft,' damp, drizzling. **Chs.**[1] Cf. **melch**, *adj.*[2]

[**1.** Cp. LG. *mollsch*, 'weich, angefault, von verdorbenem Obstgesagt' (Berghaus); (Göttingen) *mólsch*, 'was anfängt zu faulen od. morsch zu werden, vom Obst, aber auch vom Holze' (Schambach).]

MŭLD, see **Mould**, *sb.*[1]

MULDER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Also in forms **multa** Suf.[1]; **multer** Nhp.[12] e.An.[1] Suf. [mu·ldə(r, mʉ·ldə(r, mʉ·ltə(r).] **1.** *v.* To moulder; to turn to dust; to rot away; to crumble. Cf. **mull**, *sb.*[1]

S. & Ork.[1] **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Yks.**[2], **Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[12], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Lay it in a hape to multer (W.H.). **Suf.** Land is said to be laid to multer when it is laid in ringes exposed to air and frost that it may become pulverized, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 246, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1]

Hence **Muldery** or **Muldry**, *adj.* mouldering; of soil: soft, mellow, pulverized by frost. **n.Yks.** T'wall is nobbut muldery (I.W.). **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

2. *sb.* Small crumbs, bread dust. S. & Ork.[1]

MULDUR, see **Moulder**, *v.*[1]

MULE, *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Ken. Som. Dev. Also written **meule** w.Yks.; and in form **mulley** s.Dev. [miul.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Mule-gate**, the space in which a self-acting spinning-mule runs; (2) **-hole**, the room in which the spinning-mules are placed; (3) **-minder**, a person employed to look after a spinning-mule; (4) **-rawt**, the distance that a mule's bray can be heard.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.M.) (2) **w.Yks.** Worn't ther a malak i' t'mule-hoil, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 14; If pahr-loom an' spinnal lords says it's no goa They'll get pawsed aht o' t'mule-hoil by Odgers & Co., Preston *Poems* (1864) 30, ed. 1881. (3) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** As a mule-minder Johnty got good wages, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 165. (4) **w.Yks.** There's two bonny bits o' waste land within mule-rawt o' ahr hahse, Preston *Musins* in *Yksman.* (1878) 25.

2. Phr. *there's a mule in the garden*, something unpleasant is going on. **w.Yks.** Doesn't ta know what folk mean when they say there's a mule i' th' garden? They mun there's a bit of a dust i' th' hoil, that's all, mun, Hartley *Clock Alm.* 1870, 51; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 8, 1895).

3. An ass, donkey. **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[34], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

4. Any cross-breed between animals or birds of different but allied species. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**[1] The commonest mule bird is the cross between a canary and a goldfinch.

5. The scaup, *Fuligula marila.* Wxf. (J.S.); Swainson *Birds* (1885) 159. **6.** A boat between a 'coble' and a fishing-boat, with a sharp bow at both ends. **Nhb.**[1] Used exclusively for herring fishing. It is similar to the coble used for white fishing along the Northumberland coast, but with this difference, that it is much larger and has a sharp stern, similar to the stem, but not so much raised. It has only been introduced in late years, being found more suitable than a keel boat for a flat, sandy beach, as it draws less water. **n.Yks.**[2]

7. A three-pronged pin, with plate at the bottom. Ken. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

MULE, see **Mewl**, **Moil**, *v.*, **Mool**, *sb.*[128], **Mould**, *sb.*[2]

MULED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [miuld.] Sulky, obstinate as a mule, angry. Cf. **muley**. **w.Yks.** When shoo's muled, shoo sews at that As quiat as a maase, Preston *Poems, &c.* (1864) 9; (J.W.)

MULERE, *sb.* Som. A weasel. (Hall.)

MULET, *sb.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A mule. (Hall.)

[Fr. *mulet*, a moyle, mulet, or great mule; *mulette*, a little mule (Cotgr.).]

MULETISHARE, *sb.* Yks. A scramble; lit. ? a mule to share. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 8, 1895); We'll hev a muletishare, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 15, 1896).

MULEY, *adj.* Yks. [miu·li.] Sulky. Cf. **muled**. **w.Yks.** *Yks. Mag.* (1871) I. 28; (J.W.)

MULEY, see **Moiley**.

MULFERED, *ppl. adj.* Lin. [mu·lfəd.] Exhausted, worn out with heat; also in phr. *mulfered and faldered.* Cf. **smulfered**. I be quite mulfered with the heat (M.B.K.); **Lin.**[1] This is a very melch day, and I am mulfered and faldered. **sw.Lin.** When I've a fire in the room all day, I get clean mulfered up by night (R.E.C.).

MULFERING, *ppl. adj.* Lin. Also written **mulferring**. [mu·lfərin.] Of the weather: sultry, close. (T.C.W.); Brookes *Tracts Gl.* 8.

MULGRONNICK, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **mulgranoc**. The butterfly-fish or shanny, *Blennius pholis.* Cf. **bulgranack**. I can shaw ee oal the mulgronnick pools, Tregellas *Tales* (1868) 68; Chambers *Cyclo.* (1788) (s.v. Blennius). [The Mulgronook, *Pholis, piscis gutturosus*, Coles (1679).]

MULGRUBS, see **Mullygrubs**.

MULHARTEN, *sb.* Irel. A kind of fleshworm in the toe. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

MULIE, *adj.* Sh.I. Listless, languid as in sultry weather; slow, inactive; weak from want of food. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1]

MULL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lei. e.An. Dev. Cor. Also written **mul-** Sc. Wm. [mul, mʉl.] **1.** *sb.* Dry, fine mould, esp. small broken pieces of peat or turf; dust; rubbish. Cf. **peat-mull**. See **Mool**, *sb.*[1], **Mould**, *sb.*[1]

n.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 164; **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Smo peat at t'boddum at t'stack. **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** If she hedn't new laid on a lock o mul he wod hae been saarly burnt, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 55; An a gat t'peeats amackily gidthred up as weel as a cud, bet thae were lile bet mull, fer thae wer short moss, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 6. **n.Yks.**[124], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1] Our chimla's seea smoored up wi mull an brash, ii. 285; **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** I sodded the turf stack top, and dressed the mull from beside it, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 30; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (Hall.)

Hence **Mully**, *adj.* mouldy, powdery. Nrf. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 34.

2. *v.* To crumble; to crush fine; to grind to powder; to rub; to squeeze; to bruise; also used *fig.* **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** (J.S.D.); **w.Yks.**[2] Dusting; as birds do when they rub themselves in the sand. **Lei.**[1] That child mulls his tongue [i.e. sucks it]. **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **n.Dev.** Grose (1790).

Hence (1) **Mulled-bread** or **Mullen-bread**, *sb.* oatmeal broken into crumbs; (2) **Muller**, *sb.* (*a*) *obs.*, an instrument for crushing sugar in a glass of toddy; (*b*) a stone used to reduce tin ore to powder; (3) **Mullin**, (*a*) *sb.* a crumb; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* of pain: aching, nagging, grinding. (1) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (2, *a*) **Cum.**[14] (*b*) **Cor.**[1] (3, *a*) **Sc.** The dogs eat o' the mulins whilk fa' frae their maisters' table, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) xv. 27. **Frf.** Grind them to mullins, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xxii. **Dmb.** In this poortith they will gie Twa three mullins frank and free, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 70. **Ayr.** Little was stown then, and less gaed to waste, Barely a mullin for mice or for rattens, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) 15. **Gall.** We had still, however, some mullins . . . in our jacket pooches, *Gallovidian* (1899) I. 153. (*b*) **Lei.**[1] Ah've a sooch a mullin' peen i' my 'ead.

3. Of a plough: to gather up the soil instead of cutting clean through it.

s.Chs.[1] Aay dhis plóo mùlz [Haï this ploo mulls].

Hence **Mully**, *adj.* of soil: sticky, cleaving to the sides of the plough-share. *ib.*

MULL, *sb.*[2] Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. [mul.] The name by which milkmaids call their cows; the call for cows, oxen, or calves; also in *comp.* **Mull-cow**. Cf. **mully**, *sb.*

s.Not. (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.** That rural call, 'Come Mulls! Come Mulls!' From distant pasture grounds, CLARE *Poems* (1820) 32; **Nhp.**[1 2]

[Cisly durst not milk the gentle mulls, *Satyr ag. Hypocrites* (1689) (NARES).]

MULL, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. [mɐl, mul.] **1.** *sb.* The mouth, esp. of a horse or cow, or a big, down-hanging mouth.

Sh.I. He is hangin' a soor mull, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 39. **Cai.**[1] A children's word.

2. *pl.* The lips, esp. the lips of a sheep; also used contemptuously of a man.

Sh.I. 'Lat's get a grip o'm bi da mulse.' Wi' dat, William yokid da gaut ower da trünnie wi' sic a grip, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1] **N.Cy.**[1] Awl slap yor mulls. **Nhb.**[1]

3. *v.* To eat with relish; to feed from the mouth. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1] Hence **Mullins**, *sb. pl.* eatables. S. & Ork.[1] **4.** To kiss. *ib.*

[**1.** Norw. dial. *mule*, the mouth or lips of a beast (AASEN); see **Mool**, *sb.*[2] **4.** Norw. dial. *mulast*, to kiss.]

MULL, *sb.*[4] Sc. Also in form **maoil** (JAM.). A promontory. See **Mool**, *sb.*[2]

Or.I. Near the very top of the mull and the boundary of the mainland to the north-east, BARRY *Hist. Or. I.* (1805) 25 (JAM.). **Arg.** Maoil of Kintyre, Maoil of Galloway, Maoil of Cara, &c., *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 57, *note* (JAM.).

MULL, *sb.*[5], *v.*[3] and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Irel. and Eng. [mul, mɐl.] **1.** *sb.* A blunder; a failure; a mess; a muddle; anything spoiled. Cf. **mullock**, *sb.*[1] **3.**

N.I.[1] **Cum.**[1] He meàdd a mull on't; **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.**[2] **n.Lan.** When a person is in vexing circumstances, we also say that 'he's in a mull' (G.W.). **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] You've made a sad mull of it. **War.**[2] I've med a nice mull o' this job; **War.**[3] **Oxf.** He tried to hold the ball, but made a mull of it (G.O.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.Suf.** He made a mull of that job (F.H.).

2. *Comp.* **Mull-head**, a dull, stupid fellow; one who makes a mess of everything he attempts.

Brks.[1] **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 279.

3. *v.* To make a mess of anything; to spoil by bad workmanship.

e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 75; **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[1]

4. *adj.* Mixed, used contemptuously.

s.Chs.[1] 'A mull lot,' of a lot of dowdy people.

MULL, *sb.*[6] ? *Obs.* Suf. Sus. A term used in top-spinning; see below.

Suf.[1] If the top fly away out of the hand without spinning it is a mull. 'Tha's a mull—yow lah in.' The penalty is depositing the faulty top in the ring until pegged out by the adversaries. **w.Sus.** When boys play at peg-top, a ring is formed on the ground, within which each boy is to spin his top. If the top, when it has ceased spinning, does not roll without the circle, it must remain in the ring, to be pegged at by the other boys, or he redeems it by putting in an inferior one, which is called a 'mull,' HOLLOWAY.

Hence **Mulled**, *adj.* of a top: remaining within the ring after it has ceased to spin. w.Sus. *ib.*

MULL, *sb.*[7] War.[3] [mul.] A scrimmage; esp. in Rugby football.

After the various streets had been visited the 'mull' commenced, and different gangs attempted to secure the ball and get it safely away from the crowd, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Mar. 3, 1897).

MULL, *sb.*[8] Brks.[1] [mɐl.] A profuse perspiration.

MULL, MULLA, see **Maul**, *v.*[2], **Mull**, *sb.*[1], **Mellow**.

MULLACH, *sb.* Cai.[1] A term of endearment; 'my dear,' used by women of the lower class when conversing familiarly.

[Gael. *muileach*, dear, beloved (M. & D.).]

MULLED, *pp.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Der. Lin. Also written **mull't** Cum.[1] [muld.] Made hot and beaten up with eggs, spices, &c.; esp. in *comb.* **Mulled ale**.

Abd. Beer, Well mull'd with egg to make it thicker, MESTON *Poems* (1723) 22. **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.** (W.H.) **w.Yks.** Bill tuk two pint pots o' mulled ale off th' hob, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1891) 5. **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.** A egg mulled in tea is what she taks (M.P.).

MULLEIN-DOCK, *sb.* Nrf. The great mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus.* (B. & H.)

MULLEN, *sb.* Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Wil. Also written **mullin** Nhp.[1] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Oxf.[1] Wil.[1]; and in form **mollin** Nhp.[1] [mu·lən, -in.] **1.** The head-gear of a horse; the bridle of a cart-horse.

Nhp.[1] Nearly *obs.*; **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[2 4], **s.War.**[1] **w.Wor.**[1] The prisoner püt the mullen on the mahr. **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] **Wil.**[1] The headstall of a cart-horse: sometimes extended to the headstall and blinkers of a carriage horse.

2. *Comp.* **Mullin-bridle**, a kind of bridle with blinkers used for cart-horses.

Shr.[1] Tak the mullin bridle an' bring up the owd mar'.

MULLER, *sb.*[1] Som. A muddle; a mess. See **Mull**, *sb.*[5]

Of tha zay you've made a muller, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 70.

MULLER, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. **1.** *v.* To crumble. Cf. **mooler**. **Sc.** (JAM.) **Nhb.**[1] Yor mullerin the breed.

2. *sb. pl.* Crumbs; mould, earth, small clods.

Sc. A pouch . . . fou o' mullers and chuckystanes, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 124. **Nhb.**[1]

MULLERS, see **Mallace**.

MULLET, *sb.* n.Yks. The puffin, *Fratercula arctica.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 220. [JOHNS *Birds* (1862) 549.]

MULLET-HAWK, *sb.* Sus. Hmp. The osprey, *Pandion haliaetus.*

Sus., Hmp. Known as the Mullet Hawk for its partiality for that fish, SMITH *Birds* (1887) 68. **Hmp.** In the month of May the osprey or mullet hawk is rare in this locality, *Cornh. Mag.* (Apr. 1893) 371.

MULLEY, *sb.*[1] Cor.[3] [mɐ·li.] The butterfly-fish or shanny, *Blennius pholis.* Cf. **mulgronnick**.

MULLEY, *sb.*[2] e.Suf. [mɐ·li.] A child's term of endearment for its mother. (F.H.) Cf. **mully**, *sb.*

MULLEY, see **Mule**.

MULLIACK, *sb.* Sh. and Or.I. Also in form **mullio** Or.I. A bundle of gleanings. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

MULLICRUSH, see **Mollicrush**.

MULLIES, *sb. pl.* Lin.[1] [mu·liz.] Ill-temper. Cf. **mullygrubs**. 'He's got a fit of mullies.'

MULLIGRUMPHS, see **Mullygrubs**.

MULLIN, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Beer made from honey; 'metheglin.' W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (HALL.)

MULLIO, see **Mulliack**.

MULLION, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A shoe made of untanned leather, a 'rullion.' See **Muils**.

(JAM. *Suppl.*); A pair o' rough mullions to scuff through the dew, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 223.

MULLIWARK, see **Mouldywarp**.

MULLOCK, *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Aus. Also written **mullak** w.Yks.; **mullok** Chs. Stf. Shr.[2]; **mulluck** w.Yks. War. Hrf. Glo.; **mulluk, muluk** Bdf.; and in forms **mollock** s.Chs.[1] Hrf.[2] Glo.; **mollocks** Hrf.[2] Glo.; **molluck** Rut.[1]; **mulloch** Mry. (JAM.) War. Hmp. [mu·lək, mɐ·lək.] **1.** *sb.* Dirt, a heap of rubbish; refuse. Also used *fig.*

Mry. The crumbled offal of a peat stalk, *Agric. Surv. Gl.* (JAM.) **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**[2] **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 308. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896); **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 236; **Lan.**[1] A bundle of dirty clothes. Broken turf. **Chs.**[1 3], **s.Chs.**[1] **s.Stf.** I fun the drain choked up wi' mullock, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.** ADDY *Gl.* (1888). **Nhp.**[1] We extend it, metaphorically, to silly, nonsensical talk; **Nhp.**[2] **War.** Clear that mullock away (N.R.); **War.**[2 3 4], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.**[1] Whad bin 'ee gweïn to do ööth all this mullock? **Shr.**[2] **Hrf.** Among th' dad'duck un mulluck (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **Hrf.**[1 2] **Glo.** Mould under a faggot-stack is call'd mollock, from its wetness or dampness, PEGGE *Kenticisms* (1736); A dadderky mullock (E.R.D.); **Glo.**[1] (s.v. Haymaking). **Brks.**[1], **n.Bck.**

(A.C.) Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 138. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 163; Hmp.[1] What a mullock you have. Wil. Britton *Beauties* 1825; Wil.[1] Aus. Mine rubbish. 'I . . . listened patiently to one of his long-winded yarns, hoping amongst the heap of mullock to find a grain of gold,' Clarke *Valley Council* (1891) ii.]

Hence (1) **Mullocky**, *adj.* dirty, untidy; of land: full of weeds and rubbish; (2) **Mullucky-straw**, *sb.* straw which has been lying in the wet until it is rotten; straw of an inferior quality.

(1) s.Chs.[1] Nhp.[1] A mullocky mess. A mullocky place. War.[3], Shr.[1], Hrf.[1] (2) Glo. (S.S.B.)

2. Phr. *all (of) a mullock*, all of a heap; esp. *to come down all of a mullock*, to fall all of a heap.

w.Wor.[1] s.Wor. Th' ark come down all o' a mullock, Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896). Glo. Down er went on ers back arl a-mullock in the middle on't, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vii.

3. A muddle; a mess; a state of confusion; also used *fig.* Cf. mull, *sb.*[5]

Nhb.[1] He's myed a mullock o' his wark. Lakel.[2] Thoo miad a mullock on't ta gang an' liver t'wrang bullocks, min. Yks. (J.W.) e.Yks.[1] He framed sĭ badly at job, Ah thowt he wad make a mullock on't, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. What an ill mullock I had made of my life, Snowden *Web of Weaver* 1896) 157; (R.H.R.; w.Yks.[3] Chs. *Sheaf* (1878) I. 37; Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Untidy places are said to be 'aw of a mullock.' Stf.[2], nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] The house is in a strange mullock. War.[2], Wor. (W.C.B.) s.Wor. You've ketched me in a deouced mullock (H.K.). Hrf. (R.M.E.), Hrf.[2] Glo. A great mollock, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 275; Glo.[1], Bdf. (J.W.B.), Hnt. (T.P.F.) Dev. Mortimer *Tales Moors* (1895) 113.

4. An untidy woman.

Wor., Hrf. (R.M.E.) Hrf.[2] That ere wench she's a regular mollocks. Glo. Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). [Aus. Setting a good example to us poor ignorant lower-class mullocks, Boldrewood *Miner's Right* (1890) I. iv.]

5. *v.* To mess; to soil; to make a litter; to do things in an untidy way; to waste; to spoil.

m.Yks.[1] My clothes are as good as new yet; they are none mullocked a bit. w.Yks. You are always mullakin something (J.S.J.); w.Yks.[5] What's tuh mullocking thear at? s.Chs.[1] Dhéeŭr ée woz, mau·lin ŭn mau·ksin ŭn mùl·ŭkin it til it lóokt au·ŭv ŭ mes [Theer he was, maulin' an' mawksin' an' mullockin' it till it looked aw of a mess]. Rut.[1] I wouldn't take it up with my fingers, for fear I should mollock it. Nhp.[1] How the things lie mullocking about! War. Money may be mulloched away (J.W.R.); War.[2][3] Wor. House was all mullocked up (W.C.B.). w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1]

Hence **Mullocking**, *ppl. adj.* untidy, slovenly, messing; dawdling; idling away time.

w.Yks.[5] He's gotten a mullocking wife. s.Chs.[1] A mawksin', mollockin'owd thing. s.Wor. (H.K.), Wor., Hrf. (R.M.E.), Bdf. (J.W.B.)

6. To make a blunder. w.Yks.[3] **7.** *adv.* In a heap.

Glo. 'Ee'sh a-fell down mullock alongzidesh 'osses, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 82; He knocked me down mullock (E.R.D.); (S.S.B.)

[1. Ilke fruit is ever leng the wers, Til it be roten in mullok or in stree, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 3873.]

MULLOCK, *sb.*[2] Sc. A cow without horns. Ayr. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

MULLOCK, *v.*[2] Ken.[12] [mʌ·lək.] To damp the heat of an oven.

MULLOXED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Der. [mu·ləkst.] Tired, overcome. w.Yks. (J.W.), Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

MULLUM, *adj.* Dor.[1] [mʌ·ləm.] Soft, crumbling, as of cheese. Cf. **mull**, *sb.*[1]

MULLY, *sb.* Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrf. Oxf. Hnt. Suf. Also in form **molly** War.[3] [mu·li, mʌ·li.] A child's name for a cow or calf; also used *attrib.* See **Mull**, *sb.*[2]

nw.Der.[1] Not. (J.H.B.); Mully-cow (L.C.M.). n.Lin.[1] Call to calves and cows. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Come, let us go and see the pretty mully-cows; Nhp.[2], Wa.[3], Hrf.[1], Oxf. (G.O.), Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf. (Hall.)

[Leaue milking and drie vp old mulley thy cow, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 135.]

MULLY, *v.* Nhp. e.An. [mu·li, mʌ·li.] To make a sort of sullen, half-suppressed growling, like a dog before he barks, or a bull before he roars; to grumble.

Nhp.[1] She goes mullying about; Nhp.[2] How that keow mullys. e.An.[1] Suf. Don't fear, a woll mully, mully, mully, but a 'ont run (Hall.). e.Suf. Used of cows, calves, and bulls (F.H.).

MULLY, MULLYCRUSH, see **Maul**, *v.*[2], **Mollicrush.**

MULLYGRUB-GURGIN, *sb. Obs.* w.Cy. Dev. Also written **mulligrub-gurgin** w.Cy. Dev.[1] A meal grub that feeds only on 'gurgeons'; also used as a term of contempt.

w.Cy. Grose (1790). Dev.[1] n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 279; Oh! a plague rat tha!—Ya mulligrub gurgin! *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 185.

MULLYGRUBS, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **mulligrubs** Chs.[123] War.[3] Shr.[1] Brks.[1] Mid. e.An.[1] Wil.[1] Dev.[1]; and in forms **merly-grubs** w.Yks.[5]; **molligrubs** Sc. (Jam.) Cum.[1] War. Som.; **molligrumphs** Sc.; **mollygrubs** Frf. e.Yks.[1] Oxf.[1] Wil.[1]; **mooligrubs** Dmb.; **mulgrubs** n.Cy. Sus. Hmp.; **mulligrumphs** Rxb. (Jam.); **mullygrub** Dev.; **mullygrumps** e.Fif.; **mullygrups** Not.[1]; **murdiegrups** Cld. (Jam.); **murlygrub** w.Yks.; **murlygrubs** n.Cy. n.Yks. w.Yks.[1] Sus. Hmp. [mu·li-, mʌ·li-, mə·rli-, mā·li-.] **1.** A stomach-ache; the colic; any imaginary ailment; also *fig.* a fit of ill-temper or of sulks; esp. in phr. *to be in the mullygrubs*, to be out of temper, or low-spirited and sulky.

Sc. (Jam.); Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). Frf. When there was an east wind Geordie was sure to be in the mollygrubs, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 82, ed. 1889. e.Fif. I'm the sport o' the mullygrumps, sorrow and care, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxi. Cld. (Jam.) Dmb. If it was a disease o' the body like the mooligrubs or cholic, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxix. Rxb. Waes me, the mulligrumphs she's ta-en, A. Scott *Poems* (1811) 19 (Jam.). n.Cy. (J.W.), Lakel.[2] Cum.[1] She's in t'molligrubs to-day. n.Yks. 'What's t'matter wi t'lad? He leuks varra gleumy.' 'A doont kno, he's oll i't murlygrubs ower summat' (W.H.). e.Yks. Sha's been iv a mullygrubs ivver sin then, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 47; e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. A chap suffers moor when he's getten th' murly grubs in his mind nor when they're in his belly, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 11; w.Yks.[12]; w.Yks.[5] To be 'int' merlygrubs' is to have an internal ailment which evidences itself by contortions of the features; hence, timid, nervous persons are oftenest in the 'merlygrubs.' Chs.[123], Not.[1], Lin.[1] War. (J.R.W.); War.[3] She is quite in the mullygrubs to-day. Shr.[1] Oxf.[1] 'Er's got the mollygrubs, *MS. add.* Brks.[1] w.Mid. Well! you're precious cross to-day. What's the matter with you—got the mulligrubs? (W.P.M.) e.An.[1] Nrf. Holloway. Suf.[1] Why yeow fare to ha' got the mully-grubs and can't eat chopt hay. Ess. None seem'd te ha' the mulligrubs, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 91. Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). w.Som.[1] I niver didn zee no jish a old doke, he's always down in the mully-grubs [muul·i-gruub·z]. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1885); Dev.[1] Cor.[3] Jacob ate about a gallon of the peas, ready or raw, and, that he mightn't have the mully-grubs, took an extra glass of brandy, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 168.

2. An ill-natured, sulky person.

w.Yks. I'll pay t'old murly grub off too, *Tom Lee* (1875) 157; Hah iz ta owd merly-grubs? *Yksman.* (1875) 38. Dev. Her's a proper old mullygrub; her niver spākes a civil word to nobody, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

[Peter's successour was so in his mulliegrums that he had thought to have buffeted him, Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1599) (Dav.).]

MULLY-PUFF, *sb.*[1] Hrt. The puff-ball, genus *Lycoperdon.* (G.H.G.)

MULLY-PUFF, *sb.*[2] e.Yks.[1] [mu·li-puf.] A sweat.

Why, thoo's all of a mully-puff.

MULLY-PUFFLED, *ppl. adj.* Lin. Muddle-headed, confused.

Folk thereabout, . . was all that mully-puffled as it passed saying. Mully-puffled! That meant confused, I supposed. Yes, dim-headed, like, he said; like as if their heads was stuffed with feathers, Murray *Nov. Note Bk.* (1887) 249–50.

MULOCK, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.), (A.W.) A crumb.

MULP, *v.* and *sb.* e.An. [mʌlp.] **1.** *v.* To be sulky; to pout. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Hence **Mulpy**, *adj.* sulky. *ib.* **2.** *sb. pl.* A fit of sulkiness. e.An.[1]

MULREIN, *sb.* Sc. The frog-fish, *Lophius piscatorius.* Fif., Edb., Hdg. Neill *Fishes* (1810) 23 (Jam.).

MULSH, MULTA, see **Mulch, Mulder.**

MULTAD, *adj.* *Obs.* Dev. Closely rubbed; tightly squeezed. n.Dev. GROSE (1790).

MULTER, see **Mulder**, **Multure**.

MULTH, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.[1] The practice of giving doles at funerals. See **Mool**, *sb.*[1] 5.

MULTH, *pp.* *Obs.* Wxf.[1] Milked. 'Na speen to be multh.'

MULTIPLES, *sb. pl.* Sc. [mʉ·ltiplz.] Folds of the dress.

Bnff. Another party . . . irritated these left-hand 'Ribs' . . . by cautiously enshrining within their multiples, a wayfaring bodle-pin, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 166.

MULTIPLYING-GLASS, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A magnifying-glass.

I'd make a vortune by showing he thro' a multiplying glass, WILSON *Dialogues* (1855) 10.

MULTURE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Also in forms **molter** N.Cy.[12]; **moolter** w.Yks.[234]; **mooter** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Wm. n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[123] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1]; **moother** Ant. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1]; **mootor** n.Yks.[2]; **mootre** Cai.[1]; **mootther** N.I.[1]; **moulter** Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks.[5]; **moultre** Lan.; **moutar** Nhb.; **mouter** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum. n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **mouther** e.Yks.[1]; ? **moutner** s.Dur.; **moutre** s.Don. Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **moutur** Sc.; **mowter** e.Yks.; **multer** Sc.; **muter** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.; **mutter**, **mutur**, **muture** Sc. [mū·tə(r.]

1. *sb.* The toll of meal taken by the miller as payment for grinding the corn. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Millers take ay the best mouter wi' their ain hand, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 643. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** The heritors, however, think proper to oblige their respective tenants to grind at their own mills, the multures of which vary; sometimes the 10th, sometimes the 16th part is exacted, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 14. **Abd.** A lick oot o' that wife's puock, An' a lick o' the mutur, PAUL *Abd.* (1881) 123. **Frf.** Each melder . . . had to pay mutter, this mutter signified a fortieth part of all the grain ground into meal, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 161. **Ayr.** The mill may weel stan' still Has neither grist nor muter, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 250. **Lnk.** In houses, biggings, &c., mills, multures, &c., WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 77, ed. 1828. **Lth.** He maun hae his mouter, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 218. **Edb.** FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 150, ed. 1785. **Peb.** Tell the miller to take his mooter (A.C.). **Gall.** If the melder be six bolls, the mutter is about the fortieth part, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.** Ye tak' your muter, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 209; **Nhb.**[1] The miller's wages taken in kind; as a quart for grinding a bushel, or a bushel for grinding a quarter. Two different multures were formerly used—the 'gowpenful,' that is, two handsful; and the 'handful.' In more recent times the mooter allowed was more clearly defined, though each mill had its own scale of charges. **Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Lakel.**[2] In maut er meal t'miller mun hev his mooter. **Cum.** He thowt he was teakin' his mouter, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 131; **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** The miller will have his mooter (B.K.). **Yks.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Yks.**[123], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** His mowter of the corne, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 105; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[12345] **Lan.** There was near 13 Settle pecks with the mooter, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 65; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Multure-chest**, the chest in which the miller keeps his tolls; (2) **-dish**, a round, concave wooden dish, about seven inches in diameter, in which the miller takes his toll; (3) **-free**, without having to pay toll; (4) **-gatherer**, one who purloins small articles, esp. cotton; (5) **-meal**, oatmeal taken by the miller as toll; (6) **-and-knaveship man**, (7) **-the-melder**, a miller.

(1) **w.Yks.**[2] Shoo rams it into t'mooter chist. (2) **Nhb.** The moutar dish was nearly fou, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 136; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** To steddy his mouter-dish, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 253. (3) **n.Sc.** When ye come to my father's mill, Ye shall grind muture free, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) 120, ed. 1875. (4) **Lan.** Whose astuteness, habits of poaching, stealthy evasion of the law, as 'moultre' gatherers, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) III. 57. (5) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] (6) **Ayr.** The old drunken multure and knaveship man, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 66. (7) **s.Sc.** Into the house I went, however, . . Meeting auld mooter-the-melder, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 322.

3. Phr. (*a*) *double multure*, more than the miller's fair toll.

Lth. Gae hame to Babbie's Mill . . . an tak' double mouters out o' ither folk's sacks to fill yer ain, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 100. **Edb.** I'll gi'e you double multer, Gin ye'll ding Jelly Ben, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 163. **ne.Yks.**[1]

4. A miller.

Rnf. The lang mouter, mysel' an' the souter, Hae aften forgather'd, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 4; There's men mair notorious to fame, Mair greedy than me or the muter, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 76.

5. *Obs.* Weft remaining over after weaving which was not accounted for to the manufacturers by the hand-loom weavers. Also in *comp.* **Mooter-weft.**

Lan. There was the question of 'mooter,' a burning one in those days. . . It was impossible to 'put out' just as much weft as was required to produce a certain number of pieces. . . In one way or another it often came to pass that they had yarn 'over,' which the few honest returned and the many dishonest appropriated. This cabbaged yarn, known in the trade as 'mooter,' was sold secretly to roguish dealers and scampish manufacturers. . . It was a much-mooted question whether the surplus weft belonged to master or man, manufacturer or weaver, WESTALL *Old Factory*, xiii. **m.Lan.**[1]

6. *v.* To take toll for grinding corn; *fig.* to defraud.

Sc. It is good to be merry and wise, Quoth the miller when he mouter'd twice, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1787). **Ayr.** Here lie the banes o' Johny Stock Wha wrang'd right mony honest fock Wi' knavery an' stealin', Wha mouter'd ilka execution, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 112. **N.Cy.**[1] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ha'e ya mootther'd oor corn? Wa mostlins mootthers oor bit o' stuff. **e.Yks.**[1] When suspected of helping himself too liberally, the miller is said 'to knaw hoo tī moother.' *Obs.* **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Mooterage**, *sb.* the toll taken by the miller; (2) **Multurer**, *sb.* the taxman of a mill; a miller; (3) **Multuring**, *sb.*, see (1).

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] They tak mooterage by gowpens. (2) **Sc.** FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 169. **Per.** (G.W.) (3) **Nhb.**[1] **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 40.

[To agree and compone with the miller for the multer (*de multura*), SKENE *Expos.* (ed. 1641) 66.]

MULVATHER, *v.* Irel. **1.** To confuse, bamboozle.

w.Ir. For it was only mulvatherin people they wor, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 3. **Myo.** He was so much mulvathered at the shnake presumin' to sthay, afther he tould thim all to go, that for a while he didn't think it quare that he could sphake at all, STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) ii.

Hence **Mulvathered**, *pp.* confused with drink, intoxicated.

w.Ir. I knew the villian was mulvathered, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 196.

2. To play the fool.

n.Ir. It's wastin' my time I've been many a day, In stayin' at home here and idly mulvatherin', *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 32.

MUM, *sb.*[1] War. Suf. [mum, mʉm.] **1.** A child's name for 'mother.' Cf. **mam**. **War.**[3] **Suf.**[1] Where's your mum?

2. A grandmother.

War.[3] My old mum. 'Here's an old mum,' said of a lady dressed in the costume of 50 years ago, by a street-boy watching the arrival of guests at a fancy dress ball.

MUM, *sb.*[2] s.Cy. (HALL.) I.W.[12] [mʉm.] Any small insect; a beetle; a louse.

MUM, *sb.*[3] Sc. n.Cy. Dev. **1.** *Obs.* A strong kind of beer; ale brewed with wheat.

Sc. A glass of a sort of beverage called 'mum,' a species of fat ale brewed from wheat and bitter herbs, of which the present generation only know its name by its occurrence in revenue acts of parliament, coupled with cider, perry, and other excisable commodities, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xi; A reference to the *Act. Parl. Scot.* gives the result that there were Acts relating to this beverage from 1663, c. 13, 'To encourage home manufactures foreign mum not to be imported,' down to 1696, c. 2, 'Additional excise laid on mum,' *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 37. **N.Cy.**[1] (s.v. Mome). [Mumme, *Cerevisia generosa Brunsuicensis*, COLES (1679). For the receipt for 'mum,' copied from the archives of Brunswick in 1681 and printed in Houghton's collections on Agriculture and Trade, see *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 35.]

2. Smuggled liquor.

Dev. I shude a sed thit he'd got a small barrel of 'mum,' or smuggled licker, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Aug. 20, 1885) 6, col. 4.

[1. LG. *mumme*, 'berühmtes, nur in Braunschweig gebrautes, sehr starkes, syrupartiges, gewürzhaftes Bier von süsslichem, angenehmem Geschmack, hat seinen Namen von Christian Mumm, welcher dieses Getränk zuerst gebraut hat, 1492' (BERGHAUS).]

MUM, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[4] Yks. Rut. Nhp. War. Oxf. Brks. Lon. Sus. Wil. Cor. [mum, mɐm.] **1.** *v.* To go about acting or masquerading at Christmas time. w.Yks. (J.W.), w.Yks.[2]

Hence (1) **Mummer**, *sb.* (*a*) one of a company of masqueraders who go from house to house at Christmas time; see below; (*b*) a strolling actor; (2) **Mumming**, *sb.* (*a*) the play or drama formerly acted at Christmas time; (*b*) strolling playing; (3) **Mumming-booth**, *sb.* the tent or canvas theatre of a company of strolling players.

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.** In the West Riding the singers are dressed in the most fanciful attire, and are called 'mummers,' HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii; SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* 1830 *Gl.*; w.Yks.[4]; w.Yks.[5] Parties of juveniles who go about several weeks before Christmas, and during the week, acting the play of St. George, in the public-houses. **Rut.**[1] The Edithweston mummers performed in Lyndon, near Oakham, on Saturday, December 22, 1888. **Nhp.**[1] The Mummers consist of young men, *gen.* six or eight, who during the Christmas holidays, commencing on the eve of Saint Thomas, go about in the rural districts disguised, personating different characters, and performing a burlesque tragedy at such houses as they think will recompense them for their entertainment, 429; **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[3], **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Brks.**[1], **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) (*b*) **Lon.** We call strolling acting 'mumming,' and the actors 'mummers,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 139, ed. 1861. (2, *a*) **Nhp.**[1] Christmas is the grand season for this performance [mumming]... It was formerly general throughout the county, though it now only lingers in a few detached villages, 429. **n.Wil.** The young men for weeks previously have been practising for the mumming—a kind of rude drama. They dress in a fantastic manner with masks and coloured ribbons, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 99; (E.H.G.) (*b*) **Lon.** We call strolling acting 'mumming,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 130, ed. 1861. (3) **w.Yks.** Ther wor a actin show, or as some fowk call 'em, a mummin booth, HARTLEY *Tales*, 2nd S. 10. **Cor.**[1]

2. *sb.* A play acted by masqueraders at Christmas time.

Sus. The last character did not occur in the regular 'mum,' but was added to draw coin, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 7.

[1. Du. *mommen*, to goe a moming, or in a maske; *een Mom, mommer*, a mommer (HEXHAM).]

MUM, *v.*[2] Wil. [mɐm.] With *up*: to make much of, to pet, pamper, spoil.

(W.C.P.); **Wil.**[1] A granny-bred child's allus a-mummed up.

MUM, *adj.*, *int.*, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[5] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. [mum, mɐm.] **1.** *adj.* Still, silent, dumb. Also used *advb.*

Abd. Be mum, as you value your life, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed 1867) 79. **Per.** Ye can tell fine though they be mum as a mouse, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 34. **Rnf.** I dinna mean the modest Rab, Wha was sae meek and mum o' gab, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 105. **Ayr.** Meek and mum We trintl'd doon to hide oor doze Deep i' the Plumb, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 241. **Lth.** Sit mum, until yer story is finished, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 257. **Edb.** He sat as mum as an owl after a night at the mice, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 134. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Lakel.**[2] What's wrang wi' thi, thoo sits as mum as a moose. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] Keep mum. **Hrf.**[2] Quite mum. **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.Suf.** I'm mum on that subject (F.H.). **Ess.** Mary still seem'd rayther mum, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 151; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1] **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Slang.** FARMER. [**Amer.** I knew the first house would keep mum, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1885) 553.]

2. *int.* Hush!

Sc. But, mum—There comes my two cousins, PITCAIRN *Assembly* (1766) 10. **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Dev.** 'Mum!' Tonks had said by the closed grave to Facey, and Facey had put his finger to his lips and had repeated 'Mum!' BARING-GOULD *Furze Bloom* (1899) 27.

Hence *Mum's the word! phr.* still's the word! keep quiet!

Fif. Mum's the word, or everything'll be spoilt, M[c]LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 54. **Lnk.** Wheesht, Betty, wheesht! mum's the word, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 18. **Dor.** Mum's the word, mind. Go straight hwome, *Windsor Mag.* (June 1900) 68. **Slang.** Mum's the word, dy'e see? BLACK *Three Feathers*, xxxix. [**Amer.** He puts his finger on his nose, and says he, 'Mum is the word,' SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xiii.]

3. *v.* To make a low, inarticulate sound; to mutter.

Bnff.[1] Applied to speaking, reading, singing, &c. **Per.** I ... naething say, but maunt and mum, When you begin to thunder, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 57. **Cld.** (JAM.), **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.)

Hence **Mummer**, *sb.* one who reads, speaks, or sings in a low, inarticulate tone. Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.)

4. *sb.* A low, inarticulate sound; a mutter.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** Ye sit sae dumb An' never open mou', to say a mum, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 38, ed. 1812.

5. Secret anger. Ess. *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1]

[1. The citizens are mum and speak not a word, SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 3. **2.** Well said, master; mum! and gaze your fill, *ib. T. Shrew*, I. i. 73.]

MUMBLE, *v.* Sc. Irel. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Glo. Wil. Amer. Also in forms **mummel** Lakel.[2] Cum.; **mummle** Sc.; **mumple** Lan. [mu·m(b)l, mɐ·m(b)l.] **1.** To gnaw or chew without teeth; to munch. Cf. **mump**, *v.*[1]

Ayr. Rough banes in a pock, which she sat and mummled when she wasna sleepin', SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 22. **Gall.** Mumbling and bolting away as fast as he was able, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 453, ed. 1876. **Lakel.**[2] What's ta mummelin' aboot? Is thi teeth gitten bad? **Cum.** Me teeth's seah bad; an' ah mummel-mumel on, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 62. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** When one has to mumple everythin' beaut teeth a good dinner's no trate, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 71; Mi owd moather mumblin ith' nook, *ib. Layrock* (1864) iii. **Lin.** (W.W.S.) **n.Wil.** 'How d'ye get over they nuts?' 'Aw, they wants a deal o' mumblin' (E.H.G.).

Hence **Mumbly**, *adj.* chewing or gnawing badly.

n.Yks. He's a mumly eater (I.W.).

2. Phr. *mumble the peg*, a boys' game; see below.

Ant. A game, consisting in a trial between two or more which shall soonest go through a certain routine of motions with a common table-fork, so that each time the fork is thrown from the hand, the mouth, over the head, &c., it shall stick with the prongs in the earth. The task imposed by the conqueror consists in obliging the others to draw out with their teeth a wooden peg several inches long, driven into the ground with as many blows of the fork-handle as they had motions to go through in the game at the time he had done. Hence the name of the game, as the losers have often to mumble some time before they succeed, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) [**Amer.** He resolved to pretend that they had been playing mumble-the-peg, *Cent. Mag.* (Apr. 1882) 889; BARTLETT.]

3. To eat without appetite. Glo. (W.H.C.), Glo.[1]

MUMBLE, see **Momble**.

MUMBLING, *ppl. adj.* Lin. [mu·m(b)iin.] Fumbling, awkward. Cf. **momble**.

n.Lin. My fingers gets very mumbling, it's oud aage, I expect (M.P.).

MUMBLY, *adj.* Hmp. Som. [mɐ·mli.] Of stones used in building: shapeless, awkward, rounded, likely to fall, having no flat surface; crumbly.

Hmp.[1] **w.Som.**[1] Very common. Can't make no good work wi' they gurt mumbly [muum·lee] things; they be so ugly's a 'oss's head.

MUMBUDGET, *v.* Dor. In phr. *to come mumbudgeting*, to come clandestinely, secretly.

You were quite sure he'd never come mumbudgeting to see ye, just as you were in the middle of your work, HARDY *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) pt. II. ii; Now, don't come mumbudgeting so close again, *ib.* pt. IV. ii.

[*Mumbudget* was formerly a slang word implying silence: Nor did I ever wince or grudge it, For thy dear sake. (Quoth she) Mum-budget, BUTLER *Hud.* (1664) I. iii. 208.]

MUMBY, *sb.* e.An.[12] [mɐ·mbi.] A species of pear, the Rousselette.

MUMCHANCE, *adv.*, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Chs. Der. Nhp. War. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **mumpchance** Dev. [mu·mtʃans, mɐ·mtʃāns, mu·mtʃons.] **1.** *adv.* Stupidly or stolidly silent.

Chs.[1] **Shr.**[1] W'y dunna yo' spake, lad? an' nod stand mumchance theer like a dummy in a draper's shop. **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Som.** Why do 'ee sit there so mumchance? (F.A.A.) **Cor.**[1] To sit mumchance, to sit silent.

2. *sb.* A stupid, silent, stolid person. Cf. **num-chance**, s.v. **Num(b, 2.**

w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); To sit like 'Mumchance,' who was hung for saying nowt, *Old saying* (F.K.). nw.Der.[1], Sus.[1] Sus., Hmp. Holloway. I.W.[1,2] w.Cy. One who is for the most part stupid and silent, rarely speaking to the purpose, Grose (1790) *Suppl.* Som. Why, 't have a-made un a proper mumchance, sim-zo, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 155. w.Som.[1] There her zit-th, a proper mumchance, no gettin' a word out o' her. Dev. Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 36; Dev.[1] What did God make tha vor? speak, mum-chance, 16. Cor.[1]

3. Silence.

War.[2] The silence of a whole company; but sometimes applied to that of an individual.

4. A chance; an accident. Cor.[2] **5.** *Obs.* A supposititious child, a fool dropped by chance, or by the fairies, a changeling. n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 300.

6. *v.* To sit stupidly and sullenly silent.

w.Yks. What's ta' sittin mumchancing there for? (F.K.) Nhp.[1] Why don't you speak? What do you stand mumchancing there for? War.[2] Don't sit mumchancing there by yourself; War.[3] Read the newspaper aloud, do not mumchance. Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] What was he a mumchancin' about I wonner? Bdf. (J.W.B.) I.W.[2] A zet there mumchanced up in a corner.

Hence **Mumchancer**, *sb.* in phr. *to sit like Mumchancer who was hanged for saying nothing*, a saying. War.[2]

[*Mumchance* was formerly the name of a game of chance played with cards or dice, at which silence was essential (Nares). Cp. Bavar. dial. *mummschanz schlagen*, 'personatum aleatorios nummos ponere, iis positis lacessere collusorem' (Schmeller); Du. *mom-kantse, momme-cans*, a sort of game played by masked persons (Oudemans).]

MUMGE, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. To grumble, fret, complain. Cf. **munge**, *v.*[2]

Slk. Gae away when I bid ye—What are ye mumgin at? Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) I. 5 (Jam.). Rxb. *Gen.* applied to children when any request is refused (Jam.).

MUMLERS, *sb. pl.* Nhb.[1] [mu·mlərz.] Mummers, masqueraders.

MUMLUCK, MUMMACKS, see **Mamlock, Mammock.**

MUMMED, *pp.* Bwk. (Jam.) Benumbed, tingling.

Used to denote that disagreeable sensation which one has in the hands, when one warms them too quickly after being cold.

MUMMER, MUMMET, MUMMICKS, MUMMLE, see **Mammer, Mommet, Mammock, Mumble, *v.*[1]**

MUMMLER, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [mu·mlər.] An agricultural implement for breaking down the rough surface of a field.

MUMMOCK, MUMMUCK, see **Mammock.**

MUMMY, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. Cum. Wm. Yks. I.Ma. Not. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Hnt. Ken. Som. Also in form **mommy** Nhp.[1] War.[3] se.Wor.[1]; **mumy** n.Yks. [mu·mi, mʉ·mi.] **1.** A soft, shapeless mass; a pulp, pulpy mass.

Cum.[4] Freq. with the idea of moistness. A man who has been fighting and been severely 'punished' may be said to have his face 'o' mashed to a mummy'; apples are reduced to mummy when making them into sauce. Wm. That folks can co themsells Christians efter ... braying to mummy ought of their awn likeness, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 165. n.Yks. ∃ girt stian tumld ont, ən it wəz masht tə ə mumi (W.H.). e.Yks.[1] When we teeak apples oot o' cart, they we' posht all tiv a mummy. w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 147; w.Yks.[4] Any friable substance when crushed may be said to be 'mushed to mummy.' I.Ma. Clane bet and feelin rather rummy, . . And my face in mummy, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 175. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] s.Not. He knocked the wheät about wi' the pestle, till 't wor all of a mummy. Ah don't like my taters boiled to a mummy (J.P.K.). Lin. At an inquest at South Reston, . . a farm labourer . . . said . . 'her face appeared to be mashed to a mummy,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 28, 1890) 5, col. 7, in *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 147. Nhp.[1] 'It's all of a mommy.' Any one beaten very severely, till much bruised, is said to be 'beaten to a mummy.' War.[3] se.Wor.[1] That good-fur-nothin' mon uv 'ern cum wum drunk an' knocked 'er about an' kicked 'er 't'll 'er face wus all uv a mommy. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Ken. A snail is said to be crushed to a mummy when trodden on (G.B.). w.Som.[1] Very commonly used in the phr. 'beat to a mummy.'

2. Phr. *in mummy*, in pieces, bits, fragments.

Sh.I. Oh my mercy, daa, dát's da lamp gless in mummy! *Sh. News* (Dec. 25, 1897); Doo haes Him ta tank 'at mi hushapan is no laid in mummie an' I a cauld corp i' da brucks o' him, *ib.* (Aug. 28, 1897).

MUMMY, *sb.*[2] Mid. [mʉ·mi.] A boys' game similar to 'duck' or 'duckstone' (q.v.).

w.Mid. Still played by boys, and old people say that it was familiar to them in their youth (W.P.M.).

MUMMY, *sb.*[3] War. e.An. [mu·mi, mʉ·mi.] A pet name for 'mother.' Cf. **mammy.**

War.[3] Nrf. Grose (1790). Suf. Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); Suf.[1] Ess. Wor I to 'list, My mummy, how 't 'ood shock her! Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 137; *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1]

MUMMY, *adj.* I.W. [mʉ·mi.] Dusk, dark; twilight. It begins to get mummy (J.D.R.); I.W.[1]; I.W.[2] 'Twas gitten mummy avore I come away.

MUMMY-DARLING, *sb.* Suf. A comical person. e.Suf. (F.H.)

MUMMYDIDDLE, *sb.* Suf. Also in form **mummy-diddy.** [mʉ·mididl.] A stupid, silly person. e.Suf. (F.H.)

MUMNESS, *sb.* Lth. (Jam.) Numbness, a want of feeling in any part of the body.

MUMOCK, see **Mammock.**

MUMP, *sb.*[1] Glo. Som. [mʉmp.] **1.** A lump; a protuberance; a swelling. Also used *fig.*

Glo.[1] A little fat mump of a child. Som. (Hall.) w.Som.[1] Could-n ate nort, could-n er? well, was able to put gwain a gurt mump o' bread and cheese then, in a quick stick. I'd a got a mump 'pon the top o' my head so big's a hen-egg.

Hence **Mumpy**, *adj.* lumpy.

Glo.[1] A mumpy piece of meat.

2. A lump of turf; the depth of a spade in digging turf.

Som. A spit's depth in digging (W.F.R.); The coin was in the turf about 7 mump deep, Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 378; Mumps, turf cut into small blocks (M.A.R.).

3. A stump, root; a great knotty piece of wood.

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 300; *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1]

MUMP, *sb.*[2] e.An.[1] A hop and a jump.

MUMP, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[3] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **mamp** Rnf. [mump, mʉmp.] **1.** *v.* To mumble; to speak low and indistinctly; to move the jaws without articulate speech.

Sc. (A.W.) Cum. She coughs and granes, and mumps and talks, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 86. n.Yks.[2]

Hence **Mumping**, *ppl. adj.* mumbling.

Cum. And Middlegate mumping auld Matty, That's scarce got a tuith in her head, Rayson *Poems* (1839) 29; (J.Ar.)

2. To nibble; to gnaw or chew as a person does without teeth; to munch.

Sc. Flesh, fish, and fowl, by turns they mumpit, Wilson *Poems* (1822) *Twa Mice.* Frf. Wi' her teethless chafts she mumpit, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 22, ed. 1882. Per. The rotten wouldna mump her meal, Spence *Poems* (1898) 181. e.Fif. Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x. Rnf. Picken *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (Jam.) Edb. A . . . wee cuddy . . . quietly mumping some green blades, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 8. Nhb.[1] Old people often say 'Mumpin an' eatin.' Cum. Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 189; Cum.[4], n.Yks.[1,2,4] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Toud chap has na teeth, sooa if he cahnt mump it he ma suck it, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 16; (J.W.) s.Wor. (H.K.) e.Suf. Don't keep mumping your food about your mouth, but eat it up (F.H.). Cor. (G.B.R.B.)

Hence (1) **Mumpers**, *sb. pl.* the jaws; (2) **Mumping**, *ppl. adj.* chewing, gnawing; (3) **Mumping-time**, *sb.* meal-time.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) Sc. The moudiewort, the moudiewort, The mumpin' beast the moudiewort, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 23. (3) n.Yks.[2]

3. To eat in a rude, greedy manner; to swallow eagerly and greedily; to eat heartily.

e.Yks. (E.F.), ne.Lan.[1] s.Not. She soon mumped all the pudding into 'er (J.P.K.).

4. To make grimaces, screw up the mouth; to mimic; to speak affectedly.

Sc. The King . . . began to amble about the room mumping, laughing, and cracking jests, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxvii. Lnk. You thump, you mump, with face awray, Graham *Writings* (1883) I. 246. Slk. (Jam.); He nodded his head, and said to himsel, 'Now, if I hae nae mumpit the minister, my name's no John Gray o' Middleholm,' Hogg *Wint. Tales* (1822) I. 334 (Jam.).

Rxb. On their way they began for to mump, with A twing twang, ding dang, derry derry down, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 11. **Nhp.**[1] To draw in the lips, to screw up the mouth with a smile; expressive of exultation in the possession of some secret intelligence. 'She mumps up her mouth; she knows something.'

5. To speak querulously; to complain, murmur.

Rnf. Whiles my plaint I mamp an' mummle, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 188. **Bwk.** Let them mump an' grieve wha like it, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 225.

Hence **Mumpus**, *sb.* grumbling, angry talk. Dor. (J.H.)

6. To sulk; to mope; to go about in a moody, sulky manner.

Edb. Mumping ower the fire at night, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 84. **Cum.**[14], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** What's ta duin' thear mumpin' an' muin'? *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); **w.Yks.**[5] Goas mumping abart t'dāay through,—ther's nivver a mouthful o' comfort whear shoo is! What's tuh sitting there mumping at?—gehr awāay art wi' thuh! A person fast declining in health is apt to be 'sitting mumping by t'fire t'dāay through.' **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Wil.**[1] How ter'ble mumping she do look!

Hence (1) **Mumpish**, (2) **Mumpy**, *adj.* sulky, gloomy; depressed, out of spirits.

(1) ? **Ken.** Well yees, yer Riv'rence, Nellie here's got mumpish und crumpish loike, so here we be, *Kentish Wedding*; (W.G.P.) (2) **Wm.** (B.K.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** What's made yer so mumpy this mornin? (J.P.K.)

7. *Obs.* or *obsol.* To hint, aim at; to speak indirectly of.

Sc. We may ken your meaning by your mumping, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); (JAM.) **Abd.** Ye may speak plainer, lass, gin ye incline, As by your mumping, I maist guess your mind, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 94. **w.Sc.** MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 131, ed. 1877. **Rnf.** I canna mump thy merits, Ma'am, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 167. **w.Yks.**[2] Used only in the phr. 'I know your meaning by your mumping.'

8. To beg.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] There, I'd zoonder work my vingers to bones'n I urn about mumpin', same's her do. **Dev.** Dawntee gie thick feller nort, he'th abin mumping about drü tha village awl day, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); A hadn't got the heart To give his family a peart Zo zent mun out a mumping, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 201. **Cor.** There's that old go-'bout woman. . . I'd stop her coming mumping, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* 1895 23. **Slang.** FARMER.

Hence (1) **Mumper**, *sb.* (*a*) a beggar; one who lives by begging; (*b*) an uninvited and unwelcome guest; a 'sponger'; (2) **Mumping**, *ppl. adj.* begging given to begging.

(1, *a*) **Som.** (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Why, her 'ant a-do'd a day's work 'is ten year—her's a proper old mumper, and her dooth well by it too, by the look o' her. **Cor.** A vast improvement, at any rate, on the mumpers' lodgings I had been used to for many months, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1892) 263. **w.Cor.** They are a family of mumpers (M.A.C.). **Slang.** Orig. beggars of the genteel kind, but since used for beggars in general, GROSE *Cl. Dict.* (1823). (*b*) **Nhp.**[1] **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 79. (2) **w.Som.**[1] Her's the falsest, mumpin's (i. e. mumpingest) old bitch ever was hanged. **Dev.** Lord Grenville and his mumping wife, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 200.

9. To go round begging for corn or alms on St. Thomas's day.

n.Lin. SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**[1] Going round on St. Thomas' Day, begging for money or corn. 'She came mumping on Friday.' **Glo.** 'Where's your mother?' 'She's gone mumping, ma'am' (A.B.).

Hence (1) **Mumper**, *sb.* (*a*) one who begs for alms on St. Thomas's day; (*b*) a Christmas 'wait' or mummer; (2) **Mumping**, *vbl. sb.* the custom or practice of begging for corn on St. Thomas's day; (3) **Mumping-day**, *sb.* St. Thomas's day, Dec. 21; (4) **-wheat**, *sb.* wheat given in alms on St. Thomas's day.

(1, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1] **Hrf.** *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. ix. 278. **e.An.**[1] Not applied to beggars in general, but to those only who go in troops from house to house, in some places on St. Thomas's day, in others on St. Stephen's. (*b*) **Lin.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**[1] Lads dressed up, who enact a traditional tale in one's hall on St. Thomas's Day or at Christmas. **e.An.**[1] Commonly used in Norwich for the waits. (2) **Hrf.** The practice of collecting alms in the shape of corn was, a quarter of a century ago, prevalent in many parts of *s.* and *w.* Herefordshire, and is prob. in some remote places hardly extinct. It was called mumping or gooding, and the mumpers were not widows only, but married women with their families. Sacks of wheat and barley were placed at the door of the farmhouses, and the dole was served in a basin, workpeople on the farm or parishioners having the preference, *N. & Q. ib.* **Mon.** The custom still prevails in the neighbourhood of Monmouth, *ib.* **Glo.**[1] On Dec. 21st (St. Thomas's Day), the old women go round to the gentry and farmers to receive presents in kind. This is called mumping, and is done by decent people who would not beg. (3) **Lin.** (W.W.S.) **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** (A.B.), **w.Som.**[1] (4) **n.Lin.**[1]

10. To cozen, cheat; to get money by begging or imposture; to sponge.

Som., s.Dev. The idea of imposture is *gen.* included—particularly the pretence of being ill, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 100. **Dev.** I tellee whot 'tez, they be alwes a-mumping 'pon zomebody or nuther, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 151. **nw.Dev.** (R.P.C.), **Cor.**[3] **w.Cor.** 'They mumped her out of a good deal of money.' Common (M.A.C.).

11. To loaf about.

Dev. Old Varmer Smart dawnt dü nort but mump 'bout vrom 'ouze tü 'ouze, jist tü zee what'e can cādge, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

12. *sb. pl.* The sulks, sulkiness; a sulky mood.

Cum. He's sec a divil as Ah nivver saw, he's allus in t'mumps (J.D.). **w.Yks.**[2] She's in the mumps; **w.Yks.**[5] One 'al be i' t'mumps fur a week together. **Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

13. A whisper, surmise. Ayr. (J.M.); *Gl. Surv.* 693 (JAM.). 14. A beggar; a cheat, impostor. Dev. MADDEN *MS. Gl.* Cor.[3] 15. *pl.* Alms or doles begged for by children before Shrove Tuesday; see below.

Dev. The children in this neighbourhood [Okehampton] have a custom of going round to the different houses in the parish, on the Monday before Shrove Tuesday, *gen.* by twos and threes, and chanting the following verses, by way of extracting from the inmates sundry contributions of eggs, flour, butter, halfpence, &c., to furnish out the Tuesday's feast: 'Lent Crock, give a pancake Or a fritter for my labour. . . Trap, trapping throw, Give me my mumps, and I'll be go [gone],' *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 77.

MUMP, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. [mump.] 1. *v.* To beat, thump, strike, esp. to strike the mouth or face with the closed fist.

n.Cy. (HALL.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** And mump on the slack o' yor jaw (W.G.). **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** Ah'l mump thi gob fo' thā (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** When he cum hooam at neet he mumpt her, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 145; It's me organization wot's compell'd me to mump the a that way, *Shevvild Ann.* (1854) 19; **w.Yks.**[2] Nooa man shall be allowed to mump his woif. **Lan.** He'd ne'er let onny o' th' men mump his arrand lads, FERGUSON *Moudy-warp*, 10; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Stf.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** Esp. to strike the hinder parts with the knee. 'If yer don't gie ower, ah'll mump yer' (J.P.K.).

Hence (1) **Mumped**, *ppl. adj.* beaten, struck with the fist; (2) **Mumping**, *sb.* a thrashing.

(1) **n.Yks.**[1] Ah'll gie thee a mump'd mouth an ye deean't heed; **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **s.Not.** A gen 'im a pretty good mumping (J.P.K.).

2. *sb.* A blow on the face or mouth with the fist or back of the hand.

n.Yks. (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] He gav him a mump ower t'mooth. **e.Yks.** Ah gav him a mump ower gob, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 27; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1]

MUMP, *v.*[3] ? *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) To hitch, to move by jerks. Hence **Mump-the-cuddie**, *sb.* a children's game; see below. Cf. **curcuddie.**

A play of children, in which they sit on their hunkers or hams with a hand in each hough, and retaining this position, hop or hitch forward; he who arrives first at the fixed goal gaining the prize.

MUMPCHANCE, see **Mumchance.**

MUMPER, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **mumpin** n.Yks. [mu·mpə(r.] A very small sweet apple of the codling kind; a small unsaleable apple. n.Yks. (I.W.), e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] Cf. **crumpling**, *sb.*[1]

MUMPER, *v.* e.An. To murmur; to talk low. HOLLOWAY. See **Mump**, *v.*[1]

MUMPHAZARD, *sb.* Chs. [mu·mpazəd.] In phr. *to stand like Mumphazard*, to remain stolidly silent. Cf. **mumchance.**

NORTHALL *Wd-bk.* (1896) 153; *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 386.

MUMP-HEAD, *sb.* Som. Dev. [mʊmp-ed.] **1.** A kind of cask made to taper only in one direction. w.Som.[1]

2. A term of abuse, a dull, stupid person.

w.Som.[1] **Dev.** Out o' this, mumphead! Whot art up tü now? Zome o'yer vüle's errants again, I rekkon, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Er's awnly a poor tottling old mump'ead, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1896) 209; There's mumpheyds to [*sic*] purteynd to vish, An' bet about et too, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 19.

Hence **Mump-headed**, *adj.* stupid, thick-headed.

Dev. 'Yer mump-headed fool.' Used by keeper to dog at Churchstanton. Very common, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

MUMPIN, see **Mumper**, *sb.*

MUMPLE, *v.* Sc. [mʊmpl.] **1.** To seem as if going to vomit. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **2.** Phr. *to mumple in the mouth*, to chuckle, laugh immoderately.

Slk. Maist laithsome . . . to hear him mumplin in the mouth at sic a sicht, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 64.

MUMPLE, see **Mumble**, *v.*

MUMPOKER, *sb.* n.Cy. I.W. An evil spirit; the name of a bogey, used to frighten children.

n.Cy. *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 77; *Obs.* (J.W.) **I.W.**[1] I'll zend the mumpoker ater ye; **I.W.**[2] If you don't gee off squinnyen wold Mumpoker 'ill come aater ye.

MUMPOLE, *v.* Hmp.[1] To beat. Cf. mʊmp, *v.*[2]

MUMPSING, *ppl. adj.* War.[3] [mʊmpsin.] Eating fastidiously from want of appetite; picking a bit here and there. 'He is a mumpsing eater.'

MUMPUS, *adv.* Glo.[1] [mʊmpəs.] Full length.

'She fell down mumpus on the patch'; said of a child with epilepsy.

MUMRUFFIN, *sb.* War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Glo. Also in form **mommyruffin** War.[3] [mʊmrufin, mʊmrʊfin.] The long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea.*

War.[3] **Wor.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 31; (W.K.W.C.) **w.Wor.** It ain't put up amiss, but it took us both a month to build it—same time, youm say, as a mumruffin, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888); **w.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 14; **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** SWAINSON *ib.*; **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888 421. **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1]

MUMT-LIKE, *adj.* Lth. (JAM.) Having the appearance of stupor. Cf. **mummed.**

MUMY, see **Mummy**, *sb.*[1]

MUN, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. War. Slang. Also written **munn** Gall.; **munne** N.Cy.[2]; and in form **mund** Lth. (JAM.) w.Yks. [mun, mʊn.] **1.** The mouth.

N.Cy.[12] **Lakel.**[2] Very rarely used. **Cum.** FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 189; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Bluz'd 'im i' iz mun, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 34. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.** Oppen thi mun (W.H.). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811; **w Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123] **Nhp.**[1] One a penny, two a penny, Hot cross buns, Sugar 'em and butter 'em And stick 'em in your muns. **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[123]

2. *pl.* The 'chops'; the face.

Slk. The hollow behind the jaw-bone (JAM.). **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Cy.** BAILEY (1721). **Hmp.** I'll give you a slap in the muns, HOLLOWAY. **Slang.** *Toute his muns*, look at his face, *Lex. Balatronicum* (1811); *Eng. Rogue* (1665) (FARMER).

3. Phr. *I'll gie you i' the munds*, I will give you a stroke on the mouth. Lth. (JAM.) **4.** An old person with a very little face. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

[1. Norw. dial. *munn*, the mouth (AASEN); ON. *munnr* (VIGFUSSON).]

MUN, *sb.*[2] Cor. [mʊn.] Decaying fish used as manure; also in *comp.* **Mun-fish.**

I bought some mun down to the Cove, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6; **Cor.**[12]

MUN, *sb.*[3] Cor.[2] [mʊn.] A mining term: any fusible metal.

MUN, *v.*[1] Sc. and in *gen.* dial. use in Eng. down to Oxf. Brks. Also Nrf. Suf. ? Sur. Sus. Hmp. ? Dev. Also in forms **men** Sh.I. Cum.[4] Wm.; **min** Sh.I. Nhb.[1]; **mont** War.[4]; **moon** Der.[2] w.Wor.[1]; **munt** Lan. [mun, mən.] **1.** Must. See **Maun**, *v.*[1] [For *preterite* see **Mud**, *v.*[2]]

Sh.I. Hit min just be borne wi', STEWART *Tales* (1892) 81; Dey men be boiled bi dis time, *Sh. News* (Nov. 13, 1897). **Wgt.** Ye mun hae keepit yersel' unco abeigh! *Good Wds.* (1881) 403. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'Aa mun he'd'—must have it. 'Aa min be careful.' **Dur.** Thoo, O Solomon, mun hev a thoosend, MOORE *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 12; **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.** Thou mud as weel come suin For come thou mun, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 23; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[4] **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. **Wm.** Wha dea think mun haait? WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 113, ed. 1821; Even lasses men hev hed quite enuff, WILSON *Old Man's Talk*, 90; (E.C.) **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.**[1] Weel, Ah mun gan; **n.Yks.**[234] **ne.Yks.**[1] Yan mun deea as weel as yan can. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] 'Ah mun be off heeam.' Used almost entirely with a future force. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Strong form mun, weak mən which expresses a necessity dependent upon the will of a person, as: A mən get mi wāk duin bi tə-nīt. Mun i guə wi jə? WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 151; **w.Yks.**[1] We mun teugh an addle summat, ii. 289; **w.Yks.**[2345] **Lan.** Mun I fotch it now? BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 14; I asht 'im whot way eh munt gooa? TIM BOBBIN *Wks.* (ed. 1750) 47; **Lan.**[1] **ne.Lan.** Mun I tell him, Enoch? MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 49. **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Aw mun do summut, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 11; **Chs.**[123] **s.Chs.**[1] 'Mun' and 'must' are both in use in the folk-speech, with a well-defined difference of meaning between them. 'Mun' denotes physical, 'must' moral, necessity. Yoa· mün goa· [Yo mun go]. Yoa· mùs bi ŭ fóo [Yo must be a foo']. **s.Stf.** Yo' mun wake an' call me early, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1892) 42. **Der.** Yer mun be co'd, HALL *Hathersage* (1896) i; **Der.**[1]; **Der.**[2] Thou moon'st loike grin and abide (s.v. Grin). **Not.** You mun pull off your skin too, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 72; (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1]; **Not.**[2] Ye mun run or y'll be catched. **Lin.** A cat may looŏk at a king thou knaws but the cat mun be cleän, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885). **n.Lin.** This mun be kept very squat, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 184; **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] I mun do't, I suppose; **Nhp.**[2] **War.**[23]; **War.**[4] Don't hinder me, my boy. I mont finish the howing to-night. **w.Wor.**[1] I mun, *or* mŏŏn. **Shr.** We mun dew what we can, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xxiv; **Shr.**[12] **Glo.** If we'd any doubt 't all in the matter we mun let the pris'ners aff, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 27. **Nrf.** You mun shoot them so they fall on ter the ice and not into the wake, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 282. ? **Sur.** Go and get drunk at the 'Cock' if thou mun be a beast, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. ? **Dev.** Her mun be fastin' and I'll bless her and give her summut as'll make she all well, *Sunday Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 243; I mun goo to father, and you can't wait, DALZELL *'Anner* in *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 332; Zimon lad, thee mun goo to bed to onst, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 153.

Hence **Mun-be**, *sb.* an unavoidable event. w.Yks. (J.W.), w.Yks.[1]

2. With *neg.*: see below.

(*a*) **Sh.I.** Doo menna laugh, Bawby, *Sh. News* (May 12, 1900). **n.Cy.** Thoo munnot gang, GROSE *Suppl.* (1790). **Nhb.** Ye munet stor up, nor weakin maw luve, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 4; I minna care aboot his bein' amang the greet yens, JONES *Nhb.* 19; **Nhb.**[1] Ye munna gan that way. Ye munnet eat ony. Ye munnit abuse the lad. **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[1] Munnet; **Lakel.**[2] Thoo munnat. **Cum.** Thou munnet expect to see me, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 312; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** But thare er other enemies which I munnet pass over sleightly, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 264. **n.Yks.**[24] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] Munnot. **w.Yks.** Ah munnot cum witha, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); Yah munnut glower at mah, LITTLEDALE *Crav. Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 6. **Lan.** He munnot co' it Pontius Pilate, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 33, ed. 1879; Nay, nay, mother, you munnut do so, HAMERTON *Wenderholme* (1869) lxxi; Yo' munno give over yet, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iii. **Chs.** Tha munner gen moor nor a shellingk for 'un, CLOUGH *B. Bressknittle* (1879) 5; You monna do that (E.F.); **Chs.**[1] Munna, munner; **Chs.**[2]; **Chs.**[3] Yo munnah. **Der.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Mowna, 31. **Nhp.**[1] He munna do't. **w.Wor.**[1] Munna I, munna us. **Shr.** Ye munna go where hur's a gwine, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) viii; **Shr.**[2] Munna, munnod. **Hrf.**[2] Munna. **Sur.** But we munna part an' a-had no worship, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvii. (*b*) **n.Cy.** Moant, GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **Lakel.**[2] Ah wad liked te hev gone t'et hunt but ah mont es t'yowes is starten te lam. **Cum.** Thoo moant be seùn da'nted, GWORDIE GREENUP *Anudder Batch* (1873) 12; **Cum.**[1] I moon't sit by an' see him. **Wm.** I moant forget ta tell tha, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 7; Thoo mont be droont in a peeat dyke, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 8. **n.Yks.** Thoo maunt paart wi't (T.S.); They mooan't tell me, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 43; **n.Yks.**[1] Mau'n't; **n.Yks.**[2] Moant; **n.Yks.**[4] Maun't, mooun't. **ne.Yks.**[1] Maun't. **e.Yks.** Ah moan't grummle, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 41; Dhu maunt gan yam yit (Miss A.); Moant, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] Moant *or* maunt. Thou moant tell. **w.Yks.** Yo maunt forget ta call, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 45; Yo mo'nt

laff at are toke, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 1; Thah moan't go wi' him (Æ.B.); w.Yks.[2] Tha mooant pull his tail i' that rooad; w.Yks.[4] Tha moant do it; w.Yks.[5] Moant thuh goa? Lan. Thou mont believe o' ta hears, Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 61. s.Stf. Yo' mo'nt talk to me like that, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Not. Ye maunt do that, or ye'll get larruped (L.C.M.); Yer mont talk (J.H.B.); Not.[1] You moant do that; Not.[2] You mon't do that. s.Not. Yer moan't do that (J.P.K.). Lin. Says that I moänt 'a naw moor aäle, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 1; Lin.[1] I moant go. n.Lin. She moan't be left wi' her-sen, Peacock *Tales* (1890) and S. 26; n.Lin.[1] Moant, mon't, mun't. You mun't be oot efter ten o'clock, mind that. sw.Lin.[1] We moan't do at that how. Lei.[1] Moun't, 31. Nhp.[1 2] Maunt. War.[2] Yō' mōnt open that gate; War.[4] You mont do that. m.Wor. Mōnt, moant (J.C.). s.Wor. Mont (H.K.). se.Wor.[1] Mawnt. s.Oxf. You maun't talk o' bein' in nobody's way, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 173. Brks.[1] A zes I maunt go to Vaair athout I works awvertime vor a we-uk avoorhand. Suf. There, Miss Mary, I marn't goo on all dar, only what I sar is, we han't no mander of squat, Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 54. Sus. There's a road going to Midhurst to right, but ye maun take he (R.B.). Hmp.[1] We maunt let 'un bide more than a day.

3. May, can. See **Mud**, *v.*[2]

Lakel.[2] Mun Ah ride t'gallawa oot ta-neet? w.Yks. Mun, mən is sometimes used to express may, can, as ðə mən ɲiŋk wot tə laiks bed ðal e tə diut, you may think what you like, but you will have to do it. Mun ðə stop? may mean either must they stop? or may they stop? Wright *Gram. Windhll.* (1892) 151. Lan. Mun I cum in? Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 23. ne.Lan. As thaa said I mun hev it, I'll tak it, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 320.

4. With *neg.*: may not.

War.[24] Maunt. s.War.[1] Maunt. s.Wor. Mōnte *or* maunt, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 7. Brks. Maunt, mohnt (W.H.Y.).

5. Shall, will.

Wm. What I mean to give ye, gentlemen, mun be delivered in hamely manner, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 14. w.Yks. Mun e read it the? Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 128; (J.W.) Not. (J.H.B.)

[1. Gif thai assalȝe, we mon defend, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) ix. 31. ON. *munu*, 3 pr. pl. will, shall, see Vigfusson (s.v. *munu*). 3. Þat þe moor men of Medi man, be ȝoure leue, Lang all in oure lawe, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 1681.]

MUN, *sb.*[4] and *v.*[2] Sh.I. [mʉn.] 1. *sb.* A difference in size or quantity. S. & Ork.[1] 2. *v.* To show a difference in size or number. 'It nivver muns,' *ib.*

[1. Norw. dial. *mun*, something which has significance (Aasen); ON. *munr*, the turn of the balance, the difference (Vigfusson). 2. ON. *muna*, to make a difference.]

MUN, *v.*[3] Yks. [mun.] A threatening expression used by colliers, to 'skin.'

w.Yks. Keep off or I'll mun tha, *Local Notes* in *Brighouse News* 1887.

MUN, *pron.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **men** Dev.[1] Cor.; **min** Dev.[2] [mən, min.] 1. Them.

nw.Som., n.Dev. Mun is the commonest form of 'them' in North Devon, and the Exmoor district of Somerset, but it is never emphasized. When emphasis is required, it is laid on the preposition or verb. Tu mun, vraum mun, ěen mun, paun mun, oa mun, wai mun, gee mun [to, from, in, on, of, with, give them], Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 37; The common objective pl. There can be no doubt but that in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it came about that to 'hym,' representing both the accusative singular and plural, the terminal inflection 'en' was added in the plural to mark the difference. Hence we have 'hymen' occurring in the poem of *Sir Ferumbras* over a hundred times. Subsequently the 'hy' was dropped and the modern 'men' remained. This subject is treated at length in the *Transactions of the Devon Association*, 1881, p. 324, *et sq.* Where dids' zee mun? Take and car mun up in the tallet, *ib. Wd. Bk.* (1888). Dev. Let mun go; to put mun in, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777); Never mind the cows, I'll take a rad and draive mun in the howze, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 176; Wan awmin [of them] drap'd pin Jin Vaggis's gown, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 48; I gi'd mun all they asked. 'Twas no good for mun to pretend, *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 14; They'm a driving hard, sure enow; and he home to the tails o' mun, *Mem. Rev. J. Russell* (1883) vi; Gie mun tū me, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] Put mun in the house; Dev.[2] Gee' min ta me. n.Dev. Tes wor twonty nobles a year and a puss to put min in, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 418; Grose (1790) *Suppl.* nw.Dev.[1] Cor. Dest a like men? J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 28; I mind the first time I seed mun, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 41.

2. Him, it.

Dev. Let min alone, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777); Ha let min zee tha whit-witch vust, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1858) 1st S. 70; Tha babby's a-valled intū tha plump-traw. What chell I dū way min? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 69; 'Twould sarve un right if I telled the parson of mun, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 67; Drow mun in again, Mr. M'Cuss; 'tes but a moor-ged, *Globe* (Feb. 23, 1895) 1, col. 4. Cor. At last Jeames took'd up 'e's wheel and trundled mun along, Pasmore *Stories* (1893) 7.

3. Any one.

Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); Don't'ee be zo quick to crow over min agen, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 163; Dev.[2] Used at end of sentence with no particular meaning, as 'don't know min.' nw.Dev.[1]

MUN, MUNANDAY, see **Man**, *sb.*[1], **Monanday**.

MUNCH, *sb.*[1] w.Som.[1] Also in form **munchy**. [mʉntʃ.] A short thick-set kind of pig.

Dhai muun·cheez oa·n dūe·vur u poo·ur mae·un—úd·-n groa·uth nuuf een um [Those munchies wont do for a poor man; (there) is not growth enough in them].

MUNCH, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Not. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Hnt. e.An. Som. [mun(t)ʃ, mʉn(t)ʃ.] 1. *v.* To gnaw; to masticate with difficulty as one wanting teeth. Cf. **manch**.

Sc. She munches wi' her wizened gums, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 30. n.Yks. A cow munches at a bone (I.W.). w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Not. My teeth's so bad, a can on'y munch ma food (J.P.K.). Nhp.[1] Glo. Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). Oxf. (G.O.), Hnt. (T.P.F.)

2. To eat; to eat ravenously.

Frf. Leeby was at the dresser munching it from a broth-plate, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) iv. Nhb. (W.G.) Nhp.[1] It is not uncommon to tell children to 'munch their dinners up quick.' Shr.[2], e.An.[1]

Hence *munching and eating, phr.* the habit of eating at any hour of the day instead of having fixed meals. n.Yks. (I.W.)

3. To mumble; to grumble. Rxb. (Jam.) 4. To steal household provisions. Hrf.[2] 5. *sb.* Something to eat; a meal; a lunch.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb Wiv a' the stravagin aw wanted a munch, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 69; Nhb.[1] Som. Then at noon the pitchers, rickmakers, and the freckled child who led the horse, sat out of sight in the narrow shadow . . . to eat their bit o' munch, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 15.

MUNCH, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Stf. War. Wor. [muntʃ.] 1. *v.* To hurt by petty cruelties; to ill-treat; to punch.

s.Stf. Yo' con nuss the kitten, if yo'n a mind, but munch yer yo' sha', Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). War. (J.R.W.); War.[2]; War.[3] It's a pity a lad should be munched like that, *Evesham Jrn.* (May 2, 1896). w.Wor.[1] See that limb uv a b'y [boy], 'ow 'e munches the poor cat! s.Wor. You comes in 'ectoring and seems to think yourself the Queen, and you munches and pinches me about (H.K.).

2. *sb.* A cruel person; one who slyly hurts another.

War.[2] She's a cruel munch to her children; War.[3] He is a spiteful munch.

MUNCHIES, see **Mongs**.

MUNCHING, *ppl. adj.* Stf.[1] [mu·nʃin.] Idling: loafing about, 'mouching.'

MUNCHY, see **Munch**, *sb.*[1]

MUND, *sb.* Sh.I. An occasion, moment; a spell of time.

We'r a' seen a attrie mund comin' oot o' da laek o' dis, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 241.

MUND, see **Maund**, *sb.*, **Mun**, *sb.*[1]

MUNDLE, *sb.* n.Cy. Chs. Stf. Der. Lei. Wor. Shr. and Nfld. [mu·ndl.] 1. A stick with a broad, flat piece of wood at the end, used for various purposes of stirring; a pudding-slice. See **Mungle**.

n.Cy. (Hall.) Chs. The masher used for mashing potatoes (E.F.); Chs.[1] A round piece of wood, *gen.* made of ash, to stir porridge or pigs' food with. s.Chs.[1] Used for stirring whey. s.Stf. It's like gi'in a mon broth an then fetchin him a smack wi the mundle, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Lei.[1] A wooden instrument like

a rammer, used in washing potatoes or other roots. **w.Wor.**[1] A flat piece of wood used to stir up cream before it is churned. Every one who enters the dairy is expected to stir the cream to keep out the fairies. **Shr.**[1] The term is most often heard in the dairy, where the mundle is in constant requisition for stirring the cream in the deep 'steans' in which it is gathered for the churn. A cream-mundle is a flattish piece of wood sometimes divided at the lower and broader end in such a way as to admit of the cream passing through it; **Shr.**[2] [**Nfld.** For stirring meal when boiling for porridge, PATTERSON.]

2. *Comp.* **Mundle-dirt,** *fig.* a dirty, clumsy woman.

Chs.[1] A woman like a mundle, which is often fouled with the batter it stirs.

3. Phr. (1) *have a little, give a little, let neighbour lick the mundle*, one must look after oneself first; (2) *I'll have a lick o' the mundle if I burn my tongue*, I will have my pleasure even if I have to suffer for it; (3) *to lick the mundle*, to curry favour.

(1) **Chs.**[1] (2) **Shr.** The simile is derived from tasting hot jam in course of making, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 589. (3) **Chs.**[1] That's th' lad as licked th' mundle.

[1. ON. *möndull* (qs. *mundull*), a handle (VIGFUSSON).]

MUNDLE, *v.* Chs. Shr. [mu·ndl.] To bungle; to do a thing awkwardly; to be hampered or bothered in doing a thing.

s.Chs.[1] Dhŭ mes·tŭr kŭn gy'et nóo tahym fŭr nuwt; dhis ky'-aaz·urdli wedh·ŭr ky'ee·ps im mùn dlin i)dhŭ ee·. Mundle o'er a job. **Shr**[1] Dear 'eart alive! 'ow yo' bin mundlin' o'er that bit ov a job; 'ere, gie it me if yo' canna do it no better.

MUNE, see **Moon.**

MUNEY, *adj.* Midl. [miu·ni.] Of children: weak and sickly from the time of their birth.

It wor awlis muney, *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 286.

MUNG, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lei. Wor. e.An. Also in form **mong** Not. [muŋ.] **1.** *v.* To mix; to knead dough. Cf. **mungcorn, munge,** *v.*[3]

Wor. GROSE (1790). Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 17.

2. *sb.* A mixture of coarse meal with milk or pot liquor for dogs, pigs, and poultry; mixed food for horses; barley-meal, oatmeal, bran. See **Mungcorn.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.**[2] **Der.**[1] Oats ground, husk and all together, for dogs. **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lei.**[1] Mung and horse-corn sold here. **Wor.** GROSE (1790). **e.An.**[1]

3. A crowd of people; a rabble. Chs. (K.), Chs.[13]

MUNG, MUNGAR, see **Munge,** *v.*[2], **Munger,** *sb.*

MUNGCORN, *sb.* n.Cy. Chs. Der. Lei. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Wil. Som. Also in forms **mong-corn** Lei.[1] w.Cy.; **monk-** Shr. Hrf. Wil.; **mun-** n.Cy. Chs.[123] Der.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.[1] w.Som.[1] [mu·ŋ-, mʉ·ŋ-.] 1. A mixture of different seeds sown together so as to come up in one crop; wheat ground with rye or barley. Cf. **mung.**

n.Cy. (K.), (HALL.), **Chs.**[123] **s.Chs.**[1] Mahy fai·dhŭr yóost mik·s ŭ pek ú rahy wi threy peks ŭ weyŭt; ŭn wen yŭ tóok it tŭ)th mil, yŭ)d tel ŭm it wŭz mùngk·urn, ŭn dhen dhai)d noa· aay grahynd it. **Der.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Shr.**[1]; **Shr.**[2] Oats and barley mixed. **Hrf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Rye, which with an equal proportion of wheat constituted the bread corn used in religious houses before their suppression, is now sown but sparingly, but grain thus mixed in flour during a time of scarcity still retains the name of monk-corn, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 324. **w.Cy.** *ib.* 334. **Wil.** (K.), **w.Som.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Mungcorn-bread,** bread made of wheat and rye mixed; (2) **-crop,** a mixture of different seeds in one crop; (3) **-team,** a team of horses and oxen mixed.

(1) **Wor.** GROSE (1790). **Shr.**[1] Muncorn bread's very sweet an' good, but theer's nuthin' like a bit o' good w'eäten flour. (2, 3) **Hrf.**[1]

[1. Mong corne, *mixtilio, Prompt.* **2** (1). Mene mong-corn bred, *P. Pl. Crede* (c. 1394) 786.]

MUNGE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt. War. Shr. Glo. Bdf. **e.An.** Wil. Dev. Cor. Also in form **moonge** e.Yks.[1] [munʒ, mʉnʒ.] **1.** *v.* To munch, chew; to masticate with difficulty as one without teeth; to eat; to eat greedily and by stealth. Cf. **maunge,** *v.*[1]

Cld. (JAM., s.v. Maunge). **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Eit thy meit reit; doan't munge it i' that waah, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Óo maan·ijiz tŭ mùnzh ŭ bit ŭ rahys-pùd·in. **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] That girld's al'ays mungin', 'er never gwuz i' the buttery athout 'elpin' 'erself—'er met never get a meal's-mate, an' look at 'er munge, munge, mungin'; **Shr.**[2] (s.v. Munch). **Glo.**[1], **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **e.An.**[2], **Wil.** (K.), **Dev.**[3], **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[12]

2. *sb.* The mouth. Flt. (T.K.J.), e.An.[1]

MUNGE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. ? Lon. Also in forms **moonge** e.Lth. Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] [munʒ, mʉnʒ.]

1. *v.* To moan, bellow; to grumble in low, indistinct tones; also in *comb.* **Munge-munge.** Cf. **mounge, mumge.**

Ayr. I'm sure wi' care I do ye keep, Baith frae the caul', the win' an' weet, An' yet I hear ye munging, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 114. **e.Lth.** She moonges, she mummles, she grumphs and she grummles, An' orders me roond wi' a tongue like a knife, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 206. **Slk.** What are ye mungin at? HOGG *Tales* (1838) 2, ed. 1866. **Nhb.**[1] Jack's bad to please; he's elwis gan moongin aboot. Ye manna mind wor wife; she's aye moonge-moongin on aboot nowt. **Cum.** Gowks that grummel At weasten teyme, an' munge an' mummel, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 139; **Cum.**[1] Munjan and creunan like a bull in a pet; **Cum.**[4], **m.Yks.**[1] ? **Lon.** I sold small articles of Tunbridge ware, perfumery, &c., and by 'munging' over them—sometimes in Latin—got a better living than I expected, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 247.

Hence **Mungy,** *adj.* of a grumbling disposition; petted. Cum.[4]

2. To mention, betray a secret.

Cld. Don't you munge (JAM.).

3. *sb.* The bellowing of cattle; a complaint; a moan.

Nhb.[1] 'Aa've sitten here wivoot ivver a moonge.' It is especially applied to the low grunt of cattle. **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851).

MUNGE, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[3] Chs. Shr. Cor. [munʒ, mʉnʒ.]

1. *v.* To mix; to knead dough. Cf. **mung.**

s.Chs.[1] Gy'et it on ŭ pai·pŭr, ŭn mùnzh it au· up tügy'edh·ŭr [Get it on a paper, an' munge it aw up together]—of mixing coffee with chicory. **Shr.**[1] **Cor.**[1] Munge your dough well.

2. *sb.* A porridge-slice; a piece of wood used to stir porridge. Chs.[1] Cf. **mungle.**

MUNGE, *v.*[4] Cor. [mʉnʒ.] To maul; to pummel.

Cor.[1] He did not strike me; he munged me upon my side with his knee when I was on the ground; **Cor.**[3]

MUNGEL, *v.* Lei. War. [mʉ·ŋgl.] To murmur. See **Munge,** *v.*[2]

Lei.[1] A's ollus mungelin' an' groomblin'. **War.**[2]

MUNGELLING. *ppl.adj.*[1] War.[2] Dark, obscure, tortuous. A mungelling [mun-jel-in] cellar wheer yŏ' can't feel and can't find.

MUNGELLING, *ppl. adj.*[2] War.[2] [mʉ·ŋl-in.] Bungling.

MUNGER, *sb.* Cor.[123] Also written **mungar** Cor.[23] [mʉ·ŋə(r).] A horse-collar made of twisted straw.

MUNGER, *v.*[1] n.Cy. Lan. Der. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also written **munjer** Hrf.[1] [mun(d)ʒə(r, mʉ·n(d)ʒə(r).] To mutter to oneself; to grumble; to speak indistinctly. See **Munge,** *v.*[2]

n.Cy. (HALL.), **Lan.** (K.) **Der.**[1] *Obs.* **nw.Der.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** GROSE (1790); **Shr.**[1] W'y dunna yo' say whad yo' han to say?—an' nod munger about the 'ouse a thatn, like a 'umbly-bee in a churn. **Hrf.**[1]

MUNGER, *v.*[2] Chs. [mu·ŋʒə(r).] **1.** To do a thing awkwardly; to work aimlessly and without result; to act in a stupid, perplexed manner.

Chs.[1] What art mungerin at it a that'ns for, astead o' doin it properly? **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Wot ŭ yŭ dóoin dhéeŭr mùn·zhŭrin?

2. To confuse, perplex.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy)m dhaat· mùn·zhŭrd, ahy sky'ai·s noa· wedh·ŭr ahy)m ston·din ŭpŭ mi yed ŭr mi eylz.

MUNGEY, see **Mungy.**

MUNGLE, *sb.* Chs.[1] [mu·ŋ(g)l.] A round piece of wood, *gen.* of ash, used to stir porridge or pigs' food. Cf. **mundle,** *sb.*

MUNGO, *sb.* Yks. [mu·ŋgō.] Old woollen material and rags, opened out by a machine, called a 'garnet,' for the purpose of being manufactured into cloth.

w.Yks. The manufacture of 'mungo' was introduced into the Dewsbury district about the year 1813. It is the produce of worn-out broad or similar cloths of fine quality, as also of the shreds and clippings of cloth, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 431; **w.Yks.**[3] [Mungo, waste wool and fragments used for inferior cloth (WEALE).]

MUNGY, *adj.* Lakel. Nhp. Bdf. Ess. w.Cy. Cor. Also written **mongy** Ess.; **mungey** Nhp.[1] [mu·ŋi, mʉ·ŋ(g)i.]

1. Of the weather: warm, damp.

Lakel.[2] **Wm.** It's a cloose mungi neet (B.K.). **Nhp.**[1] The meat won't keep well, we have such mungey weather. **Bdf.** The day

was so mungy that I sweat welly a pail-ful. We cannot make lace when our hands are mungy J.W.B.); Batchellor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* 1809 138. Ess. Foggy, *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 125. w.Cy. (Hall.)

2. Of fruit: soft, over-ripe.

w.Cor. I coud'n eat the strawberries, they looked so mungy (M.A.C.).

MUNI(E, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **mönie, möny.** [mœ̃·ni, mü·ni.] The spinal marrow or cord.

Dey tak' a narrow sharp shiss'l, an' set him i' da hole o' da koo's neck, behint her head, . . an' wi' a straik apo' da heft wi' da löff dey send him doon an' cut da möny an' da koo fa's, *Sh. News* (Nov. 4, 1899); Dat's da mönie 'at ye're cut noo. . . I ken be da mirrin' 'at's i' da yow's legs, *ib.* (Jan. 13, 1900); Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* 1897 124; (A.W.G. ; S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *mæna*, the spinal marrow (Vigfusson).]

MUNJER, see **Munger**, *v.*[1]

MUNK, *v.* Sc. [mʉŋk.] 1. To diminish; to bring anything below the proper size. Cld. (Jam.) 2. To cut the hair of the head very short. Cai.[1]

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. *minka*, to make less (Aasen); ON. *minnka* (Vigfusson).]

MUNKER, *sb.* *Obsol.* Shr.[1] Mixed corn; wheat and rye grown together as one crop for grinding into bread-meal. See **Mungcorn.**

It is said that the old practice of sowing wheat and rye together . . . arose, primarily, from a doubt whether the land would produce a good crop of wheat, therefore the rye—which was not so likely to fail—was sown also.

MUNKIE, *sb.* Rnf. (Jam.) A short rope with a loop at one end for receiving a piece of wood fastened to the other, used for fastening up cattle in a cow-house.

MUNKS, *sb.* Sc. [mʉŋks.] A halter for a horse.

Fif. (Jam.) e.Fif. Had my faither been content to trust to Bawsie's sagacity, her natural instinct would probably hae led her to her ain stable; . . but rizzen or nane, he held gaun ruggin' an' rivin' at the munks, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii.

MUNLJEPPIN, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Sulking; lit. making a big mouth or lip.

He was uncon munljeppin i' de mornin, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 39.

MUN(N, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form ? **munsie.** 1. A short-handled spoon.

Sc. 'Sup with your head, the horner is dead, he's dead that made the munns.' Spoken to a child when he calls for a spoon for any liquid thing, advising him rather to take it out of the pipkin with his mouth, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 295; Sup wi' your head, your horner is dead; he's dead that made the munsie, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 137. Gall. Each person of the family had a short hafted spoon, which they called a munn, with which they supped, and carried it in their pocket, or hung it by their side, *Statist. Acc.* IX. 326 (Jam.). Kcb. Donald, tir'd wi' lang-kail in a mun At 's ain fire side, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 12.

2. A small and trifling article. Cld. (Jam.)

MUNN(E, MUNNONDAY, MUNNYFADS, see **Mun**, *sb.*[1], **Monanday, Manifold(s.**

MUNSE, *v.* and *sb.* m.Yks.[1] [munz.] 1. *v.* To tease; to 'chaff.' 2. *sb.* Teasing talk, 'chaff.'

MUNSHETS, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] Also written **munshits.** [mu·nʃits.] A boys' game; see below.

It is played by two boys in the following manner:—One of the boys remains 'at home' and the other goes out to a prescribed distance. The boy who remains 'at home' makes a small hole in the ground, and holds in his hand a stick about three feet long to strike with. The boy who is out at field throws a stick in the direction of this hole, at which the other strikes. If he hits it he has to run to a prescribed mark and back to the hole without being caught or touched with the smaller stick by his playfellow. If he is caught he is 'out' and has to go to field. And if the boy at field can throw his stick so near to the hole as to be within the length or measure of that stick, the boy at home has to go out to field. A number of boys often play together; for any even number can play. . . In principle [the game] resembles cricket, and looks like the rude beginning of that game.

MUNSHOCK, *sb.* Per. (Jam.) The red bilberry, *Vitis Idaea.* See **Monnocs, Moonog.**

MUNSIE, *sb.* Sc. [mʉ·nsi.] 1. A person made a spectacle by ill-treatment; a contemptible figure.

Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1] He ga' 'im a gueede lickin', an' sic a munsie's he wiz. Abd. He was an awfu' munsie that nicht, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiii; A person of strange appearance is described as 'a bonnie munsie' (G.W.); Your braw new bonnet's dung a' ajee. Eh losh! it's an awfu' munsie, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 1, 1900).

2. Phr. (1) *to make a munsie of a person*, to punish him soundly; to render him contemptible; (2) —*of a thing*, to spoil it.

(1) Bnff.[1] They ga' 'im drink, an' made a munsie o' 'im. Abd. I'll make a gey munsie o' ye (G.W.). (2) Abd. (G.W.)

3. The knave in a pack of cards. Bnff.[1], Abd. (G.W.)

MUNSIE, MUNSWEAR, see **Mun(n, Manswear.**

MUNT, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Stf. Shr. An inferior kind of fire-clay. *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 413.

MUNT, *v.* Sc. [mʉnt.] To go off, depart. Cf. **muntle**, *v.*

Frf. Aaron flung open the door. 'Munt!' he said, and he looked so dangerous that she retired at once, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xiii; She had no business to munt without my leave, *ib.* xxvi.

MUNT, see **Mint**, *v.*, **Mount**, *sb.*

MUNTIN(G, see **Munton.**

MUNTLE, *sb.* Wor. Shr. Glo. Also written **muntel.** [mʉ·ntl.] A Severn salmon-fishing term: one of the lines attached to the net; see below.

Glo.[1] The debut line is the name of the first line thrown out of the boat to a man on the bank, as the boat is pulled across the river, casting out the net all the way. When the boat reaches the opposite bank, the line attached to the other end of the net is thrown from the boat to a man on the top of the bank called a muntleman, this line being called the muntle.

Hence **Muntleman**, *sb.* the man to whom the 'muntle' is thrown.

Wor., Shr., Glo. *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 126; Glo.[1] The muntleman drags the net till he comes to the landing-place or float; he then throws the line into the river, and the next line the belche is used immediately to pull the net over to the place of landing, and by this process shuts up the mouth of the net, and encloses any fish swimming within the bag of the net as it floats down stream.

MUNTLE, *v.* Hrf.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] To wander. See **Munt**, *v.*

Where are going muntling off to?

MUNTLING, see **Mantling.**

MUNTON, *sb.* Yks. Nhp. Lei. Ken. Som. Also in forms **muntin** Nhp.[1] Lei.[1]; **munting** w.Yks.[2] w.Som.[1] [mu·ntən, -in, mʉ·ntin.] The mullion of a window; an upright bar in joinery.

w.Yks. The middle upright bar in the framework of a door (J.J.B.); w.Yks.[2], Nhp.[1], Lei.[1], Ken.[1] w.Som.[1] Frequently applied to the upright wooden divisions of the lights in an ordinary cottage window. 'There must be a new frame altogether, the muntins be proper a-ratted.'

[Fr. *montant*, an upright beam or post in building (Cotgr.).]

MUNUNDAY, see **Monanday.**

MUNZ-WATCHER, *sb.* Yks. See below.

n.Yks. One of those sneaks who make a practice of watching the movements, &c., of sweethearts on their nightly walks, and if any impropriety is witnessed, demanding 'hush money' to keep the matter secret (T.S.).

MUOPE, see **Mawp**, *sb.*[1]

MUPPED, *pp.* Nhp.[1] Crowded, inconvenienced from want of room.

I'm very glad you've moved, Ma'am; you must have been quite mupped up in that there other house.

MUR, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [mə̄(r).] A mouse; a dormouse.

Dev. (Hall.) Cor.[1] They are sleeping like two little murs; Cor.[2]

MUR, MURBLED, see **Murre, Murmled.**

MURCHY, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **merchie** Dev.[2]; **mirchy** Dev.[1]; **murtchy** Dev. [mə̄·tʃi.] 1. Mischief.

Dev. Thickee young hoseburd ov a squire is up tü a burned sight more murchy than 'is vather wuz, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); What murtchy tha tode ev made thare, Hare *Brither Jan* (1863) 23, ed. 1887; Dev.[1]; Dev.[2] What merchie is that boy up to? Cor. Ah, you was a murchy makin' young rascal, you was! Pasmore *Stories* (1893) 3; Cor.[3] What murchy are you up to now?

Hence **Mirchivus**, *adj.* mischievous.

Dev.[1] 'I don't think they have their peer.' 'Mall hath'n, I'm zure, for a mirchivus hizzy,' 7.

2. A name given to the devil. See **Mischief, 4.**

Dev. The Old Murchy take you, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 300.

MURDER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Oxf. Sur. Also in form **murther** Sc. n.Ir. [mə·rdər, mə·rðər, mə·də(r).] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *like blue murder*, in deadly earnest, absolutely; (2) *to play murder come up with*, to make havoc of, to play the deuce with.

(1) **Sh.I.** I'll be blide ta hear onything ye're pleased ta say ta me, an' I'll keep it like blue murder till da time ye tell me ta speak o' it, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 8. (2) **Oxf.** When they childer gets in they plays murder-come-up wi' un (J.Ar.).

2. *v.* To kill by accident.

Fif. It was wonder-luck, That wi' the smashery o' stane, Man, wife, nor bairnie, there was nane Murder't, or maimit, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 222.

3. To harass, trouble, distress.

Elg. I'm murthered, ye ken, drinkin' caul' water noo, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 145. **n.Ir.** The ghost . . . murthered them clean wi' the fright, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 7.

4. With *away*: to die by slow degrees.

Sur.[1] A cottager, speaking to me of the bad honey season, said, 'I took two of the hives right off, 'cos they shouldn't murder away and die.'

MURDERER, *sb.* Or.I. An instrument used in catching fish.

There is a method of catching deep sea fish . . . by means of an instrument called a 'murderer,'. . consisting of a long bar of lead measuring about eighteen inches, with numerous hooks attached, and suspended at the end of a long strong line. This instrument is towed at the stern of the fishing boat, and by its means many a large cod bids farewell to the Pentland Firth, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 137.

MURDERFUL, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] Vengeful, murderous.

MURDERING, *ppl. adj.* and *adv.* Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Nhp. Wor. **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comp.* **Murdering-pie**, the great grey shrike or butcher-bird, *Lanius excubitor.*

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3. 1888). [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 47; FORSTER *Swallows* (ed. 1817) 68.]

2. *adv.* Extremely; very.

Lns. I was up, you see, murdering late last night, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 242.

MURDIEGRUPS, see **Mullygrubs.**

MURE, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* N.Cy.[2] The husks or chaff of fruit from which the juice has been pressed. Cf. **murk**, *sb.*[2]

[EFris. *mûr, mur*, 'schlamm, dreck, moder, &c.' (KOOLMAN); LG. *mur, muur, murre*, 'der schlamm, schlick, moder' (BERGHAUS).]

MURE, *sb.*[2] *Obsol.* Dev. A barrel-stand, a 'jib.'

A Bideford tradesman, aged 55, informs me that his father always used this word. I find it in a valuation made in 1836, *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

MURE, *v.* Sc. Yks. Cor. [miu·ə(r.] To confine, as within prison-walls; to stifle, jam up, to thrust against a wall; to squeeze.

Sc.(A.W.), **n.Yks.**[2] **Cor.** Then mur'd my side, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 24; **Cor.**[1] He mured me up agen the wall; **Cor.**[2]

[Fr. *murer*, to inclose, or shut up between two walls (COTGR.).]

MURE, *adj.* e.An. Also in forms **mew** Nrf. e.Suf.; **mewee** Suf.[1]; **muir** e.An.[1] Nrf. Suf. [miu·ə(r).]

1. Modest, demure; meek, soft. e.An. (HALL.), Suf.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Mure-heart**, (2) **-hearted**, soft-hearted, sensitive, easily moved; timid; faint-hearted; (3) **-mouthed**, using soft words.

(1) **e.An.**[1] (2) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** I recollect when I was drawn for the Militia in 1820, and sent to Yarmouth, how mure-hearted the other men was, *Cornh. Mag.* (June 1900) 816; (G.E.D.); COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 99. **Suf.** GROSE (1790). **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (3) **e.An.**[1]

[1. Fr. *meur*, ripe, mature, mellow; also, discreet, considerate, advised, setled, stayed (COTGR.).]

MURE, see **Moor**, *sb.*[1]

MURELY, *adv.* *Obsol.* Cor. Nearly, almost.

I war murely ready to dance where I stood, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* 29; O'DONOGHUE *St. Knighton's* (1864) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[12]

MURENGER, *sb.* *Obs.* Chs. Shr. An officer appointed to keep the walls of a city in repair.

Chs. The name given to two officers in the city of Chester, chosen every year out of the chief aldermen, to see that the city-walls were kept in good repair, PHILLIPS (1706); On the western side of the Watergate—'In the XXIX year of the reign of Geo. III. . . this gate was erected.—Thomas Cotgreave, Edward Burrowes, Esquires, Murengers.' And on the Bridgegate—'This gate was begun April MDCCLXXXII.—Pattison Ellames, Mayor, . . Thomas Cotgreave, Esq., Henry Hesketh, Esq., Murengers,' *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 540; **Chs.**[123] **Shr.** A nominal appointment to the office of Murenger still takes place annually at Oswestry, though the active duties of the office have long ceased, *Municip. Report* (1835) 2827 (C.D.).

[The older form was *Murager*: The charter of Henry VII provides that the mayor and citizens of Chester 'may yearly choose from among the citizens of the aforesaid city two citizens, called Muragers, *Municip. Report* (1835) 2622. *Murager* is a der. of OFr. *murage*, 'impôt levé pour la réparation des murs d'une ville' (LA CURNE).]

MURFEY, see **Murphy**, *sb.*[1]

MURFLE, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also in form ?**muffle** Dev.[2] Cor.[1] [mə·fl.] A freckle; *gen.* in *pl.*

Dev. 'E ant w'at I call pertticklerly goodlookin', 'cos he've got murfles 'pon 'is vace, STOOKE *Not Exactly*, i; (E.A.P.); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 300. **Cor.** Her face was full of murfles, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 25; **Cor.**[128]

Hence (1) **Murfled**, (2) **Murfly**, *adj.* freckled.

(1) **Dev.**[2] Did you notice how muffled that man's face was? **Cor.**[12] (2) **Cor.**[2]

[Prob. conn. with lit. E. *morphew.* Morphew, *bran de Judas* (i.e. freckles) (SHERWOOD).]

MURG, see **Marg.**

MURGEON, *sb.*[1] Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **mergin** s.Chs.[1]; **morgen** n.Lan.[1]; **murgin** Chs.[13] [mə·dʒin.]

1. *Obs.* A wet bog, a quagmire. Chs. (K.), Chs.[13]

2. *Obs.* Earth thrown aside in digging peats.

Wm. A noise struck my ear, like the crumpling of frosty murgeon, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 333. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1]

3. Mud, dirt; *gen.* applied to the roads.

n.Lan.[1] T'rwoads er o' in a morgen.

4. *Comp.* **Mergin-hole**, a hole into which sewerage is drained. s.Chs.[1]

[1. Many fetch moore-earth or murgion from the river betweene Colebrooke and Uxbridge, and carry it to their barren grounds in Buckinghamshire, Harfordshire, and Middlesex, eight or ten miles off, NORDEN *Surveiors Dial.* (1610) (NARES).]

MURGEON, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. [mə·rdʒən.] **1.** *sb. pl.* Grimaces, wry mouths; violent gestures or twistings of the body. Cf. **mudgeons.**

Sc. Folk are no obliged to girn and laugh and mak murgeons and wish joy to these hellicat quality, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxxiv; Neither shall Cuddie Headrigg, . . at least wi' his auld mither's consent, make murgeons or jennyflections, *ib. Old Mortality* (1816) vii; He keeps a curn o' quainies, and gars them mak murgeons, RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 122. **Slk.** Making a' thae fine murgeons to throw glamour in your e'en, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 362, ed. 1866; (JAM.)

2. *Comp.* **Murgeon-maker**, one who indulges in posturings, exaggerated gestures, &c.

Sc. Doun cam masons and murgeon-makers, and preachers and player-folk, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii.

3. *pl.* Murmurs, grumblings.

Ayr. Whiles wringin his hands, and whiles makin' murgeons as if he was speakin', GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxx. **Lnk.** By rude unhallow'd fallows, They were surrounded to the gallows, Making sad ruefu' murgeons, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 361 (JAM.). **Rxb.** Meg wast the gate [west the way] wi murgeons prim, Quo' she, that straught an' tall is, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 120.

4. *v.* To make faces; to mock; to mimic.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Fif.** The furious folk o' Fife At Paip and idol in their strife Were murgeonin' and mockin', TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 15. **Ayr.** When he was hung up i' the woody, Instead o' mournin', I murgeoned him, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 109.

5. To murmur, grumble, complain; to utter in a low, murmuring voice.

Sc. (Jam.) s.Sc. How he . . . murgeoned his Cameronian aiths, Wilson *Tales* (1836) III. 304.

[1. With mudjons and murgeons, Montgomerie *Flyting* (ed. 1629) 495.]

MURGIS, *sb.* Or.I. [mə·rgis.] A disturbance, noise, fuss.

Sic a wark, an' sic a murgis, thoo never saw a' thee born days, Fergusson *Rambles* 1884 185.

MURGLING, *adj.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [mə·glin.] Miserly.

MURGULLY, see **Margullie.**

MURGY, *sb.* Shr.[1] [mə·gi.] A contemptuous term for a miner or collier.

MURGY, MURID, see **Morgy(e, Moorit**

MURK, *sb.*[1] Nhp.[1] [mək.] A secret hoard of money. Hence **Murking**, *ppl. adj.* saving, penurious, miserly.

MURK, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Hrt. The husks or chaff of fruit from which the juice has been pressed. See **Mure**, *sb.*[1]

The lees or murk of the pressing walnuts, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii. 124. [Bailey (1721).]

MURK, MURKIE, see **Mirk, Mirky.**

MURKIN, *adj.* Sh.I. Also written **murken** S. & Ork.[1] [mə·rkin.] Mouldy, musty, spoilt by keeping; *gen.* applied to grain. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **morkin.**

[Sw. *murken*, mouldered, rotten (Widegren); Norw. dial. *morken*, mouldered, somewhat rotten (Aasen).]

MURL, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **murle** Bnff.[1] Abd.; **murrle** Cum. (Hall.); and in forms **merl(e** s.Wm. Yks. w.Yks.[5]; **mirl** Sc. Lakel.[2] w.Yks. [mərl, məl.] **1.** *v.* To crumble, reduce to powder; to crumble or moulder away; also used *fig.*

Sc. Ne'er a throuch-stane marks out whare they're murling wi' their mither clay, *Edb. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 352 (Jam.); Mirl it a' doun to wee crumbs, Hunter *J. Armiger* (1897) ii. Abd. I dinna like the verse 'at ye can murle oot atween yer lips an' yer teeth, Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) I. 185. Per. The pyramids. . . They're either murlin' doun to meal Or fog-enwrappit, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 45. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[12], Dur.[1] s.Dur. It was that soft a' could murl't up i' my fingers (J.E.D.). Lakel.[2] Cum. T'oald chap murled off a crumb, *Whitehaven News, Sauce for Goose*; Cum.[14], s.Wm. (J.A.B.) Yks. This V-tool's too quick; if you tried to sharp it the stone would all merle away (F.P.T.). n.Yks.[1234] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (S.P.U.), w.Yks.[15], ne.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Murling**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* crumbling, mouldering; (*b*) *sb.* a crumb, fragment; (2) **Murlock** or **Murlick**, *sb.*, see (1, *b*); (3) **Murly**, (*a*) *adj.* friable, crumbly, soft, decayed; (*b*) *sb.* a crumb, fragment; any small object; a fondling term for an infant; (4) **Murly-fikes**, *sb.* an infant.

(1, *a*) Fif. Frae 'neath the burial-stanes, He disinterr'd their murlin' banes, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 76. (*b*) Bnff., w.Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1], Cum.[4] (2) Bnff.[1] Abd. She'll just fling't awa' in murlocks, Macdonald *Alec Forbes* (ed. 1876) 408. w.Sc. (Jam.) (3, *a*) Bnff.[1], w.Sc. (Jam.) Cum.[1] As murly as a short ceàkk. w.Yks. Mother wants some mirly cheese, not whangley (H.L.); *Hlfx. Courier* (May 29, 1897). (*b*) Ags. (Jam.) (4) *ib.*

2. To eat slowly and in small quantities.

Bnff.[1] She's eye murlin' at something fin she's comin' oot o' the toon.

Hence **Murlin**, *ppl. adj.* eating in a slow, quiet manner; dainty, fastidious in eating.

She's a murlin', pootchin' bodie, *ib.*

3. To burn slowly, smoulder. w.Yks.[2] **4.** To muse, to think with great attention. Cum. (Hall.), Cum.[1]

5. *sb.* A crumb, fragment; fine dust or powder; dry, fine mould.

Enff.[1] Per. The chackit daidle, or bit brattie . . . Is smear'd wi' murls o' mony a tattie, Stewart *Character* (1857) 65. w.Sc. (Jam.) Lakel.[2] Smo peat at t'boddum at t'stack. n.Yks.[4], m.Yks.[1]

6. The act of eating in a quiet, slow manner. Bnff.[1]

MURL, *v.*[2] Yks. [məl.] A term in marbles: to steal, pilfer.

w.Yks. I have never heard the expression excepting with boys when playing marbles, then it is common; when playing at 'chuck' (throwing marbles for odd or even into a hole in the ground) the lads speak of the last throw up in such a game as 'grubs.' At the 'grubs' it used to be common for boys watching the game to 'murl' as many marbles as each could grab of this last throw up (Æ.B.).

Hence **Murlin**, *vbl. sb.* the act of stealing or pilfering.

w.Yks. Ther's murlin's up at t'grubs (Æ.B.); Ther's noa murlin's at t'dubs, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 22, 1895).

MURLAIN, see **Murlin**, *sb.*[1]

MURLDER, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] Fine powder or mould; a crumb.

MURLE, *v.* ? *Obs.* To murmur or 'croodle' as an infant; to hum a tune; to talk to oneself in a low tone. Ayr. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Murling**, *sb.* a soft murmur or hum, a gentle noise. Ags. (*ib.*); (2) **Murrlin**, *sb.* a very froward child, ever whining and ill-natured. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

[Fr. *murler*, to low, to bellow (Cotgr.).]

MURLIN, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also written **murlain.** [mə·rlin.] A round, narrow-mouthed basket.

Sc. Lightsome be her heart that bears The murlain and the creel, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 354. Abd. Hazel wands for making creels and murlins, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 210. Frf. When ance wi' murlin by my zide Down to the zands I gaed, Beattie *Ketty Peat* c. 1820.

MURLIN, *sb.*[2] Irel. [mə·rlin.] The badderlocks or hen-ware, *Alaria esculenta.* Ant. (B. & H.)

MURLING, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **morthling.** The skin of a young lamb or of a sheep soon after it has been shorn. *Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (Jam.).

MURLOCH, *sb.* Sc. **1.** The young dog-fish, *Squalus acanthias.*

Arg. There is a very delicate fish that may be had through the whole year, called by the country people murloch. It is very long in proportion to its thickness and in shape resembles the dog-fish: it is covered with a very rough skin like shagreen, of which it must be stripped, *Statist. Acc.* XII. 322 (Jam.).

2. The smooth-hound, *Mustellus laevis.* e.Sc. Neill *Fishes* (1810) 24 (*ib.*).

MURLYGRUB(S, see **Mullygrubs.**

MURMELL, *v.* ? *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) To murmur, to 'croodle' like an infant.

[And, for till saif us fra murmell, Schone Diligence fetch us Gude Counsell, Lyndesay *S. P. R.* II. 223 (Jam.). G. *murmeln*, to murmur.]

MURMET, see **Mommet.**

MURMLED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also in form **murbled.** [Not known to our correspondents.] Lamed, halting.

s.Sc., Lth. A man or beast is said to be murmled about the feet, when going lame (Jam.).

MURMURATION, *sb.* Sc. Also written **murmurashen** Sh.I. Murmuring.

Sh.I. Afore we laanded we could hear da murmurashen o' da wives apo' da broo o' da banks, *Sh. News* (Apr. 23, 1898). Abd. Great murmurations and rumours of warres shall indeed be heard of, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 72.

MURN(E, see **Mourn.**

MURNE, *v.* Yks. [Not known to our other correspondents.] To split up and crumble. See **Murl**, *v.*[1]

There's soom brown oäk, it's se rotten, it regular murnes away (F.P.T.).

MURPHY, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. Col. and Amer. Also written **murfey** War.[2] se.Wor.[1] Oxf.[1] [mə·rfi, mə·fi.] A potato.

Rnf. Our lack o' murphies an' pease-meal, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 39. Lnk. (Jam.), N.I.[1] w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); (S.K.C.) Lan. It doesn't follow that because a chap has a taste for murphies, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 13. Lin.[1], War.[23], se.Wor.[1], Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*, Cor.[3] Slang. *Lex Balatronicum* (1811); Farmer. [Col., Amer. Common in New England, New York, and Canada, Bartlett.]

[So called from the Irish surname 'Murphy.']

MURPHY, *sb.*[2] Sc. [mə·rfi.] Morphia.

w.Sc. Ye got quat o' the preminitory symptoms wi' strong brandy an' murphy, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 21, ed. 1877.

MUR(R, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. [mər.] **1.** Anything small; fine rain; a little child.

Sh.I. A' da idder sma' mur wis standin' aboot him, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 75. Or.I. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

2. Phr. *a lock of murr*, see below. Cf. mö.

Sh.I. 'A lock of murr,' applied to small things (potatoes, 'sillocks') originally: small particles, dust particles, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 47.

MUR(R, *v.* Sc. [mər.] To purr, to make a low, murmuring sound. Cf. **marr.**

Sc. Applied also to infants (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Ay, mur an' pur, my pretty puss, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 38. **Frf.** Ower the fire he murrin' sat, Or streekit lay. Ye never saw a statelier cat, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 126. **Sik.** Like baudrons murring i' the bed at e'en, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 96.

MURR, *sb. Obs.* Dor. A severe cold in the head. HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730), in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

[Ye murre, *grauedo*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

MURR, see **Moor**, *sb.*[1]

MURRAIN, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Nhp. Wor. Hrf. Pem. Also written **murrin** Pem. [mərē·n.] **1.** *sb.* A nuisance, a 'plague'; freq. used in imprecations and execrations.

Edb. We are beaten, and weel beaten too—a murrain tak' them, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 402. **Nhp.**[1] What the murrain ails the thing? **s.Pem.** Ben got to pay £2 and costs, that's a murrin' to 'n (W.M.M.).

Hence **Murrainous**, *adj.* horrible, detestable, filthy.

Hrf.[2] It is a murrainous smell, 42.

2. *v.* To cause a pestilence to, to bring disease upon.

Wor. The mud in the lane is enough to murrain us (H.K.).

[1. A murrain on't! I took this for silver! SHAKS. *Cor.* I v. 3.]

MURRAIN, *sb.*[2] Yks. Nrf. Hmp. I.W. Also written **murren** Nrf. **1.** The chickweed, *Stellaria media.* w.Yks. LEES *Flora* (1888) 783. **2.** The white bryony, *Bryonia dioica.* Nrf. (B. & H.) **3.** *Comp.* (1) **Murrain-berries**, (*a*) the black bryony, *Tamus communis*; (*b*) the white bryony, *Bryonia dioica*; (2) **-root**, the root of the bryony.

(1, *a*) **I.W.** (C.J.V.), **I.W.**[12] (*b*) **Nrf.** (B. & H.) (2) **Hmp.** Sometimes kept in a pig-tub as a prophylactic (H.E.).

[1. Fr. *mourron*, the herb called pimpernell; some also term chickweed so; *mourron bastard*, bastard chickweed; *mourron blanc*, ordinary chickweed (COTGR.); *mouron*, 'Stellaria media' (JORET).]

MURRAM, MURRAN-, see **Marram**, Morrian.

MURR(E, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **mer** Dev.; **mur** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[12]; and in form **mor** Cor.[12] [mər, mō(r).] **1.** The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile.*

Crk., Dev. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 217. **Dev.** (W.L.-P.) **Cor.** JOHNS *Birds* (1862) 550; *Zoologist* (1854) XII. 4255; **Cor.**[12]

2. The razor-bill, *Alca torda.*

Sh.I. MANSON *Alm.* (1900) 107. **n.Sc.** (R.H.H.) **Cor.** BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. lett. xx. 354; SWAINSON *ib.* 217; JOHNS *Birds* (1862) 550; *Zoologist* (1854) XII. 4255.

3. The puffin, *Fratercula arctica.*

w.Som.[1] **Dev.** She sails like a mur on the mountain wave, CAPERN *Ballads* (1858) 187. **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev., e Cor.** (Miss D.)

MURRELLS, MURREN, MURREUNGEOUS, see **Merrils, Murrain**, *sb.*[2], **Maroonjus.**

MURREY, *adj.* Midl. War. [mə·ri.] In *comp.* **Murrey-coloured**, having a dark reddish brown colour.

Midl. The coat was a murrey coloured cloth, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 107. **War.**[3] A murrey-coloured cow, is a cow of an unusual tone of red.

[The cover of the book was of murrey colour, HOLLAND *Ammianus* (1609) (NARES). OFr. *moré*, 'de couleur brune' (LA CURNE); Sp. *morado colór*, murrey, darke colour; *móra*, a mulberry (MINSHEU).]

MURRICK, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. [mə·rik.] An esculent root or vegetable. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1] See **More**, *sb.*

MURRICK, *sb.*[2] Cor.[12] [mə·rik.] A sloven.

MURRIE, MURRIN, MURRISH, MURRLE, see **Merry**, *adj.*, Murrain, *sb.*[1], **Moreish, Murl**, *v.*[1]

MURROCH, *sb.* Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Shell-fish in general.

[Ir. and Gael. *maorach*, a *gen.* term for all kinds of shell fish (MACBAIN).]

MURRY, see **Merry**, *adj.*

MURSE, *sb.* Cor. The guillemot, *Lomvia troile.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 218. Cf. **murr(e.**

MURT, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. Also in forms **moort, moot** S. & Ork.[1]; **mort.** [mərt.] A small person or thing. Cf. **mort**, *sb.*[5]

A coal fish six months old (*Coll.* L.L.B.); A little child, JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 67; **S. & Ork.**[1] A small fish.

[Norw. dial. *murt*, a small fish; *murta*, to catch small fish (AASEN); ON. *murta*, a kind of small trout, as also of any small fish; *murtr, murti*, a nickname = a little fellow (VIGFUSSON).]

MURT, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. A disagreeable smell, a 'stink.' (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

MURT, *sb.*[3] *? Obs.* Sc. The skin of a young lamb or of a sheep soon after it has been shorn. *Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (JAM.). Rxb. (JAM.) Cf. **mort**, *sb.*[2] **2, murling.**

MURTH, *sb. ? Obs.* Sc. Also in form **morth.** Murder. *Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (JAM.).

MURTH, see **Merth.**

MURTHER, *v.* Sc. To murmur softly as a child.

Abd. Hear the bairn murtherin (G.W.). **Cld.** (JAM.)

MURTHER, see **Murder, Muther.**

MURYAN, *sb.* Cor. Also written **meryan** Cor.[2]; **meryon** Cor.[1]; **myryan** w.Cor. [mə·rijən, mā·jən.]

1. An ant.

The ant is called by the peasantry a Muryan. Believing that they are the small people in their state of decay from off the earth, it is deemed most unlucky to destroy a colony of ants. If you place a piece of tin in a bank of muryans at a certain age of the moon, it will be turned into silver, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 131; **Cor.**[12]; **Cor.**[3] Some years ago explaining Exodus ix. 3, 'There shall be a very grievous murrain,' one of the Sunday scholars remarked (as I then thought irrelevantly), 'Ants is awful things, aint 'em.' **w.Cor.** Mate! there's a green myryan on thy nudack, BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. 184.

2. A term of endearment.

Cor.[1] She's fayther's little meryon.

[1. OCor. *murrian*, ants (WILLIAMS); Wel. *morion*, 'formicae' (DAVIES); Breton (Léon) *merien*, 'fourmis,' DU RUSQUEC.]

MUS, see **Must**, *sb.*[1]

MUSCH, *sb.* Bnff.[1] Also in form **mushik.** [mʉʃ.] A person of small stature having a shock of dark hair, *gen.* applied to women.

MUSCHIN-, see **Mischant.**

MUSCLE-PLUM, *sb.* Brks.[1] [mʉ·sl-plʉm.] A particular kind of plum.

A long shaped plum, sweet but without much juice, which separates very widely from its stone when ripe.

MUSCOVY, *sb. ? Obs.* Dev. The musky heron's-bill, *Erodium moschatum.*

The nosegays which deck our market-stalls [are not] considered perfect without a branch of Muscovy, BANKS *Fl. Plymouth* (1830) in (B. & H.).

MUSE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Also in forms **meause** n.Yks.; **meawse** Lan.; **meuse** n.Yks.[4]; **mooize** w.Yks.; **mooze** Nhp.; **moze** Nhp.[1]; **mwose** Cum. **1.** *v.* To dream, to 'moon about,' to go about in a listless manner; to doze, sleep. Cf. **mease**, *v.*[2]

Cum. Nar the auld thworn he wad sit and keep mwosen, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 134. **Yks.** (C.C.R.) **n.Yks.**[4] Ah think t'lass is lovesick, sha gans meusing aboot seea. **w.Yks.** He'll mooize abaat all t'day if Ah'll let him, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 18, 1895). **Lan.** Aw reckon theaw keawrt meawsin i' th' work o' day, BRIERLEY *Tales* (1854) II. 152. **Nhp.** While in peace cows eat and chew their cuds Moozing, cool sheltered, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 74; **Nhp.**[1] What do you stand mozing there for?

2. To study, contemplate; to admire; to wonder.

n.Yks. Thy father'l meause, whore we are all this while, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 36; You meause, wife, as ye use, Ise neay sike man, *ib.* l. 651; Meause as you use, when one judgeth another according to their own doings, *ib. Gl.*; **n.Yks.**[4]

3. *sb.* A state of sadness or melancholy. Yks. (C.C.R.)

[2. ME. *muse*, to gaze intently, consider (CHAUCER); Fr. *muser*, to muse, dream, study (COTGR.).]

MUSE, *v.*[2] Som. To amuse. JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

MUSE, see **Meuse.**

MUSEY, *adj.* Shr.[1] [miu·zi.] Inquisitive. See **Muse**, *v.*[1] **2.** 'Tak' car' whad yo' bin about, 'er's very musey.'

MUSH, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Cmb. Also in forms **mosh** Not. Lei.[1] War.[3]; **musk** Sc. (Jam.) ne.Lan.[1] [muʃ, mɐʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A mash; anything in a soft, pulpy condition, slush; crushed or bruised refuse.

Sc. Boil all these very well till the grain is reduced to a musk, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 146 (Jam.). Nhb.[1] The streets wis aall mush. Cum.[4] Wm. T'taties hes o' gone ta mush (B.K.). n.Yks.[4] Them to'nips is neea good, tha're all iv a mush. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. A womman lets t'potatiz boil all ta mush, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 40; w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Not. Fell all of a mosh (J.H.B.). s.Not. Yer mun cree the wheät till it's all of a mush (J.P.K.). sw.Lin.[1]

2. Dusty or powdery refuse, crumbled matter; a mass of dry fragments.

Gall. A vast of matters tossed together, such as straw, grain, hay, chaff, &c., Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] 'There's laal but mush left,' said when passing the site of a peat-stack. n.Yks.[1234], ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1]

3. *Comp.* (1) **Mush-meat**, food in a pulpy condition; (2) **-mouthed**, soft-spoken, mealy-mouthed.

(1) ne.Lan.[1] (2) Cmb.[1] She's a reg'lar stuck-up, mush-mouthed thing.

4. The best kind of ironstone. n.Yks. (I.W.), Stf. (K.), Stf.[1] **5.** The slow, constant use or consumption of anything. Bnff.[1] **6.** *v.* To crush, pulverize, crumble; to mash, to reduce to pulp; to crumble or decay away.

Cum. T'croon on't was oa musht in eh t'teaah side, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 52; Cum.[4] T'sour leaven hed t'top pared off 't; than it was mushed away amang t'barley meal, *C. Pacq.* (June 29, 1893) 6, col. 3. n.Yks.[12], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Musht em wi a tatey-crusher, *Yksman.* (Apr. 7, 1877) 11, col. 2; Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[24], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Not.[2] To mush potatoes. s.Not. She put the berries in 'er pocket, soft-like, an' they was all mushed up (J.P.K.). Lin.[1] He fell to mush all the things in the house. n.Lin.[1] It mushes to muck th' fo'st time a heavy loäd goäs oher it. Lei.[1], War.[3]

Hence (1) **Musher**, *sb.* a hammer, pestle, an instrument for crushing anything; (2) **Mushment**, *sb.* the dirty refuse of any dry substance; (3) **Mushy**, *adj.* mashed, soft, decaying; dry, powdery, crumbly.

(1) w.Yks. O'd give him such a drubbin we mo intellectual musher as should mak him remember it, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 50. (2) ne.Lan.[1] (3) Nhb.[1] A mushy bog. Mushy coal is soft coal having the appearance of being crushed or mashed to a pasty condition. n.Yks. This ling is mushy (I.W.); n.Yks.[1] T'coontry coal nobbut mak's a mushy fire efter a bit; n.Yks.[24], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] s.Not. When we oppened the pie the taters was all mushy; there wasn't a sound un among 'em (J.P.K.).

7. To beat cruelly; to subdue or break the spirit of any one by harsh treatment.

Lei.[1] Ah thowt shay'd 'a moshed her children then an' theer. Nhp.[1] Most frequently applied to children. War.[1] Usually applied to children; War.[23]

Hence **Mushed**, *ppl. adj.* subdued, depressed, crushed.

War. You're a young man for all you look so mushed, Geo. Eliot *S. Marner* 1861 121.

8. Of cattle: to dwindle, lose flesh, to pine away. Nhp.[1] **9.** To consume or use by slow degrees with the idea of waste. Bnff.[1] Hence **Mushy**, *adj.* small, little.

n.Yks. This is a little mushy cow (I.W.). w.Yks. (J.W.)

MUSH, *sb.*[2] and *adj.* Sc. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Also in form **moosh** Shr.[2] [muʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A muttered sound, a whisper, hint.

Sc. She ne'er loot a mush oot, Donald *Poems* (1867) 23. Frf. I never heard the cannons pappin', Nor heard a mush, till just at Wappin, Sands *Poems* (1833) 106.

2. Phr. *neither hush na mush*, not a single whisper. Ags. (Jam.) See **Hush**, *sb.*[1] **4.** **3.** *adj.* Cautiously silent, quiet.

Nhp.[1] Shr.[2] Remained mush like. e.An.[1] As mush as a mackerel.

MUSH, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sc. [mɐʃ.] **1.** *v.* To cut out with a stamp, to notch, scallop, 'pink'; to make into flounces.

Sc. It is commonly applied to grave-clothes. 'His clothes were all mush'd And his body lay streek'd,' *Old Sng.* (Jam.) S. & Ork.[1] To scallop or plait the edges of a woman's cap, &c.

Hence **Mushin**, *sb.* scalloped or crimped work; cloth thus ornamented. Cld. (Jam.)

2. *sb.* A nick or notch, esp. one made with scissors. Sc. (*ib.*)

MUSH, *sb.*[4] Fif. (Jam.) One who goes between a lover and his mistress, in order to make up a match.

[Cp. Fr. *moucher*, 'aller de çà, de là, comme les mouches; espionner' (Hatzfeld).]

MUSH, see **Mooch**, *v.*[2]

MUSHA, *int.* Irel. [mu·ʃə.] An exclamation expressing asseveration, various emotions or passions.

Ir. Och, musha, not a glass is under the roof wid me, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 95; Sure, musha, wan's thoughts is like beads off a thread, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 117, ed. 1893. n.Ir. Musha, yes, it's as true, sor, As I've been toul', *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 5. Ant. Musha! don't tell me ye'll be married to-morrow, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 8. Don. 'Musha!' Nelly said sharply, 'I wish to goodness Mister Haraghey, ye would take yerself off,' *Harper's Mag.* (Jan. 1900) 212. w.Ir. Musha, thin, do you tell me so? Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 3. Qco. Augh then! Musha! Musha! the owld times! Barrington *Sketches* (1830) I. iii. Wxf. Musha! if a man is a little light in the head itself, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 49.

[Ir. *maisead*, if so it be, then, therefore, i.e. *ma is se* (O'Reilly).]

MUSHEL, MUSHIK, MUSHIN, see **Mussel, Musch, Mischant.**

MUSHLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **muschle** Bnff.[1]; and in form **mussle** Ayr. (Jam.) [mɐ·ʃl.] **1.** *v.* To throw into a state of confusion; to mix confusedly and clumsily. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1], Ayr. (Jam.) **2.** To be connected by intermarriage and blood. Bnff.[1] **3.** To use slowly and in small quantities, to consume slowly; to eat slowly.

We've a gueede puckle streh, bit wir bits o' beasties 'ill muschlet awa', or the weentir be our, *ib.*

Hence **Muschlin**, *sb.* one who is fond of dainty food eaten secretly. *ib.*

4. *sb.* Confusion. Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] A' thing's in an unco muschle. **5.** Slow and constant use or consumption of anything; the act of eating slowly. Bnff.[1]

MUSHOCH, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A heap of grain, threshed and laid aside in a corner for seed. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Hence **Mushoch-rope**, *sb.* a thick rope confining the 'mushoch.'

This grain is confined into as small a bulk as possible, by surrounding it with mushoch-rapes, thick ropes twisted on purpose, *ib.*

MUSHROOM, *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Irel. and Eng. **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Masheroon**, (2) **Mashroon**, (3) **Mesheroom**, (4) **Mesheroon**, (5) **Misheram**, (6) **Misheroon**, (7) **Mishroom**, (8) **Mushamer**, (9) **Musharoom**, (10) **Musharune**, (11) **Mushelroom**, (12) **Musher**, (13) **Musherooin**, (14) **Musheroon**, (15) **Musherroon**, (16) **Mushroon.**

(1) N.I.[1] 2 Ken. (G.B.) 3, 4 Glo.[1] (5) w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld.Wds.* (1865) 6, Ken.[1], Sus.[1] (7) Hrf.[1] (8) Cum.[1] 9 Nrf. Rye *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv. (10) Suf.[1] (11) Dev. I zay, maister, how much du'e ax vor yer mushelrooms a pound? *Reports Provinc.* (1895). (12) Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1] (13) e.Suf. (F.H.) (14) Ir. (B. & H.) e.Suf. (F.H.) Ken. I see yesterday plenty of musheroons in the meshes (H.M.); Ken.[1], Sur.[1], Som. (W.F.R.) w.Som.[1] Muush-urèo-n. (15) Ir. (A.S.-P.) Glo. Them thur bean't musherroons, they bean't nought else beseps toadstools, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xvii. (16) Ken.[2]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Mushroom-hall**, a name given to a hastily-built house or hut, esp. one built to establish a claim to land; (2) **-hitch**, an inequality in the floor of a mine; (3) **-ring**, a 'fairy-ring,' a circle of darker-coloured grass in the midst of a field.

(1) w.Yks.[2] Sur. It was a notion held among the peasantry in olden times that he who could in one night erect a 'mushroom hall,' or a 'now-or-never,' without hindrance from the officials of the manor, had obtained a copyright to the land, Heath *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 145. (2) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Occasioned by the projection of basaltic or other stony substances. (3) Lin. The utilitarian inhabitants call them 'mushroom rings,' Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) x.

2. An anchor with a central shank and a head like a mushroom.

Cor. She was moored to a couple of anchors, one of them a 'mushroom,' Baring-Gould *Rich. Cable* (1889) 9.

3. An overhanging head of snuff in a candle. Wil. (G.E.D.) **4.** The tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare.* Dev. *Science Gossip* (1873) 235.

MUSIC, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **maizick** Sc.; **moosick** Suf.[1] **1.** In phr. *a piece of music*, a musical instrument.

n.Lin.[1] I thoht that cabinet wi' gilt on it was a peäce of music afoore you oppened it. e.An.[1] w.Som.[1] Our Jim 've a got a piece o' music [mèo·zik, not m-yüe·zik] what he calls a concertainer.

2. *Comp.* **Music-tunes**, church music; psalm-tunes.

Lth. 'Maizick tunes,' as I ca' kirk maizick, should be sung slow, slow, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 223.

3. Instrumental music in churches in contrast to vocal music alone. Gall. (A.W.) **4.** A musical instrument, esp. in phr. *to play on the music.*

Nhp.[1], War.[2,4], s.War.[1], Glo.[1], Hnts. (T.P.F.) Mid. Pray, Miss, who learns you to play upon the music? PEGGE *Anecdotes* (1803) 115, ed. 1804. e.An.[1], Suf.[1], Cmb. (J.D.R.) Sus. Let me go fetch my music (R.B.); Sus.[1] Dor. To play upon music (A.C.).

Hence (1) **Music-duffer**, *sb.* a dishonest seller of bad musical instruments; (2) **-duffing**, *sb.* the dishonest selling of musical instruments.

(1) Lon. A music-duffer, assuming the way of a man half-drunk, will enter a public-house, . . saying, 'Here, I must have money,. . and so I may as well sell my old fiddle,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 19, col. 2, ed. 1861. (2) What I have called the 'dishonest trade' is known among the street folk as 'music-duffing,' *ib.*

5. The 'tail' side of a coin; the call of 'tails' in the game of 'pitch and toss.'

Ir. [From the harp on the Irish coin.] '"Music!" says he. "Skull!" says I—and down they come three brown mazzards,' EDGEWORTH *Bulls* (1802) 129, ed. 1803.

6. Of a horse: spirit, go.

Cum. Best keep a steady rein on her for t'first mile or two for t'aud mear has a lot of music in her yit (J.Ar.).

MUSICIANER, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **musichener** w.Yks.; **musicioner** Nhb.; **muscioner** Yks. [miuzi·ʃənə(r.] A musician, a player upon any musical instrument, an accompanyist; a music-seller.

Per. (G.W.) Lth. Then lo! the musicianers—Mab! a glorious band is hers, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 115. Nhb. Whereas the company of waites and musicioners of Newcastle upon Tyne are and have been time out of mind an ancient company, *Waite's Ordinary* (Sept. 18, 1677) in BRAND *Hist Newc.* II. 717. Yks. And ax'd all the village muscioners, INGLEDEW *Ballads* (1860) 310; Aw've borrowed one ov a musichener 'at keeps a shop, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1869) 44; w.Yks.[2] A musitioner told us. Lan. A rook o' musicianers, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 159; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] I.Ma. Musicianers—Punch and Judy divils, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 41. Lin. (W.W.S.) Shr.[1] Who 'ad'n'ee fur a musicianer at the daincin'? s.Pem. An accompanyist. Never applied to a soloist (W.M.M.). Glo.[1] Lon. One that does them is a musicianer, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 273, col. 1. e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. Nicely there, had Mary hard, Musicianers ded play, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 120; Ess.[1] w.Som.[1] I've a yeard he's a capical musicianer [mèo·zish·unur]. Cor. The Church musicianers can't march with their music, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 67; Cor.[1,2]

MUSICKER, *sb.* Sc. Lin. Wor. Sus. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **musiker** w.Som.[1] [miu·zikə(r.] A musician, a player upon any musical instrument.

Rnf. Wi' bands o' musickers to play, As weel behind's before, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 38. Ayr. The shout got up that . . . the musickers were coming, GALT *Entail* (1823) lxi. Lin. The musickers they played up loud, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 46. Wor. The t'others on 'em aint sich good musickers as Lizer be, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896). Sus. Please, sir, the French musickers be here again (R.B.). Wil. (G.E.D.) Som. Her was a vine musiker an' daancer, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 69. w.Som.[1] He's a musiker by trade. Dev.[3]

MUSK, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Glo. Hmp. Also written **musc** Sc. [mʉsk, musk.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Musk-almond**, a particular kind of sweetmeat; (2) **-button**, the Michaelmas daisy, *Aster tripolium*; (3) **-weed**, the musk root or moschatel, *Adoxa Moschatellina.*

(1) Ayr. The muscalmonds were declared to be as big as doos' eggs, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) iv. (2) Glo. (F.H.) (3) w.Yks. LEES *Flora* (1888) 266.

2. *adj.* Perfumed with musk. w.Yks.[1]

MUSK, *v.* Nhp.[1] [musk.] Of pigs: to rout about among and pick up loose or stray corn.

To send pigs to musk, is to turn them out, to glean or pick up the loose or stray corn after harvest, or when a rick is removed. 'The pigs musk about, and pick up the loose corn.'

MUSK, see **Mush**, *sb.*[1], **Must**, *sb.*[1]

MUSKAWN, MUSKEL, MUSKEN, see **Miscaun, Maskel, Mutchkin.**

MUSKER, *sb.* Sh.I. [mʉ·skər.] A small piece or quantity. S. & Ork.[1]

MUSKERIN, *sb.* Sh.I. Occasional slight showers of rain. S. & Ork.[1]

[Cp. Dan. dial. *muske, muskregne*, to drizzle (MOLBECH); Norw. dial. *muska* (AASEN), so Sw. dial. (RIETZ).]

MUSLIN, *sb.* Sc. [mʉ·zlin.] In *comp.* (1) **Muslin-kail**, broth composed simply of water, shelled barley, and greens; (2) **-mouth**, a fine, delicate, prim mouth; used *attrib.*

(1) Abd. SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* Slg. Tho' whiles I may get mislin kail, Content I'll be, TAYLOR *Poems* (1862) 97. s.Sc. Substantial the prebend's broth and the bishop's a hantle thicker, But muslin kail to the curate they deal, WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 75. Ayr. I'll sit down o'er my scanty meal, Be't water-brose, or muslin-kail, BURNS *To J. Smith* (1785) st. 24. Lnk. Whare now was a' his muslin' kail, An' oil of slae, baith seem'd to fail, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 72. (2) Lnk. With barbers or bakers they might be buckled, because of their muslin-mouth and pinch-beck speeches, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 148.

MUSROLL, *sb.* ? *Obs.* w.Yks.[1] The nose-band of a horse's bridle.

[Fr. *muserolle*, a musroll for a horse (COTGR.).]

MUS(S, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Also in forms **mussa** w.Yks.[2]; **mussy** w.Yks.[5] e.Lan.[1]; **muz** Lan. [mus, muz.] The mouth; *gen.* used in conversation with, or when speaking of, infants.

w.Yks. Thi bonny little lips circlin' thi muss, BINNS *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 1; w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] A little short pipe in her mus she did screw; w.Yks.[5] Wipe its mus! Oppen its mussy then. Lan. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 127. e.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] Oppen dy mus. Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 715; Lin.[1]

Hence **Mussy-teeth**, *sb. pl.* a child's term for the teeth. w.Yks.[5]

MUS(S, *sb.*[2] Ken. Sus. [mʉs.] A term of address used by a labourer to an employer.

Ken.[1] 'Where be you goin', Mass Tompsett?' 'Well I be goin' cross to Muss Chickses.' Sus.[1] Mus Smith is the employer, Master Smith is the man he employs.

MUSS, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Irel. n.Cy. Lin. Lei. War. Suf. Amer. Also in form **muz** Lin.[1] [mus, muz.] **1.** *sb.* A state of confusion; a bungle, mess.

e.Suf. You have made a muss of that matter. *Obsol.* (F.H.) [Amer. (F.H.); 'My head aches,' said he: 'they have put my mind and body both into a confounded muss,' MRS. CHILD *Lett.* 129 (BARTLETT).]

2. A scramble.

n.Cy. HOLLOWAY. Lei.[1], War.[3] [Amer. GREEN *Virginia Flk-Sp.* (1899).]

3. A disturbance, uproar, squabble, quarrel.

Wmb. *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 49. Lei.[1], War.[3] [Amer. They came across a gang of b'hoys, with whom they came in collision, and, as that class of individuals are always inclined to have a bit of a 'muss' that result was very soon accomplished, *New York Spirit of the Times* (BARTLETT); GREEN *ib.*]

4. *v.* To crumple, rumple.

e.Suf. Don't muss your clothes so (F.H.). [Amer. (F.H.); I hate to ride in an omnibus because it musses my clothes, BARTLETT; To muss one's hair, GREEN *ib.*]

5. To scramble for, to take forcibly and by surprise. Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 715; Lin.[1]

[2. Of late, when I cried 'Ho!' Like boys unto a muss, kings would start forth, And cry 'Your will?' SHAKS. *A. & C.* III. xiii. 91.]

MUSS, *sb.*[2] Cum. [mus.] The 'smalls' or dust in a tobacco-pouch. (H.B.)

MUSS, MUSSA, see **Must**, *sb.*[1], **Mus(s**, *sb.*[1]

MUSSEL, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **mussle** Gall.; and in form **mushel** Nhb.[1] [mu·sl, mʉ·sl.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Mussel-brose**, broth made from mussels; (2) **-clumb**, a rake used in gathering mussels; (3) **-crow**, the carrion crow, *Corvus corone*; (4) **-draig**,

see (2); (5) **-duck**, the scaup, *Fuligula marila*; (6) **-ebb**, the mussel-ground exposed at low tide; (7) **-mou**, a mouth resembling a mussel and closing tightly; (8) **-mou'd**, having a mouth resembling a mussel; (9) **-pecker** or **-picker**, the oyster-catcher, *Haematopus ostrilegus*; (10) **-scaup**, a bed of mussels, the rocks to which mussels adhere in clusters.

(1) **Edb.** Tak o' fat pandors a prieven, Or mussel brose, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 125, ed. 1785; On the holy day he cooled his stomach with a dish of mussel-brose at Newhaven, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 58. **Gall.** These shell-fish are boiled in their own sap, and this juice, when warm, is mingled with oatmeal, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) **Dev.** Two fishing-boats, nets, mussel-clumbs, and other fishing-tackle. To be sold by auction, *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (3) [SMITH *Birds* (1887) 232.] (4) **Sh.I.** My mussel-draigs, my lempit pick, An' sae my lempit cuddie, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 92; Four ling huiks, like mussel draig, Wi' lead an' string for lowerin', *ib.* 98. (5) **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). **Nrf.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 159; The mussel ducks allers lay off the North Beach in the dead of winter, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 48; JOHNS *Birds* (1862) 517. (6) **Arg.** The Anachan and Brollochan, they love the mussel-ebb, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 8. (7) **Abd.** Grim death has clos'd his mussel mou, KINLOCH *Ballad Bk.* (1827) ix, ed. 1868. (8) **Abd.** Known by the name of 'mussel-mou'd Charlie,' from a singular protusion of his nether lip, in the form of a muscle, *ib.* iii. **Lnk.** Mussel mou'd Harry, the skull-maker, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 237. (9) **Frf.** SWAINSON *ib.* 188. **Fif.** The mussel scaups and lagoons, dear to the flounder and the heron, the mussel-picker and the whaup, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 9. **n.Ir.** (J.S.), **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** SWAINSON *ib.* 188. **Cum.**[4] (10) **Fif.** COLVILLE *ib.* **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[2] **Nrf.** In the maze of sandbanks and 'mussel scaups' laid bare by the ebb tide, *Cornh. Mag.* (Mar. 1899) 313.

2. A layer in a coal-measure. Also in *comp.* **Mussel-bands, -beds,** or **-scalp.**

Nhb.[1] Seldom more than a few inches in thickness, consisting almost entirely of the shells of *Anthracosia*—a genus of molluscs allied to the mussels of our rivers, LEBOUR *Geol. Nhb. and Dur.* (ed. 1886) 42.

MUSSELLED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Lan. Also in form **musselt** Lan. Poisoned by eating mussels improperly dressed.

w.Yks. Mind tha takes out t'bits o' moss or tha'll be musselled an that'll end all thi troubles (H.L.). **Lan.** He wur so feort o beein musselt, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 75.

MUSSIT, *sb.* Suf. [mʉ·sit.] A gap in a hedge through which hares and rabbits pass, a 'meuse.' e.Suf. (F.H.)

[The many musets through the which he goes Are like a labyrinth to amaze his foes, SHAKS. *V. & A.* 683. OFr. *mussette*, 'cachette' (LA CURNE).]

MUSSLE, see **Mushle, Mussel.**

MUSSOCKY, *adj.* Wor. Also in form **musky.** [mʉ·səki.] Matted, close, said of roots. s.Wor. (H.K.)

MUSSY, *adj.* Sc. Messy; slippery.

Gall. The smell of the spilt ink, the mussy gritty slates and smutty copy-books, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 151.

MUST, *sb.*[1] War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. w.Cy. Also in forms **mast** s.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2]; **mus(s** Glo.; **musk** s.Wor. Hrf.[2] [must, mʉst.] The refuse of apples or pears after the juice has been pressed out for cider or perry.

War.[2 3] **Wor.** There can be no doubt about the must being highly acceptable in a winter of food scarcity [for cattle], *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 16, 1897). **s.Wor.** (H.K.); PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 15; **s.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Hrf.** Used as fuel, BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813) 40; **Hrf.**[12] **Glo.** 'Pur-mus' is used to put on fires and will burn well; apple mus is no good—it will only moulder like coke. Apple mus is excellent to feed pigs with—if no water has been put to it to fetch out the last cider (S.S.B.); **Glo.**[12] **w.Cy.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

Hence **Must-tub**, *sb.* the tub into which the apple pulp is put in the process of cider-making. Shr.[1]

MUST, *sb.*[2] Wil.[1] [mʉst.] A children's game; see below.

A small stone—'a meggy'—is placed on the top of a large one, and bowled at with other 'meggies,' of which each player has one.

MUST, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[1] Sc. Brks. Also in forms **moost, moust** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [mʉst, Sh.I. mūst.] **1.** *sb.* A disagreeable smell. S. & Ork.[1] **2.** *v.* To mildew.

Brks.[1] Them pots o' jam be beginnin' to must.

Hence **Musted**, *ppl. adj.* musty, mouldy, covered with must or mould. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

[**2.** *Heudrir*, to must, corrupt, putrifie, to spoyle or marr by ill keeping or want of airing, COTGR.]

MUST, *sb.*[4] and *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **moost, moust, muist** Sc. **1.** *sb. Obs.* Musk.

Nhb. Their necks deep pierced with must abound, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 272.

2. Hair-powder, flour used for the purpose of hair-powder. Sc. (JAM.) **3.** *v. Obs.* To powder the hair, to dust the hair with flour as powder.

Sc. Would ye creesh his bonny brown hair . . . and then moust it like the auld minister's wig? SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) x; Sae I ge'd my wa' hame, musted my head and made ready a clean oerly, *Blyd Contract*, 4 (JAM.). **Edb.** A' the claith that they can tak . . . winna better them a plack, To muist their head, *Complaint* (1795) 5. **Dmf.** Tho' muisted is your carrot pash, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 66.

Hence (1) **Musted**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Musty**, *adj.* powdered, covered with hair-powder.

(1) **Sc.** Ay, ay, muisted hair, braidclaith o' the best, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. x; What's that you laugh at, you there wi' the moosted twa-tailed wig and the lang ruffles, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 29; Yon birkie i' the toun Wi' ruffil't sark and moosted croun, W. WATSON *Poems* (1877) 32 (JAM. *Suppl.*). (2) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*)

[**1.** Thy smell was sa fell, and stronger than muist, MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* (ed. 1629) 15.]

MUST, *v.*[3] Var. dial. uses in Eng. and Amer. [must, mʉst.] **1.** In phr. (1) *must be to do anything*, must do anything; (2) *well must ye*, to wish success or good speed in any undertaking.

(1) **Wor.** When was that hedge cut? He 'ant never been cut afore. We must be to wait till this side be growed up a bit, and then cut the t'other (H.K.). (2) **Hrf.** *Obs.* (K.)

2. Used *neg.* to express probability.

w.Yks. They mussent hev no larks i' that country [they probably have no larks (birds) in Australia]. They mussent 'a' knawn t'tahm for 't funeral (J.T.F.).

3. May.

Der.[1] I will go if I must. **n.Lin.**[1] Must I goä oot wi' Jaane, muther; we'll be back e' time to get teä ready.

4. Shall.

e.Dur.[1] Would you like your milk to drink, Mr. P.? Must I bring you 't, then? [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 376.]

MUSTACHINS, *sb. pl.* Dev. Moustaches.

An' roun' es lips mustachins, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 35, ed. 1853.

MUSTARD, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Hrf. Dev. Also in forms **mustar't** Bnff.[1]; **musterd** Chs.[1] [mʉ·stə(r)d, mu·stəd.] In *comp.* (1) **Mustard-ball**, (2) **-bullet**, a ball used for grinding mustard-seeds; (3) **-cress**, the cultivated or salad mustard, *Sinapis alba*; (4) **-poppies**, weeds; (5) **-stone**, see (2); (6) **-whirle**, *obs.*, a vessel in which mustard-seeds are crushed.

(1) **w.Yks.**[2] A leaden ball used in making sauce from sorrel and in bruising mustard seeds, &c. (2) **Bnff.**[1] (3) **Dev.**[4] (4) **Hrf.** Upon the best lands we find the thistle, nettle, .. wormwood and wild mustard poppies, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 278. (5) **Sc.** A large round stone used in some parts of the country, by way of pestle for bruising mustard seed in a stone or wooden vessel (JAM.). (6) **Chs.** A bottom of musterd whirles, *Inventory* (1611) in *Local Gleanings* (Jan. 1880) VII. 266; **Chs.**[1]

MUSTER, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Yks. Glo. [mu·stə(r), mʉ·stə(r).] **1.** *v.* To prepare for departure. Also with *up.*

Yks. It's getting late; I mun be mustering. Now then, muster up, and away (C.C.R.). **w.Yks.**[5] I'd a stopp'd a bit long-er bud it's time fur me to be mustering, 7.

2. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Muster-roll houses**, certain dwellings set apart for aged or disabled seamen or their widows; (2) **-roll money**, an allowance of money made to such seamen or their widows.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] In Whitby, obtained under certain conditions. (2) *ib.*

3. A commencement, a start.

w.Yks. It's time tha made a muster, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884) 8.

4. A litter.

Glo.[1] Ees zow 'ave ad a muster of pegs—eighteen—all alive and kyind.

MUSTER, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Cld. (Jam.) 1. *v.* To talk volubly. Hence **Musterer**, *sb.* an incessant talker. 2. *sb.* Excessive loquacity.

MUSTY, *adj.* Cum. [mu·sti.] Sour-looking, gloomy.

Fadder leuckt varra musty, an niver oppent his gob, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 12; **Cum.**[1]

MUS-WEB, see **Mouse-web.**

MUT, *v.*[1] Yks. [mut.] To suck ineffectually; to dally with the nipple of the breast, as a baby does when it is tired of sucking.

w.Yks. She's only mutting, she's not sucking at all (S.O.A.).

MUT, *v.*[2] Cor. [mɐt.] To be cross or glum; to sulk.

Cor.[1] Don't sit mutting there.

Hence **Mutty**, *adj.* moody, silent, sulky. Cor.[2]

MUTCH, *sb.* Sc. Nhb Cum. I.Ma. [mutʃ, mɐtʃ.] A woman's cap, esp. one worn by an old woman; an infant's cap; occas. used of a man's head-covering; also in *comp.* **Mutch-cap.**

Sc. Still it wears it's baby-mutch, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 171; (Jam.) **ne.Sc.** The elderly females with 'white close mutches,' Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 77. **Cai.**[1] **Mry.** Hay *Lintie* (1851) 62. **Elg.** Coffin'd in a woman's mutch, Tester *Poems* (1865) 151. **Bnff.** Mutches with a dashy ribbon round the bord, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) p. vi. **Abd.** Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 218. **Kcd.** Grant *Lays* (1884) 94. **Frf.** Stiffen wasna sought, nor blue To mutches, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 6. **Per.** Wi' her veil an' her parrysol and the gumflowers in her mutch, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 111, ed. 1887. **w.Sc.** A bit of a trunk where Kate kaips her mutches, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 59. **Fif.** Barefoot lasses tricked in their Sunday mutches edged with lace, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 28, ed. 1871. **Slg.** Some orra hats, a few white mutches, Towers *Poems* (1885) 123. **s.Sc.** Her round-eared mutch that served the purpose of bonnet and coif, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 161. **Dmb.** Taylor *Poems* (1827) 47. **Rnf.** Wi' weel airn'd mutch, an' kirtle clean, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 79. **Ayr.** Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 88. **Lnk.** Bords roun' yer mutch Wi' stuffin' an' plaits, Watson *Poems* (1853) 46. **Lth.** Putting on . . . a black worsted cap or 'mutch,' with a crimson border (for she wore a bonnet on Sundays only), Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 45. **Edb.** As white's her mutch her haffets grew, *Tint Quey* (1796) 15. **Slk.** She wore a quoif or mutch upon her head, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 16, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** I want to hear you touch Upon the woman wi' the mutch, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 79. **Gall.** The many-pleated mutch of the douce matron, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1889) 110. **Kcb.** Aft ye rug your daddie's heid, An' my guid mutch be crumplin', Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 143. **Wgt.** A common cotton cap, or mutch, as it was called, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 228. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.**[1] Ye've toozlt a' me mutch, lad! **Cum.** Their gaudy mutches, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 143. **I.Ma.** An old woman . . . in her long blue cape and her mutch, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 163, ed. 1889.

Hence (1) **Mutched**, *ppl. adj.* dressed in a cap; (2) **Mutch-string**, *sb.* the string of a woman's cap.

(1) **Fif.** Chatting with two white-mutched wives, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 148. (2) **Sh.I.** Poo'ed da mutch-string slacker, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 24.

[EFris. *mütse, müts*, 'Mütse, kopfbedeckung' (Koolman); MLG. *mutze, musse*, 'kopfbedeckung' (Schiller-Lübben).]

MUTCH, MUTCHER, see **Mooch**, *v.*[2], **Moocher**, *sb.*[2]

MUTCHIT, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) Also in form **moutchit.** A disrespectful term applied to children.

MUTCHKIN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lan. Also written **mutchken** Lnk.; **mutckin** Bwk.; and in form **musken** Rnf. [mɐ·tʃ-, mu·tʃkin.] 1. A liquid measure equal to an English pint.

Sc. Whilk is a dribble in comparison of our gawsie Scots pint and hardly a mutchkin, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxviii. **n.Sc.** Dang't gif they're warth a single mutchkin o' the critur, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 36. **Cai.**[1] The old Scottish gallon contained 8 pints, 16 chopins, 32 mutchkins or 128 gills. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Elg.** First ae mutchkin, then anither, Tester *Poems* (1865) 150. **Abd.** Nane . . . kent sae weel the way to share A mutchkin amo' three, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 11. **Frf.** For the tither mutchkin ring, Morison *Poems* (1790) 78. **Per.** Surely a mutchkin o' the stock, 's weel wair'd upon them, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 10. **w.Sc.** Let's see half-a-mutchkin o' yer best whisky, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 72. **e.Fif.** Nae less than a half-mutchkin o' Glenlivet was disposed o' atweesh the twa o' them, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) v. **Dmb.** He drank a mutc[h]kin ilka day, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 112. **Rnf.** 2 casks of brandy containing 55 pints and half a musken, Hector *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 344. **Ayr.** The deil at other times gies . . . his agents a mutchkin o' mischief, but on this night [Hallowe'en] it's thought they hae a chappin, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xvii. **Lnk.** A mutchken, Jo, let's tak our fill, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 39. **Lth.** A good half-mutchkin o' the clear, A hearty stoup o' good strong beer, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 30. **Edb.** At the ransom of a halfpenny the mutchkin, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 8. **Peb.** Another half mutchkin it made us mair happy, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 66. **Gall.** The Bull of Earlstoun could not keep steeks or count mutchkins with Peter McGaskill, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) viii. **Nhb.**[1] **Lan.** Fetch a mutchkin of ale, Clegg *Sketches* (1895).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Mutchkin-botle**, (2) **-bowl**, (3) **-cup**, (4) **-stoup**, a vessel large enough to contain a 'mutchkin.'

(1) **Bwk.** 18 dozen chopin botles, one dozen and ten mutckin botles, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 64. (2) **Lth.** Chappin-tankards, mutchkin bowls, Toddy jugs for drouthy souls, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 73. (3) **Ayr.** A smith came in for a mutchkin-cup of ale, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) v. (4) **Sc.** Emptying together a mutchkin stoup of usquebaugh, Scott *Abbot* (1820) xxxiii. **n.Sc.** Interminable stories, the main of which danced around ale barrels and mutchkin stoups, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 210. **ne.Sc.** The mutchkin stoup stood on the table and each player had a glass which was replenished from the stoup as it was emptied, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 164. **Kcd.** Some country chiels . . . Forgathered o'er the mutchkin stoup, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 70. **Per.** Out of a mutchkin stoup They drank twa chappin, sowp for sowp, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 88. **Lnk.** Up he cowp't the mutchkin stoup, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 69. **Ayr.** Paint Scotland greetin owre her thrissle; Her mutchkin stoup as toom's a whissle, Burns *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 7. **Gall.** The mutchkin stoup is aften toom, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 36.

[1. A chopin of the new met ordanit ix. pyntis and thre mutchkinnis, *Acts Jas. I* (1426) c. 80, ed. 1566 (Jam.). Du. *een Mudseken*, the halfe pint of paris measure, that is sixeteene ownces, our halfe common pinte (Hexham); Flem. *een Mudseken*, 'Chopine, demy pinte' (Plantin).]

MUTE, *sb.*[1] Lakel. Lin. Glo. Suf. Dev. Cor. Also in form **muct** Lin.[1] [miut.] 1. A mule whose sire is a horse. Lakel.[2], Lin. (Hall.), Lin.[1], Glo.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. A mule whose sire is an ass. nw.Dev.[1], Cor.[12]

3. A cross between a rabbit and a hare.

e.Suf. It looks more like a large rabbit than a small hare. It has a rabbit's body and a hare's ears and legs (F.H.).

MUTE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Yks. 1. *v.* To complain; to mutter discontentedly. Cf. **moot**, *v.*[2]

Sc. This was read openly in the face of the Assembly, and in the ears of the Independents, who durst not mute against it, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 438 (Jam.).

2. To muse; to turn a thing over in one's mind.

Yks. (C.C.R.) **n.Yks.**[2] I mute it as I sat.

3. *sb.* A whisper; a hint; a quarrel; anything which causes grief.

Sc. Ye may make the best out of your joys ye can, albeit ye find them mixed with mutes, Rutherford *Lett.* (1765) I. lett. l. (Jam.) **Fif.** (Jam.)

MUTE, *adj.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. Lan. Glo. Brks. [miut.] 1. *adj.* In phr. *to run mute*, of a dog: to pursue game without giving tongue.

Glo. They [foxhounds] are running 'mute,' with their noses several inches off the ground, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 125. **Brks.**[1] [Mute [amongst Hunters], hounds or beagles are said to run mute when they course along without opening or making any cry, *Sportman's Dict.* (1785).]

2. *sb.* A little utensil made of brass, ivory, or other material, so formed that it can be fixed in an erect position on the bridge of a violin, or similar instrument, in order to deaden or soften the tone.

Rnf. Ye fiddlers a' your mutes put on And play a spring in eerie tone . . . Since Wilson's dead, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 145.

3. *pl.* A band of musicians who go round in the night about Christmas time, the 'waits.'

Lan. Early each morning for some weeks previous [to Christmas] their morning was refreshed by a band of young men, known by the name of 'Mutes,' who roused the slumbering to their devotions, Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 91.

MUTE, MUTER, see **Moot**, *sb.*, **Mout**, *v.*, **Multure.**

MUTH, see **Meeth**, *adj.*[1], **Merth.**

MUTHER, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in forms **murther** Fif.; **myter** Per. A term denoting a great number. See **Multure.** **Sc.** A muther o' beasts. A muther o' folk. **Per., Fif.**

MUTHER, MUTHIR, MUTL, see **Mother**, *sb.*[12], **Muttle.**

MUTTER, *v.*[1] Sur. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also in form **muttery** w.Som.[1] [mʉ·tə(r).] **1.** Of the soil: to crumble; to moulder away.

Sur. (G.L.G.) **Hmp.**[1] Clods will mutter after a shower. **w.Som.**[1] A bank of earth which was inclined to slip down, and seemed to be kept up by the roots of plants in it, was described . . . thus—Ee-z uun·ee u-uung·d au·p bee dh-ae·ur u dh-ai·d, ee·ns mûd zai·: ee keepth au·n muut·ureen, un kau·m aa·rd raa·yn daew·n-l vaa·l.

Hence **Muttery**, *adj.* of the soil: crumbling. s.Sur. (T.T.C.)

2. To smoulder.

w.Som.[1] I've a knowed a heap o' couch bide and muttery for a week, and then zoon's ever you store ut, t'll bust out. **Dev.** Th' vire wiz muttering long avore 't show'd 'zull, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 117, ed. 1871.

3. To splutter; to waste in burning.

w.Som.[1] How the can'l do muttery.

MUTTER, *v.*[2] s.Chs.[1] [mu·tə(r).] Of the weather: to grow close and sultry.

Wel, Tûm·ûs, shûn wi aa ree·n '—Ahy noa)nu: bur ah thingk·it)s mût·ûrin fûr yet ['Well, Tummas, shan we ha' reen?' 'I knowna; bur ah think it's mutterin for yet'].

Hence **Muttery**, *adj.* of the weather: dull.

Dhŭ wedh·ŭr)z ver·i mût·ŭri dhŭs mau·rnin [The weather's very muttery this mornin'].

MUTTER, MUTTI-COFE, see **Multure**, *v.*[1], **Mutty-calf.**

MUTTIE, *sb.* Sc. [mʉ·ti.] The vessel, used in a mill, for measuring meal; its contents amount to half a stone weight.

ne.Sc. Fess naither cog nor yet the mutty, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 161. **Lth.** (JAM.)

MUTTLE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **mutl.** [mʉ·tl.] A small knife.

Da gutters awa' at Baltasound left da cran boxes, . . lipprin' wi' herrin', an' widna left a muttle bekis der time wis up, *Sh. News* (Aug. 11, 1900); (A.W.G.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Norw. dial. *mutel*, a small knife (AASEN).]

MUTTON, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Midl. Lin. Shr. Brks. Hmp. Suf. Dor. and Amer. [mu·tən, mʉ·tən.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Mutton-chops**, (*a*) the young tops or shoots of the white goosefoot, *Chenopodium album*; (*b*) the young shoots of the goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*; (2) **-ham**, a leg of mutton cured like a ham; (3) **-head**, of human beings or animals: a stupid thing; a fool; (4) **-headed**, stupid, easily outwitted; (5) **-kail**, mutton-broth; (6) **-making**, killing sheep for mutton; (7) **-tee**, see (2); (8) **-tops**, (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) see (1, *b*).

(1, *a*) **Dor.**[1] (*b*) **Dor.** (B. & H.) (2) **Sc.** Ye'll get a slicy o' a dishy nicey, An' a sweety wiggy, an' a mutton ham, PAUL *Abd.* (1881) 128. **Ayr.** The shackle-bane o' a mutton-ham, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxxviii. **Lnk.** The kitchen ceiling darkened with a goodly array of mutton-hams, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 221. **Edb.** Beef or mutton ham, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 22. **Gall.** He rode past, bung full of brandy and good mutton ham, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvi. (3) **Brks.** Yonder goes mutton-head, look (W.H.E.). **Hmp.** A shepherd speaking to his dog, 'Go along an' lay down, you great mutton-head' (*ib.*). (4) **Midl.** He were sich a mutton-headed fool theer were no valley in outwittin' him, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 49. [**Amer.** Some mutton-headed carpenter had been there during the day mending the rustic chairs in the porch, and he must have put his glue-pot down on the spot where I sat, ADELER *Hurly-Burly* (1878) viii.] (5) **Fif.** Plenty o' dainty Ait-cakes an' mutton-kail, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 120. (6) **Qco.** 'My flock!' said Father Murphy. . . 'Arrah!' said Keereen, . . 'we're not sheep to-night: . . time enough for mutton-making,' BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. ii. (7) **S. & Ork.**[1] (8, *a*) **Dor.** Sometimes boiled in the spring for food, BARNES *Gl.* (1863). (*b*) **Dor.** (B. & H.)

2. Phr. (1) *as dead as mutton*, of persons or things: very dull, inanimate; (2) *Mutton, look at your tail*, (3) *Mutton, mutton!* used in scolding a dog, prob. in allusion to the offence of sheep-worrying.

(1) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **Shr.**[2] 'Ah mutton, mutton,' implying that the dog is addicted to run after, or kill sheep.

MUTTY-CALF, *sb.* Yks. Also written **mutti-cofe** w.Yks.; **mutty-cauf** w.Yks.[3]; **mutty-cawf** w.Yks. [mu·ti-kǭf.] A young calf, also *fig.* a simpleton; a childish person; a 'cry-baby.' See **Mut**, *v.*[1]

Yks. (HALL.) **w.Yks.** Wot just looks as pleasant as a mutticofe's dadda, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 191; Go on, tha gurt mutty-cawf (H.L.); **w.Yks.**[235]

MUTTYOCH'D, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also in form **mottyoch'd.** Matted together.

Gall. When sheaves of corn grow together, after being cut in moist weather, we say they are muttyoch'd, or matted together, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

MUTUR, MUTURE, see **Multure.**

MUTY-HEARTED, *ppl. adj.* Dev. [mū·ti-.] Sensitive; unhappy.

I always wuz a soft and muty-hearted zort o' chap, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 61; Her's a poor mûty-hearted little thing, and I'm afraid her will be crying a goodish bit to-night, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.)

MUXEN, MUXON, see **Mixen, Muckson.**

MUXTER-MAXTER, *sb.* Sc. A heterogeneous collection, a confused heap. See **Mixty-maxty.**

Abd. The front green was like ony roup, wi' piles o' buiks, picturs, furnitur, siller plate, an' fat not—a' muxter-maxter, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 20, 1900).

MUXY, MUZ, see **Mucky, Mus(s, Muss**, *sb.*[1], **Muzz.**

MUZ-WEB, MUZ-WIPE, see **Mouse-web.**

MUZZ, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Der. Hmp. Dev. Cor. Also written **muz** Cor.[3] [muz, mʉz.] **1.** *sb.* A state of mental confusion. Cf. **muzzy**, *adj.*

Dev. I can't wittle a bit o' stick but mai hed is all of a muzz, an' I feels properly fentliäke—most drove clean crazed wi' hevin' nothin' to okkipy my miänd, *Cassell's Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 336.

2. *Comp.* **Muz-head**, a person with so much to do that he is always hurried and confused.

Cor.[3] He's a mighty smart fellow, but he do undertake so much he's a regular muzhead.

3. *v.* To act in an absent, drowsy, stupefied way. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Hence **Muzzed**, *ppl. adj.* confused; stupid; half-intoxicated.

n.Yks.[2] **s.Hmp.** What wi' prevenent grace and pedestrination . . . I'm quite muzzed, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xix. **Dev.** I had one cold atop o' another, so as I were a'most muzzed, *Good Wds.* (1881) 845.

MUZZEL-THRUSH, *sb.* Sc. The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 1.

MUZZLE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. Der. Lin. Shr. Brks. Som. Dev. Cor. Slang. [mu·zl, mʉ·zl.] **1.** *sb.* The face; esp. the lower part, the mouth and chin; also used *attrib.*

Dmf. Wearin' faces aince wad fleyed ye, Ghastly muzzles filed wi' blue, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 241. **w.Yks.**[1] **Der.**[2] White in the muzzle. **nw.Der.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Yah black-muzzle osebird, I'd g'in and have a ha'p'orth o' zoap and a pen'orth o' razor, nif I was thee! **Slang.** FARMER.

2. *v.* Of pigs: to root with the snout.

Shr.[1] Send a dozen rings fur the little pigs, they bin beginnin' to muzzle, I see. **Brks.** They are climbing the pole in another part of the field, and muzzling in a flour tub in another, HUGHES *T. Brown* (1856) ii. **Dev.** (HALL.); **Dev.**[1] I . . . took the boy way me to . . . ruise away the pegs from muzzling in the corn, 18. **Cor.** Most of the time they were found In my little quellat a muzzling, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 7.

3. Of church bells: to muffle. w.Yks.[3] **4.** To drink in a voracious manner. w.Yks.[1], Lin. (HALL.) Hence **Muzzling-drunk**, *adj.* very drunk. **Cor.**[3]

MUZZLE, *v.*[2] Yks. [mu·zl.] To trifle; to skulk. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1]

MUZZLE, *v.*[3] Sur.[1] [mʉ·zl.] To get twisted or entangled; used esp. of mowing-grass when it is wet and impedes the machine.

MUZZLE, *v.*[4] Dev. Cor. [mʉ·zl.] To knock down; to fight or box in an unscientific or unsportsmanlike way.

Dev. J. G. began to muzzle him about; I mean by rubbing his nose against the ground, *Reports Provinc.* (1885); Ef 'e wid fight

like a man twidden be za much odds, but tü go an' scrammellee about and muzzle a feller like that, why tidden right I zay, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.** They've a-been a-muzzling the house. There was a core o' men here, BARING-GOULD *Curgenven* (1893) xxix.

MUZZLE-WEED, *sb.* Nrf. A plant [not identified].

Biting the tops off the 'muzzle-weed,' EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 384.

MUZZOCK, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [mu·zək.] The mouth. See **Muzzle,** *sb.*

Ah)l pünsh dhi mùz-ük in [Ah'll punch thy muzzock in].

MUZZY, *sb. Obs.* N.Cy.[2] A quagmire. Cf. **mizzy.**

MUZZY, *adj.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **muzy** Nhb. [mu·zi, mɐ·zi.]

1. *adj.* Muddled with drink; dazed; stupid; drowsy.

Per. It was not unusual for matrons to get muzzy, nay fou on such occasions, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 71, ed. 1887. **Rnf.** He's got so muzzy here to-night, You'll find it hard to wake him, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 183. **Gall.** Being still muzzy with my clouted sconce, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) xli. **Nhb.** Tom Paddock, aw suin sent him muzy, Tipton Slasher aw knocked out o' time, *Tyneside Sngs.* (1872) 37. **n.Yks.**[2] (s.v. Muzz'd), **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Deawn went his muzzy yed again, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 326; **Lan.**[1] **Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.**[1] A wasna drunk but a was a bit muzzy. **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 715. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2] **Shr.**[2] So muzzy that he could na understond. **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[2] **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 300. **Slang.** FARMER.

2. Of the weather: misty, foggy, 'muggy.'

Brks.[1] **Nrf.** Muzzy weather a coming—wind and rain from the sutherly, EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 97.

3. *v.* To go about in a dull, drowsy, low-spirited manner.

Lakel.[2] He wad muzzy aboot fer days wi' hardly ivver a word fer t'cat. Thoo'll sit muzzeyen ower t'fire tell thoo'll be as grey as a loose.

MWEEAL, MWILE, MWOPE, MWOSE, see **Moil,** *sb.*[1], *v.*, **Mawp,** *sb.*[1], **Muse,** *v.*[1]

MY, *pron.* and *int.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [mai, moi, mā; unstressed mi, ma.] **I.** *pron.* Dial. forms: (1) **Ma,** (2) **Mah,** (3) **Mai,** (4) **Maw,** (5) **Me,** (6) **Mea,** (7) **Meh,** (8) **Mey,** (9) **Mi,** (10) **Mo,** (11) **Moi,** (12) **Moy.**

(1) **Sc.** I shuck ma pock clean toom, *St. Patrick* (1819) I. 71 (JAM.). **ne.Sc.** Ye can mak' ma crookit prayers straught, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 78. **Cai.**[1], **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.** Reach doon ma fiddle, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 31; **Nhb.**[1] **Lan.** Theaw'rt fair, ma love, STATON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 15. **I.Ma.** Betsy ma veg! BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 111, ed. 1889. **Dev.** Ma moather's childern wur angry way me, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 6. (2) **n.Yks.** Mah sixpence is as good as ony fine laädy's, LINSKILL *Betw. Heather and N. Sea* (1884) i; **n.Yks.**[2] Mah awn sel. **e.Yks.**[1] *Gen.* used where emphasis is required. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (3) **e.Dev.** Mai beleuved, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 3. (4) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Maw pet, maw canny lass, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 10. **Dur.**[1] **Lan.** Wat me un maw mistris seede un yerd, ORMEROD *Felley fro' Rachde* (1864) *Title-page.* (5) **Sh.I.** I hae me waands ta luik til, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898). **Or.I.** Tae me sonsy bairn, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 168. **Ir.** It's no place to take me daughter to, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 96. **Ant.** I'm fear'd to give up me way, O'NEILL *Glens* (1900) 8. **Nhb.** His left han's anunder me heed, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 6. **Dur.** Me mudder's bairns wer cross wih mah, MOORE *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 6. **Cum.** Mē broon stuff goon, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 10. **Wm.** I greapt me breeks pockets, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 15, ed. 1821. **n.Yks.** Me memory's fail'd, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 41; **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 266. **Lan.** Oi wur ne'er so feyn i' me loife, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 168. **Midl.** Oi grit me teeth, an' got me senses back, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 222. **Der.** It's on me conscience, CUSHING *Voe* (1888) I. ix. **War.**[3] **Glo.** Ard enow to bate the claas af me back, LYSONS *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 46. **Wil.** I can't do me sewing now, TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900). **Dor.** I've put me trust in Providence, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 316. **Dev.** Me brists like towers, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 10. (6) **w.Yks.** Mea noose and mea mooth, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* (7) **Wm.** Meh e'en's gy'n ooer winkin, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 17. **Lan.** Meh mind misgives meh, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 27, ed. 1811. (8) **Cum.** A shelter to cover mey heid, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 7. **w.Yks.** Me'y fewt, an' me'y noose, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 267. (9) **Lakel.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Yksman. Xmas No.* (1888) 23. **Lan.** Off to mi loom, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) i. **e.Lan.**[1] (10) **w.Yks.** Mo muther's childer, BYWATER *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 6. (11) **w.Yks.** Moi oi! BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 2. **Chs.**[13] (12) **Chs.** Moy weife lemme go to Thrutcham, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 3; **Chs.**[1] **Lin.** I done moy duty boy 'um, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 3. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *pron.* In phr. (1) *my blessed,* (2) *— certie* or *— cerlies,* exclamations or mild expletives; (3) *— comely,* an affectionate term of address; (4) *— day,* all my life; (5) *— dear,* a term of address not implying affection; (6) *— dearest a me,* (7) *— deary me,* exclamations of surprise or annoyance; (8) *— eyemers,* (9) *— eyes,* (10) *— eyes and limbs,* (11) *— foy,* (12) *— Gā,* (13) *— good grief,* (14) *— grief,* (15) *— heart,* see (2); (16) *— hearty,* a form of address; (17) *— iverinos,* (18) *— ivers* or *hivers,* (19) *— joes,* see (2); (20) *— lady's pincushion,* the common lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; (21) *— lord,* (*a*) 'haggis' (q.v.); (*b*) a hunchbacked man; (22) *— logus,* (23) *— mercy,* see (2); (24) *— nabs,* see (16); see **Nabs**; (25) *— O,* (26) *— oons,* see (2); (27) *— own cheek,* entirely to myself; (28) *— respects,* used as a toast, 'your good health'; (29) *— sake* or *sake alive,* (30) *— sang* or *sangs,* see (2); (31) *— sart,* of a certainty; verily; (32) *— sarty* or *sartis,* (33) *— shacks,* (34) *— song,* see (2); (35) *— sow's pigged,* a game of cards; (36) *— torture,* (37) *— vernos,* see (2); (38) *— woman,* my wife; (39) *— word,* see (2).

(1) **s.Stf.** 'My blessid?' said Isaiah. . . 'Why, missis, you ought to be ashamed of yourself,' MURRAY *John Vale* (1890) xxx. (2) **Sc.** Ghaists! my certie, I sall ghaist them, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxviii. **Frf.** 'My certie,' he roars, 'there's the shine frae Heaven on that little minister's face,' BARRIE *Minister* (1891) iii. **Gall.** My certies! Janet would gie them the door, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 176. **Nhb.** My certys! but that was a shift, OLIVER *Sngs.* (1824) 16. **Cum.** My certie, but they're sair mistaen, POWLEY *Echoes Cum.* (1875) 140; **Cum.**[1] (3) **Nhb.** Maw comely! aw like thoo as weel, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 20. (4) **N.I.**[1] He's the wee-est man ivir A seen in ma day. (5) **Cor.**[3] I have freq. heard a judge on the bench so addressed by witness and party. (6) **n.Lin.**[1] My dearest a me, how the foäks do drink. (7) *ib.* My deary me, here's Maason's bill cum'd in, an' it's poonds moore then I was ware on. (8) **w.Som.**[1] Muy uy·murz! Much commoner than 'my eyes.' (9) **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** My eyes! down urn'd tha zwet In big draps moast purfuz, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 52. (10) **w.Yks.**[2], **w.Som.**[1] (11) **Edb.** Mefoy! he'd pawn a pair o' shoon Did Satan quirk, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 43; Mafoy! ye'll dwindle to a den, *ib.* 143. (12) **War.**[2] (s.v. Oaths). (13, 14) **w.Yks.**[5] (15) **Sur.** A bite six feet wide! my heart! who was it took that, Sir! HOSKYNS *Talpa* (1852) 177, ed. 1857. (16) **Sc.** (A.W.) **e.Yks.**[1] Hoo gooas it, my hearty? **w.Som.**[1] Often used in a depreciating way. 'I tell thee what, my hearty, nif I catch thee aneast my orchet again, I'll gi thee such a hidin's thee't mind vor one while.' (17) **Cor.**[1] (18) **Dev.** My ivers, ha's gone in a wacking girt cloud! NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1858) 1st S. 19; My hivers! up th' old Humman zot, *ib.* 60; When ees got ta tha wurks, than mi hivers! deer Beel, Us zeed sitchey gurt bangin I water-wheel, HARE *Brither Jan* (1863) 12, ed. 1887. **nw.Dev.**[1] Ivers rhymes with divers. **Cor.**[12] (19) **Nhb.**[1] My joes I fear Yon is a parlish ingeneer, *Joco-Serious Disc.* (1686) 71. (20) **Chs.**[1] The spots on the leaves resembling pin heads. (21, *a*) **s.Sc.** Prob. from the idea of its being the chieftain of the pudding-race (JAM.). (*b*) **N.I.**[1] (22) **Lan.** Mi logus! how I knock'd up and down, *Cty. Gahy* in *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 72. (23) **Sh.I.** 'My mercy, Mr. McLeod!' shü said, *Sh. News* (Oct. 13, 1900). (24) **se.Wor.**[1] I had some suspicion as 'e took some a thü eggs, so I took un 'id [hid] myself in the 'ens'-roost, an' I just ketched 'my nabs' in thü act. **I.W.**[2] Now, my nabs, I've got a boaan to pick wi' you. (25) **N.I.**[1] (26) **Shr.**[1] (27) **e.Yks.**[1] Ah'd a quayt o' yal all ti mi awn cheek. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (28) **Chs.**[1] (29) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] Moi sake alive! I'll trim thy jacket for thee. (30) **Fif.** Such expressions of surprise as, 'my certe,' 'my san,' COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **Edb.** My sang, Peter, ye wad hae nae chance wi' her, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 85. **Nhb.** Ma sangs! but ah'll be clean loosin' coont o' time if ah gan on this gait, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) iv; **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Basang). **Lakel.**[2] My Sang! but thoo'll cop it when thi fadder cu's hiam fer that'n. **n.Yks.** Mhisang b't that's a grand affair, is'nt it? (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[2] (31) **n.Yks.**[2] (32) **Cum.** My sartees! when yeh cannot answer meh sec easy questions as that, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 77; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] My

surty! he's nin o' t'deein' mak' isn't fadder, 8; **Cum.**[4] (33) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Olm.* (1875) 9. (34 **Cum.**[2]; **Cum.**[3] My song! but this is a bonnie welcome to give a fellow, 12; **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[14] **ne.Yks.**[1] Mah song! bud ah will smack tha. **m.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1] (35) **n.Lin.**[1] (36) **Sc.** My torture! are we beggars then? STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xxiii. (37) **Cor.**[2] (s.v. My ivers!) (38) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (39) **Sc.** (A.W.) **e.Dur.**[1] Answers to 'indeed,' 'well, I'm sure,' of other parts. 'My ward, thoo'll get wrang.' **w.Yks., Lan.** (W.F.S.)

2. Mine.

Lakel.[1] **Suf.** If you want a broody hen I'll lend you my, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 357. **Ess.** This is my, that's your (H.H.M.).

3. *int.* An exclamation of astonishment or surprise.

Sh.I. My, William, is yon ye? *Sh. News* (Nov. 24, 1900). **Abd.** But, my, fat a strappin' chiel ye're growin'! GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 180. **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Wgt.** O my! when she'd chance tae bestow me a glance O her bonnie bit faceock, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 63. **n.Ir.** My! the heecht o' the hooses! An' the lenth o' the streets! LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan.* **Dwn.** My, he wuz terble langheided, *ib. Ballycuddy* (1892) 9. **w.Yks.** (W.H.) [**Amer.** My! Did he take you up? WESTCOTT *David Harum* (1900) ii.]

4. Phr. (1) *my be here*, a pathetic exclamation; (2) *My! oh my!* (*a*) an exclamation of great surprise; (*b*) see (1).

(1) **Sc.** My be here, life's but a glaik on the wa', we're auld afore we ken! ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) ix. (2, *a*) **Cai.**[1] (*b*) **Dwn.** My-oh-my! wha wud think that a wur born in this hoose an' rockit in my mither's erms in this very cher, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 13.

MYAAT, *sb.* **Cai.**[1] [mjāt.] The short, faint mew of a cat. Cf. **meout, mewt.**

MYACH, MYAK, MYARTER, MYAUT, MYAUVE, see **Maught, Make,** *sb.*[2], **Martyr, Meout, Miauve.**

MYAWL, see **Meowl.**

MYCHIN, *prp.* Lan. Also written **michin.** [mi·tʃin.] Out of humour, pining, dissatisfied. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 236; (W.M.), **Lan.**[1]

MYCKIE, MYE, MYED, MYEG, see **Mucky, Mow,** *sb.*[2], **Mead,** *sb.*[1], **Maeg.**

MYEL, MYELN, MYEN, MYER, see **Meal,** *sb.*[1], **Mailin, Mean,** *adj.*, **Mire,** *sb.*

MYGHIN, *sb.* I.Ma. Mercy.

'It's not much myghin you'll get,' says the sisther, and hushed the childher a bit—'myghin indeed!' BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 176, ed. 1889.

MYGINICH, *sb.* Sc. [mi·giniχ.] A 'fugie' or beaten one.

Abd. Let them dunt it out i-now, just a fair shake an' the best man i-most, an' myginich to the newmost, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 774.

MYID, see **Meeth(e.**

MYLIES, *sb. pl.* Sc. (JAM.) The small links on a fishing-rod, through which the line runs.

MYND(E, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Lan. [maind.] **1.** *sb.* A mine in which metals or minerals are dug; iron-ore, the produce of a mine. Also used *attrib.*

Twd. (JAM.), **Cum.**[4] **n.Lan.** Gert weltin fortuns hes bin meadd i' Forness amang thor red mynd pits, R. PIKETAH *Forness Flk.* (1870) 20.

2. *v.* To dig in a mine. Twd. (JAM.)

MYOGRE, *v.* **Cai.**[1] [mjō·gər.] To bungle; to work in a dirty or clumsy way, so as to spoil a piece of work. Cf. **martyr,** *v.*

MYOW-WOW, *adj.* Chs. [mjau·-wau.] Ill-balanced. s.Chs. (T.D.) Cf. **wee-wow.**

MYPE, *v.* ? *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) **1.** To speak a great deal. **2.** To be very diligent. Hence **Myping,** *ppl. adj.* busy, very diligent.

A mypin' bodie, one who is constantly engaged or eydent.

MYRE, see **Mear,** *sb.*

MYRRH, *sb.* sw.Cum. The sweet cicely, *Myrrhis odorata.* (B. & H.)

MYRTLE-BEE, *sb.* Sur. A bird (unknown to naturalists), about half the size of the common wren. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 205, 602; *ib.* x. 136.

MYRTLE-BERRIES, *sb. pl. Obs.* Cum. See below.

The plants of Skiddaw are the myrtle-berries, generally called blackberries, the *Vitis Idaea* of Dioscorides, moss-berries, great variety of mosses, *Gent. Mag.* (1751) in HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumb.* (1794) II. 217.

MYRYAN, MYSART, MYSEL, see **Muryan, Miserd, Meazle.**

MYSELF, *pron.* Irel. Wor. Glo. Also in form **meself** Ir. **1.** In phr. *in myself*, in my general health. Cf. **herself, 1.**

s.Wor.[1] I be better in myself, sir; but my poor leg 'ave got that swelth in 'im as I couldn't get 'im along to the top of the town, 34. **Glo.** (A.B.)

2. I; used emphatically.

Ir. Myself would as soon strike my owld mother, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III. xviii; But it's meself that stuck to her, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 95. **n.Ir.** Och, Barney, machree! it's meself that was fooled, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 20. **Ant.** When we lived in ould Glenann Meself could lift a song! O'NEILL *Glens* (1900) 16.

MYSEL(L, *pron.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. War. Also in forms **meezil** Wxf.[1]; **mesel(l** Nhb. Cum.[3] Wm. Yks. ne.Lan.[1]; **misel** Wm. e.Lan.[1]; **missel** Lan. [mise·l.] Myself. See **Mysen.**

Sc. I might as weel tell ye mysell, SCOTT *Leg. Mont.* (1818) iv. **Ant.** 'A'm no mysel since,' means I have been greatly frightened about something and am still suffering from the effects of the fright, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Wxf.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Says aw ti mysel, OLIVER *Sngs.* (1824) 5; Aw cannet buy'd for mesel, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iv. 6. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** As pale as death i' th' fyace like me sell, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 311; **Cum.**[3] 16. **Wm.** Bet, hawivver, thowt I ta mesell, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 16; I like ta kna summat fer misel, *Kendal C. News* (Sept. 22, 1888). **n.Yks.** Ah cud pleease mesel', TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 67; (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** Let me shak mesel, HOWSON *Cur. Craven* (1850) 115; **w.Yks.**[13] **Lan.** Saime toime aw knoed missel lung sin, ORMEROD *Felley fro' Rachde* (1864) i. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] I . . . talk'd to mysell, CLARE *MS. Poems.* **War.**[4] I lives by mysell.

MYSEN, *pron.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Midl. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Sur. Also in forms **meseln** w.Yks.; **mesen** Yks. Midl. Der.; **misen** w.Yks. [mise·n.] Myself. See **Mysel(l.**

Nhb. Ah's lived sae lang by mysen ah's lossin me senses, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) iv. **n.Yks.** (T.S.); Ah fell and leeam'd me-sen, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 18. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah mun dee it mysen. **w.Yks.** Ta tell the t'honest trewth, ah'm capt Ta fynd meseln alive, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 7; Aw sed to misen, God help fowk this weather, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (1868) 8; Ah whent ta bed we mesen, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Trip ta Lumman* (1851) 55; **w.Yks.**[123] **Lan.** I should ha' said t'same mysen, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 80. **Midl.** I wouldn't moind for mesen, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 93. **Der.** For mesen, I've kept it close for twenty years, CUSHING *Voe* (1888) I. ix; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**[12], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** Let ma' 'ear mysén speäk, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 2. **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Sur.** I be brought up on the heath, and can stand up for mysen, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. iii.

Hence **Mysenwards,** *adv.* towards myself.

m.Yks.[1] Whenever I make a mistake it's to mysenwards.

MYSH, MYSTALL, see **Mash,** *v.*, **Mistal(l.**

MYSTERIOUS, *adj.* Der. In *comb.* **Mysterious plant,** the mezereon, *Daphne Mezereon.*

I was admiring a fine plant in a cottage garden, and asked the old woman what she called it. . .' We call it the mysterious plant, sir, because its flowers come out before its leaves,' ELLACOMBE *Plants* (1870) in (B. & H.).

MYSTIFICATION, *sb.* Sc. Mystery.

Whaur did ye learn a' that? It's a perfect mystification to me, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) vii.

MYTER, see **Mitre, Muther.**

MYTH, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Slk. (JAM.) Marrow. Hence **Mythie,** *adj.* of or belonging to marrow.

A mythie bane, a marrow-bone or a bone full of marrow.

MYTH, *v.* Sc. To measure. BLACK *Dict.* (1845).

MYTHER, see **Moither.**

MYTING, *sb.* Ags. (JAM.) A fondling designation for a child.

MYZERT, see **Miserd.**

N

The **n-** in many of the words beginning with this letter is inorganic. In many words it has arisen partly from the *n* of the indef. art. *an*, and partly from the *n* of the poss. pron. *mine*; the latter is especially the case in words denoting relationship.

N, *sb.* Irel. In phr. *from N to one*, from end to end. Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-62) VI. 282; (M.B.-S.) Cf. *from end to one*, s.v. **End**, *sb.*[1] **1** (8).

NA, *int.* Sc. [nā.] **1.** An exclamation, *gen.* of surprise.

Abd. 'Na! sic a chance!' he cries, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 47. **Ayr.** Na! that goon o' yours sets you aff! SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 170. **Lnk.** Na, what do you think? NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 53.

2. Phr. (1) *na an' noo*, (2) *— an' there noo*, (3) *— sirs*, exclamations of surprise.

(1) **ne.Sc.** 'Deil a bit!' 'Na, an' noo!' 'Aweel, there, aweel!' burst from various voices in the throng, GORDON *Northward Ho*, 134. (2) 'Na, an' there noo!' cry the three together, *ib.* 314. (3) **ne.Sc.** Na sirs, Peggie, fat i' the name o' Gweed tak's ye here this time o' nicht? GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 52.

NA, *neg.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and n. counties to Der. Also Shr. ? Sur. Also in form **nor** Lan. [nə.] Not; used encl. with verbs.

Sc. Beggars shou'd na be choosers, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Nae, man, he tyeuk-na naebody, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 16. **s.Sc.** Oh, hae na ye heard o' the great Maister Badman? ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 64. **Ayr.** A wooer like me maunna hope to come speed, BURNS *Rob. Morris*, st. 3. **Nhb.** Thou dis na leuk varra pleasd, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 13; **Nhb.**[1] Aa winna. **n.Yks.** Could na (T.S.). **w.Yks.**[1] Needna. **Lan.** Whoi didst na tell thi mother? HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 76; If that isnor enoogh, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 130, ed. 1868; Has nor it comm thrue? *ib. Layrock* (1864) iii. **e.Lan.**[1] Needn. **s.Chs.**[1] 77, **nw.Der.**[1], **Shr.**[1] ? **Sur.** Such goings on, Tummus, mustna be, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. vii.

NA(A, see **No**, *adj.*

NAABAR, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **naavar**. The upper vertebra of a sheep's neck; the nape of the neck. S. & Ork.[1]

NAAG, see **Gnag**.

NAAGHEN, *adj. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Naked.

NAAK, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **nock** Nhb. [nāk.] The great northern diver, *Colymbus glacialis*. Sc. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 213. Nhb. (R.O.H.)

NAAR, NAAVAR, see **Near**, *adv.*, **Naabar**.

NAB, *sb.*[1] Sc. [nab.] A man of importance; a conceited person. See **Knab(b**.

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** A nab's twa dogs, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 12. **Lth.** The nabs will say, that duddy soul Shall no sit near, nor taste our bowl, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 29. **Edb.** Haps some day yet you may turn rusty, An' yer auld nabs, care nothing for you, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 88. **Gall.** A' the fat nabs through the countra, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 75.

Hence (1) **Nabbery** or **Nabrie**, *sb.* the lower class of gentry; (2) **Nabby**, *adj.* (*a*) well-to-do; of rank or position; (*b*) neat, trim, well-dressed; pretentious, dressed above one's station; (3) **Nabity**, (*a*) *adj.*, see (2, *b*); (*b*) *sb.* a well-dressed, trim person.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2, *a*) **w.Sc.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** A knowin' class wha come to woo Our Lairds an' nabby renters For polin' days, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 2. (*b*) **w.Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** A seam o' teeth she had, nae doot, Richt nabbie, for ball or route, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 185. (3 *a*, *b*) **Cld.** (JAM.)

2. Phr. *half nab*, a pretentious person; one claiming to be genteel.

Lth. Upo her back the wauchty creels, She thraws as eithly in a spell: As yon half-nabs do their mantels, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 62.

NAB, *sb.*[2] Cld. (JAM.) A slang name for the head. Cf. **nob**, *sb.*[1] **3.**

[Sw. dial. *nabb*, the head (RIETZ).]

NAB, *sb.*[3] Wm. [nab.] A knuckle. *Kirkby-Stephen and Appleby Messenger* (Apr. 1891).

NAB, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[4] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **knab** N.I.[1] Lakel.[2] Wm. Lan. nw.Der.[1] Not.[1] Sus. Hmp. [nab, næb.]

1. *v.* To take, catch, seize; to steal; to take into custody.

Sc. He took leg-bail for it, but I nabbit him (JAM.). **Or.I.** S.A.S.), **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Whiles he wad nab some wild, ill-tricket loun, Wha gat ae nicht in jail, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 9. **Frf.** The captain of the soldiers is confident he'll nab every one o' you, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) v. **Per.** Temptation eithly nabbit me back to my auld cursed habit, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 170. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Slk.** Now thieves will be nabb'd by the thousand, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 437. **Edb.** Your turkey That was nab'd wi' what was in her, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 30. **Gall.** He determined to 'nab the young scamp and take him along,' CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 155. **Ir.** We mayn't have much chance of nabbin' them if they've took off at loose ends through the bog in this light, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 127. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.** Some of the boys had tried to 'nab' him, PEASE *Tales* (1899) 136. **Lakel.**[2] Ah'll knab thi if thoo co's here. He's knabb'd my knife, Ah believe. **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] A policeman nabbt em, teaak them fra em and lockt em up, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 211. **Wm.** He was transported for horse-nabbin' (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[23]; **n.Yks.**[4] Thoo mun watch him or he'll nab summat. **e.Yks.**[1] Jack Robins went oot las' neet tï nab a hare; bud keepers nab'd him. **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.** Th' keeper's knabb'd him for poachin' last neet, LAHEE *Acquitted* (1883) x. **I.Ma.** Nabbed at the bobbie, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 61. **Midl.** Ye ha' to be smaart to nab 'em, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 24. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** 'E ups wi' 'is 'and an' nabs it (J.P.K.). **Lin.** I'll nab that there fellow next time he steals my cherries (J.C.W.). **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[23] **Shr.**[1] The 'Bobbies' 'an' bin lookin' out for them poachin' chaps a good wilde, but they nabbed 'em at the far. **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Oxf.** He was soon nabbed by the bobby (G.O.). **Brks.**[1] I nabbed 'un jus' as a was a-maaykin' aff wi' the taayters on his shawlder. **w.Mid.** Some one's nabbed my mole-traps (W.P.M.). **Lon.** Mr. —— nabs the chance of putting his customers awake, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 51. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1]; **e.An.**[2] I nabb'd him at last. **Nrf.** If I could nab them knowin' chaps, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 19. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** They ha' nabb'd my gold, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 132. **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Dor.** I vell, or I should have nabbed one ov 'em, *Windsor Mag.* (June 1900) 70. **w.Som.**[1] I wish I knowed where anybody could nab a good sort o' cabbage-zeed. **Cor.** We should ha' ben nabbed f'rall . . . for the boat was near upon us, FORFAR *Kynance* (1865) 22. [**Amer.** Among the rest that they nabbed was two brothers, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. vii.]

Hence (1) **Nabber**, *sb.* a pilferer; a thief. Cld. (JAM.); (2) **Nabbery**, *sb.* theft. (*ib.*)

2. Phr. (1) *to nab hold*, to take hold quickly; (2) *to nab it*, to receive unexpected punishment; to 'catch it' unawares; (3) *to nab the rust*, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) to get the worst of a

bargain; to be worsted in anything; (*c*) to be angry or sulky.

(1) **s.Not.** As soon as ah seed the apple ah nabbed ho'd on 't (J.P.K.). **Oxf.** (G.O.) (2) **Nhp.**[1] You've nabbed it, my lad. (3, *a*) **War., Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. (*b*) **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. (*c*) **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **I.W.**[1]

3. To cheat; to trick.

Lakel.[2], **n.Yks.**[2] **Shr.**[1] Some of you, calling yourselves honest men, go to the fair . . . and when you come back, you boast that you 'nabbed the chap.'

4. *sb.* A snatch, a seizure; theft; profit which is the result of sharp dealing.

Cld. (JAM.) **Wm.** What he wad hev a fair good knab oot o' that swappen deea Ahs warnd him (B.K.).

NAB, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[5] Sc. 1. *v.* To peck at, strike; to punish. Dmf. (JAM.) See **Knab**, *v.*[1] 2. *sb.* A peck; a smart stroke; a blow on the head.

Slk. Ane o' them gave me a nab on the crown that dovered me, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) III. 416 (JAM.). **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

NAB, *v.*[3] Wor. Hrt. Dev. [næb.] To nibble; to bite gently and playfully. See **Knab**, *v.*[2]

s.Wor. (H.K.) **Hrt.** The sheep may nab and eat. ELLIS *Shep. Guide* (1750) 232. **nw.Dev.**[1] 'Ow they 'osses kip nabbin' to wan tether; they do't out o' play, I s'pose!

NAB, *v.*[4] Sc. To speak in a mincing, affected manner; to attempt to speak fine English. See **Knap**, *v.*[2] 6.

Heb.I. One of the cutters' captains, nabbing his English, TYTLER *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 58.

NAB, see **Knab**, *sb.*[1], **Nap**, *adj.*

NABAL, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written **nable** Dmf.; and in form **nabble** Gall. 1. *sb.* A narrow-minded, greedy, laborious person; a 'dog in the manger.'

Abd. To have refused to lend pails would have fixed the odium of an ungracious nabal on one so doing, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 213. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence **Nabalish**, *adj.* covetous, grasping. Sc. (JAM.)

2. *adj.* Surly, ill-natured; stingy; narrow-minded.

Abd. Dawvid was not nabal wi' me the streen, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix; He's main nabal (G.W.). **Dmf.** Oh haud back frae nable Johnny, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 38.

[1. From 'Nabal,' the Scripture character (1 *Sam.* xxv).]

NAB(B), *sb.* Sc. Yks. [nab.] 1. A nail or peg on which clothes are hung.

Cld. (JAM.) **w.Yks.** 1694. Pd. by the vicar order for 3 nabbs, *Bradford Par. Acc.*

2. Phr. (1) *by hab or by nab*, by hook or by crook; (2) *by habs and nabs*, at odd moments, or in intervals of leisure, piecemeal. See **Hab**, *adv.*

(1) **w.Yks.** If t'place *is* full, he'll get in bi ab or bi nab (S.K.C.). (2) **e.Yks.**[1]

[1. Norw. dial. *nabb*, a nail or peg in a wall on which to hang anything (AASEN).]

NABBER, see **Napper**, *sb.*[3]

NABBITY, *adj.* e.An. [næ·biti.] Of a woman: short in stature but full grown. (HALL.), e.An.[1]

[Cp. Fr. *nabot*, an ill-favoured dwarf; *nabote*, *nabotte*, a woman dwarf (COTGR.).]

NABBLE, *v.*[1] Nhp. Wor. Glo. e.An. Sus. Hmp. [næ·bl.] To gnaw; to nibble. See **Knab**, *v.*[2]

Nhp.[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1] **e.An.**[1] A stronger word than 'nibble.' Mice nibble and rats nabble our victuals, and hares and rabbits our growing vegetables. **Nrf.**, Suf. HOLLOWAY. **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

Hence **Nabble-trap**, *sb.* the mouth.

Sus. If dey didn't shet der nabble-traps, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 105; Den de ole man had to shet de nabble-trap, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 338.

NABBLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also written **knabble** Sus.[2] Hmp.[1] [næ·bl.] 1. *v.* To chatter; to gossip; to idle about. Sus.[1] Hence **Nabbler**, *sb.* a gossip; a mischief-maker; an argumentative, captious person.

Ken.[1] **Sus.** Dere wos a law chep as wur a bit ov a nabbler, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 432; **Sus.**[1 2], **Hmp.**[1]

2. *sb.* An argument; a quarrel.

Ken. (W.F.S.) **Sur.**[1] I heard a nabble going on.

NABBLE, see **Nobble**, *v.*[2]

NABBLY, *adj.* Nhb.[1] [na·bli.] Having the appearance of an apple in size. See **Nobbly**.

A nabbly clod is one the size of an apple.

NABBOCKIN, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] [na·bəkin.] A small corner of land left by a railway, road, or drain, which has been carried across enclosures.

You'll hev to mak them raailwaay foäks tak to them theäre bits o' nabbockin's, thaay'll be to noä mander o' ewse to you noo.

NABERT, NABIGATOR, see **Nebert, Navigator.**

NABLE, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Der. e.An. and Amer. Also written **nabel** w.Yks.[5]; **nayble** s.Lan.; and in forms **neeable** e.Yks.[1]; **nibel, nobel** e.Suf.; **noble** e.An.[1] Suf.[1] [nē·bl, niə·bl.] The navel.

e.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.** Thah nable's loik a rahnd goblet, BYWATER *Sheffield Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii. 2; **w.Yks.**[25], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **nw.Der.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Yar noble is like onto a round beaker as don't want no licker, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) VII. 2. **Suf.**[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 74.]

[With the e.An. form *noble*, cp. *Prompt.*: Novyl or navyl.]

NAB-NANNY, *sb.* e.An. A louse. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) Hence **Nab-nanny-trap**, *sb.* a fine-toothed comb. e.Suf. (F.H.)

NABOCKLISH, *int.* Irel. Also written **naboclish** Wxf.; **naboklish** Ir. Never mind!

Ir. Arrest him—nabocklish—catch a weasel asleep, LEVER *Ch. O'Malley* (1841) ii; But, naboklish! what'll ye have, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 341. **Wxf.** But, naboclish, we will find ourselves in the wrong box, maybe, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 129.

[Ir. *na*, not + *bocadh*, discussion + *leish*, with it, let there be no discussion about it.]

NABOR, *sb.* Irel. A wooden instrument for breaking flax. Wxf. HALL *Ir.* (1841) II. 164. Hence **Nabor-head**, *sb.* a dunce, a blockhead. *ib.*

NABREED, *sb.* w.Yks.[3] Also written **naybreed**. ? A kind of nemesis. Only in such a phr. as *Watch t'nabreed.*

Watch t'nabreed, it comes round once in seven years and gives somebody a hipe.

NABS, *sb.* Yks. Lan. War. Wor. Lon. Nrf. Suf. I.W. Dor. [nabz, næbz.] Used with a *poss. pron.* A vain, pretentious, or impudent person; a term of familiarity. See **Knabs.**

e.Yks.[1] He begun tï talk big, but Ah seean sattled his nabs. **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** My nabs sung like a nightingell, BRIERLEY *Cotters*, xiii. **m.Lan.**[1] **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] I caught my nabs in the act. **se Wor.**[1] (s.v. My). **Lon.** We call everybody 'his nabs,' or 'her nabs,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 139, ed. 1861. **Nrf.** I do a bit of stuffing, and as sure as I get gutting a bird, in come my nabs and steal some, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 203. **e.Suf.** 'I wonder where my nabbs has got to.' Used particularly of a husband (F.H.). **I.W.**[2] (s.v. My). **Dor.** 'Ay. my nabs,' I think to myself, 'more know Tom Fool, &c.,' HARDY *Ethelberta* (1876) i.

N-ABSY, *sb.* Nhp.[1] Brks.[1] Also in form **napsy** Brks.[1] [næ·bsi.] An abscess. See **Apse.**

NACE, *adj.* Sc. ? Destitute.

Abd. The sin o' a peer nace nyaukit creatur, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxi.

NACHE-BONE, see **Aitch-bone.**

NACK, *sb.*[1] Yks. Shr. [nak.] A child's name for a pig; a call-word to a pig. m.Yks.[1], Shr.[1] (s.v. Call-words to animals). Hence **Nacky** or **Nacky-pig**, *sb.* a young pig; a sucking-pig; also used *fig.*

e.Yks. 'Earl de Grey nacky pigs,' was formerly the term given to the Yks. yeomanry, commanded by Earl de Grey (R.S.). **m.Yks.**[1]

N-ACK, *sb.*[2] Wor. The fruit of the bullace or wild damson, *Prunus instititia.* (E.D.R.) The same word as the *hack* in *hackberry*, s.v. **Hag-berry.**

NACK, *sb.*[3] Cor. A collection of useless or worthless things; anything of little value.

Here's a brave how-dy-do 'Bout a few old taties and turmuts,—they are a nawble nack too, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 7; **Cor.**[3] 'A nack of rubbish,' as descriptive of poor fruit. A foolish sermon is described as 'a nack of rot.'

NACK, *v.* War.[2] [næk.] To strike with a missile; a dial. form of 'knock.'

NACK, see **Knack, Knock**, *v.*, **Neck**, *sb.*[2]

NACKAN, NACKEN, see **Necking.**

NACKED, *ppl. adj.* Cor.[2] [nækt.] Of a mine: stopped working. The same word as **Knock**, *v.* (10).

NACKENDOLE, see **Haughendole.**

NACKER, *sb.*[1] Lin. Nhp. Hnt. e.An. Also written **knacker** Lin. Nhp.[12] Hnt. e.An. s.Cy. [na·kə(r), næ·kə(r).] **1.** A saddle or harness maker.

Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 712; **Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[12], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** The knacker's mawther was cothy (W.R.E.). **Suf.** (C.T.); RAY (1691); **Suf.**[1] **e. & s.Cy.** RAY (1691).

2. Phr. *knacker's brandy*, a sound thrashing.

e.An.[1] **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 295, ed. 1849.

[1. Cp. Icel. *hnakkur*, a man's saddle (ZOËGA); see VIGFUSSON (s.v. *Hnakkr*).]

NACKER, *sb.*[2] n.Lin.[1] [na·kə(r).] A drum.

[ME. *naker*, a kettledrum (CHAUCER). OFr. *nacaire*, *anacaire*, 'sorte de timbale, instrument de musique' (LA CURNE); Byzantine Gr. *ἀνάκαρον* (DUCANGE).]

NACKER, *sb.*[3] Cor.[12] [næ·kə(r).] A handkerchief. Cf. **necking.**

NACKER, *sb.*[4] Cor.[12] [næ·kə(r).] The bird called the wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe.*

NACKER, see **Knacker**, *sb.*, *v.*

N-ACKEREL, *sb.* Nhb.[1] An acorn. The same word as **Ackerel** (q.v.).

NACKET, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also written **nackit** Frf. [na·kit.] An impertinent, mischievous, or wicked child; applied also to a precocious child. Cf. **knacket**, *sb.* **2.**

Sc. When he felt the touch of Snip's satire he would rest content with the revenge of referring to him as a 'nacket,' HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 135. **S. & Ork.**[1] *MS. add.* **Bnff.** He's a gey bit nacket o' a loonie; Sic a bonnie nacketie o' a quynie, GREGOR *Notes to Dunbar* (1893) 150. **Frf.** In there comes a little nackit, Red as a labster, and humph-backit, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 121. **w.Sc., s.Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*)

[Sic ballis, sic nackettis, and sic tutivillaris, DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 83. Fr. *naquet*, the boy that serves or stops the ball after the first bound at tennis (COTGR.); see LA CURNE (s.v.).]

NACKET, *sb.*[2] Sc. [na·kit.] **1.** A piece of wood, stone, or bone, used in the game of 'shinty.' Sc. (JAM.)

2. A small roll of tobacco.

Sc. (*ib.*) **Lnk.** The twa snipes baith had oor pipes—An' me—a wee bit nacket, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 67.

NACKET, *sb.*[3] Bnff.[1] [na·kit.] A sharp blow.

NACKET, NACKEY, see **Knacket, Nocket, Knacky.**

NACKIE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A loaf of bread; a small cake. Ayr. PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.) Cf. **nocket.**

NACKIN(G, NACKLE, see **Necking, Knackle.**

NACKLE-ASS, *adj.* w.Som.[1] [næ·kl-ās.] Of persons and things: poor, mean, inferior, paltry.

Wuy· s-n buy· dheezuul· u nuy·v waeth· oa·urt, neet keep ubaew·t jûsh naak·l-aa·s dhing-z dhik dhae·ur? Mûs zai·n u mae·un baewt dhik dhae·ur juub; tûd·n noa gèo·d vur tu puut a skraam· naak·l-aa·s fuul·ur lig ee· ubaew·d ut.

NACKLETON, see **Haughendole.**

NACK-REEL, *sb.* Yks. [na·k-rīl.] The same word as **Knack-reel**, s.v. **Knack**, **2** (6).

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A thin wooden wheel about three feet in diameter, pivoted against a perpendicular stem, and with a breadth of rim sufficient for admitting several skeins of thread-line on to its circumference, to be 'balled off' for weaving purposes... In the course of the wheel's revolutions, the apparatus emitted a stroke with its hammer or 'nack,' and then it was seen by an index and pointer fixed at the top of the stem, what quantity of the thread material had been so far wound off. **m.Yks.**[1]

NACKS, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **gnacks** Nhb.[1]; **knacks** Sc. (JAM.); and in form **nauks** Sc. (JAM.) [naks.] A disease, causing wheezing and breathlessness, to which poultry fed on too hot food are subject.

Lth. The vulgar cure is to smear the nostrils with butter and snuff (JAM.). **Rxb.** (*ib.*) **Nhb.**[1] Supposed to be cured by drawing a quill feather from the fowl affected, pushing the quill through the nostrils, and drawing the feather through them.

NACKT, see **Nak'd.**

NACKY, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. [na·ki.] A nursery term for a child's fundament.

Cum.[4] **Wm.** 'Od love it laal nacky (B.K.). **w.Yks.**[2]

[Cp. lit. E. *nock*, in BUTLER *Hudibras* (1664) I. i. 285.]

NACKY, see **Knacky.**

NADDER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. War. Hrf. and Cor. Also in forms **natter** n.Yks.[2]; **neddar** Sc. (JAM.); **nedder** N.Cy.[2] Nhb.[1] Wm. nw.Der.[1]; **neddir** Sc. (JAM.); **needer** n.Yks.[4]; **nether** Sc. Nhb.[1] Chs.[13] [na·də(r, ne·də(r, ne·ðə(r.] **1.** An adder; a snake.

Sc. (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Per.** It's stinging like a nether, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 60. **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**[2] **Nhb.**[1] If ye fetch't a switch ower the back the nether's deun for. **Wm.** (K.), **n.Yks.**[24], **Chs.**[13] **Der.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **nw.Der.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **Hrf.**[1] **Cor.**[3] A great nadder.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Nadder-servant**, a dragon-fly; (2) **-stone**, an 'adder-bead' (q.v.).

(1) **Rdn.** (J.M.) (2) **Cai.**[1] A dozen or more adders met together and by united efforts bored a hole in a pebble. The 'king' of the party then carried off the pebble on his tail. A nether-stane hung by a string to the neck of a beast protected it from being elf-shot.

[1. ME. *naddre*, *neddre*, an adder (CHAUCER); OE. *nǣdre*, *nædre.*]

NADDLE, see **Noddle.**

NADEKIT, *sb.* w.Yks.[3] The same word as **Knadekit**, s.v. **Knead.**

N-ADGE, *sb.* Yks. [nadg.] An adze.

w.Yks. Jackson & Co. hed a rattlin' lot a rasps, files, hatchits, an' nadges, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Fr. Exhibition* (c. 1856) 33; **w.Yks.**[1]

[An ax and a nads, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 36.]

NADGER, *sb.* Irel. [na·dʒər.] ? An ill-tempered person.

Don. The lan'lord of the Head Inns, though, was a cantank'rus nadger. The Lord Mayor... somehow managed to pull along wi' the oul' nadger, *Cent. Mag.* (Nov. 1899) 41.

N-ADGERS, *sb. pl.* Dev. **1.** The boys' game of notching pocket-knives by striking their edges together at right angles. *Reports Provinc.* (1895). **2.** An expression used when a coin, in tossing, falls upon its edge, neither head nor tail up. nw.Dev.[1]

NADING, *prp.* Yks. [nē·din.] Fidgeting.

n.Yks. Thou gaest nading an' dithering aboot loike a Kirkgarth ghaist, FETHERSTON *Smuggins Fam.* 76.

NADKIN, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **natkin** Rxb. [na·d-, na·tkin.] The taint which meat acquires from being kept too long; any close, strong, disagreeable odour or taste. **Cld., Lth., Rxb.** Jock's brought in a natkin wi' him.

NAE, NAEDTHRE, NAEG, see **No**, *adj.*, Neither, **Nag**, *v.*[1]

NAEKINS, *adj.* Yks. Also in form **neeakins** n.Yks.[2] Of no kind; of no repute; none at all.

n.Yks.[1] Ah can't heeaf te t'spot naekins form [I can't settle in my new place]; **n.Yks.**[2] A neeakins body; **n.Yks.**[4]

NAEL, NAEPTEEN, NAE-SAY, see **Nawl**, *sb.*[2], **Napkin, Nay-say.**

NAESLIN, *prp.* Or.I. **1.** Rubbing or pushing with the nose, as of horses. (J.G.) See **Nuzzle.** **2.** Fitting into each other, working or pulling well together, as in double harness; also used as a *ppl. adj.* well-matched. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

NAET, NAETHER, NAETIE, NAEW, see **Neat, Neither, Natty, Know.**

NAF(F, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Not. Also in forms **knaff** w.Yks.[1]; **neaf** Cum.[3] [naf.] **1.** The nave or hub of a wheel.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[18]; **Cum.**[4] Wheels with naffs, spokes, and felloes, *Carlisle Patriot* (Apr. 13, 1824) 3. **Wm.** The wheels want new nafs (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1245] **ne.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 334; **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.** (Miss D.), **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** T'wheels wor up tut naff i' t'sludge, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1849) 30; **w.Yks.**[1] It tacks cart up tot knaff ommost iv'ry yerd, ii. 286; **w.Yks.**[3], **Not.**[2]

2. *Comp.* **Naf-thret**, the iron hoop with which the nave of a wheel is bound and strengthened.

w.Yks. T'naf-thret's come off (B.K.).

3. The navel.

n.Yks.[12], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Fowks talks abate feightin i blooid up tut naff, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1866) 13.

[1. OE. *nafu*, nave of a wheel.]

NAFF, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also in form **nyaff** Sc. (JAM.) [naf, Sc. also njaf.] **1.** *v.* To bark; to yelp; to talk in a pert, senseless way; to argue

snappishly, esp. of children and persons of diminutive appearance. Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1], Cld. (Jam.) Hence (1) **Naffing**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* chattering; peevish; haggling over a bargain; (*b*) *sb.* idle talk, prattle; (2) **Nyaffet**, *sb.* a diminutive, conceited chatterer.

(1, *a*) **Ayr.** He had a bit nyaffin' voice in the heid o' him that was aye clippin' cloots wi' somebody, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 253. **Lth.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **w.Sc.** Carrick *Laird of Logan* (ed. 1878) 519; (Jam. *Suppl.* (2) **w.Sc.** *ib.*

2. To work in a weak, trifling manner; to trifle, be frivolous. **Bnff.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] They were just naffin on.

Hence (1) **Naff-head**, (2) **Naffin**, (3) **Naffy**, *sb.* a simpleton; a blockhead; an idiot; cf. **niffy-naffy**; (4) **Nyaffing**, *ppl. adj.* idle, contemptible.

(1) **n.Yks.**[1 2 4] **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 334; **ne.Yks.**[1] Thoo greeat naff-head; what's ta deeain? **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). (3) **m.Yks.**[1] (4) **Lth.** Had your tongue, ye nyaffing thing (Jam.).

3. To walk with short steps. **Bnff.**[1] **4.** *sb.* The yelp of a small dog; frivolous prattle; an angry dispute about a trifle. Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1], Cld. (Jam.) **5.** A pert, talkative person. **Cai.**[1] A silly nyaff.

NAFFER, *v.* e.Yks.[1] [na·fər.] To talk through the nose; to talk indistinctly. *MS. add.* (T.H.)

NAFFLE, *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Also written nafle ne.Yks.[1]; and in form **nyaffle** Bnff.[1] [na·fl, Sc. also nja·fl.] **1.** To trifle away time; to potter about; to loiter; to act foolishly. Cf. **naff**, **2.**

Bnff.[1], **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **n.Yks.**[1 4] **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 334; **ne.Yks.**[1] He gans naaflin' aboot. **m.Yks.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Óo)z i)th ky'ich·in au·)th mau·rnin, naaf·lin ûbuw·t, bŭr óo rae·li dûz nuwt [Hoo's i' th' kitchen aw th' mornin', nafflin' abowt, bur hoo răly does nowt]. To naffle one's time away.

Hence (1) **Naffler**, *sb.* a person busy about trifles; one who accomplishes little; (2) **Naffling**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) trifling; loitering; (*b*) occasioning loss of time; (*c*) of a child: contemptible; insignificant; (*d*) in phr. *naffling and shaffling about*, gossiping.

(1) **w.Yks.**[3] (2, *a*) **Bnff.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **s.Chs.**[1] 'A nafflin' job' is one that takes a long time to accomplish. If a person has to work without proper tools, it is said that 'it'll be very nafflin' for him.' (*c*) **w.Yks.**[3] Tha' little nafflin thing. (*d*) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. To walk with short steps.

Bnff.[1] The shultie cam nyafflin' up the rod.

NAFFLE, *v.*[2] Sc. [na·fl.] To rumple; to mess.

e.Fif. Gin ye had na rubbit my face sae cruelly wi' yer hard beard an' naffled a' my veil an' ruggit at my shawl, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxx.

NAFFLIN, *sb.* Yks. Lan. One almost an idiot. w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1] Cf. **mafflin.**

NAFFY, *adj.* Sc. [na·fi.] Affable, friendly, on good terms.

s.Sc. We took wine thegither . . . we waur that nearing naffy, Smaith *Fierceheart* (1897) 149.

NAG, *sb.*[1] Sc. Cum. Der. War. Wor. Oxf. Cor. [nag, næg.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Nag-back**, horseback; (2) **-ridden**, troubled with nightmare.

(1) **Cum.** Thirty gang to t'kurk o' nag-back, Ritson *Borrowdale Lett.* 1787 5, ed. 1849. (2) **Cor.**[1 2]

2. Phr. *to go on a nag of ten toes*, to walk. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

3. A saddle-horse, as distinguished from a cart-horse.

Sc. Dalrymple *Gl.* (c. 1800) 26. **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* 1796). **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **War.**[2 4], **s.War.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

Hence (1) **Nag-horse**, *sb.* a saddle-horse. s.Wor. (H.K.); (2) **-saddle**, *sb.* a saddle used for riding in contrast to the saddle or pad used for driving horses. *ib.*

NAG, *sb.*[2] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [nag.] A sour taste; an unpleasant flavour; *gen.* of liquor.

NAG, *sb.*[3] Yks. The same word as **Knag**, *sb.*[3] (q.v.) Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

NAG, *sb.*[4] Sc. Irel. [nag.] A wooden ball used in various games such as 'shinney.' Cf. **knur(r, nigg.**

Abd. It matter'd nae whether the bools or the buffets, The gird, tap or pear, at the time was the play, We gladly relinquish'd the nags or the cuffets, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 256. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

NAG, *v.* and *sb.*[5] Sc. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lin. Oxf. Hmp. Also written **knag** Cum.; **nagg** s.Hmp.; and in forms **naeg** w.Yks.; **naig** Lakel.[2]; **narg** Abd.; **nayg** Lan.; **neg** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **niaag**, **niag** S. & Ork.[1]; **nyarg** Bnff.[1] Abd. (Jam.) [nag, næg, nēg, neəg.] **1.** *v.* To bite; to snap; to mark with the teeth; to seize. w.Sc., s.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) See **Gnag.** **2.** To nick; to notch or hack with a sharp instrument; to chip; to slit. w.Sc., s.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), Lin. (Hall.) **3.** To strike smartly; to beat. Lnk. (Jam.) Hence (1) **Naggin**, *vbl. sb.* the act of striking the knuckles with a marble in the game of 'nags.' Abd., Cld. (Jam.); (2) **Nags**, *sb.* a game of marbles, in which the loser has his knuckles struck a certain number of times with the marbles of the other players. (*ib.*) **4.** To find fault with continually; to carp at; to quarrel peevishly; to fret; to worry. See **Gnag.**

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), **S. & Ork.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] The twa dee nocht bit nyarg wee ane anither. **Abd.** Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 293. **w.Yks.** Tha naegs me to deeath, *Hlfx. Courier* (May 29, 1897). **s.Oxf.** Not like some as 'ud ha' bin always naggin' at 'im, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 127. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **s.Hmp.** To have a tongue to nagg folk's lives out, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xxvii.

Hence **Nagging**, *ppl. adj.* finding fault continually and peevishly; fretful. S. & Ork.[1], Bnff.[1]

5. To jeer, taunt. Abd. (Jam.) Hence **Nyargie**, *adj.* jeering. *ib.* **6.** Of pain: to keep up a dull ache.

Lakel.[2] Mi' teeth naig and wark.

7. To labour persistently and painfully; to repeat an action with irritating frequency. See **Gnag**, **4.**

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), **S. & Ork.**[1] **w.Yks.** He's aulus nagin at his wark (D.L.). **Lan.** 'Heaw are yo gettin on?' 'O none so weel, but aw keeps naygin at it, us ard us aw con,' *Manch. Cy. News* (Jan. 10, 1900).

8. *sb.* A bite; a snap. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **9.** A nick; a hack; a notch; an indentation made with a sharp instrument. (*ib.*) **10.** A stroke in the game of 'nags.' Abd., Cld. (Jam.) **11.** A snappish retort; continual fault-finding; peevish quarrelling.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), **Bnff.**[1] **Cum.** Aw' knag, an' clash, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 275; **Cum.**[4]

NAG, *sb.*[6] Dev. [næg.] See below.

n.Dev. There is a local legend that this and a like boulder on Dare-down were used by the giants, in the days when giants lived in Devonshire, as 'Nags' or Quoit pins, *Hand-bk.* (ed. 1877) 53.

NAG, see **Gnag.**

NAGAS, *sb.* Lan. [na·gəs.] An abusive term for a greedy, stingy person. Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1]

[Nyse nagus, nipcaik, Dunbar *Flyting* (1505) 177.]

NAGER, *v.* Lan. Chs. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Also written **nagur** Lan.; and in forms **nauger** Hrf.[2]; **nayger** Lan. Chs.; **neger** Hrf.[2] **1.** To work hard; to work laboriously and clumsily. Cf. **nigger**, *sb.*[2] **3.**

Lan. We'n naygert an' teighlt uppo th' loom, Ramsbottom *Sorrowin'* in *Cy. Wds.* (1866) III. 40; I started this mornin afore six o'clock, an' nagurt at it o day, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 61, ed. 1884; Bo as lung's aw con nayger aw'll ne'er be a beggar, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 240; If a bell at a works rang say five or seven minutes late at meal times it was called naguring, *Manch. Cy. News* (Dec. 29, 1900). **Chs.** (S.W.) **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875); **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1]

Hence **Nagering**, *ppl. adj.* hard-working.

Glo.[1] 'I never seed sich a nägering man'; said of the schoolmaster sawing wood after the day's work was over.

2. A weaving term; see below.

Lan. In common use among handloom weavers. To 'naygur' was to give a few turns to the cloth roller and wind on the finished portions of the cloth immediately in front of the slay. This was absolutely necessary at intervals to enable the weaver to continue 'shedding,' *Manch. Cy. News* (Jan. 4, 1901).

NAGER, see **Nagger, Nauger, Nigger**, *sb.*[1]

NAG(G, *sb.* Sc. The same word as **Knag**, *sb.*[1] **2** (q.v.).

Gall. Hung carefully upon some nag, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 45, 357, ed. 1876.

NAGGART, *sb.* Der. [na·gət.] A term of reproach Cf. **gnag, 2.** **Der.**[2] Nasty naggart. **nw.Der.**[1]

NAGGER, *v.* Yks. Lan. Brks. Also written **nager** Lan. [na·gə(r).] To complain continually; to find fault with; to tease. Cf. **gnag, nag**, *v.* **4.**

m.Yks.[1] **Lan.** They nagert me fro' morn to neet, MULLINS *Thrums from Spindle*, 7. **Brks.** (W.H.Y.)

NAGGETY, *adj.*[1] Chs. Shr. Also in form **naggedy** Shr.[2] [na·gəti.] Snappish. **Chs.**[3], **Shr.**[2] Cf. **naggle**, *v.*[1]

NAGGETY, *adj.*[2] Not. [na·gəti.] Of a horse: spirited, wild and tricky. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

NAGGIE, NAGGIN, see **Nog**, *sb.*[2], **Noggin**, *sb.*

NAGGLE, *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. Sus. Som. [na·gl, næ·gl.] To fret continually; to pain continuously. The same word as **Gnaggle** (q.v.).

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Sus.** If you 'ad the ticks [rheumatism], which niggles and naggles in your back, like I have, you might cry out, GORDON *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 248. **Som.** To keep on fretting and grumbling, without coming to an open rupture, SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* 1885).

Hence **Naggly**, *adj.* touchy, fretful, sarcastic, quarrelsome; ill-natured. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

NAGGLE, *v.*[2] Glo. e.An. [næ·gl.] To walk tossing the head in a stiff and affected manner, esp. applied to females. e.An.[1] Cf. **niggle**, *v.*[1] **4.** Hence **Naggling**, *ppl. adj.* mincing. Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

NAGGLE, see **Gnaggle.**

NAGGLED, *ppl. adj.* Cum. Oxf. Also written **naggelt** Cum.[4] **1.** Bothered, annoyed. Cum.[4] See **Gnaggle.**

2. Tired. Oxf. (HALL.)

NAGGY, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Chs. Wor. Shr. Also written **knaggee** Wxf.[1]; **knaggy** Cum.; and in form **knaigy** w.Yks. [na·gi, w.Yks. neə·gi.] **1.** Cross, snappish, querulous; irritable; sarcastic. Cf. **gnag, 2, knag**, *sb.*[5]

Sc. As naggy as a thorn stick (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Wxf.**[1] Co Jone zo knaggee, 84. **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Nhb.** If aw be naggy, Nanny's smile Suin myeks me blithe as ony lark, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 13; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Yen pruiv'd the apple o' mey e'e, Ne'er knaggy, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 80; **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[234] **w.Yks.** Shoo is a knaigy owd thing, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 4, 1894). **Chs.**[13] **s.Chs.**[1] Dhŭr)z nóo pee·s i dhŭ aays wi dhaat· wŭm·ŭn, óo iz sŭ naag·i wi ev'ribod·i ŭz goz néeŭr ŭr [There's noo peace i' the haïse wi' that woman, hoo is sŏ naggy wi' everybody as gos near her]. **w.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[2]

2. Aching with a dull pain. Chs.[1] Cf. **gnag, 3.**

NAGH, NAGHENDAL, NAGHENDOLE, NAGHLETON, see **Gnag, Haughendole.**

NAGNAIL, NAGRE, see **Nangnail, Nigger**, *sb.*[1]

NAGUE, NAGUR, see **Gnag, Nigger**, *sb.*[12]

NAH, NAIDER, NAIDGEL, NAIFLE, see **Know, Neither, Nichil**, *v.*, **Nifle.**

NAIG, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Also in forms **naigie** Sc. N.I.[1] Nhb.[1]; **neg** Rnf. Nhb. [nēg.]

1. *sb.* A dial. form of 'nag.'

Abd. In quest o' fother, To sup his naigies, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 120. **Per.** FORD *Harp* (1893) 164. **Fif.** The very naig that he bestrides, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827 60. **Slg.** TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 171. **Rnf.** Was it sic a thing's a neg? NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 40. **Ayr.** Saddling his naig, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 260. **Lnk.** Young naigs that wantit nail or shoe, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 25. **Lth.** LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 162. **Edb.** FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 176, ed. 1785. **Hdg.** LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 13. **Rxb.** Naigs their line that traces Back to dams wi' furious paces, MURRAY *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 26. **Dmf.** What's that ye're doin' amang the naigs? SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 54. **Gall.** I rade af on my naig, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 109, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] **N.Cy.**[1] A little hack-horse, not a mare. **Nhb.** Riding upon negs, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1896) VI. 265; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** I've fodder'd the naigs, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 6; **Cum.**[14]

2. *Comp.* **Naig-graith**, harness.

Gall. He . . . fettles the naig graith, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 417, ed. 1876.

3. A stallion. Sc. (JAM.) **4.** *v.* Phr. *to naig awa'*, to move like a horse that has a long, quick, and steady pace. Fif. (*ib.*)

NAIG, see **Gnag, Nag**, *v.*

NAIGER, NAIGGER, see **Nauger, Neggur.**

N-AIGLET, *sb.* Nhb.[1] Also in form **neglet.** [nē·glət.] **1.** The metal tag on the end of boot-laces. The same word as **Aglet** (q.v.). **2.** *Comp.* **Naiglet-hole**, the eyelet hole in the front of a boot.

NAIGUR, see **Nigger**, *sb.*[1]

NAIL, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **naail** Brks.[1]; **nal** Brks. [nēl, neəl.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Nail-hags**, the little bits of skin which turn back near the finger-nails; (2) **-horn**, a nail; (3) **-pie**, an attack upon a person with the finger-nails; (4) **-springs**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) a superficial whitlow; a small splinter of a finger-nail.

(1) **Lan.** (R.P.C.) (2) **Edb.** Gien o' yer guts a jerk, Wi' their nail-horn, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 51. (3) **Lan.** Tongue sauce an' nailpie, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) v. (4, *a*) **Dev.** (R.P.C.), **Dev.**[3], **Cor.**[12] (*b*) **Dev.**[1] So called from the edge of the nail springing off and involving the soft parts. **Cor.**[2]

2. Phr. (1) *not to be able to say black's his nail*, to be unable to impute blame to any one. **w.Yks.**[1]; (2) *not to care the black before one's nail for any one*, to have the lowest possible opinion of any one. *ib.*; (3) *to be at anything tooth and nail*, to use every possible effort. *ib.* **3.** *Comp.* (1) **Nail-bit**, a gimlet; (2) **-box**, a top-hat; (3) **-flopper**, a workman who makes the heads of nails by striking them in a die or mould; (4) **-napes**, (5) **-parcel**, see (1); (6) **-passer**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) a brad-awl; (7) **-paster** or **-pastor**, (8) **-percer** or **-piercer**, (9) **-presser**, see (1).

(1) **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**[1] (2) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (3) **w.Yks.**[2] (s.v. Flop). (4) **Nhp.**[1] Not frequent. (5) **s.Chs.**[1] A corruption of nail-piercer. (6, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] A gimlet or pricker. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[23], **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (F.W.M.W.), **s.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[12], **Hrf.**[12] **Glo.** Nails, nail-passers, and such-like, were poked in between the beams and the boards of the floor above, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xviii; **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Wil.** Thuck ben't a kay; . . that's nothing but a nail-passer, AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 44; **Wil.**[1] (*b*) **Not.** (J.H.B.), **War.**[3], **Brks.** (M.J.B.), **w.Som.**[1] (7) **Oxf.**[1], **Cmb.** (W.M.B.) (8) **Hrf.**[1] (9) **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

4. Phr. (1) *as hard* or *as jed as a door-nail*, very hard; (2) *off at the nail*, neglectful of all sense of propriety; mad, wrong-headed; (3) *off the nail*, tipsy; (4) *on the nail*, (*a*) at once, 'on the spot,' esp. of money payments; in *gen.* colloq. use; (*b*) *obs.*, see below; (5) *the auld nail*, the original taint of evil, the old Adam; (6) *to call in the other nail*, to go on drinking; (7) *to call the nail in*, to tinker at; to finish off, bring to an end; (8) *to go off at the nail*, to disregard all propriety of conduct; see (2); (9) *to have a bad* or *a good nail in one*, to be of a bad or good disposition; (10) *to hit the nail*, to be successful; (11) *worn down to the nail*, worn out; almost at an end; (12) *like nails*, a comparison for anything very hard; (13) *to hear the cart on the nails*, see below.

(1) **Der.**[2] (s.v. Door nail). (2) **Sc., n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Edb.** That woman's aff at the nail, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 400. (3) **Sc.** I was what you would call a thought aff the nail, *Steamboat* (1822) 300 (JAM.). (4, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*), **Cai.**[1] **s.Sc.** He insists on haein the money doun on the nail to the last farthin, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 316. **Dmb.** I'm no acquaint wi' bills, and I wad far raither ha'e the siller doon on the nail, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xviii. **Lnk.** 'I beg to deffer wi' ye there!' cried the old man, ready for an argument on the nail, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 48. **Ir.** Answer me that on the nail! CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) xviii. **Don.** [He] ped for it on the nail, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 601. **Lim.** An ample piazza under the Exchange was a thoroughfare; in the centre stood a pillar about four feet high, and upon it a circular plate of copper about three feet in diameter; this was called the nail, and on it was paid the earnest for any commercial bargains made; which was the origin of the saying, 'Paid down on the nail,' *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 196. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.** He . . . hedn't paid for it as he should owt to ha' done up o' th' nail, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 117. **Glo.** We have heard it stated that this phrase first originated in Bristol, when it was common for the merchants to buy and sell at the bronze pillars (four) in front of the Exchange—the pillars being commonly called Nails, *N. & Q. ib.* 384. [**Amer.** I ain't jist prepared to pay you right down on the nail in hard pewter, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. xii.] (*b*) **Hrt.** In dry weather carts are drawn, as we call it, on the nail without damaging their arable lands, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. i. 73. (5) **Cld.** He's the kindest man alive, but when he's fou, the auld nail sticks out (JAM.). (6) **Elg.** We'se

hae a jolly jug o' ale, Or Linkie's best; An' aye ca' in the ither nail, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 98. (7) **Ayr.** The kettle o' the kirk and state, Perhaps a claut may fail in't; But deil a foreign tinkler loon Shall ever ca' a nail in't, BURNS *Dmf. Volunteers*, st. 3. **Lnk.** I think I'll close my lay, An' ca' the nail in a' I've said Wi' Hech! me, the day! MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 76. (8) **Sc.** Taken from scissors when the two sides go asunder, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 173–4. **Ayr.** I see ye're terrified, and think I'm going off at the nail, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xlvii. 9 **S. & Ork.**[1] There's a gude nail in him. (10) **Gall.** [He] Had lang been gaping for a patron; Yet somehow ne'er the nail could hit, But mis't it ay just at the bit, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 46, ed. 1897. (11) **Lnk.** The day was worn doun to the nail, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 26. (12) **Lakel.**[2] It's freezen like nails. (13) **n.Lin.**[1] 'I hear that cart's on the nails' is a common remark. It refers to the noise made by a particular jolt given by a cart in frosty weather, when the whole wheel does not bite the ground, but only the large-headed nails with which the several lengths of the tire are fastened.

5. *Obs.* A trigger.

Bnff. He spy'd a hare in yonder shaw, Than took his gun, . . An' whan wun near, the nail did draw, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 91.

6. *pl.* Loose locks of wool.

Abd. The waft was chiefly spun by old women, and that only from backings or nails, *Statist. Acc.* XIX. 207 (JAM.).

7. A weight, *gen.* eight pounds, of beef, pork, cheese, &c. Cf. **clove**, *sb.*[1]

Suf. BAILEY (1721). **Ken.**[12] **Sus.** The weight of ten pounds, RAY (1691); **Sus.**[1]; **Sus.**[2] Paid 7*s.* to the hemp-dresser, for 14 nail of hemp-dressing, *Arch. Coll.* IV. 24. **Hmp.**[1]

8. Phr. *give some fowk an inch an' they'll take a nail*, give them an inch and they'll take an ell. w.Yks. *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889); Very common (J.W.). **9.** An impostor; a cheat; one who 'takes in' another.

War.[3] He is a dead nail. **w.Wor.** He's the deadest nail in all the country, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 121.

10. *v.* To seize, get possession of; to hold fast; to catch, esp. to catch unawares; to arrest; to steal; in *gen.* slang use.

Sc. Bob hadna been nailed yet ony way, CAMPBELL, *Deilie Jock* (1897) 51. **Bnff.**[1] **Sh.I.** I nailed my harrow within his ane, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 249. **Per.** I see a cocker's cart Comin' pell-mell, I'll maybe nail't, FORD *Harp* (1893) 348. **Slg.** The whole city was nail'd fast asleep; Old porters and beggars slept under the walls, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1804) 82. **Lnk.** Wee laddies nailing neeps or beans, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 35. **Lth.** Gin e'er ye're beglommered wi' love or wi' drink, Ye'll be nailed by slee Patie the packman, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 107. **Rxb.** The cook wi' muckle worry Nailed the nugget, MURRAY *Hawick Sugs.* (1892) 26. **Gall.** A girl when she gets pregnant of a spurious child, is said to be nail'd, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Ir.** Some revil'd the artisan Who nail'd their cash, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 40. **Nhb.** The pollis foaks wis nailin, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 36: **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Her sangs aye nails the senses, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1881) 159. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah nailed him just as he was comin oot o' hoos. **w.Yks.** If they nail thi bits o' traps An sell tha dish and spooin, BILL O'TH HOYLUS END *Poems* (1867) 17, ed. 1891; **w.Yks.**[5] Gotten nāaled fur what he did at me. **Midl.** My tarrier Pincher . . . nails Scotty by the leg, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 191. **Not.**[1] Ah nailed him trying to steal my pigeons. **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.** I shouldn't wonder if yo never hev a chance o' nailin' him agean, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) III. 91. **Brks.**[1] I managed to naail the rat by the taail. **Lon.** At last he was 'bowl'd out' in the very act of 'nailing a yack,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 51, ed. 1861. **w.Som.**[1] I meet thick yeffer going in to market, and I like'n so well I nailed'n to once. **Slang.** BARRÈRE & LELAND.

11. To bind; to fix a person to a bargain, esp. in phr. *to nail the bargain.*

w.Sc. Ye sud see the laird as sune's ye can, and nail the bargain, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 25, ed. 1877. **Lnk.** My time had come to nail him wi' the house for another month, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 40. **Nhp.**[1] I've nailed him to it. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Sus., Hmp.** I nailed him, HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**[1]

12. To take advantage of in a bargain.

Lakel.[2] He bowt a stag at Brough Hill an' gat sowenly nailt wi' 't. **n.Yks.** He's nail'd you in his bill (I.W.). **w.Yks.** Like ivvery uther benevolent chap er institution they get nail'd varry oft, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1881) 17. **War.**[3] He nailed him in that deal.

13. To clench an argument; to overcome, esp. to overcome a disputant in a controversy, 'to put into a fix.'

Ayr. Ev'n ministers, they hae been kenn'd, In holy rapture, A rousing whid, at times to vend, And nail't wi' Scripture, BURNS *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 1. **Lakel.**[2] Ah sez, sez Ah, Ah can pay twenty shillin' ta t'pund, an' that nailed him, he couldn't come again. **e.Yks.**[1] He said Ah sud nivver win if Ah bet o' Sundah, an Ah said saatanlye yan on us must win, an that nailed him. **w.Yks.** She nailed him, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (1884).

14. To strike from a distance and with sure aim; to hit a mark; to kill.

Bnff.[1], **w.Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** I'll nail the self-conceited Sot As dead's a herrin, BURNS *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 30. **Gall.** We say when we see a hare shot that she's nailed, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'That nails her,' said of a shot that has hit the mark. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

15. To strike; to stun; to flog.

Cld. (JAM.) **Nhb.**[1] He up wiv his nief an' nail'd him. **Cum.**[2] **e.Yks.** Jack Wilson lad brak oor windher wiv a cobble-steean, an Bob did nail him fo't, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 28; **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[5]

16. With *off*: to say rapidly.

Sc. Tam . . . Nails them aff a short petition Wi' a lang seceder face, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 130.

NAIL, *sb.*[2] Sc. (JAM.) A particular pain in the forehead.

NAILBOURN, see **Eylebourn.**

NAILER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Som. [nē·lə(r, neə·lə(r).] **1.** In phr. *as busy as a nailer*, extremely busy.

n. Ir. Paddy wuz kep' as busy as a nailer cuttin' cheese, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 77. **Don.** Kilgar's man, Thady, . . bein' kept as busy as a nailer thrinnlin them off away to Sthranorlar, *Harper's Mag.* (Sept. 1899) 510.

2. A hard, grasping person. w.Yks. (J.W.), s.Chs.[1]

3. Anything of superior or surprising quality, esp. a surprising lie; a 'clincher.'

Frf. To finish, like a story-teller, Makin' ilk word a downright nailer, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 134. **Per.** There's a nailer for ye, lad, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 104, ed. 1887. **Nhb.**[1] That's a nailer for him. **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 31; **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Hiz ə neələr ən reit ən oəl (J.W.). **Som.** Herb zaid 'this yer's a nailer, Yer's zome wi' bajjes on thur zleeves the zame as enny sailer!' FRANK *Nine Days* (1879) 36.

4. A shot that hits its mark. n.Yks. (I.W.) See **Nail**, *v.* **14.** **5.** A sharp blow. See **Nail**, *v.* **15.**

Nhb.[1] With brickbats he got many a nailer, *Newcastle in Uproar* 1821.

NAILING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. War. **1.** *ppl. adj.* Of superior quality; of large size, great. Cf. **nailer**, **3.**

e.Yks. A nailin stooary, NICHOLSON *Flk Sp.* (1889) 30; **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **War.** Skimmed on at a regular nailing pace, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Nov. 3, 1896); **War.**[3]

2. *sb.* A beating, punishment. See **Nail**, *v.* **15.**

Cai.[1], **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Tha'll get a nailin, lad, when thah gets hoame, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 6, 1895).

NAILING-ON, *sb. Obs.* Yks. The horizon.

w.Yks. As if the sky were drawn down to it and there fastened, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 354.

NAILS, *sb. pl.* Wil.[1] The daisy, *Bellis perennis.*

NAILSIN, see **Nelsin.**

NAILSTRING, *sb.* Sc. See below.

Per. Do his hammers strike with might, Or doth he with a nail string fight? SMITH *Poems* (1714) 24, ed. 1853. **Slk.** 'As het as nailstrings,' cried the smith, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 365, ed. 1866.

N-AIN, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **nane** Lth. Edb. [nēn.] **1.** Own; only used after *poss. prons.* Cf. **nown.**

Sc. Just guide the gully as best suits her guid and yer nain glory, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 20. **Sh.I.** Shü's gaen ta fry up puddings o' her nain, *Sh. News* (Dec. 22, 1900). **Cai.**[1] **Bch.** Where may be had, For their nain wear, The starkest hose that can be made, FORBES *Shop Bill* (1785) 12. **Abd.** Ilka ane had their nain, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii. **nw.Abd.** Wer nain bees, fernyer, never keest, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 29. **Kcd.** To oor nain aul' Pairis' kirk We kept oor nain jog-trot, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 54. **Frf.** There's mony a bonny place in my nain bonny toon, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) ix. **Rnf.** Mony a fu-fed nowt, his nain, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) II. 13. **Edb.** Cut their fur, and tak' their share O' their nane rig, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 11, ed. 1801. **Slk.** He had been sookled at the breist o' his nain mother, **Chr. North** *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 115.

Hence (1) **Nain-folk**, *sb.* accustomed associates; (2) **Nainsell** or **Nainsell**, *pron.* own self; in phr. *her nainsell*, an expression used by a Highlander to indicate himself, hence a jocular name for a Highlander.

(1) **Edb.** The stout-anes now a' dounae bear, Wi' silly feckless anes to shear, But maun hae their nain-folk, that's clear; And they'll no part, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 40, ed. 1801. (2) **Sc.** Thou kens best thy nainsel' how the case stands between thee and auld Eppie, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 20; Should the scarecrow of Loyalty, Heaven or Hell, Make a man such a fool as forget him nain-sell, MAIDMENT *Pasquils* (1868) 314. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Her nain-sell wi' mony a knock Cried, 'Furich, Whigs awa',' man, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 115. **w.Sc.** Rory More, the rattling . . . big-fisted Highlandman, that keeps what her nainsell calls the 'Travelling Emporium,' CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 39. **e.Fif.** Her nainsel maun hae a bit toothfu' tae to mak us a' neibor-like, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. **Dmb.** Alake! her nainsel will think lang, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 18. **Lnk.** Her nainsel into Glasgow went, An errand there to see't, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 257. **Lth.** A durk, ance by her nanesell worn, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 112. **Edb.** Her nanesel maun be carefu' now, Nor maun she be misleard, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 156, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** *Borde. Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. Phr. *by one's nain*, by oneself. Cf. **lone**, *adv.* 6.

Abd. An' he war latt'n aleen b''s nain, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii.

NAINT, NAINTER, see **Naunt**, *sb.*[1], **Nointer**.

NAIP, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. The highest part or ridge of a roof. Cf. **knap**, *sb.*[1]

Abd. Some peep of reek out at the naip appears, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 82, ed. 1812.

NAIPKIN, NAIPRY, see **Napkin, Napery**.

NAIRN, NAISE, NAISH, see **Norn**, *sb.*, **Neese**, *sb.*[1], **Nesh**.

NAIST, *v.* Yks. [nēst.] To tease; to worry; to remind one to do something disagreeable.

n.Yks. Deea't when Ah tells thee, and then Ah needn't naist thee about it. Mother naisted me to begin work (I.W.).

NAIST, see **Neist**.

N-AIT, *sb.* Wor. An osier-bed. The same word as **Ait**, *sb.*[1] (q.v.)

s.Wor. I 'eerd 'em wen a wuz i' the groun' agen the nait, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896).

NAITHE, see **Nathe**.

NAITHERANS, *adv.* and *conj.* Sc. Also in forms **nedderin, netherans**. In no case, by no means; neither.

S. & Ork.[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** He not nae leems till't, nedderin, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv. **w.Sc.** It was na like them netherans I thought again, *St. Patrick* (1819) I. 167 (JAM.). **Rnf.** I dinna like it naitherans, PICKEN *Poems* (ed. 1813) *Gl.*

NAITHER(S, NAITHLESS, NAITIE, see **Neither, Natheless, Natty**, *adj.*

NAITSHEL, NAIVE, see **Nichil**, *v.*, **Neive**.

NAK'D, *ppl. adj.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Also in forms **nackt** w.Yks.[1]; **naekt** Not.; **nakt** n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[23] nw.Der.[1]; **neak'd** Cum. Wm. Lan.; **neakt** Lakel.[1] Cum.; **neeak'd** n.Yks.; **neeak't** Wm. e.Yks.[1]; **nek'd, nek't** w.Yks. [nēkt, neəkt, niəkt.]

1. Naked; the *pp.* of the *obs. v.* 'nake,' to make naked.

Lakel.[1] **Cum.** I was neak't an' bare, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 14; A lal neàk'd lad wi' a bow an' arrow, GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 5. **Wm.** An o' steayne neak'd . . . But deil a bit o' sham there's i' 'em, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 41; Six er sebbm hungry barns rooarin fer summat ta it, hofe neeak't, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 16. **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] T'chetch steeple leeaks varry naakt. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 269; PIPER *Dial. Sheffield* (1824) 20; **w.Yks.**[123] **Lan.** His poor barns they'r hofe hunger'd and neak'd, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 3. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** He wor stark nak'd (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] He'll be nearly nak'd when he comes back. It won't look so nak'd when the leaves are out.

2. *Comb.* **Nak'd light**, an unprotected light.

sw.Lin.[1] We don't reckon to take a nak'd light into the yard.

NAKE, *v.* Sc. [nēk.] To bare, make naked.

Ayr. He naked his swurd, an' swure he would thole't nae langer, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 258.

[Why nake ye youre bakkes? CHAUCER *Boethius*, bk. IV. met. vii. 45. OE. *nacian* (B.T.).]

NAKED, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **nakit** Cld.; **nakket** Sh.I. [nē·kid, nea·kid.]

1. In *comb.* (1) **Naked bed**, (*a*) stark naked; dressed only in night-clothes; (*b*) *obs.*, in phr. *in one's naked bed*, in bed without one's clothes; (2) — **boys**, (*a*) the meadow saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*; (*b*) the naked-flowering crocus, *Crocus nudiflorus*; (3) — **corn**, thin-eared corn; (4) — **crocus**, see (2, *a*); (5) — **gull**, any unfledged bird; (6) — **Jack**, a small suet dumpling; a crock dumpling; (7) — **ladies** or **lady**, see (2, *a*); (8) — **light**, an unprotected, open light; (9) — **man**, an old, decayed, leafless tree; (10) — **Nanny**, see (2, *a*); (11) — **snail**, a slug; (12) — **truth**, pure spirits; whisky neat; (13) — **virgins**, see (2, *a*).

(1, *a*) **N.Cy.**[1] (s.v. Naky-bed). **n.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Nak-i-bed). (*b*) **Abd.** They found the said Thomas Grant with his bastard brother, lying in their naked beds in a friend's house near by, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 50; No aye in his nakit bed, for I fan' him ance mysel' snorin' upo' the flure, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) vii. (2, *a*) **Hrf.** (B. & H.), **Nrf.** (M.C.H.B.) **Wil.**[1] Meadow saffron, the flowers and leaves of which do not appear together, AUBREY *Nat. Hist.* (ed. 1847) 51. (*b*) **Chs.**[1] (3) **Sh.I.** JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 46. (4) **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.) (5) **Chs.**[13] (6) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1897). **Cor.**[2] (7) **Lakel.**[2] **Yks., Lan., Agl.** (B. & H.), **War.**[3], **Wor.** (B. & H.), **Shr.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Nae·ukud lae·udee. **Cor.** (B. & H.) (8) **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (9) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1] (10) **Wil.**[1] (11) **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. iii. 13. (12) **Cld.** I'll jist take the nakit truth if ye like (JAM.). (13) **Chs.**[13]

2. Phr. *naked as a robin*, quite naked; *gen.* of an undressed child. **War.**[23] **Shr.**[1] **W'y** yo bin as naked as a robin.

3. Without the outer garment; unprotected, bare; scanty, insufficient.

Edb. O! it's hard that in our sark We use sic cleading, For we're no us'd to siccan stark And naked bedding, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 34, ed. 1801. **Wor.** (W.C.B.) **w.Som.**[1] I told'n he should'n ha car'd a suvren in his naked [nae·ukŭd] pocket; he ought to a had a good long puss. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1883).

4. *Obs.* Unarmed; defenceless.

Abd. The Highland men, they're clever men, At handling sword and shield, But yet they are too naked men, To stay in battle field, MAIDMENT *Garland* (1824) 18, ed. 1868. **Rnf.** We are under fears every day of the rest of the Spaniards landing in the West, where we are perfectly naked, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) II. 440, ed. 1843.

[1. (1, *b*) Who sees his true-love in her naked bed, SHAKS. *V. & A.* 397.]

NAK-I-BED, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **naky-bed** N.Cy.[1]; **nake-i-bed** w.Yks.[5] Stark naked; dressed only in night-clothes. N.Cy.[1], n.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[5] Cf. **naked bed**.

NAKIT, see **Knead, Naked**.

N-ALE, *sb.* Glo. [nēl.] An ale-house.

Gl. (1851); **Glo.**[1] 'Where's Bill?' 'He's gone to nale'; **Glo.**[2]

[Ich am occupied eche day, haly day and other With ydel tales atte nale, and other-whyle in churches, *P. Plowman* (C.) VIII. 19.]

NALE, NALL, see **Nawl**, *sb.*[1], **Neal**.

NALLY, *sb.* Cum.[4] [na·li.] A nursery term for a child's fundament. Cf. **natty**, *sb.*[1]

NAM, *v.* Rxb. (JAM.) [nam.] To seize quickly, esp. to seize with violence and to the consternation of the victim; also used *fig.* Cf. **nim**, *v.*

Aha! I've nam'd ye there, my lad.

N-AMBLE, *v.* Lakel. Yks. Suf. Also in forms **nam'le** Lakel.[2]; **nawmle** w.Yks. [na·m(b)l.] 1. To amble. e.Suf. (F.H.) 2. To walk as if in pain; to turn in the toes, to 'bamble.'

Lakel.[2] **Wm.** Ah can hardly nam'l an' gang i' these clogs (B.K.). **w.Yks.** T'owd vicar com nawmlin up abaht t'usual time, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 3, 1892). **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

NAME, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **naam** w.Yks.[1]; **neame** War.[4] [nēm, neəm, niəm.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Name-daughter**, a girl, *gen.* a god-daughter, who bears one's name; (2) **-father**, the person whose Christian name one bears; (3) **-son**, a boy who bears one's name.

(1) **Sc.** Can you tell me . . . what kind o' like bairn wee Kirsty, my ain namedochter is? WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 216, ed. 1894. (2) **Cai.**[1] **I.Ma.** He'd have been your name-father too if

it had been a boy you'd been, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. VI. iv. (3) Edb. He has some fifty namesons in the village, BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 22.

2. Phr. (1) *a nice name to go to bed with*, an ugly name; (2) *in the name of all*, an expletive, *gen.* of impatience; (3) *in the name of no time*, almost immediately; (4) *name of goodness*, (5) *—of thunder*, see (2); (6) *to bite one's name in any drink*, to take a very full draught; (7) *to make a person not to know his own name*, to knock the sense out of him.

(1) **War.**[2] Just fancy, to christen the poor child Pharaoh: that's a nice name to go to bed with. **Oxf.** (G.O.) (2) **Abd.** 'I' the name o' a'!' cried her great-grandmother, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1885) vi. (3) **e.Fif.** In the name o' nae time, I grew as cosy as a pie, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) XXV. (4) **Wal.** Now, name o' goodness, let's have some breakfast! BEALE *Gladys* (1881) ii. (5) **Cor.** 'I think him a fool.' 'Name o' thunder,' 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1892) 110. (6) **Nhp.**[1] I don't like to drink with that fellow, he bites his name in the beer too much. (7) **Lei.**[1] Oi'll mek ye as ye wunna knoo yer oon neeam. **War.**[3]

3. A collection of persons bearing the same name; a clan.

Abd. There was a meeting of the name of Gordon at Strathboggie, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 210.

4. A reputation; report; insinuation, gossip.

Sh.I. What wye shü wid try ta get da lasses oot o' da name o' raelly biddin' da boys, *Sh. News* (Dec. 3, 1898). **Gall.** Sic beauty, and the name o' siller Gart wooers flock like wil'-geese till her, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 41, ed. 1897. **War.**[4] Get along with yer; I wants none of your neame in my house. **Lon.** Now, this piece of tape would cost me seven farthings in the shop, and I sells it at six yards a penny. It has the name of being eighteen yards, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 385.

5. *v.* Phr. (1) *to half name*, to baptize privately; see **Half-named**, s.v. **Half, 8** (19); (2) *to name one person to another*, to couple their names together; to spread a report that they are engaged, or that one is courting the other; (3) *to name to*, to name after.

(1) **e.An.**[1] (2) **Kcd.** He joked an' flirted wi' the queans, But aye wi' twas an' threes: He joked wi' a', was named to nane, He was so sly and douce, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 92. (3) **Dev.** Here's to the health of the little maid who's named to grandmother, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 5.

6. To baptize, esp. to baptize privately.

Sc. *Obsol.* (A.W.), **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Oor Mary has been naamt, bud we've not hed her christen'd yit, i.e. Mary has been privately baptized, but not as yet received into the congregation. **Rut.**[1] This un's not been named yet. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** No, sir, my gal was never baptized, I can assure you; she was only named (W.R.E.). **Wil.** He wasn't ever christened, only named (G.E.D.).

7. To mention, tell, relate.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **e.An.**[2] He niver named nothing about it. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

NAMELY, *adj.* Sc. Famous.

n.Sc. A term used by Highlanders, when they condescend to speak Saxon (JAM.); Sky was always namely for witches, *Clan Albin* (1815) I. 206 (*ib.*). **Arg.** Had he not the smart style at the game of camanachd? He was namely for it in many places, NEIL MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 250.

Hence **Nameliheid**, *sb.* glory.

Sc. What setten haist thy nameliheid abune the hevins, WADDELL *Ps.* (1871) viii. 1.

NAMIE-AND-GUESSIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **namers-and-guessers** Bnff. A game; see below. Cf. **foolie, 3.**

Bnff. GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 409. **Abd.** The children . . . select one to be 'Namie' and another to be 'Guessie.' Guessie goes far enough away not to hear what is going on, while Namie gives each child a name, e.g. Daisy, Lily, Pot, Pail, Cat, Dog, &c. (Favourite names on Donside are 'mousie amo' the meal,' 'the burnt witch,' 'the hen on the hot girdle,' &c.) All being named, Namie calls out, 'Luckie, luckie, yer breid's burnin', Gin I had a gully, I'd be turnin'.' Guessie hereupon comes up, spits three times on the ground, and Namie says, 'That's aneuch. Come choise me oot, come choise me in, come choise me in to Daisy.' If Guessie hits on the right person, that person goes to Guessie's side, otherwise to Namie's side. This goes on till all are divided except one. Then a name is chosen for the last one, unknown to Guessie. 'Apple, pear, plum, tobacco, or a drum, Or a dancin' Jacky Tar.' If Guessie answers correctly which of these names has been chosen, the child goes to Guessie's side, otherwise to Namie's. The side numerically the stronger is formed into two and two, hands joined, in line. Through this tunnel, the other party passes singly, to undergo 'clouts' on the head from the others, using their caps with the loose hand. They have to run the gauntlet three times (G.W.).

NAMMET, *sb.* Sc. Wal. Gmg. Pem. Glo. Brks. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **namet** I.W.; **nammit** Brks. Sus. Hmp.[1] Wil.[1]; **nammut** I.W.[1]; and in forms **ammat** Wal. Som.; **ammot** Dev.; **anamet** I.W.; **enamet** Hmp. I.W.; ? **mammit** Som.; **nammert** Hmp.; **nanmeet** Wal.; **neemit** Lth. (JAM.); **nemmy** s.Wil.; **nimmach** s.Pem.; **nimmet** Rxb. (JAM.); **nimmits** Dev.; **nommet** Gmg. Som.; **nommit** w.Som.[1]; **nummat** Cor.[3]; **nummet** Gmg. Pem. Glo. Wil.[1] Som.; **nummett** n.Dev.; **nummit** w.Som.[1] Dev.; **nummock** Dor.; **ommet** Som. [næ·mət, no·mət, nɐ·mit.] **1.** A luncheon; esp. one eaten in the field by farm-labourers either in the middle of the morning or of the afternoon; a plain meal without meat; food generally.

Wal. HOLLOWAY. **Gmg.** COLLINS *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848-50) IV. 222. **Gmg., Pem.** Anything eaten in the hand, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 152. **s.Pem.** Car' iwar nimmach with yeà to school, yeà canna come home to dinner. *Obs.* (W.M.M.) **Glo.** This nonemete . . . is still the word by which luncheon was called at Bristol in my childhood, but corrupted into nummet, SOUTHEY *Commonplace Bk.* I. 477. **Brks.** (W.P.), **Sus.** (F.E.), **Hmp.** (HALL.), (H.C.M.B.), **Hmp.**[1] **s.Hmp.** He's used to seven meals . . . nammet, crammet, and supper, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) vi. **I.W.** HOLLOWAY; **I.W.**[12] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); The agricultural labourer rests his horses and sits down under the hedge at mid-day to take his 'nammit,' *Chwardens' Acc. St. Edmund Sarum* (1896) *Introd.* 34; **Wil.**[1] **s.Wil.** About Salisbury nammet is the 12 o'clock dinner (G.E.D.). **Dor.** Evening meal at 6 o'clock (C.V.G.); **Dor.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 310; (J.Ar.); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Som.**[1] I zim I must catch a bit o' nommit vore we starts, else shan't git nort vore up dree clock. **Dev.** Car out tha nimmits tü tha meyn za quick's yü can, else they'll be famished tü death and dry jist chucked, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Stay-bit and breakast, ammot and dinner, Mumpit and crumpet, and a bit arter supper, BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. v. 38; Fore-bit and breakfast, Rear-bit and dinner, Nummit and crummit. And a bit after supper, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 110. **n.Dev.** Take, soce, a sliver as a nummett, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 93. **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[3]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Nammet-bag**, a luncheon-bag; (2) **-time**, the time at which the 'nammet' is eaten.

(1) **I.W.**[1] A straddlebob craalun in the nammut bag, 50. **Wil.**[1] (2) **I.W.**[2] We shan't git the wheat in hile by nammet time. **Dor.** It was not till 'nammet'-time, about 3 o'clock, that Tess raised her eyes, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 431, ed. 1895.

3. Dinner. Lth., Rxb. (JAM.)

[**1.** *Merenda*, breakefast or noone meate, THOMAS *It. Gram.* (1548); Nunmete, *merenda, Prompt.*; A nvne mete, *antecena, Cath. Angl.* (1483). OE. *nōn-mete*, 'merenda' (B.T.).]

NAMMONIE, *sb.* Or.I. Also in form **nanmonie** (JAM.). A little while. S. & Ork.[1], (JAM.)

NAM-NAM, *adj.* Rnf. (JAM.) A child's expression for something good to eat.

NAMPLUSH, see **Amplush.**

N-AMSHACH, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff. [nɐ·msəχ.] **1.** *v.* To injure severely. Bnff.[1] **2.** *sb.* A misfortune, accident. (W.G.) See **Amshach.**

NAN, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. I.W. [nan.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Nan Clappison's dose**, a good thrashing; (2) **-piannot**, the magpie, *Pica rustica*; (3) **-pie**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) the common peony, *Paeonia officinalis.*

(1) **e.Yks.** Ah'd ha' gi'n him bell-tinker an paddy-whack sauce. Ah'd ha' gi'n him a teeast o' Nan Clappison's dose, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 41. (2) **n.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Yks.**[1] (3, *a*) **n.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Thou chatters like onny Nanpie, ii. 308; **w.Yks.**[5] (*b*) **Yks.** (B. & H.)

2. A she-goat. I.W.[1]

NAN, *sb.*[2] Cum. Yks. Also in form **nanny** w.Yks. [nan.] A quarry term: a fault; a division in coal or stone. w.Cum. (S.K.C.), w.Yks. (J.P.)

NAN, *sb.*[3] Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A small earthen jar. (HALL.)

NAN, *int.* Dur. Yks. Shr. Bdf. Ken. Sus. Som. and Amer. Also in form **non** Dur.[1] [nan, næn.] What did you say? A mode of expressing that the hearer has failed to catch the speaker's meaning. See **Anon,** *int.*

Dur.[1], w.Yks.[1], Shr.[1 2] Bdf. *Obsol.*, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 138. Ken. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Sus.[2] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 327.]

NAN, NANBERRY, NANBURY, see **Anon,** *int.*, **Anbury.**

NANCY, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Shr. e.An. [na·nsi.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Nancy-none-so-pretty,** the London pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa.* Lin. (B. & H.); (2) **-wild,** a narcissus. Chs.[18] **2.** Phr. *a Miss Nancy,* an effeminate, insignificant man. w.Yks.[1], nw.Der.[1] See **Miss,** *sb.*[1] **3, nancying. 3.** The head.

Lin.[1] He gave him a crack over the nancy.

4. The pudding in a pig which is next in size to the paunch. Shr.[1] **5.** A small lobster. e.An.[1]

NANCYING, *ppl. adj.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [na·nsi-in.] Effeminate. See **Nancy, 2.**

NANCY-PRETTY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Som. Dev. [na·nsi-priti.] **1.** The London pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa.*

Sc. Appleringie, speerimint, tailors' garters, and nancy-pretty, Wright *Sc. Life* (1897) 59. Nhb.[1], Lakel.[2], n.Yks. (I.W.), e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] The lesser London Pride. w.Som.[1] Nan·see-puur·tee. Dev.[4]

2. Love-lies-bleeding, *Amaranthus caudatus.* Lakel.[2]

NAN(E, NANE, NANES, see **None, Nain, Nonce.**

NANG, *v.* and *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Ken. Sus. Dor. Som. Also written **gnang** w.Yks.[3] Sus.[1] Dor.; and in form **neng** w.Yks.[5] [naŋ, næŋ, w.Yks. neŋ.] **1.** *v.* Of a pain: to gnaw; to keep up a dull, continuous aching.

w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 268; (J.W.); w.Yks.[3] This old tooith is gnangin' at it agēän.

2. To complain; to cry like a fretful child; to worry, 'gnag.'

Yks. Thou has never done nenging me for somthing or other; mun I get tha t'moin? (M.N.) w.Yks.[3]; w.Yks.[5] 'Awalus gurning an' nenging'—whining and complaining. 'What in the world keeps that barn nenging soa?'

Hence (1) **Nanging,** *ppl. adj.* worrying, 'gnagging'; ill-tempered; (2) **Nangly,** *adj.* grumbling, cross-grained, quarrelsome.

(1) w.Yks. Is t'weary naagin, nengin turn, 'At plagued poor Natterin Nan, Preston *Poems* (1864) 4; He wor trudgin on i' this nengin humour, *ib. Musings* (1878) 152. (2) Lakel.[2]

3. To gnash or grind the teeth; to make half articulate sounds by wagging the jaw in mockery. Cf. **gnaing.**

ne.Ken. He keeps on naŋiŋ at me (H.M.). Sus. But de hoss stud still, an Pinder he wur in a hem of a stodge an gnanged an narned, and belver'd, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 389; Sus.[1] Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863); Dor.[1] Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

4. *sb.* Phr. *be on the nang,* of pain: to ache intermittently.

w.Yks. My tooith's bin on't nang all t'day, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 6, 1895).

N-ANGNAIL, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Also written **gnangnail** w.Yks.[28]; **knangnail** w.Yks.; and in forms **nagnail** w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Wm. Lan.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **nengnail** Yks. [na·ŋnēl, na·gnēl.] **1.** A loose piece of skin at the base of the finger-nail; a sore at the root of a finger-nail. See **Agnail.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Lakel.[2] w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Very common (J.W.). Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 278. n.Lin.[1]

2. A long finger-nail. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 31, 1884) 8. **3.** A corn; a bunion; an ingrowing nail. See **Agnail.**

Sc., w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) n.Cy. Holloway. Wm. Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 202. n.Yks.[12] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 4, 1894); I cured Sir Harry of a nang-nail, almost fifty-five yards long, *Mummers' Play, St. George*; w.Yks.[1] Shoe ollas pleeans feafully o' nang-nails, ii. 288; w.Yks.[2345], Lan.[1], Der.[12], nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1], Lin. (J.C.W.) sw.Lin.[1] Some calls them nagnails, and some calls them corns.

4. *Comp.* **Nangnail-salve,** a black, resinous ointment, sold as a cure for corns. n.Lin.[1] **5.** *Fig.* An ill-tempered, troublesome person; a tyrant. Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 278; Lan.[1]

NANICK, see **Nannick.**

NANK, *v.* w.Yks.[2] [naŋk.] To knock.

'Tha'll nank it agen t'wall, lass!' In the game of marbles a boy is said to nank another boy's knuckles with his taw.

Hence **Nanks,** *sb.* a game of marbles in which the 'taws' are knocked against a wall.

NANMEET, NANMONIE, see **Nammet, Nammonie.**

NANNICK, *v.* and *sb.* Glo. e.An. Also written **nanick** Suf.; **nannack** e.An.; **nannak** Suf.[1]; **nannock** e.Suf.; **nannuck** Suf.; and in forms **nonek** e.An.[1]; **nonnak** Suf.[1]; **nonneck, nonnock** e.An.[1]; **nonnuck** e.An.[2] [næ·nək, no·nək.] **1.** *v.* To play the fool; to play when one should be working; to idle away one's time; to fidget.

Glo. (F.H.) e.An.[1]; e.An.[2] Don't nonnuck now. Suf. Them booeys ollus fare to keep a nanickin' (C.G.de B.); (C.T.); Suf.[1] Come, stare, stare, don't keep nannaken yar time awah. e.Suf. To nannick about (F.H.). Ess. Now children, no nannicking, sit still at table! (H.M.M.)

Hence **Nannicking,** *ppl. adj.* full of apish tricks; trifling. e.An.[1] Ess. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 125.

2. To do light, irregular work; to change one's employment frequently.

Suf. (C.T.); Suf.[1] 'A eent able to dew a day's work—'A nonak about now and ten.

Hence **Nannucken,** *ppl. adj.* changing about.

Suf. A man is called 'Nannucken' Jack' on account of his never staying long in one situation (C.T.).

3. *sb.* An idle whim; a childish fancy or fear; a jibe.

e.An.[1] Suf. He's allus full of his nannicks (M.E.R.); Suf.[1] Come, none 'a yar nonnaks now. e.Suf. (F.H.)

4. Light, irregular work. Suf.[1] **5.** A valueless trifle, a nicknack. e.An. (Hall.), e.Suf. (F.H.) **6.** A bungler. e.Suf. (F.H.)

NANNIKIN, *ppl. adj.* Ess. [næ·nikin.] In *comb.* **Nannikin-job,** a piece of work requiring neatness and delicacy. (S.P.H.) Cf. **nannick.**

NANNLE-BERRY, NANNUCK, see **Angleberry, Nannick.**

NANNY, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **nunny** Wil.[1] [na·ni, næ·ni.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Nanny Button-cap,** the name of a fairy; (2) **-catch,** an apparition; a mischievous sprite; (3) **-cock-a-thaw,** a spark; see below; (4) **-cratty,** (*a*) an inquisitive, meddlesome, foolish, weak-minded person; (*b*) foolish, weak-minded, childish; of small account; *gen.* used of persons, but also of a conversation or work; (5) **-fodger** or **-fudger,** (*a*) a meddlesome, prying person; (*b*) the wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*; (6) **-fudget,** *obsol.*, a nervous, effeminate, fidgety person; (7) **-goat,** a foolish girl or woman; *gen.* in phr. *to play the nanny-goat,* to behave like a fool; to play foolish tricks; (8) **-hammer,** a foolish person; see **Ninnyhammer**; (9) **-hole,** a cave; a culvert; (10) **-nine-holes,** the river lamprey, *Petromyzon fluviatilis*; (11) **-pie,** a kind of oats, partly black in the husk; (12) **-reed-tail,** (13) **-ring-tail,** the redstart, *Ruticilla phoenicurus*; (14) **-sull,** *obs.*, an old-fashioned wooden plough; (15) **-viper,** (*a*) a caterpillar; (*b*) an imaginary snake; see below; (16) **-wag** or **-wagtail,** the pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*; (17) **-washtail,** the grey wagtail, *Motacilla melanope.*

(1) w.Yks.[2] The following lines are repeated by children: 'The moon shines bright, The stars give light, And little Nanny Button-cap Will come to-morrow night.' (2) Cum.[4] A certain house bears the name of Nanny catch House. (3) e.Lan. When playing at forfeits, it was usual to hold either a piece of paper or wood which had been burnt, and on which a spark still remained. Before the spark went out, we were obliged to repeat the following: 'Nanny Cock-a-Thaw, Nine sticks, nine stones Shall be o' thy bones If thou let Nanny Cock-a-Thaw faw.' Of course, if the spark went out before the lines were repeated, a forfeit was demanded, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 87. (4, *a*) Cum. Tak neah nwotish on her, she's an old nanny-cratty (J.D.); Cum.[4] (*b*) Cum.[4] (5 *a, b*) Wil.[1] (6) Wil. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106. (7) Dor. You gurt clumsy wooden-head vooil, do 'ee think thease be

the time to play the zilly nanny-goat? *Windsor Mag.* (Sept. 1900 432. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (8) **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** If yeh'd nobbut seen thur two nanny-hammers when ah'd finisht sayan that, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 72. (9) **Wm.** A curious circumstance in connection with this culvert or nannie hole is reported in the papers, CURWEN *Kirkbie-Kendal* (1900 59. (10) **Shr.**[1] (11) **ne.Lan.**[1] (12) **Cum.**[4] (13) **Nhb.**[1] (14) **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** I win'd the champion prize to Broadhembury ploughin match nort but a old farshin nanny-zull, *Reports Provinc.* (1884). (15, *a*) **Cor.**[12] (*b*) **w.Sus.** A snake supposed to inhabit stomach of sick person, who grows thin in spite of a huge appetite. The snake may be decoyed out by milk and killed. 'Nothing she ate or drank did her a bit of good, for the nanny-wiper took it all,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 49. (16) **Not.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885 43. **s.Not.** J.P.K. (17) **w.Dor.** *Barnes's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Ess.** *Flk-Lore* in *Monthly Pkt.* (Oct. 1862) 435.

2. Phr. (1) *hey my nannie*, a goat; (2) *high* or *long in the legs like Nanny Panter's hens*, used of a thin, starved-looking person; (3) *Nanny pinch-pot*, a penurious person; a covetous, miserable wretch; (4) *Northern Nanny*, a cold storm of hail and wind from the north.

(1) **Lnk.** He sprang frae Kirsty's side and danced like hey-my-nannie, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881 13. (2) Cor.HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 425, ed. 1896. **Cor.**[3] (3) **Nhb.**[1] (4) **Dev.** 'I reckon there be anither o' them Northern Nannies a-coming on us.' . . A Northern Nannie is one of those explosions of ice-cold rain in a driving blast that was being threatened by the lowering sky, BARING-GOULD *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 71. **Cor.** We shall have dirty weather; Northern Nannies, maybe, drifts of storm and hail, *ib. Rich. Cable* (1889) 442.

3. A she-goat.

Sc. (JAM.) **Lnk.** What gars thee sae fleg an' fling Tuggin' at thy tether-string, My pet Nannie! NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 84. **Lan.**[1], **I.W.**[1]

4. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. Cum.[4] **5.** The heron, *Ardea cinerea*. *ib.* **6.** A stingless humble-bee. Nhb.[1] Cf. **canny-nanny.** **7.** The stomach. Shr.[1]

8. A small three-wheeled cart; a 'dobbin.' Hrf.[2]

NANT, NANTHERINS, NANTHERS, see **Naunt,** *sb.*[1], **Noint, Anauntrins, Anaunters.**

NANTIPIE, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **nant-pie.** The magpie, *Pica rustica*. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

NANTLE, *v.* n.Cy. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Also in forms **nauntle** w.Yks.[2] Nhp.[12] Lin. Midl.; **nontle** w.Yks.[2] [na·ntl.] **1.** To raise; to elevate gently.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **Nhp.** The daisy nauntles up its head, CLARE *Poems* (1820) 183.

Hence **Nauntling,** *ppl. adj.* towering, lofty, as of a crag or church steeple. Lin. (J.C.W.)

2. To hold oneself erect; to go about in a mincing, conceited, affected fashion.

w.Yks. He who nantles, acts in an effeminate manner, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356; **w.Yks.**[35], **Rut., Lei.** (E.S.), **Nhp.**[12]

Hence (1) **Nantling,** *sb.* a foppish person; (2) **Nauntly,** *adj.* conceited, jaunty.

(1) **w.Yks.**[5] (2) **Nhp.** Not far behind him struts the nauntly crows, CLARE *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 29.

3. To caress, fondle; to nurse in a playful manner; to toy with anything.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **w.Yks.** Stuck befor t'sceenin [seeming] glass, twistin an nantlin wi ther curls, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1874) 23; w.Yks.[12], **ne.Lan.**[1]

4. To work feebly, languidly, or imperfectly; to potter about; to move slowly and feebly.

n.Cy. (HALL.), **Dur.**[1], **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Lakel.**[2] Nantle aboot t'garden fer days. **Wm.** He will nantle with it till he gets it to his mind (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** (S.K.C.); He can nobbut just nantle a bit (M.C.F.M.); **e.Yks.**[1] He's gettin past work noo, poor awd chap, bud he nantles aboot a bit in his garden. **w.Yks.**[2] I can nantle about a bit still.

Hence **Nantling,** (1) *sb.* (*a*) petty, jobbing work; (*b*) gossiping or trifling matters; (2) *ppl. adj.* of work: light, trifling; done for amusement.

(1, *a*) **Lakel.**[2] (*b*) **Cum.** (J.P.) (2) **s.Dur.** A man who applied to the manager of the Lead Co. for 'a nantle-en' job at a pund a week (J.E.D.); Making a cork model is eminently a 'nantling' job (F.K.).

NANTRIES, *sb. pl.* Pem. Cart-harness. s.Pem. (W.M.M.) The same word as **Hame-trees,** s.v. **Hame,** *sb.*[1] **2** (7).

NANTY, NAO(D, NAOH(N, NAOWF, see **Noint, Know, Oaf.**

NAP, *sb.*[1] Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Midl. Shr. [nap.] **1.** In *comb.* **Nap-at-noon,** (1) the salsify, or purple goat's-beard, *Tragopogon porrifolius*; (2) the yellow goat's-beard, *T. pratensis*; (3) the star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.**[1] The purple goat's-beard, which opens its flowers only in the fore-noon, after which they close. **ne.Lan.**[1] (2) **Cum.**[14] Midl. *Poetry of Provinc.* in *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 34. **Shr.** (B. & H.) (3) **Shr.**[1]

2. *Fig.* A soporific, soothing.

Edb. Dinnae quat the chearin' hopes Religion gies, for ony naps Ye get frae cavillin' chappies' draps, Lethal an' mirk, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 44.

NAP, *sb.*[2] Sc. Chs. Oxf. Suf. and Amer. Also written **nappe** Chs.[1]; and in form **nappie** S. & Ork.[1] Rnf. (JAM.) Amer.; **nappy** s.Sc. Amer. [nap.] **1.** A wooden vessel, esp. one used for milk; a small kettle. Cf. **knap,** *sb.*[1] **10.**

S. & Ork.[1] **s.Sc.** The nappy reek'd wi' mantling ream, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 57. **Rnf.** PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.) **Dmf.** I saw the coopers show their naps, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 32. **Gall.** The milk-made she scrubbed and scyringed her naps, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 78, ed. 1876. [**Amer.** A round shallow crockery dish used for baking pies. A square vegetable dish was billed as a nappie, *Dial. Notes* (1895) 391.]

2. *Fig.* ? *Obs.* The head. Cf. **napper,** *sb.*[1]

Rxb. I'll lay my gude Kilmarnock cap, A better never grac'd a nap, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) III. **e.Suf.** Used only by the old (F.H.).

Hence **Nap-ache,** *sb.* headache. e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. The head or foam on a glass of ale; ale, strong beer. Cf. **nappy.**

Abd. Nor did we drink o' gilpin water, But reemin nap, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 24 (JAM.). **Chs.**[1] *Obs.* **Oxf.** (G.O.)

[1. Þe ilke þat halt þene nap he hine drinkeð up, LAȝAMON (c. 1205) 14332. OE. *hnæp*, 'ciatus' (ÆLFRIC).]

NAP, *sb.*[3] Sc. [nap.] **1.** A joke, jest; fun.

e.Lth. A bitter carle was he, nae doubt, Wi's naps and jeers, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 232.

2. Phr. *to take a nap off any one*, to play a trick on him; to befool him.

Cai.[1] **w.Sc.** It is quite plain that the individual in the gallery who said, 'All round my hat,' wished to take his nap off the Presbytery, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 103, ed. 1877. **Lth.** If I kent wha dared to tak' their nap aff me, I wad gie them what they wad mind a' their days, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 96. **e.Lth.** 'Me an elder!' says I; 'g' wa wi' ye, minister, ye're taken your nap aff me,' HUNTER *J. Inwick* 1895 46. **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 350.

NAP, *sb.*[4] Sc. [nap.] A shin of beef. STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1851) II. 692.

NAP, *v.*[1] n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Not. Nhp. Dev. Also written **knap** Not. [nap, næp.] **1.** To catch; to lay hold of; to seize; to steal. Cf. **nab,** *v.*[1]

n.Cy. (HALL.), **n.Yks.**[4] **Not.** He was knapped (J.H.B.). **s.Not.** A just napped 'im stealin' th' apples. Jack's not gone, for a napped 'im yesterday, crossin Brett's close (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**[2] **Dev.** Next morn us ups an' naps 'em [crabs] nicely, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1897) 512.

2. With *it*: to receive punishment, to 'catch it.' Cf. **knap,** *v.*[2] **9.**

w.Yks. DYER *Dial.* (1891) 73; **w.Yks.**[5] Thah'll nap it lad! He's nap'd it reight this time. **Not.** He knapped it (J.H.B.).

3. To stop, frustrate. Cum.[4] **4.** To prowl; to go about with dishonest intentions.

ne.Yks.[1] Ah see'd him nappin' aboot.

NAP, *v.*[2] Sc. Dev. [nap, næp.] **1.** A fishing term; see below.

Bnff.[1] A fishing term. When a line becomes entangled on the bottom, it is pulled with as great a strain as possible, and then suddenly let go. The recoil commonly causes the hook to spring, and the line is said to nap

2. To burst.

A man said of his child, 'If he gets much fatter, he'll nap,' *Reports Provinc.* (1877).

[1. He knappeth the spear in sunder, *Ps.* xlvi. 9 (Prayer Bk. Version). Du. *knappen*, to knap or to crack (Hexham).]

NAP, *v.*[3] Yks. [nap.] To 'frieze' cloth; see below.

w.Yks.[5] To raise the wool and twist it into knots; the smaller the knots and the finer the nap. Heavy over-coatings, where there are plenty of substance, as Witneys and Pilots, are only treated with this process.

Hence **Naps**, *sb.* the raised part of 'friezed' cloth.

w.Yks. Then he had to pull forward the other portions, hook them on to the shear-boards, and 'raise the naps' ready for the shears, Peel *Luddites* (1870) 10.

NAP, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **nab-**. [nap.]

1. Expert, clever; particularly good at one's trade, or at any game of skill.

Sc. (Jam.), Yks. (Hall.) w.Yks. He is what is termed a nap skater, *Yksman.* (1881) 74.

Hence **Nap-hand**, *sb.* a clever workman; one expert at any business or at a game of skill.

w.Yks. *Halifax Courier* (May 29, 1897); The printin' wor done by one o' th' other lads 'at wor a nab-hand at it, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1887) 39; w.Yks.[5] He's a nap hand at his trāade!

2. Ready, eager, desirous. Sc. I'm nap for breakfast (Jam.).

[1. LG. *knapp*, geschickt, klug, gescheit (Berghaus).]

NAP, see **Gnap**, **Knap**, *sb.*[12], *v.*[2], **Knop**, *v.*[2]

NAPE, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Also in forms **neap** N.Cy.[2] m.Yks.[1]; **nepe** n.Cy. [nēp, nīp.] 1. *Obs.* or *obsol.* A piece of wood with two or three legs used to support the fore-front of a loaded wagon, or the shafts of a vehicle. Cf. **nave**, 2.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[2] m.Yks.[1] Constructed of natural branches.

2. The nave of a wheel. m.Yks.[1]

NAPE, *sb.*[2] Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A hole or fracture. (Hall.)

NAPE, *v.* ? *Obs.* e.An.[1] To cut a branch partly through so that it can be bent down and used in 'laying' a hedge.

NAPE, **NAPERON**, **NAPERTY**, see **Knap**, *sb.*[1], **Napron**, **Knapperts**.

NAPERY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Also Sus. Also written **naipry** Ayr.; **napry** N.Cy.[1] [nē·p(ə)ri.] 1. Table and bed linen, occas. including blankets; also used *attrib.*

Sc. A grand plenished house, . . well stocked with both napery and blankets, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 297, ed. 1894. Abd. Stately insight and plenishing, sic as bedding, napery, vessels, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 198. Frf. Treasured up in the napery chest, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 151. Rnf. Sofas, couches, hair mattresses, Rugs, feather beds, and napery presses, Young *Pictures* (1865) 165. Ayr. They've ta'en the naip'ry braid an' wide, The sarks, the sheets, an' a', Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 221. Gall. (A.W.) Uls. A set of bed, table and personal linen, which a young maiden was expected to have spun before she was considered fit for marriage, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-62) V. 175-6. N.Cy.[1], Cum.[14], Sus.[1]

2. The press or room in which household linen is kept. Cai.[1]

[1. OFr. *naperie*, 'lingerie' (La Curne).]

NAP-HEEAD, *sb.* n.Yks. [na·p-iəd.] A simpleton. (I.W.)

NAPHEW, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Shr. The winter rape, *Brassica Napus.* (B. & H., s.v. Navew.)

[Fr. *naveau*, the Navew gentle, French Navew (Cotgr.).]

NAPKIN, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also in forms ? **naepteen** Sh.I.; **naipkin** Lnk.; **neepkin** Sc.; **njaepkin**, **nypken** Sh.I. [na·pkin.] A pocket-handkerchief; a kerchief used to cover the head, or to tie round the neck.

Sc. She wore a white silk napkin on her head, Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 60. Sh.I. An stick his pocket naepteen in his mooth ta stifle da soond, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 56; Da muckle red nypken foo it he hed in his pock, *Sh. News* (June 12, 1897); Dere it is i' da njaepkin, *ib.* (Apr. 2, 1898). Cai.[1] Bch. Napkins, as good's in a' the land To dight your nib, Forbes *Shop Bill* (1785) 13. Abd. His napkin white she ties wi' cantie care, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 22. Kcd. She startit, wi' her napkin Pressed to lovely nose an' een, Grant *Lays* (1884) 87. Per. Down wi' her head, an' up wi' her neepkin, like's a' the minister was sayin' was for her, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 63, ed. 1887. Dmb. Keepin' ye up in stockings, sarks, and pocket napkins, Cross *Disruption* (1844) ii. Ayr. A pocket-picker whuppet the napkin out of my pouch, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xiii. Lnk. They sabb'd an' pu'd their naipkins oot Their e'en to dicht, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 63. Edb. With a napkin brush my silken hose, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 37. Peb. Can it my pouch hae picket O' mill, o' napkin? *Lintoun Green* (1685) 79, ed. 1817. Gall. Frae her wee lozzen waves awa Ane pocket napkin on a staff, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 362, ed. 1876. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Yks. (P.R.) w.Yks. Ray (1691).

NAPLINS, see **Knaplins**.

NAPOLEON, *sb.* Suf. I.W. The crimson trefoil, *Trifolium incarnatum*; also used in *pl.* e.Suf. (F.H.), I.W. (B. & H.)

NAPP, see **Knap**, *sb.*[1]

NAPPAN, *sb.* Pem. [na·pən.] The head, esp. a head well furnished with brains. See **Nap**, *sb.*[2] 2.

s.Pem. A's got a good nappan on 'n (W.M.M.).

NAPPART, *sb.* n.Yks. (R.H.H.) The same word as **Knapperts** (q.v.).

NAPPATANZER, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] A comic term of depreciation applied to a person or animal.

Kùm oa·r, uwd naap·ŭtaan·zŭr [Come o'er, owd nappatanzer].

NAPPE, see **Nap**, *sb.*[2]

NAPPER, *sb.*[1] Cum. Yks. Der. War. Suf. Hmp. Dev. [na·pə(r, næ·pə(r).] The head; also in *comp.* **Napper-case**. See **Nap**, *sb.*[2] 2.

Cum. Meir broken nappers, seylan snouts, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 134. w.Yks. T'poor bairns al get sum larnin fur ther nappers, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1892) 54: w.Yks.[2] He'd mooast sartinly feel for meh napper; w.Yks.[5] Mind thee napper! Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], War.[2], e.Suf. (F.H.) Hmp. Holloway. Dev. Ef 'e idden quiet purty zoon I'll vatch 'n a dap in 'es napper-case, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

NAPPER, *sb.*[2] Dev. [næ·pə(r).] A boy. Cf. **nipper**.

Yer's bones vur thee, napper; they be güde 'nuff vur bwoys, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Zilly, dawy, beardless napper! Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 76.

NAPPER, *sb.*[3] and *adj.* Irel. Cum. Also in form **nabber** N.I.[1] [na·pər.] 1. *sb.* Anything large and good of its kind. N.I.[1] Cf. **nap**, *adj.* 2. *adj.* Clever at anything. Cum.[4]

NAPPER, *sb.*[4] Sc. (Jam.) A beetle, mall. The same word as **Knapper** (q.v.).

NAPPER, **NAPPERN**, **NAPPERY-WARE**, see **Knapper**, **Napron**, **Knappery-ware**.

NAPPIE, *sb.* Yks. The magpie, *Pica rustica*; ? from **nan-pie** by assimilation.

n.Yks. An twea 'r three nappies chatt'rin ower her heeaid, *Sngs. in Broad Yks.* 63.

NAPPIE, see **Knappy**, **Nap**, *sb.*[2]

NAPPLE, *sb.* Sc. The bitter vetch or heath pea, *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, esp. the root. Also in *comp.* **Nipple-root**. Cf. **knapperts**.

Gall. The black knotty root of an herb, diligently digged for and greedily chewed by boys, its taste being rather pleasant, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824); Hinnie suckles, bluidy fingers, Napple roots, and nettle stingers, *ib.* 115, ed. 1876; Root tubers said to ward off hunger (J.M.). Kcb. Where now the pied napple rankly grows, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 44.

NAPPLINS, **NAPPRON**, see **Knaplins**, **Napron**.

NAPPY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. War. Hrt. Wil. Dev. Also written **knappy** Edb. [na·pi, næ·pi.] 1. *adj.* Of ale or beer: having a head or foamy surface; of any liquor: strong, fresh, 'heady.'

Sc. Thou hes a wyfe both blythe and sappie, A bottle that is both whyte and nappie, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 409. Abd. They ca'd about the nappy cup, To keep their wanton spirits up, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 214. Kcd. Nappy was the beer, Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 221. Frf. Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 53. Per. Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 108, ed. 1887. se.Sc. I mean to weet your gab Wi' nappy liquor, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 95. Rnf. To reap twalpenny worth o' wits Frae nappy drink, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 106. Ayr. *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 120. Lnk. Parker *Misc. Poems* (1859) 68. Lth. The nappie ale to warm the bluid, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 101. Edb. Liddle *Poems* (1821) 225. Peb. The Smith . . . Served round the nappy ale, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 91, ed. 1817. Slk. You wha bouze the wine sae nappy, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 96. Dmf. The reaming cogs

o' nappie ale, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 40. **Gall.** Gin the brew be nappy, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 230. **Nhb.** Spirits strong and nappy beer, with bread and cheese, GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 7; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Nanny Newton's nappy liquor, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 143; **Cum.**[4] **Yks.** Good ale so nappy for the nones, *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 14, 1883). **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. iii. 146. **Wil.** Chill zo wet those whiskers of thine in nappy ale, *Masque* (1636) 10.

2. Slightly intoxicated, exhilarated by drink.

Sc. The carles grew nappy, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 191 (JAM.). **Abd.** [We] met wi' there . . . A ha'f a score, I wat, an' mair, To get themsel's fu' nappy, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 119. **Edb.** Rab has got a gay bit drappy An' found himself right unco happy . . . and getting nappy, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 158. **Fif.** While nappy he's happy, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 37. **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). **Lan.**[1]

3. Of a person: strong, vigorous.

Sc. A nappie callan (JAM.). **Per.** Nappy, knoity Donal' Mac, A gentle an' a kind loon, STEWART *Character* (1857) 47.

4. *sb.* Strong, 'heady' ale; any alcoholic drink.

Sc. Noo pass the nappy, my canty loon, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 141. **Bnff.** Baith we ca'd down wi' some nappy, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 71. **Abd.** Birl'd it roun', owr throats to weet Wi' reamin' nappy, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 97. **Frf.** Boosin' at the nappy, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 151. **w.Sc.** Ower my third tumbler of double nappy, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 278. **Fif.** Weil had they taen tent To bring up nappies strang and nice, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 83. **Dmb.** SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 99. **Rnf.** She . . . Bad me sit down, an' prie the nappie, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 3. **Ayr.** Whyles twalpennie worth o' nappy Can make the bodies unco happy, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 115–6. **Lnk.** Sittin' owre a pint o' nappy, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 43. **Lth.** Of a' your nappies, cheap or dear, Frae champagne down to tip'ny beer, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 142. **e.Lth.** A tumbler of well watered nappy, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 205. **Edb.** We're kindly met, an' warmly set, An' streams o' nappy rinnin' by, GLASS *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 20. **Dmf.** Talking o'er the nappy, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 48. **Gall.** Our wooer was na happy, Though fully half and half wi' nappy, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 44, ed. 1897. **Nhb.** Seldom seen the warse o' nappy, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 35; **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). **Lan.** The 'nappy' was constantly frothing at their lips, BRIERLEY *Treadlepin*, ix. **Chs.**[1] On a tombstone in Prestbury Churchyard to Thomas Bennison . . . are these lines: 'The joys of his heart were good hounds and good nappy, Oh! wish him for ever still more and more happy,' EARWAKER *E. Chs.* III. 202 (s.v. Nappe). **Nhp.** While I've sixpence left I'll spend it In cheering nappy, CLARE *Poems* (1820) 96; **Nhp.**[2] **n.Dev.** Nelly, in this yer nappy, I wish th' a merry honey-mune, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 94.

NAPPY, see **Knappy, Nap,** *sb.*[2]

NAPRON, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Not. Nhp. War. Hrf. Cor. Also written **nappron** n.Yks.[2]; **naprin** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); and in forms **naperon** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **nappern** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Lan.[1] s.Not. Nhp.[1] [na·prən, na·pə(r)n.] An apron. w.Sc., s.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[2], Lan.[1], s.Not. (J.P.K.), Nhp.[1], War. (J.R.W.), Hrf.[1], Cor.[3]

[ME. *napron*, apron (STRATMANN); OFr. *naperon*, 'petite nappe' (LA CURNE).]

NAPRY, see **Napery.**

NAPS, *sb.* Ant. [**naps.**] A small lump in linen yarn. (W.H.P.) Cf. **nepps.**

NAPS, see **Neps,** *sb. pl.*[1]

NAPSIE, *sb.* Sc. A small fat animal, esp. a sheep. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **knabsie,** s.v. **Knab,** *sb.*[2]

NAPSY, NAR, see **Nabsy, Never.**

NARCHER, *sb.* Cor.[3] [nā·tʃə(r).] A term appl. to a lad, *gen.* to one of mischievous disposition.

'Ee's a nowld narcher on tha move.' The word is variably applied to a lad for shrewdness, depraved wickedness, or for a funniness of disposition.

NARDER, NARE, see **Nearder, Near,** *sb.*[1]

NARE-A-ONE, NARE-ON, see **Never a one.**

NARG, NAR-HAND, see **Nag,** *v.*, **Near-hand.**

NARK, *v.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Wor. ? Brks. [**nark, nāk.**] **1.** To annoy, vex, irritate, exasperate. Cf. **knark, 2.**

Lakel.[2] It narks yan a bit ta see sec wark. **Cum.** That's just what he's ta'en to him for, just to nark Mayroyd, DALBY *Mayroyd* (1888) II. 45. **w.Yks.** Tha'd better dew as he tells tha or tha'll nark him (S.K.C.). **Not.** (J.S.J.) **Wor.** In card-playing one will say to his adversary when he plays a successful card, 'I narked 'ee thur' (H.K.).

Hence (1) **Narked or Narkt,** *ppl. adj.* vexed, angry; (2) **Narky,** *adj.* vexed, ill-tempered. Cf. **newky.**

(1) **Nhb.**[1] He wis very narkt at what he say'd. **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** He war narkt Ah could see (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** Ah was a bit narked aboot it (T.H.). **w.Yks.** He was narked about it and would hardly speak (M.N.); **w.Yks.**[2] He wor narked about it. **Lan.** Aw feel a bit nark'd, mi thowts are a bit warped, DOTTIE *Rambles* (1898) 12. **Not.** (J.S.J.), **Wor.** (W.K.W.C.) (2) **Lakel.**[2] He war a bit narky ower t'trottin' do. **Wm.** A narky auld thing (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **w.Yks.** Doan't let's get narky ower it, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 13, 1895). **?Brks.** (H.R.H.)

2. To grate; to cut against the grain. **Cum.**[4]

[2. LG. *knarken*, to grate (BERGHAUS).]

NARK, *adj.* Wor. Delicate, tender.

s.Wor. Rare. 'Those fowls [a peculiar sort] are so nark' (H.K.).

NARLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhp. Glo. Also in forms **norle** Bnff.[1] Cld. (JAM.); **nurl(e** Cld. (JAM.) n.Cy. (HALL.) [narl, nāl.] **1.** *sb.* A knot in a tangled skein of silk or thread. Nhp.[1] Glo. GROSE (1790). See **Gnarl,** *sb.*[1], **Knurl, 4.** Hence **Narled,** *ppl. adj.* knotted, tangled. n.Cy. (J.L.)

2. A lump; a tumour. Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.) Hence **Nurly,** *adj.* of wood: lumpy, knotty; *fig.* ill-tempered. n.Cy. (HALL.) See **Knurly,** s.v. **Knurl, 2.** **3.** *v.* To strike so as to produce lumps. Bnff.[1] **4.** To become knotty, to rise in lumps or knobs. Cld. (JAM.)

NARLE, NARLINS, see **Gnarl,** *sb.*[1]. **Nearlin(g)s.**

NARN, see **Anon,** *int.*, **Never a one, Norn,** *sb.*

NARNCE, *adv.* Dor. Never once; not once.

'How many times ha' you a-slipp'd down?' 'Narnce' (W.B.).

NARON, NARRA, NARRATION, see **Never a one, Never a, Noration.**

NARR(E, NARRER (A, see **Gnar(r,** *v.*, **Never a.**

NARRISH, *adj.* Nhb.[1] [na·riʃ.] Somewhat narrow, 'narrowish.'

NARROW, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Not. Nhp. Sus. Dev. Cor. Also written **narra** Nhb.[1] e.Yks.[1] [na·rə, næ·rə.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Narrow-board,** a coal-pit term: an excavation of the same length as a wide board, driven two yards wide; (2) **-chined,** thin-faced; also *fig.* niggardly, greedy; (3) **-fisted,** greedy, grasping, (4) **-gutted,** of horses: weak in the loins; (5) **-harsed,** narrow-minded; mean, stingy; barely honest; (6) **-nebbed** or **-nippit,** (*a*) sharp-nosed; *fig.* stingy, cunning; (*b*) narrow in one's religious views; superstitiously struck; apt to take offence; (7) **-pin-whiles,** coarse cloth made at Totnes; (8) **-racket,** a narrow lane between high walls in which passing footsteps produce an echo, or racket; (9) **-souled,** parsimonious, ungenerous; (10) **-work** or **-working,** an excavation in a coal-pit; see below.

(1) **Nhb.** PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 93; **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888) (s.v. Board). (2) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **e.Yks.** Ah! y'u'll get nowt oot ov him. He's a narra-chined an, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 91; **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (3) **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (4) **Not.** A narrow-gutted brute (J.H.B.). (5) **Cum.**[4] (6, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.); A narrow-nebbit teetotaller, MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). (7) **Dev., Cor.** (R.H.H.) (8) **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 13, 1895). (9) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **w.Yks.**[1] (10) **Nhb.** Wi' sharp and shinin' gear They now begin their narrow-workin' [cutting up meat], WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 59; **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Excavations, varying from 6 to 10 feet wide, for which a price of so much per yard is paid in addition to the score price. Narrow places are driven for the purpose of ventilation or for passages, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

2. Phr. (1) *as narrow as a drink of water,* of a person: excessively thin; (2) *to look narrow,* of the eye: to wear a somewhat inebriated expression.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) I thought you'd been some weer, your eye look'd so narrow, *ib.*

3. Parsimonious.

Ayr. He was a narrow ailing man, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) iii. **w.Sus.** It ain't as I was a narrer man. I may be what you like, but I bain't mean, GORDON *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 72.

4. *Obs.* Close, searching.

Sc. I think Christ is taking a narrow view of His followers at this time, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 141, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** A second general search was made: it was very narrow and began about eleven of the clock, WODROW *Ch Hist.* (1721) III. 496, ed. 1828.

N-ARROW, *sb.* Suf. An arrow.

e.Suf. Give me that narrow. I've got a bow and narrows (F.H.).

NARROWDALE-NOON, *sb.* *Obs.* Stf. One o'clock; also *fig.* anything done late in the day; see below.

The top of Narrowdale hills . . . is so high, that the inhabitants under it, for one quarter of the year never see y^e^ sun, and when it appears again, they see it not till one by the clock, which they call thereabout the Narrowdale noon, using it proverbially when they would express a thing done late at noon (K.); **Stf.**[1]

NARROWED, *ppl. adj.* Chs. [na·rəd.] Reduced, straitened.

Chs.[1] We sometimes say a man's circumstances are narrowed; or he has been narrowed in his circumstances; **Chs.**[3] He's bin narrowed lately.

NARROW-WRIGGLE, *sb.* e.An.[1] An earwig.

NARRUN, NARRY, see **Never a one, Never a.**

NA'RS'HA, *sb.* Dor. A contracted form of 'never such a one.' BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

NARSIN, NARTH, NARUN, see **Neer-sen, North, Never a one.**

NARVICAL, *adj.* Cor. [nā·vikl.] Nervous.

She got narvical and wud taake et all in, THOMAS *Aunt Keeziah*, xx; We 'm turned narvical all to wance, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) II. 48.

NARY, *adj.* Lakel.[2] Also written **gnary.** Stout and strong. 'He's a nary fellah.'

NARY (A, NA-SAY, NASE, see **Never a, Nay-say, Neese**, *sb.*[1]

NASEBY-CHILD, *sb.* Nhp.[2] An aged person.

'Naseby children' is a term proverbially applied to the aged here, from the frequent instances of their surviving the mental powers, 192.

NASEN, see **Nest, Neezen.**

NASH, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. [naʃ.] **1.** Pert, insolent talk. Sc. (JAM.) The same word as **Gnash** (q.v.). **2.** *Comp.* (1) **Nash-gabbit**, talkative, gossiping; (2) **-gob**, *obs.*, an impertinent, ill-natured fellow.

(1) **Lnk.** For shame, ye auld nash-gabbit gled! Sic tongues as yours sood aye be croupit, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 46. (2) **Nhb.** The nashgob of a creature, Tom Fenwick, wins the haggis, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 116.

NASH, *sb.*[2] Chs.[1] [naʃ.] Weaving term: the course of the shuttle along the lathe.

NASH, *adj.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [naʃ.] Firm, stiff, hard.

NASH, see **Nesh.**

NASHAG, *sb.* Cai.[1] The bearberry, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi.* Cf. **gnashicks.**

[Gael. *cnaimhseag*, the bearberry (M. & D.).]

NASK, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A withe for binding cattle.

Cai. The tenants . . . paid so many nasks (binders made of birch twigs), to secure the laird's cattle in the byre, *Agric. Surv.* 41 (JAM.).

NASLE, NASSEL, see **Nestle, Azzald.**

NAST, *sb.* Cum. Lan. Chs. Der. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Suf. Som. [nast, næst.] **1.** Dirt; filth; also *fig.* obscenity.

Lan. Thir's nowt loike a bit o' elba greos fur fotchin' th' nast ofl clooas, FERGUSON *Preston Eggsibishun* (1865) vi; I don't care about rooting and pottering among nast, WESTALL *Old Factory*, xxiv. **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Dhŭr)z sŭm foa·ks kŭn tau·k ŭ nuwt bŭ naas·t [There's some folks con talk o' nowt bu' nast]. **nw.Der.**[1] **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] Take off your shoes—you have been walking in some nast. **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875). **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** GROSE (1790); **Glo.**[1]

Hence (1) **Nasten**, (2) **Naster**, *v.* to soil, befoul; to render nasty; (3) **Nastment**, *sb.* filth, nastiness.

(1) **Som.** (HALL.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Mind and take care o' the paper, and nit nasten it all over. (2) **Suf.** I naster everything I touch, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 21-2. (3) **Cum.** There's ower much nastment in the weather yet, CAINE *Hagar* (1887) I. 45; **Cum.**[14] **w.Som.**[1] Don'ee mind thick night, hon we was bird-boitin, how you tum'ld all along in the nastment [naas·munt].

2. Weeds in fallow land. Glo. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I. 330; Glo.[1] **3.** Phlegm.

s.Wor. I can't get shut's this nast upon my chest (H.K.).

NASTIC, *adj.* Dev. [næ·stik.] Asthmatic, short-winded. (HALL.), Dev.[1]

NASTIFIED, *adj.* Sc. Som. **1.** Nasty; disgusting.

Slg. The deck presented such a nasty heap—A scene so nastified, GALLOWAY *Sutor's Mag.* (1810) 27.

2. Dishonourable, tricky, ungentlemanly.

w.Som.[1] I zim Mr. —— was a little bit nastified [naa·stifuy·d] like, vor to watch me away, and then shut my tame birds.

NASTRY, *sb.* Glo.[1] [næ·stri.] Filth.

NASTY, *adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **naisty** Abd. Brks.[1]; **nasta** w.Yks. [na·sti, næ·sti.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Nasty-nice**, over-fastidious; (2) **-off**, in a bad plight; awkwardly situated; (3) **-pasty**, disagreeable.

(1) **w.Yks.** It means nowt if th' mustard an' th' pickled onions have getten on th' apple-pasty... They're noan nasty nice, HARTLEY *Dilt.* (c. 1873) 2nd S. 142. (2) **Som.** (HALL.) (3) **n.Yks.** Ah'ave no nasty-pasty pride about me (R.H.H.).

2. Dirty.

N.Cy.[1] **w.Yks.** If ther shirts get nasta, BYWATER *Gossips*, 23. **s.Stf.** This is a nasty table cloth, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

3. Ill-tempered, obstinate, saucy, petulant in manner; also in *comb.* **Nasty-tempered**; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Abd. The tyrannical, naisty, ill-livin' creatur, ALEXANDER *J. Gibb* (1871) xix. **N.Cy.**[1] **n.Yks.**[4] He war varra nasty aboot t'job. **ne.Yks.**[1] When ah ax'd him he wer varry nasty aboot it. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He was rather nasty till I explained it (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[1] **s.Stf.** Yo' needn't be nasty wi' me, I ca' help it, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** He seems so nasty with her (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.** He's that nasty he'd think noht o' hornin' th' Lord Mayor, that bull wo'd n't (M.P.); **n.Lin.**[1] He was that nasty I could mak noht on him. **sw.Lin.**[1] She's a strange, nasty-tempered cat. **Lei.**[1] Shay got quoite nassty ovver it. **Nhp.**[1] She's a nasty tempered thing. **War.**[2][3] **Pem.** He spoke real nasty (E.D.). **Brks.**[1] A zims inclined to be naisty toward us. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] He was very nasty about it. **n.Wil.** Wull, you needn't be so nasty wi' 't (E.H.G.). **w.Som.**[1] Maister was ter'ble nasty s'mornin 'bout the ducks; he zess how 'twas all your faut.

4. *v.* To defile, soil.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **n.Lan.** I've wesht me feet; how shall e nasty um? PHIZACKERLEY *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 3. **Nrf.** GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 3.

5. *Obs.* To commit a nuisance.

Bnff. If any person shall be convicted before the session of nastying within the walls of the churchyard, he or she so offending shall be liable in the sum of one merk, *Rec. Keith Kirk Sess.* (1749) in CRAMOND *Church of Keith*, 55.

NAT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Also in form **nyatt** Bnff.[1] [nat.] A person of short stature, esp. one of short temper; lit. ? 'gnat.'

Bnff.[1] **n.Ir.** 'A wee nat of a man about as high as two turf and a clod.' [Turf is] usually cut in pieces about 12 × 4 × 4 in., *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 479.

NAT, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Nrf. A straw-mattress; a mat.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **Lin.** SKINNER (1671). **n.Lin.**[1] **Nrf.** Paid for a natt for one of the stooles in the Churche, vjd., *Chwardens' Acc.* (1608) *St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich*, in *Ant. Misc.* II. pt. ii. 338.

[Natte or matte, *storium*, *Prompt.*; A natte, *storium*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). Fr. *natte*, a mat (COTGR.).]

NAT, *sb.*[3] Cum. [nat.] A light, quick knocking; also in *comb.* **Nat-natting.**

Cum.[4] He heard a nat nat natting, as if one of the spokes was broken, *Carlisle Patriot* (Dec. 29, 1893) 7 (s.v. Nattle).

NAT, NATARNAL, see **Knit**, *v.*, **Knot**, *sb.*[1], **Netarnal.**

NATCH, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Not. Wor. Ken. [natʃ, nætʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A notch.

Sh.I. An' sorrow a thing wis haadin' dem bit rust an' da peerie bit o' natch 'at wis cut in a bit, *Sh. News* (Jan. 15, 1898). **Cai.**[1], **Abd.** (G.W.) **n.Yks.** Whahl careless lads i' t'singing pew Wer cuttin natches, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 24. **se.Wor.**[1]

2. ? The notch or incision made by a tailor when cutting cloth.

Ayr. Hae mercy wi' your natch, your bodkin's bauld, BURNS

Answer, st. 1. Dmf. By my needle, book, and natch, Soon the house shall get a raising. JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 112.

3. A peg cut in the solid wood. m.Yks.[1] **4.** A cog on a wheel. s.Chs.[1] **5.** The side of a box-bed furthest from the wall.

Wxf. His thin ashy hair, and his head on the natch there, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 47.

6. *pl.* The battlements of a church tower. Ken.[1] **7.** *v.* To notch. Abd. (JAM.) **8.** To loop, sling.

Slg. Dick natched a rope round both . . . And haul'd them dripping on the welcome deck, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1806) 20.

9. To seize, lay hold of; to arrest. n.Sc. (JAM.) **10.** Phr. *to natch oneself about*, to make short, quick, irritated movements; to fidget about.

s.Not. When ah telled 'im that, 'e begun to snuff an' natch hissen about (J.P.K.).

[**1, 7.** A natche, *incisura*; to natche, *incidere*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

N-ATCH, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. The 'aitch-bone' (q.v.). n.Cy. HOLLOWAY. w.Yks.[1]

NATCHED-HEAD, *sb.* Yks. The recess cut in the stone to receive the window-frame. w.Yks. (J.J.B.)

NATCHELL, see **Notchel**, *sb.*[1]

NATE, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also written **nait** Cum. To use, employ.

Cld. (JAM.), N.Cy.[2], Nhb. (K.), Nhb.[1] Cum. Nor tek sec preesin, To nait our awn, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 140; Cum.[4] Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) lX.

[Lat se now, getis 3ow a name, & naytis 3our strenthe, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 2468. Norw. dial. *nøyta*, to use, employ (AASEN); ON. *nøyta* (VIGFUSSON).]

NATE, *ppl. adj.* ? *Obs.* Wxf.[1] Also in form **naate**. Prepared; intended. Cf. **anate**.

Th' cowlee-man, fausteen, zey well' twas ee-naate, 86.

NATE, NATER, see **Nought, Neat, Nature.**

NATERFUL, *adj.* Lan. [nē·təful.] Good-natured, lit. 'natureful.' (C.W.D.)

NATH, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Cor. The puffin, *Fratercula arctica*.

Puffins, or naths, abound on the north coast of Cornwall, about Boscastle, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. xx.

NATHAN, *sb.* War.[3] [nē·þən.] The stinking chamomile, *Anthemis Cotula*.

NATHE, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Midl. Stf. Der. Not. Also written **naithe** Lan.; and in form **nath** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[2 3] [nēþ, naþ.] The nave of a wheel.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Byeth wheels cam ti bits; an' nath, spyeks, an' fellies wis aall lyin' iv a heap. w.Yks.[2 3], Lan. (S.W.) Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Stf.[1], nw.Der.[1], s.Not. (J.P.K.)

[The restlesse spokes, and whirling nathes, *Phillis of Scyros* (1655) (NARES); Wheles be made of nathes, spokes, fellyes, and dowles, FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 14.]

NATHELESS, *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **naithless, nathless** Sc. Nevertheless.

Sh.I. Natheless it is ill travelling on a full stomach, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) xi. Per. Naithless, some waggish trickster loon Aye put the Bailie off the tune, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 86. Lnk. Nathless, nane scathless May climb Parnassus brae, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 73. Wgt. Nathless, it's no the way to talk, maister, *Good Wds.* (1881) 558. Nhb. Natheless, he has lost his own [way], JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 124. w.Yks. Natheless he would have done it, SNOWDEN *Wyb of Weaver* (1896) xii.

NATHELY, *adv.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Nearly.

e.Som. Baby is nathely pining away, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

NATHER, NATHERAL, NATIF, see **Neither, Natural, Native.**

NATION, *sb.*[1] Sc. A division of students according to their place of birth, as in the Universities of Aberdeen, St. Andrews, and Glasgow.

In the Universities of Aberdeen, St. Andrews, and Glasgow, students are divided into four 'nations,' named *gen.* from districts from which they are drawn. At the present day they vote for the Lord Rector by 'nations' (A.W.); There like a wayward boy I took more pleasure in the battles of the 'nations' . . . than divine learning, LANG *Monk of Fife* (1896) 4.

NATION, *sb.*[2], *adv.* and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. and Amer. Also written **nashon** Der. Dor.[1]; **nashun** Chs.[3] Glo. Sus. I.W.[1] Wil.[1] Som. Dev. Cor.; **nayshin** Wil.; **nayshun** Lan. Wil.[1]; and in forms **naashun** Hnt.; **naation** Nrf. Cor.[3]; **naaytion** Brks.[1]; **neation** Stf.; ? **neeshum** w.Dor.; **nition** e.Suf. [nē·ʃən, neə·ʃən.] **1.** *sb.* An expletive used as an oath or imprecation; a disguised form of 'damnation.'

Midl. What the nation's the matter now? BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 193. Dor. O nation! . . if I were a man, HARDY *Laodicean* (ed. 1896) 487. Som. 'Nation seize the King's sodgers! RAYMOND *Smoke of War*, 10. w.Som.[1] Nation-seize thee! where's a bin bidin about to?

2. *adv.* Used as an intensitive: very, exceedingly, extremely.

w.Yks.[1] That's a nation good cow o' yours. Lan. Settin' his bare feet washt, for they lukkt nayshun durty, CHAPMAN *Widder Bagshaw's Visit* (187–) 3. Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] Oim nashun fond o' thee, owd wench. Stf. A' neation good feller he is tew, *Quart. Mag.* (1823) 298. Der. A nation big gooseberry (H.R.); Der.[2] Nation mad. nw.Der.[1], Not.[1] Lin.[1] It's a nation hot day. sw.Lin.[1] Yon's a nation neist [nice] horse. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] War. I feel nation bad (J.R.W.); War.[3], se.Wor.[1] s.Wor. A nation big horse, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 10. Shr.[1] Nation cowd. Hrf.[2] Lugg's nation cazulty. Glo. Tha screecht and hollerd nashun loud, *Leg. Peas.* (1877) 23; Glo.[1]; Glo.[2] Nation vine weyther. Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 139. e.An.[1] Nrf. Lunnen is a naation rum plaace, SPILLING *Giles* (1872) 6. Suf. CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813). Ess. 'Tis nation coad, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 4; Ess.[1] se.Cy. A nation long way, *Lex. Balatronicum* (1811). Sus. So Sal 'hav'd nashun well te dem, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1872) st. 4. Hmp.[1] Nation strange. I.W.[1] He's a nashun bad buoy. Wil. Twur a nayshin purty zite, SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 93; Wil.[1] Nation dark. Dor. They seem 'nation fond of one another, HARDY *Trumpet-Major* (1880) xiv; Dor.[1] w.Dor. Neeshum cross, ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Som. Ben wer nashun strong, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 8. w.Som.[1] I considers 'tis nation [nae·urshun] poor sport. Dev. I'm 'nation zorry! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 55; Dev.[1] n.Dev. I wur most nation taysed, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 31. Cor. Though tes nashun slight feeding fur sartin, DANIEL *Bride of Scio, &c.* (1842) 231; Cor.[2] 'Tis nation nice; Cor.[3] I'm naation jealous 'bout 'et. [Amer. I'm 'nation sorry for you, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1885) 546.]

Hence (1) **Nationish**, *adv.* extremely, 'precious'; (2) **Nationly**, *adv.* very, extremely; (3) **Nation-seized**, *ppl. adj.* extremely bad; most unpleasant; also used *advb.*

(1) Lan. Hoo'l tak' nationish good care theaw duz no' see her th' wust side eawt, BRIERLEY *Tales* (1854) II. 173. (2) Midl. Ye fidget me most nationly, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 67. e.An.[1] e.Suf. That's nationly onfair (F.H.). (3) w.Som.[1] Well I'll be darned, if this idn a purty nation-seizéd sort of a job; here be we a-comed all this yur way and brought all our things and that, all vor nort. Dev. I hates a hoss, ver I've ben drow'd Vrem all that ever I've a-rode, An' zo I sez, Sir, I shall vall, Ver your's is nation-seyzéd tall, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 57, in ELWORTHY *Wd. Bk.* (1888).

3. *adj.* Used as an intensitive, esp. before nouns of quantity or number.

w Yks.[1] There wor a nation seet o' folk at kirk. nw.Der.[1] Not. It's a nation sight too bad (J H B.); Not.[1] Nhp.[1] A 'nation sight o' folks. Brks.[1] I'd a naaytion zight zooner hev dree gals to bring up nor one bwoy. Hnt. A naashun lot of money (T.P.F.). e.An.[1] Nrf., Suf. A nation deal, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) e.Suf. He's a nation chap to spout (F.H.). Ess. *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1] Ken. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Sus. A nation fool, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 38. I.W.[1] A nashun deeal o' rain. Wil. I might not have been in such a nation hurry, BANKS *Glory* (1881) 59. Dev. Sitch a nashun zite o' time, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 191. [Amer. They asked me a nation sight of questions, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxii.]

NATION-GRASS, *sb.* Wil.[1] The tussock grass, *Aira caespitosa*.

NATIVE, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Dur. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Cor. Also in form **natif** s.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] Glo.[1] [nē·tiv, neə·tiv.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* **Native soil**, natural element.

Cor. 'Well, that's the brightest thing I've heard,' Says Jim Penglaze, 'this day, That fish shud live in their native soil That's fifty miles away,' FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 22; (M.A.C.)

2. *sb.* A birthplace; also occas. the home, the place to which a person is thoroughly accustomed.

Per. (JAM.) **Dmf.** Near the famed camp of Burnswark . . . which is my dear native where I do abide, HAWKINS *Poems* (1841) I. 28. **Ayr.** Jenny'll be packing up to gang to her native, somewhere awa' doun aboot Paisley, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxix. **Edb.** Wearying . . . to be home again to Lauder, which she said was her native, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. **e.Dur.**[1] **w.Yks.** I am going to my native, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 352. **s.Chs.**[1] Chorley's my native. **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** They resided for some years at Baston, which was her 'native,' *Lin. Chron.* (Feb. 26, 1898). **w.Wor.**[1] W'ahr is your native? **s.Wor.** I have been here some years, but it's not my natif (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1 2] **Hrf.**[2] I never heard what his natif was. There's her native when she's a wum. **Glo.**[1], **e.An.**[1 2] **Nrf.** When he come back to his native at Yarmouth he knew no one, *Cornh. Mag.* (June 1900) 815. **Suf.** Stonebridge is rare and fine, but that isn't my native, GURDON *Memories* (1897) 47. **e.Suf.** Mawlsa is my native (F.H.). **Ken.**[1] Timblestun is my native, but I've lived in Eastry nearly forty years come Michaelmas. **Sur.**[1] The place where any one has lived in service, and so knows the way of it. **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.**[1] He went back there 'cause 'twas his native.

3. Native speech.

s.Chs.[1] Yoa)n au·viz aav· ŭ bit ŭ Chesh·ŭr i yŭr tau·k, koz it)s yŭr nai·tiv [Yo'n auvays have a bit o' Cheshire i' yur talk, 'cos it's yŭr native].

NATKIN, NATLE-, NATLIN(G)S, see **Nadkin, Nattle, *v.*, Knottings.**

NATOMY, *sb.* Oxf. The same word as **Anatomy** (q.v.). (A.P.)

NATTED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Dev. Of sheep and cattle: hornless.

n.Dev. Tha cortst tha natted yeo now-reert, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 210; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 301.

N-ATTER, *sb.*[1] Yks. [na·tər.] The sting-fish, *Trachinus vipera.* n.Yks. (T.S.) See **Atter-pile.**

NATTER, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Cum. Yks. Also in forms atter n.Yks. m.Yks.[1]; nyatter Cai.[1] [na·tə(r.] 1. *v.* To work continuously at something which makes a slight noise; to clatter; to work a person hard; to drive. See **Gnatter.**

Cum.[4] Natteran up t'rwoad in her clogs. **n.Yks.** He atters his servants sair (I.W.).

2. To be busy in a trifling manner.

m.Yks.[1] He was attering about it, doing nought.'

3. To rain slightly while there is a high wind. Cai.[1]

4. *sb.* A woman who works constantly at something which makes a slight noise, such as knitting. Cum.[4]

5. A fault-finder. *ib.* 6. A loafer. *ib.*

NATTER, NATTERABLE, see **Gnatter, Nadder, Naturable.**

NATTERJACK-TOAD, *sb.* Irel. Nrf. Sur. The toad, *Bufo calamita.*

w.Ir. You are shown places to which and no further St. Patrick is said to have gone, and . . . said, 'I'll bless yees to the west, but the deil a foot I'll put among you.' This is told of Teragh, West Kerry, which accounts for the Natterjack toad being found there, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 119. **Nrf.** Natterjack toads and common toads I never pass by, sir, for many folks like them in their gardens and their greenhouses, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 83. **Sur.** Distinguished from the common toad by a bright buff line down the middle of its back, *Forest Tithes* (1893) 117.

NATTERLY, *adj.* Yks. Also in form **nattly.** 1. Neat, 'natty.'

n.Yks. Used by an old shoemaker repairing fishing brogues. 'It'll do, but it's noan so natterly' (R.H.H.).

2. First-rate, 'rattling.'

n.Yks. This is a nattly job (I.W.).

NATTERY, NATTHER, see **Gnattery, Gnatter.**

NATTLE, *sb.*[1] Yks. [na·tl.] 1. A gland, or 'kernel,' in the fat of meat, esp. of beef.

n.Yks.[1 2] **ne.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 335. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** T'meit əd ə gōt natl int (J.W.).

2. *pl.* Kidney-coloured spots about the 'lisk' or groin in butcher's meat. n.Yks. (I.W.)

[Cp. Dan. dial. *gnat,* an atom, a small particle (MOLBECH).]

NATTLE, *v., adj.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. e.An. Also written **knattle** N.Cy.[1] Cum.[1 4] Wm. e.Yks.[1] Lan.; **natle-** Nhp.[1] War.[3] [na·tl.]

1. *v.* To nibble; to chew with difficulty; to gnaw; to nip.

Rxb. To nattle a rose (JAM.); They clomb on his snaws and their teeth sae employ't, That the branches were nattled till no worth a doit, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 203. **N.Cy.**[1], **Yks.** (K.), **m.Yks.**[1]

2. To make a noise like that of a mouse gnawing a board; to rattle; to tap; as a coal-pit term: to make a crackling noise in a 'creep.'

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] What are ye nattlin there? **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Cum.** His nees wer nattlin' tagidder like a mill hopper, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 96; **Cum.**[1] He knattel't at t'window; **Cum.**[2 4], **Wm.** (J.H.) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Hark how it nattles; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.**[1] There's a moose nattlin i' closet. **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Nattling,** (*a*) *sb.* a tapping; a light rattling noise; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* rattling, tapping, esp. of one who knocks his heels together while dancing; (2) **Nattling-stone,** *sb.* a polishing stone.

(1, *a*) **Cum.** There had never been a death in her own family without some warning—a ghostly 'nattling' or tapping at the door, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xiv. (*b*) **Cum.** He's a nattlin dancer (M.P.); **Cum.**[4] A 'nattling' noise (s.v. Nattler). (2) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1]

3. To be bustling and stirring about trifles; to be very busy in doing nothing at all.

Lakel.[2] **e.Yks.**[1] Awd fellow nattles aboot a bit yet. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.An.**[1]

Hence **Natling,** *ppl. adj.* trifling, fanciful, ornamental.

Nhp.[1] She's always making little natling things. **War.**[3]

4. To speak in a quick, chiding way. Wm. (J.H.)

5. *adj.* Quick to take offence, touchy, irritable, cross.

w.Yks. He's as nattle as owt soa ha' nowt to do wi' him (D.L.). **Lan.** He's a quare un, is Dick. Terrible nattle betimes, WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* (1868) ii; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1]

6. *sb.* A light, quick knocking; a rattling sound; as a coal-pit term: the crackling noise made in a 'creep.'

Nhb.[1] **Cum.**[1] She gev a knattle on t'flags wid her heel; **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[1]

NATTLED, *ppl. adj.*[1] Lan. Also written **nattle't.** [na·tlt.] Cross, ill-tempered. Cf. **nattle,** *adj.* 5.

A nattle't owd fuzzock, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 281. **m.Lan.**[1] Id teks a lot to mek me nattled.

NATTLED, *ppl. adj.*[2] Som. Dev. Cor. [næ·tld.]

1. Knotted, tangled. Cf. **knottle.**

w.Som.[1] How's anybody vor to quill this yur yarn? On'y zee how tiz a nattled up.

2. Of persons or animals: starved; stunted in growth; pinched with cold; freq. with *up.*

w.Som.[1] **Dev.** Us be nattled up wi' tha coäld, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[3] **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 358.

3. Of animals, esp. sheep: affected with liver-rot. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1892).

NATTLER, *sb.* Cum. [na·tlər.] 1. A player on the 'bones.' Cf. **nattle,** *v.* 2.

Cum. Nattlers that fuddle for nowte, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 170; **Cum.**[4] A player on the bones . . . or short pieces of sheep rib bone which when properly held between the fingers and shaken, produce a 'nattling' noise; two pieces of wood are often used but not with so good an effect; dancing is often accompanied by the music of these bones nattled in proper rhythm.

2. One who is active with hands, feet, or tongue; an expert.

Cum. (M.P.); **Cum.**[4] A good hand with a sickle may be said to be a nattler. 'He was a gey nattler at wrustlin'.'

3. One who gets his living by doing odd jobs. Cum.[4]

4. A rap over the knuckles; also used *fig. ib.* 5. *pl.* Bits of wood or bone used as 'bones.'

Cum.[4] Bits of wood, burnt at t'ends for clackers or nattlers, *Cum. Pacq.* (Oct. 26, 1893) 6, col. 1.

NATTLEY-GROUND, *sb.* N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [na·tli-grund.] Gravelly ground.

NATTLINGS, NATTLY, see **Knotlings, Natterly.**

NATTLIN-PIE, *sb.* Cor.[2] A pie made of a pig's entrails. See **Knotlings.**

NATTY, *sb.*[1] Wm. [na·ti.] The fundament, esp. of children. Cf. **nally.**

Whya it's bits o' duds hardly cover it natty (B.K.).

NATTY, *sb.*[2] Yks. [na·ti.] **1.** The subscription paid to a trades union.

w.Yks.[2] Usually paid weekly; about 3*d.*

2. *Comp.* (1) **Natty-boxes**, the contribution paid by workmen to their branch of a trades union; (2) **-money**, the allowance granted by a trades union; the contribution levied by one.

1 Yks. (Hall.) (2) **Yks.** They canna git thur natty munny, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 115. **w.Yks.**[2]

NATTY, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **knatty** Chs.[13]; and in forms **naetie** Sh.I.; **naitie** Cai.[1]; **naty** Sh.I. [na·ti, næ·ti.] **1.** Neat, tidy; spruce, smart; trimly made; esp. of a small person; also used *advb.*

Sh.I. As da auld sayin' is, 'I wis peerie bit naetie,' Stewart *Tales* 1892 242; (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Cai.**[1] Neat at handiwork—especially at jobbing. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** She's a natty little body (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2] A natty lal bonnet abiun a natty lal fiase. **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** Foaks look natty, Tom Treddlehoyle *Barnsla Ann.* (1870 40; **w.Yks.**[1] A natty boy; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Sam was a short—but very natty man, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 65; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Stf.**[1] **s.Stf.** Her'd got sich a natty little jacket on, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A very natty little man. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[2] Bob is a natty young chap. **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **e.Ken.** (G.G.) **Dev.**[3] Zee how natty her'th a put on her clothes to-day.

2. Handy, deft; industrious; clever, ingenious.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Cum.**[4] He's a nottable chap is Bob, an varra natty wi his fing-ers. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** Onny day you mud see him weshin up, or scarin t'assoil or dewin sum natty job for Mary, *Pudsey Olm.* (1888) 21. **Lan.**[1] He's a rare mon to have abeawt th' heawse—he's so natty at a bit o' joinerin' an' that soart o' wark. **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] A natty fellow; **Chs.**[3] Thee'st got a natty fist, young mon. **e.Ken.** (G.G.) **w.Som.**[1] I don't know a more nattier, clever little 'umman 'an her is.

Hence (1) **Nattily**, *adv.* fittingly; dexterously; (2) **Nattiness**, *sb.* neatness; handiness; cleverness; suitability; (3) **Natty-body**, *sb.* a tidy, well-conducted person.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** She had a 'nattiness abeawt hur,' Brierley *Treaddlepin*, ii. (3) **Der.**[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **nw.Der.**[1]

3. Round. Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

NATTYING, *prp.* n.Yks.[2] [na·ti-in.] With *about*: setting things to rights.

NATURABLE, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. Also written **naterable** Cum.[4]; **nattarable** w.Yks.; **natterable** Cum.[1] w.Yks. nw.Der.[1]; **natteruble** Lan.; **natt'rable** n.Yks.[14]; **natturable** w.Yks.[1]; and in form **nayturable** Nhp.[1] [na·t(ə)rəbl.] **1.** Natural.

Cum. An' it's naturable to beg, rayther nor starve, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 175; **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.**[1] She takes on sadly after her poor lost bairns. It's nowght but natt'rable, howiver; **n.Yks.**[4] **w.Yks.** O reckon it's natterable, *Shevvild Ann.* (1848) 4; **w.Yks.**[1] If shoe nobbud could git a bit a naturable rist, ii. 291; **w.Yks.**[3] One man said it was 'Vary gooid.' Another caught him up indignantly, 'Gooid! Au mean to say it was perfectly naturable'; **w.Yks.**[5] It comes naturable tul her. **Lan.** Us luk't us natteruble us iv they'rn in o feelt, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) iii. **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

2. Of a kindly disposition; benevolent; homely.

n.Yks.[1] A canny, natt'rable weean as ony Ah kens. **w.Yks.** Shoo'd as nattarable a way wi her as onnybody 'at I ivver saw, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1877) 3; **w.Yks.**[1]

NATURAL, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **nateral** Sc.; **natral** Chs.[1] n.Lin.[1] Oxf.[1] Dor.[1]; **natteral** Cum.[34] Dev.; **naturall** Gall.; and in forms **naiteral** Sc.; **naitral** Sc. Bnff.[1]; **naitrel** Sc.; **natal** Som.; **natheral** e.Yks.[1]; **nathural** Ir.; **naturl** Cor.; **neatril** Lan.[1] [na·t(ə)rəl, nē·t(ə)rəl.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Natural bairn** or **bayn**, an illegitimate child; (2) **— bob**, a dog born bob-tailed; (3) **— grass**, (*a*) the black medick, *Medicago lupulina*; (*b*) the bird-grass, *Poa trivialis*; (*c*) the smooth-stalked meadow-grass, *P. pratensis*; (4) **-hearted**, (*a*) kind, affectionate; simple-hearted; (*b*) of soil: rich, fertile; (5) **-heartedness**, kindness, affection.

(1) **Cai.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] (2) **Nrf.** A lurcher is a dorg bred betwixt a bobtailed Smithfield an' a greyhound bitch. Sevral pups will coam with natural bobs and sevral with longs—keep the natural bobs, Emerson *Yarns* (1891) 79. (3, *a*) **Sc.I.** (B. & H.) (*b*, *c*) **s.Sc.**, **n.Cy.** (*ib.*) [Grasses generally, except Ryegrass, are often so called by seedsmen, because they are found in old or 'natural' pastures (*ib.*).] (4, *a*) **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** A richt naitral-hertet creatur [she] was a' her days, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 34. **Cld.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] (5) *ib.*

2. Due to birth, not to accident.

Abd. Wi' a naitral heich shooder, an' a muckle limp, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 191. **Ayr.** Dousie, an idiot natural, ran up the street, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxiv.

3. Phr. *a natural fool*, a born idiot.

Lan.[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Why, you're quite a natural fool. [A natural fool, *morio*, Coles (1679).]

4. Affable, familiar, gentle; guileless; of the weather: genial.

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Fif.** Miss Jean cam', who's as nateral as a peat, Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 222. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.)

5. *adv.* Quite; entirely.

Dor. *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**[1] **Som.** It's natal cold (J.S.F.S.). **w.Som.**[1] I 'sure ee, sir, the timber was natural [naat·rul] a-ratted like's ever you zeed ort in your life. The things [stock] 'ont eat it, 'tis natural a vinne'd droughout.

6. Very nearly; almost.

Som. I was natal frozen (J.S.F.S.).

7. *sb.* Phr. *in my natural*, in my life.

Sur.[1] I was never on good terms with her in my nātural. **Sus.** (E.E.S.)

8. An idiot; an imbecile; a half-witted person.

Sc. 'What picture, you natural?' said his father. 'I used to think you only a scape-grace, but I believe you will turn out a born idiot,' Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xviii. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** I have also a great predilection for the conversation of originals, or what the world calls naturals, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 19, ed. 1889. **Frf.** Of course we had oor naiteral. He was known as Daft Jamie, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 125. **Fif.** Worst trial of all was that heavy handfu', the helpless naitrel or harmless loonie, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 19. **Edb.** He was a kind of a sort of a natural, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **Dmf.** Fey as a nateral aneth the mune, Reid *Poems* (1894) 79. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Wgt.** Bob Irving was a natural of a variable disposition, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 232. **Ir.** D'you think the lad's a born nathural that he's not got the wit to step the lenth of a bit of a gangway widout blundherin' overboard, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 214. **w.Ir.** In Ireland the fool, or natural, or innocent, . . is very much the fool that Shakspere occasionally embodies, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 106. **Cum.**[3] She keep't eggin him on to dee his oan turns, an' let fwoke see 'at he wasn't sec a natteral as he was co't, 32; **Cum.**[4], **Yks.** (J.W.), **e.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Aw deawt tearn mayin' a parfit neatril on yo, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 33; **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Noäbody but a real nat'ral would hev dun sich an' a thing. **Nhp.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **w.Som.**[1] I calls it a very wisht thing, that out o' dree chillern nother one idn no better-n a nat'ral. **Dev.** They think us proper natterals, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 78. **Cor.** Thee arn't sitch a naturl as that I shud hope, Daniel *Dial.*

[3. He is a natural foole, neither hath he any lustinesse, activity, or spirit in him, Bernard *Terence*, 171. 8. That a monster should be such a natural, Shaks. *Temp.* III. ii. 37.]

NATURALITY, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **naturalty**. Natural feeling.

Sc. Circumstances have naething altered the naturality of my heart, *Sc. Haggis*, 161. **Frf.** Tho' there be that naturalty in us to pity both, Wodrow *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 73. **Ayr.** I was vexed when I thought he was dead, and that I should have so little naturality, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xcix.

NATURALLY, *adv.* Dev. See below.

An old fisherman said 'My fingers are naturally burnt,' meaning the burn was not a superficial one, but that it affected the deep structures of the fingers, *Reports Provinc.* (1877).

NATURE, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **naitir** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1]; **nater** Cum.[14] Wm.; **natur** Dur. Cum. w.Yks. Chs.[1] s.Stf. Not. n.Lin.[1] Dor.[1]; **natyr** Sc. (Jam.); **nayter** m.Lan.[1] [nē·tə(r, neə·tə(r.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Nature-clover**, clover growing naturally; (2) **-fool**, a born idiot; a simpleton; (3) **-grass** or **-grasses**, rich grass growing naturally; (4) **-ground**, land that produces rich grass abundantly without having been

sown with any seed; (5) **-hay**, rich hay produced by the ground spontaneously; (6) **-widd**, wood growing naturally; (7) **-wool**, (*a*) fine wool; (*b*) wool that has been pulled off a sheep's back and not shorn.

(1) **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) (2) **Dev.** A servant girl, aged about 16, being shown how to do some simple operation, exclaimed, 'Think anybody's a natur' fule then?' *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (3) **Bnff.**[1] Tack oot yir coo, an' gee 'ir a pluck o' naitir-girs. **w.Sc., Cld.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** When they see a field carpeted with rich grasses, or those that grow luxuriant, they say that field produces nature grasses. *Agric. Surv.* 291 (*ib.*). **Rxb.** (*ib.*) (4) **w.Sc.** (*ib.*) (5) **w.Sc., Rxb.** (*ib.*) (6) **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) (7 *a*, *b*) **Rnf.** (*ib.*)

2. Phr. *in this nature*, in this manner or way. **Ken.**[12]

3. Natural substance, strength; essential qualities; of plants: sap; of food: nourishment; of cloth or flax: softness; kindliness in working.

N.I.[1] This flax is hard and birsely, it has no nature. **Don.** Those high mēdowses of his are fairly choked up wi' thistles. They've taken all the natur' out of the grass, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1896) 575. **Cum.** He's middlin' bad I doubt. Feel till his coat—there's not a bit of natur in't [of a horse or beast] (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[4] It's fairly lost its nater. **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.**[1] Hay exposed to much rain in the process of making has had 'a' t'natur wessh'd out in't'; **n.Yks.**[4] Ther 'ez been that mich wet, whahl t'gess'll a'e lost all t'nater oot on it. **w.Yks.** It's took all t'natur out of it, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); (J.W.) **Lan.**[1] It's a noice bit o' cloth this, mon; there's some nature in it. Aw wouldn't gi' tuppence a pound for stuff loike that. It'll fill no ballies; there's no nature in it. **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Timber which is perished from age, and has lost its toughness, has no nature in it. Land which has become impoverished has no nature in it; **Chs.**[3] The nature is worn out. **s.Chs.**[1] Dhis laan-d semz tŭ aav-nóo nai-chŭr in it [This land seems to have noo nature in it]. **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** That wood's o' no use, there's no natur' in it (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** Our folk will say of washed hair, which for the time being becomes limp, 'There's no nature in it' (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] This here meät's been boil'd till all th' natur's goän oot on it. **sw.Lin.**[1] His blood was so poor there was no nature in it. **Lei.**[1] All the neetur's gone out o' the peent. **Shr.**[1] A shopkeeper observed to one of his customers [1872] that, having tried the Australian meat, he found he could not recommend it, for it was 'so overdone, there seemed to be no nature left in it.' **Dor.** I believe there's more nature in oil-cake, but he holds with cotton-cake (C.V.G.); **Dor.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Hon they do gee us a little bit o' mait, 'tis a-bwoild and a-bwoild gin there idn neet one bit o' natur a-lef in it. **Dev.** 'Her'd got no nature in her,' speaking of a girl who was very weak, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **nw.Dev.**[1]

4. Natural feeling; affection; kindliness.

Cum.[1] He hesn't a bit o' nater for owder dog nor man; **Cum.**[4], **Wm.** (B.K.), **Yks.** (J.W.) **Shr.**[2] There's often more nature in people of that sort, than in those as yo' men call their betters. **e.An.**[1] A simple old woman, as a reason for loving one of her daughters more than the others, said she had more nature in her.

5. Kindred.

e.An.[1]; **e.An.**[2] One can't help preferring one's own nature.

6. Maturity; perfection.

s.Stf. My iron's just comin' to natur', PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

7. The pudendum of a mare. Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. 175.

NATURENESS, *sb.* w.Sc. (JAM.) Of soil: fertility in spontaneously producing rich herbage; of spontaneously produced grass: richness, exuberance.

NATURLY, *adv.* Yks. Lin. Som. Dev. Also written **natally** Lin.; **naterly** Yks.; **natterly** w.Yks.; and in form **nat'ly** n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] [na·təli.] **1.** Naturally.

Yks. If there be a vacant table, any new comer will naterly go to it, FETHERSTON *Farmer*, 6. **w.Yks.** A chap at's getten to be thirty year owd, an's nivver as mich as thowt o' weddin', natterly feels in a muck-sweeat when he's browt faace to faace with that question, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 34. **n.Lin.**[1]

2. Really, positively, certainly.

Lin. I nat'ally can't do it (J.T.F.). **n.Lin.**[1] I'm nat'ly stall'd wi' talkin' to them two; th' ohd un's craazy, or next door tul it, an' tuther tells noht but lees. **sw.Lin.**[1] The doctor said he nat'ly mut go out. **w.Som.**[1] I naturly [naat·urlee, naa·tlee] widn gee another varden, have em or no. They wid nat'ly a-car'd em all away, nif I 'adn a stap'd em. **nw.Dev.**[1]

NATY, *adj.* Dev. Cor. Also written **natey** Cor.[12] [nē·ti.] Used of meat in which the fat fibres are much mixed with those of the lean, so as to be in good order for eating. Dev. (HALL.) Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 359; Cor.[12]

NAU, see **No**, *adj.*

NAUCHLE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Cld. (JAM.) Also written **nyauchle**. A dwarf. Cf. **nyaff**. Hence **Nauchlie**, *adj.* dwarfish, small and ill-shaped.

NAUGER, *sb.* and *v.* Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Also in forms **nager** Shr.[1]; **naiger** s.Chs.[1]; **noagur** Lan.[1]; **noger** Lan. Chs.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [nō·gə(r), nē·gə(r).] **1.** *sb.* An auger; a mining tool.

Lan.[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Der.** Made of round cast steel, o″·85 diameter, with strongly curved cutting edges; the striking ends are drawn to a diameter of o″·6, BAUERMAN *Mining Models* (1865) 22; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Shr.**[12]

2. A borer used by cheese-factors for tasting cheese.

Chs.[1] A good cheese should stick to the noger.

3. *v.* To bore (as with an auger).

Lan. They shud'n begin to bore un noger my nob, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 5.

[**1.** *Terere*, wymble, nauger, BIBLESWORTH (c. 1325), in Wright's *Voc.* (1857) 170. OE. *nafegār*, 'terebellum' (ÆLFRIC).]

NAUGHT, see **Nought**.

NAUGHTAFEE, *v.* Sh.I. To make naught of.

Naughtafeein' what a body haes ta sell, *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898).

NAUGHTY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Stf. War. Shr. Bck. e.An. Sus. Som. Also in forms **natty** Som.; **nochtie, nochty, nouchtie** Sc. [nō·ti, Sc. no·χti.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Naughty-back**, a term of gentle reproof; *gen.* used to children; (2) **—man**, the devil; (3) **—man's cherry**, the deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*; (4) **—man's oatmeal**, the cow-parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; used also of other hedge Umbelliferae; (5) **—man's plaything**, (*a*) the stinging-nettle, *Urtica dioica*; (*b*) the shepherd's purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*; (*c*) a name given to any hedge Umbelliferae; (6) **-pack**, a bad child or person.

(1) **e.An.**[1] (2) **s.Stf.** Her said her knowed he'd come whoam if the naughty mon stood in the gap, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1892) 59. (3) **Bck.** (B. & H.) (4) **War.**[3] (5, *a*) **Sus.**[1] (*b*) **War.** I remember when at school at Birmingham that my playmates manifested a very great repugnance to this plant... Very few of them would touch it, and it was known to us by the ... bad name 'Naughty man's plaything,' *Science Gossip* (1876) 94, in (B. & H.). (*c*) **War.**[2] A country boy told me that these plants are so called 'if you pick 'em an' throws 'em away again,' which at once suggested the old rhyme: 'Give a thing and take a thing, The naughty-man's-plaything.' But I believe the name is given really to indicate the noxious qualities of these plants. (6) **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. Valueless, good-for-nothing, insignificant, trifling; small and contemptible in appearance.

Sc. He's a nouchtie body (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] Only applied to persons. **Abd.** Of an instrument: bad, unfit for any purpose (JAM.); The farmers did not wish to have a Highland cow, and the coupers who passed sneered at it as a 'nochty beastie,' ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 101. **Ags.** She's a nochtie creature (JAM.). **e.Fif.** In superfeecial extent, it was exceedin' nochty, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. **Rnf.** He lifts his mole-like een, Wi' a nochty nose between, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 203. **Shr.**[1] *Obs.* It's very naughty waiter, it inna fit to drink, else theer's plenty on it. **Som.** She be a natty cow, WILSON *Dialogues* (1855) 10.

Hence **Naughtiness**, *sb.*, *obs.*, deficiency, faultiness.

e.Yks. Corne that is scattered through the naughtiness of the mowers cradle, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 46.

NAUKIE, *adj.* Sc. [nā·ki.] Asthmatical, short-winded.

Lth., Rxb. He wheezes like a naukie hen (JAM., s.v. Nacks).

NAUKS, see **Nacks, Norks**.

NAUKY, *adj.* N.I.[1] [nā·ki.] Cunning.

NAUL, see **Nawl**, *sb.*[1]

N-AULS, *sb. pl.* Oxf.[1] [nō̤lz.] Belongings; the same word as **Alls** (q.v.).

NAUM, *sb.* Slk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A heavy blow with a bludgeon.

NAUMPEY, *sb.* Wil.[1] [nō̤·mpi.] A weak, foolish-minded person.

NAUN, NAUNS, see **Norn,** *sb.*, **Nonce.**

N-AUNT, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Som. Also in forms **naint** se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1]; **nant** Wm. Oxf. Som.; **nanty** Lan.; **noan** Lan.[1]; **noant** Wm. w.Yks.[2] Lan.; **nont** w.Yks.[2345] Der.[12] nw.Der.[1] [nānt, nēnt, nont.] An aunt; also a title of courtesy applied to an elderly woman. See **Aunt.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Wm.** Gane toth berrin of my noant son's wife's gronde, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 53; Afoar me nant Debby deet, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 139. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** I had a frequent entertainment given me by 't'owd nont,' Binns *Vill. to Town* (1882) 128; **w.Yks.**[12345] **Lan.** Nanty [is an old word] for aunt, and [is] used as a mere term of courtesy, without reference to relationship, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 99; Eigh, so seys meh Noant Margit, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 31; **Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **Stf.**[1], **Der.**[1] *Obs.*, **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] An' tell yore naint I'm gweïn to Soseb'ry; **Shr.**[2], **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** Holloway. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

NAUNT, *sb.*[2] Sur. Nothing.

I doan't member naunt about it, I doan't, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 180; I don't want a lot of folks as I know naunt about looterin' round, *ib.* 209.

NAUNT, *v.* Not. Lei. War. [nǭnt.] To assume a dignified or offended air; to bridle up, esp. of a woman. Cf. **nantle,** 2. **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] She naunted so at me. **War.**[3]

NAUNTLE, see **Nantle.**

NAUNTY, *adj.* War.[3] [nǭ·nti.] Wanton, licentious.

NAUP, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. Also written **nawp** n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. Lin.; **nawpe** n.Yks.; **norp** Yks.; and in forms **noap** w.Yks.; **nope** n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] Wm. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[24] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Not. n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1]; **noup** Chs.[3]; **nowp** Chs.[1] Lin.[1] [nǭp, nōp.] **1.** *sb.* The head; the top part of a pig's head. Cf. **knaup,** *sb.* **2.**

ne.Yks.[1] **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 75. **w.Yks.** Very common (J.W.).

2. A blow, esp. a blow on the head.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Lakel.**[2] T'han'le flew off an' catcht him a nope on t'nooase. **Cum.** She hat him a nope, Silpheo *Billy Branan* (1885) 3; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** The sidesmen . . . give ivvery sleeper a good nope, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 157. **n.Yks.** Hit him a nawpe, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 389; **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Having had eight or ten noapes wi't flail, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) ii; **w.Yks.**[124] **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.** (W.H.H.), **ne.Lan.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Give him a nope on the head.

3. *v.* To strike with a stick or other implement, *gen.* on the head; to beat.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** To strike with a hammer (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** She'll nawpe and nevel them without a cause, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 603; **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 75; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He used to nawp wi' his stick if 'he could catch 'em,' Hartley *Puddin'* (1876) 302; **w.Yks.**[15], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] If they dunna be quiet, yer mun noup'm. **Not.** He noped me (J.H.B.). **Lin.** At skittles, too, I had a shy, . . and foaks that see'd me, standing by, Sed 'Dang! owd buttons nawps 'em well,' Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 50. **Nhp.**[1]

Hence (1) **Nauper,** *sb.* (*a*) a verger; cf. **knock-nobbler,** s.v. **Knock,** *v.* **3**; (*b*) a blow on the head; *fig.* bad, disheartening news; (2) **Nauping,** *sb.* a thrashing, cudgelling; a chastisement; (3) **Naup-stick,** *sb.* a short, thick stick; (4) **Naupy,** *adj.* of a person: inclined to strike.

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **w.Yks.** He gav' him a nauper fair at heead, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 13, 1895); *ib.* (Nov. 8, 1884) 8. **ne.Lan.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Thou'lt get a norpin when thy fayther coms hoäm (W.F.). (3) **w.Yks.**[5] T'chap wants his hēad shāaving wi' a naup-stick, 36. (4) **m.Yks.**[1] If thou gets a stick in thy hand thou's never long before thou's naupy with it.

4. To hit the mark, to succeed.

Yks. Used in effecting a small object, such as drawing a difficult cork:—I've norped it, says Madam Downs, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 500, 575.

NAUPER, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **noper** N.Cy.[1] [nǭ·pə(r.] Anything large of its kind, a 'whopper.'

N.Cy.[1] **n.Yks.**[2] That is a nauper. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

NAUPHEAD, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] [nǭ·piəd.] A stupid person.

I nivver mind bein' suck'd in wi' a clever chap, bud to be dun by a naupheäd like thoo, is oher bad for oht.

NAUPING, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Of large size, 'whacking.' Cf. **nauper.**

n.Yks.[2] A nauping lot. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

NAUPINS, see **Knawpins, Nawpin(g)s.**

NAUST, NAUTHER, NAVAL, see **Noust, Nowther, Nevel.**

NAVE, *sb.* Nhp. Shr. Oxf. [nēv.] **1.** An arrangement of sticks or a wooden instrument used in thatching as a foundation for the bundles of straw. Nhp.[2], Oxf. (K.) See **Knave,** *sb.*[2] **2.** A prop to support the shaft of a loaded cart. Cf. **nape,** *sb.*[1] **1.**

Shr.[1] It is made of a strong oak-branch having three forks, which serve for feet—the branch being inverted.

NAVE, see **Neive.**

NAVEL, *sb.* Yks. Lei. Wor. In *comp.* (1) **Navel-hole,** the hole in the centre of a millstone, into which the grain is cast by the hopper. w.Yks.[1]; (2) **-wort,** the wall pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus.* n.Yks. (R.H.H.) Lei., Wor. (B. & H.)

NAVIGATION, *sb.* Lei. War. Oxf. Brks. [nævigē·ʃən.] An artificial waterway; a canal.

Lei.[1] Run, John, the masster's hulled his-sen i' the navigeetion. **War.**[3] **Oxf.** (A.L.M.) **Brks.** 'The Kennet Navigation'—a very old canal which connects the waters of the East with those of the West country, *Academy* (July 6, 1889) 13.

NAVIGATOR, *sb.* Wil. Som. Also in form **nabigator** w.Som.[1] **1.** An 'excavator,' a 'navvy,' a rough labourer.

w.Som.[1] Nab·eegae·utur. The word evidently refers to the time when canals were being cut, in various parts. [I daresay you should drop down into a navigator, or a shoeblack, or something in that way, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xli.]

2. A drain-maker's spade with a stout, narrow, gouge-like blade; a 'graft.' Wil.[1]

NAVUS-BORE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **nawus-, nawvus-** Abd. (Jam.) A hole in timber caused by a knot having fallen out.

Bnff. A navus bore . . . was thought to be a peep-hole for the witches, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 58. **Abd.** (Jam.); He staps wi' strae ilk navus bore, An' ilka crevice darns, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 24.

NAVVY, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Midl. Nhp. [na·vi.] **1.** *sb.* An artificial waterway; a canal. Also used *attrib.* See **Navigation.**

n.Cy. (Hall.) **w.Yks.** Ah'd go to't navvy, or to t'dam, An draand meseln ta neet, Preston *Poems, &c.* (1864) 7; **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] Let's hev a waw-ak up t'navvy-side. **m.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

2. *v.* To work as a 'navvy.'

Midl. I started navvyin', Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 75.

3. With *on*: to struggle on through difficulties.

w.Yks. We sall be like to navvy on somehah, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 13, 1895); Ye can manage to navvy on, Preston *Musins in Yksman.* (1878) 73, col. 1.

NAW, see **Know, No,** *adj.*

NAWD, NAWDER, see **Know, Nowther.**

N-AWK, *sb.* Yks. A hawk. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898).

N-AWL, *sb.*[1] Irel. Stf. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Suf. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **nall** Suf.[1]; **naul** s.Stf. Oxf.[1]; and in forms **nale** nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[1]; **noll** Wxf.; *pl.* **nolles** Wxf.[1] [nǭl, w.Cy. also nēl.] An awl; a tool of any kind.

Wxf.[1] **s.Stf.** I no suner spoke than he drapt his nauls an' walked off (T.P.). **War.** (J.R.W.), **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.** (F.H.), **Oxf.**[1] **Suf.** Whole bridle and saddle, whitleather, and nall, *Garland* (1818) 346; **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** White *Cyman's Conductor* (1701) 127. **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[12]

[A naule, *idem quod* aule, Levins *Manip.* (1570); Nall for a souter, *alesne,* Palsgr. (1530).]

NAWL, *sb.*[2] Sc. Som. Also in forms **nael** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **nuil** Sc. **1.** A dial. form of 'navel.'

Sc. Thy nuil is like til a roond goblet that lacksna licker, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 2. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Naa·ul. Com. pronun.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Nawl-cut**, butcher's term: a piece cut out of the belly; (2) **-string**, the umbilical cord.

(1) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Naa·ul-kuut. (2) **w.Sc., s.Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

[**1.** ME. *naule*, the navel (*P. Plowman*); Thi nawle is as a round cuppe, Wyclif (1388) *Sng. Sol.* vii. 2. OE. *nafela*, the navel (B.T.); cp. NFris. *nawel* (Outzen).]

NAWMLE, NAWN, see **Namble, Norn**, *sb.*, **Nown.**

NAWN-STEER, *sb.* Ken.[12] [Not known to our correspondents.] A small steer.

NAWP(E, see **Naup.**

NAWPIN(G)S, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **naupins** n.Lin.[1]; and in form **nopings** w.Yks. [nǭ·pinz.] Perquisites. The same word as **Knawpins** (q.v.).

w.Yks. Our Jack's got a job at the hall, he gets 5*s.* a week and nopings (M.A.); **w.Yks.**[5] An' shoo gat two pahnd a week art on 'em beside t'nawpings. **Lan.** Noather rest nor nawpins, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 397. **n.Lin.**[1] Bill's gotten fo'ty pund a year an' naupins, soä he's not badly off.

NAWPY, *sb.* Lin.[1] [nǭ·pi.] A new pen.

Ask the schoolmaster for a nawpy.

NAWPY, *adj.* Cum.[14] Lin.[1] Also in form **nopy** Cum.[14] [nǭ·pi, nō·pi.] Clever, intelligent, shrewd; excelling.

NAWSIN, NAWT, see **Nelsin, Nowt**, *sb.*[1]

NAWTHER, NAWTHUN, NAW(V)US-BORE, see **Nowther**, *adj.*, **Nothing, Navus-bore.**

NAWXIOUS, *adj.* Suf. Nauseating; 'noxious.'

e.Suf. That medicine has a nawxious taste (F.H.).

NAY, *adv.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **naay** Wxf.[1] n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] [nē, neə.] **1.** *adv.* No; occas. used as exclamation without any sense of negation.

Edb. Neither the laird nor myself said nay or yea, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 75. **Wxf.**[1] **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **e.Dur.**[1] Nae', aa·zh shuw·u dhaz nae· paath hae·u. **Lakel.**[2] **n.Yks.**[2] I's a bad sayer o' nay when like 's i' t'rooad [I cannot say no, when inclination comes in the way]; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Naay! ah deean't knaw (s.v. Neea). **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Nay, Polly, len's hod (Æ.B.). **Der.**[1] Nay, I don't know. **Not.** (J.H.B.) **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Nay, he says he knowed better nor that. **Ken.**[2]

Hence **Nay-yea**, *adj.* half-silly; hardly able to answer yes or no to a question.

Nhp.[1] A poor nay-yea thing. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

2. Phr. (1) *nay be far*, (2) — *but*, (3) — *for sure*, exclamations of surprise; (4) — *'n deed e nawther*, an exclamation of dissent or surprise; 'well I never'; see **Nowther**, *adj.* **4** (3); (5) — *marry*, no, indeed; (6) — *sure* or *surely*, an exclamation of surprise, coupled with sorrow or anger; (7) — *then*, an exclamation of wonder, doubt, disappointment, sympathy, or remonstrance; (8) *to say a person nay*, to refuse his request; to contradict him.

(1) **Lan.** Nay be far that caps o, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 214. (2) **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **Wm.** 'Your Will's drunk.' 'Nay fer sewer, he nivver is, is he?' (B.K.) (4) **w.Yks.** 'Did ta join in t'procession?' 'Nay 'n deed E nawther,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 13, 1895). (5) **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Marry). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] Naay marry, not I, Sir Robbud, I doänt care which awaays it goäs. (6) **Lakel.**[2] Nay sewer, he's neea thowt fer nin o' huz. **n.Lin.**[1] 'He'll be to'n'd oot'n his plaace all thriff that theäre game-keäper.' 'Naay sewerly.' (7) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] 'Forgitten Jobby Banks?' ses Jwohn, 'Nay than. Gocks-on, ah can just see Jobby Banks as fair as ah can see that pint-pot,' *W. C. T. X.* (1894) 12, col. 2. **w.Yks.**[1] **Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (8) **n Yks.**[2] He dare n't say her nay. **e.An.**[2] Don't say me nay.

3. Not.

e.Suf. Let me know whether you will do it, or nay (F.H.).

4. *sb.* In phr. *to give the nay of anything*, to give the first refusal. e.An.[1]

NAYAH, NAYBREED, see **No**, *adj.*, **Nabreed.**

NAYDER, NAYG, see **Neither, Nag**, *v.*

NAYGER, NAYGUR, see **Nager, Nigger**, *sb.*[1]

NAY-SAY, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. e.An. Also written **nae-say** Edb.; **na-say** Sc. (Jam.) [nē·-sē.] **1.** *sb.* A refusal; the power or option of refusing.

Sc. 'Nineteen nay says of a maiden is but half a grant.' Spoken to encourage those who have had a denial from their mistress to attack them again, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 268. **Abd.** He wud hae na-say, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii. **Per.** Get a naysay to their face For want of a discerning ee, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 66. **Edb.** Now I see that my nae-say Maun be with speech revokit, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 220. **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] He's neea nay-say wi' him when he starts. **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** The best in the house will be laid on the table ere you can put in a nay-say, Close *Leg.* (1862) 97. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] I should like to have the nay-say of that bargain; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah've bowt it, bud then Ah've hed t'naay-saay on't foor lang eneeaf. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[12]; **w.Yks.**[4] He would take no nay-say. **e.An.**[1] Give me the nay-say of it.

2. Phr. (1) *to be said nay-say*, to be refused; (2) — *give a person the nay-say*, to offer him resistance; (3) — *keep a good nay-say*, to possess decision and moderation of character, inclining to hardness; (4) — *put one's nay-say to everything*, to give one's decision, as a man of influence.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] He waddent be said naysay. (2) **Per.** Johnnie has gi'en a' the Police the na-say, Maintainin' his grund on the croon o' the cawsey! Stewart *Character* (1857) 72. (3) **Cum.** (M.P.) (4) **n.Yks.**[2]

3. Contradiction.

n.Lin.[1] I shall hev it dun, soä ther' neäd n't be noä moore naay-saay aboot it.

4. That which cannot be denied or gainsaid.

Edb. When death comes wi' his snell nay says, The mask fa's aff, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 54.

5. *v.* To refuse, deny; to contradict.

Sc. (Jam.) **e.Fif.** The evidence in oor favour was ower strong an' conclusive to be nae said, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xv. **Edb.** Our Deacon wadna ca' a chair, The foul ane durst him na-say, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 169, ed. 1785.

Hence (1) **Na-saying**, *sb.* a refusal; (2) **Nay-sayer**, *sb.* one who denies.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Sc.** A sturdy beggar should have a stout naysayer, Kelly *Prov.* (1721).

NAYSHIN, see **Nation**, *sb.*[2]

NAYTHER, NAYTURABLE, see **Neither, Naturable.**

NAY-WORD, *sb.* n.Cy. Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. e.An. **1.** A by-word; a common saying.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **s.Chs.**[1] Aay, uwd Bil·i kùm tŭ iz wuurk won dee· wi ŭ yilv wi oa·ni won taangg· tóo it; ŭn it)s bin ŭ sau·rt ŭv ŭ nai·-wuurd widh ŭm ev·ŭr sin: 'uwd Bil·i Won·taangg' dhi kau·n im [Ay, owd Billy come to his work one dee wi' a yilve wi' o'ny one tang to it; an' it's bin a sort of a nay-word with 'em ever sin: 'owd Billy One-Tang' they cawn him]. **War.**[2][3], **se.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** 'Twuz allus a nay-word (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** I ŏönna be the first to be married at the new church; I amma gweïn to be a nay-word to all the parish. **Glo.**[1] That's a nay-word about us. **e.An.**[1]

2. A watch-word; a pass-word. e.An.[1]

N-AZARD, *sb.* Dur. Yks. Der. Also in forms **nazart** Der.; **nazzart** s.Dur. n.Yks.; **nazzet** w.Yks. [na·zəd, na·zət.] A peevish, wayward, mischievous child; the same word as **Azzard** (q.v.); also used *attrib.*

s.Dur., n.Yks. Git out o' my road, thow little nazzart (J.E.D.). **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Aug. 22, 1896). **Der.** (Hall.); **Der.**[1] Us'd to a calf or any other young thing, meaning silly or simple.

NAZE, *v. Obs.* w.Yks.[1] To bevel; to take off at an angle.

NAZEN, NAZLE, see **Nest, Nazzle**, *sb.*

NAZLY, *adj.* e.Yks.[1] [na·zli.] Drowsy-looking. See **Nazzle**, *v.*

It's time bayn was teean ti bed; he leeaks varry nazly.

NAZY, see **Nazzy**, *adj.*[12]

NAZZ, *sb. Obs.* Lan. To do or perform with energy.

They'r'n pooink at t'one eend an weer'n pooink at t'other, as hard as o kudd'n nazz, *Chs. Chron.* (Mar. 27, 1795) in Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 60, ed. 1801.

NAZZALD, NAZZARD, NAZZART, see **Azzald, Azzard, Nazard.**

NAZZED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [nazd.] Partly intoxicated; stupefied. n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1] (s.v. Nazzled), m.Yks.[1] Cf. **nazzy**, *adj.*[2]

NAZZET, see **Nazard.**

N-AZZLE, *sb.* e.An.[1] Also in form **nazle.** [næ·zl.] ? A ludicrous dim. of 'ass.'

NAZZLE, *v.* Yks. [na·zl.] To be in a dreamy, stupid, abstracted state. n.Yks.[2] Gying nazzling alang.

Hence **Nazzled**, *ppl. adj.* slightly intoxicated, unsteady. n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1] Cf. **nizzle.**

NAZZLE, see **Azzald.**

NAZZ-NOWL, *sb.* n.Yks.[12] Also written **-noll** n.Yks.[1] An imbecile; a person whose wits are confused. Cf. nazzy, *adj.*[2]

NAZZY, *adj.*[1] Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **nazy** w.Yks. [na·zi.] **1.** Peevish, ill-tempered, irritable; low-spirited. Cf. **azzy.**

w.Yks. Didta ever yer sich a nazzy thing i' thi loife? (D.L.); Ah felt quiet nazy (F.P.T.). Lan. (S.W.); Lan.[1] Dunnot speyk to him—he's as nazzy as he can hutch. Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Uwd —— goz ŭ naaz i uwd thingg· [Owd —— gos a nazzy owd thing'. nw.Der.[1]

2. *Comb.* **Nazzy-an-snar**, hard and biting in character.

Lakel.[2] What's ta sa nazzy an' snar aboot thoo gurnen auld hemp?

NAZZY, *adj.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. Also written **nazy** n.Cy. [na·zi.] Slightly intoxicated; stupefied. Cf. **nazzed.**

n.Cy. (Hall.) n.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890); n.Yks.[124] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] A bit nazzy.

NEADER, NEAF, see **Nearder, Neither, Naf(f, Neive.**

NEAGER, NEAHN, see **Nigger**, *sb.*[12], **None.**

NEAK, NEAK'D, NEAKT, see **Nook, Nak'd.**

NEAL, *v.* Sc. Yks. Wor. I.W. Also written **neeal** I.W.[1]; and in form **nale** w.Yks.[2] se.Wor.[1] [nīl, nēl.] To anneal; to soften or toughen iron; also used *fig.*

Slk. Till that hard and cruel heart of yours be nealed to an izle, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 300, ed. 1866. w.Yks.[2], Wor. (W.C.B.), se.Wor.[1], I.W.[1] [To neal or anneal, to bake or heat in the fire, as to neal glass, metals, &c., Phillips (1706).]

NEALD, see **Needle.**

N-EAM, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. War. Also written **neame** w.Yks.[4]; **neem** n.Yks.; **neme** n.Cy. w.Yks.[4] Lan. Stf. War. The same word as **Eam** (q.v.).

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) n.Yks. A bay stagg of my neem's, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 102. w.Yks.[4] Lan. He met his neme Ron'el, *Warri't'n Fair*, st. 2, in *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 100. Stf. Bailey (1721). Der.[1] Us'd in speaking of or to old men; thus, 'my neam Dawson.' War. Ray (1691).

NEAMLE, NEAOUS, see **Nimble, Newst.**

NEAP, *sb.* Sc. Irel. I.W. Also in form **neeap** I.W.[1] [nīp, niəp.] A neap-tide. I.W.[1] Hence (1) **Neaped-in**, *ppl. adj.* of a vessel which cannot get out of a harbour in consequence of tides or winds causing the water to be shallow; (2) **Neapit**, *ppl. adj.* of tides or waves: low.

(1) N.I.[1] (2) Fif. Aboon the brig the fludes stand heapit; Below they're rather laigh and neapit, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 161.

[OE. *nēp* in *nēp-flōd*, 'ledona,' *Voc.* (c. 1050) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 182.]

NEAP, *adj.* Nhb.[1] [nīp.] New.

She's gi'en us some claes an' thor quite neap.

NEAP, see **Nape**, *sb.*[1], **Neep.**

NEAPED, *ppl. adj.* S. & Ork.[1] Pointed; terminating in a peak. *MS. add.* Cf. **kneep, 2.**

[Cp. Norw. dial. *knip* (*ii*), a mountain top with steep sides, also in form *neipe* (Ross).]

NEAPENS, *sb. pl. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **neapons** w.Yks.[1] Both hands full.

n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks.[1] They licked up to-a-three neapons o' meol, ii. 300.

[A der. of ON. *hnefi*, a 'neive,' a fist; for the ending *-pen*, cf. **gowpen.**]

NEAPHLE, see **Nyaff.**

NEAR, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. War. e.An. Also written **neer** Sc. Cum.[1] w.Yks.[125]; **nere** Chs.[123]; and in forms **aiyah** Suf.[1]; **neir** N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[2]; **niere** Dur. w.Yks.; **nire** e.Suf.; **niyah** Suf.[1]; **nyre** Nrf. Suf. [nīr, niə(r.] **1.** A kidney; the fat surrounding the kidneys. Cf. **ear**, *sb.*[3], **inear, nurses.**

Sc. Nowts neers, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 158. Sh.I. I took howld o' da flail staff an' drew her ower da neers, *Sh. News* (Mar. 26, 1898). Cai.[1] Abd. A dish o' nears, Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) 21. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* 1824. n.Cy. Grose (1790 (s.v. Inear); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur. (W.T.), Cum.[1], n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Will you eat a part of the niere? Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 348; w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] A bullock... was found to contain a near or fat enveloping one kidney, to the ... weight of six stones, *Sheffield Dy. Telegraph* (Feb. 14, 1887); w.Yks.[35], Chs.[123], Not. (J.H.B.) Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 346. n.Lin.[1], e.Lin. (G.G.W.), War. (J.R.W.), e.An.[1] Nrf., Suf. Holloway; Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Near-end**, of a loin of veal: the part next the kidneys; (2) **-fat**, the fat about the kidneys; (3) **-strings**, the strings connected with the kidneys; (4) **-suet**, see (2).

(1) Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 346. n.Lin.[1] (2) Cum.[1] (s.v. Ear-fat). Lin. Streatfeild *ib.* n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1] (3) Gall. Neer-strings, those strings which are connected with the kidneys, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (4) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 20, 1895). e.Suf. (F.H.)

[1. Neare, *roignon*, Palsgr. (1530); Neere of a beest, *ren*, *Prompt.* ON. *nýra* (Vigfusson); OHG. *niero* (Graff).]

NEAR, *sb.*[2] w.Som.[1] [niə(r).] In phr. *what's the near*, what's the use or purpose.

What's the near to tell up such stuff's that?

[This word prob. repr. obs. E. *ure*, use (Nares); It is taken by custome and vre, Seager *Schoole of Vertue* (1557), in *Meals and Manners*, ed. Furnivall (1868) 236. OFr. *eure*, 'opus' (Roquefort).]

NEAR, *adv., prep.* and *adj.*[1] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **naar** Sc. w.Yks.[1]; **nah** e.Yks.; **nahr** n.Yks.; **nar** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Wm. n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[134] Lan.[1] Chs.[13] Der.[1] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **nare** Dur.[1]; **narr** n.Yks.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **narre** Hmp.; **naur** Sc. w.Yks.[3]; **neary** Cor.[13]; **neer** Dwn. n.Yks.; **neir, ner, nere** Sc. (Jam.) [nīr, niə(r, nā(r.] **1.** *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Near-about**, (2) **-aways**, nearly, almost; (3) **-begaun** or **-begawn**, (4) **-begone**, (5) **-behaddin**, niggardly, miserly; (6) **-bludit**, closely related; (7) — **by**, (*a*) close to; (*b*) near at hand; (*c*) nearly, almost; thereabouts; (8) **-fisted**, (9) **-gangan**, (10) **-going**, **-gaun**, **-gawn**, or **-gaan**, see (5); (11) — **now**, just now; a little while ago; (12) **-run thing**, a close shave; a narrow escape; (13) — **til**, see (7, *a*).

(1) Ayr. A towmond nearabout has run Sin' last we saw thy face, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 357. n.Yks. It's neer-about dinner-time (I.W.). w.Yks. (J.W.) (2) n.Ir. Be jabers, they [potatoes] be nearaways burstin the rig, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 52. (3) Sc. In the matter of food and drink there never was so near-begawn a creature as Elizabeth Inglis, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 205. S.&Ork.[1] Per. 'S a near-be-gaun an' niggart loon, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 70. Ayr. Two ancient yew trees which the near-begaun major and his sister had left to go to ruin, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) vii. Edb. He's sic a hard, near-be-gawn miser, He likes his saul less than his gear, Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 158 (Jam.). (4) N.I.[1] Near begone people disn't give the workers mate enough sometimes, an' that's a burnin' shame. (5) Rxb. (Jam.) (6) Sc., Cld. (*ib.*) (7, *a*) Sc. Nerby Glasgow (*ib.*). Frf. Lads and lasses wauk the clais, Narby yon whinny hicht, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 242. Gall. Never saw thy wil' kail-seed near by the poet's houseless head, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 51, ed. 1897. n.Lin.[1] He lives near by th' Calvin capil, a bit o' this side. (*b*) Abd. In a friend's house near by, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 50. Lnk. A farmer who lived near by, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 228. N.I.[1] Do you live near by? e.Yks.[1] w.Som.[1] 'How far is it to Blagdon?' 'Oh, you be near by, tidn no ways herefrom.' (*c*) Sc. I was nerby dead (Jam.); Here I am after a trot o' sixty mile, or near by, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xlv. (8) War.[2], Shr.[1] (9) Cum.[14] (10) Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] Edb. Shall Man, a niggard, near-gawn elf! Rin to the tether's end for pelf? Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 216, ed. 1785. Don. Without, I thrust, bein' either niggardly or near-goin', *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 607. Cum.[14] Wm. He was ower nar gaan ta be menseful (B.K.). (11) e.An.[1] Nrf. Ray (1691); (P.R.) (12) s.Not. 'E worn't drownded dead, but it wor a near-run thing (J.P.K.). (13) Sc. (Jam.)

2. Phr. (1) *ax near, sell dear*, see below; (2) *by near*, pretty nearly; (3) *to grind near*, to grind all the bran possible among the flour.

(1) n.Lin.[1] 'Ax near, sell dear.' Ask near the value of a thing at once, not far too much, if you would sell dearly. (2) n.Yks. He

knows by neer (I.W.); I know the right direction by near, Simpson *Biggersdale* (1893) 126. (3) n.Lin.[1]

3. Nearly, almost.

Sc. He near missed it; aye gae near (Jam. *Suppl.*). Sh.I. My cup is no naur foo. *Sh. News*, Aug. 27, 1898. Abd. A chap or twa, naar grippit braid i' the crood, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. Frf. He prays near like one giving orders, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iii. Per. I was near like to gie her a raging, but I hadna the heart, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 60. Fif. A' nature is naur in a lowe, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 13. Edb. The laft near comes doon, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 65. Dwn. She jist stappit like a shot, an' very neer sent me ower her heid, Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 79. Cum. It's varra nar twenty 'ear sen, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 1. Wm. An flay'd poor Brittons nar to death, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 6. e.Yks.[1] Ah'd nah fawn, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. (J.W.) w.Som.[1] You baint no-ways near a-come, not 'eet, i.e. you are not yet nearly arrived.

4. Closely; exactly. Sc. (Jam.). 5. Narrowly.

Fif. Acquentin' him . . . How near he 'scap't frae bein' stabbit, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 67.

6. Sparingly; exactingly. Sc. (Jam.) 7. Nearer.

n.Cy. Hall., n.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[134] Lan. Never gettin no nar, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 6; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[123], Der.[1], nw.Der.[1] Hmp. Holloway.

8. Nearest. w.Yks.[3] 9. *prep.* In phr. (1) *near the bone*, niggardly, sparing; (2) — *the day*, a miner's term: near the surface; (3) — *the water*, easily moved to tears, emotional; (4) — *the way*, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) poorly, meanly, penuriously; (5) *to be near oneself*, to be very niggardly and tenacious of one's property, to look to one's own interests; (6) *to look near anything*, to pay close attention to anything.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1] He's unco near the bane wee a' thing it he gees. (2) Cor.[2] (3) Wm. Thoos varra nar t'watter, thers nowt ta yewl aboot (B.K.). (4, *a*) He was varra nar-t-way wi owt he hed ta deea wi (*ib.*). (*b*) They leev'd varra nar-t-way mainly what. Sairey things they'd ta gang varra near-t-way e'ther duds an' shun (*ib.*). (5) Sc. He is very near himself (Jam., s.v. Neargawn); I'm no a man that's near mysel—walth—I wad like to use in moderation, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) III. 59 (*ib.*). w.Yks.[1] (6) Lth. Mauchless, dowff, and sweer aye To look near his farm or wark, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 136, ed. 1856.

10. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Near chance**, a close shave; (2) — **cut**, a short cut; a shorter method than the one usually employed; (3) **-dweller**, a comparative stranger dwelling in one's vicinity; (4) — **friend**, (*a*) a first cousin; (*b*) closely related or connected; (5) **-foot-afore**, of a horse: the left fore-foot; (6) — **gan**, see (1); (7) **-go**, a niggard; (8) — **miss**, (*a*) almost a miss; (*b*) almost a hit; (9) **-points**, extremely near; in phr. *to come to nearpoints*, to come very near an agreement; (10) — **side**, a driving term: the left side, whether of horse or road; (11) **-ways**, economically.

(1) w.Som.[1], nw.Dev.[1] (2) Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1], n.Cy., Yks. (J.W.) (3) s.Wor. A wuzn't no nahibors to we: a wuzn't nothin' but near-dwellers, Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) xvi. (4, *a*) Wmh. (A.S.-P.) (*b*) Sc. (Jam.) (5) Dor. Smart is lame in his near-foot-afore, Hardy *Greenw. Tree* (1872) II. 79. (6) e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (7) n.Yks.[2] (8 *a*, *b*) Sc. (Jam.) (9) m.Yks.[1] Two persons will come to nearpoints about a bargain. How far is it from here?—Why, I reckon of it nearpoints a mile. The place was nearpoints full. (10) Sc., Rnf. (Jam.), Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], Lakel.[2] Wm. Pu' t'nag ta t'nar side (B.K.). n.Yks. I was allas telld ta keep at t'nahr side ov a hoss ta put geeir on (W.H.); n.Yks.[14], ne.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.), nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1], Brks.[1] w.Som.[1] The left side is always so called, because the driver always walks on that side of the team. Frequently used in reference to persons and places, but in such connection it is rather horsey. (11) e.Yks.[1] Ah hē tī gan as nearways as Ah can tī mak ends meet, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

11. The left, of animals and vehicles. Cf. **near side**.

Sc. (Jam.) Cum.[4] The left-hand or nar horse walks on the land, when ploughing two abreast. n.Lin.[1] A hoss we was a gettin' ready for Ho'den brok his nar fore-leg.

12. Narrow.

Kcd. Johnny made a nar' escape Frae droonin' in his bed, Grant *Lays* 1884) 9.

Hence **Narly**, *adv.* narrowly.

Lnk. You nar'ly scap'd a bloody grave, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 110.

13. Stingy, miserly, pinching, greedy, covetous; in *gen.* colloq. use; also frugal.

Sc. (Jam.) Abd. A close-loofed, near kin' o' man he was, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) vii. Fif. The furthie housewife had nothing near about her hospitality, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 18. Gall. She's an awsome near woman, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) vii. Wgt. Another penurious bachelor . . . was even more 'near,' Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 376. N.I.[1] n.Cy. He is a very near man, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Nhb. (R.O.H.), Dur.[1] s.Dur. Ye need'nt expect owt fra' him—he's ower near (J.E.D.). Lakel.[12] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[4] He's ti near ti even wish yan weel. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] Ah hē' tī gan a varry nah way tī mak ends meet, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. Ah hoap at foaks at hez onny spice-cake al not be near we it, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (Dec. 1854); w.Yks.[12]; w.Yks.[5] He's as near as near wi' ivvrything; ah nivver saw t'likes on him. Lan. (F.R.C.) m.Lan.[1] Near fooak ne'er gi' nowt. Chs.[1] s.Stf. He was allays very near wi' the housekeepin' money, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Not. He's that near he won't allow himself enough to eat (L.C.M.); Not.[1] Shay's that near shay don't give hersen proper vittles. s.Not. She's that near she meks quite a to-do ovver a ha'p'ny (J.P.K.). n.Lin. My wife 'at's as near as near aboot owt that'll bring her in a bit o' butter-money, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 82; n.Lin.[1] She's soä near she watches iv'ry moothful one eäts. sw.Lin.[1] He's oftens been very near, and kep' us very near. Nhp.[12], War.[24], s.War.[1], w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] They bin so near an' grindin'. Hrf.[12] Oxf.[1] 'Ee's that near 'ee'd skin a flint for a aipmey if a spwilt a knife wuth a penny a-doin' an't. Brks.[1] A mus' be wuth a good bit o' money vor a allus was near. n.Bck. He's a near old skinflint (A.C.). Lon. Some of the quality pay me handsomely—some are very near, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 213, ed. 1861. Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Nrf. He's rarely near (W.R.E.). Ess. He's wonerful near (H.H.M.). Sus.[1] n.Wil. He's allus just about near, he is (E.H.G.). w.Som.[1] A's to near vor to be honest. Dev.[8] Yū wunt git much out o' 'er, er's precious near. Cor.[18] [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 227.]

Hence **Nearness**, *sb.* niggardliness.

Ayr. Truly she was a woman of great nearness in her giving to the cause of religion, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 285. n.Cy., Yks. (J.W.)

NEAR, *adj.*[2] Yks. Of food: underdone in cooking.

n.Yks., e.Yks. A varra nice ham but a bit near if owt (R.S.); e.Yks.[1]

NEAR, *adj.*[3] *Obs.* s.Cy. Empty. (Hall.)

NEAR, NEARAMOST, see **Never a, Nearmost.**

NEARDER, *adv.* Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also Som. Also written **neader** n.Yks.; **neeader** Wm.; and in forms **narder** Cum.[13] Wm.; **nearther** m.Yks.[1]; **neather** w.Yks. [niə·(r)ðə(r, niə·də(r.] 1. Nearer; formed from 'near' with the suff. *-der*, *-ther*. See **Far, I. 2.**

Ant. (W.H.P.) Cum. We're narder to gud here, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 76; Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] Mebbe I wad be narder t'truth, 31. Wm. Nea neeader te heaven, Wilson *Old Man*, 87. n.Yks. Ol mi bāns iz ələng wē of mə. Ā sud ələikt sumonem tə əbīn ə bit niədər hiər (W.H.). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Ah wish the'y wark laid neather heame, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 15; Very common (J.W.). w.Som.[1] 'Tis nearder thick way-'n tother.

Hence (1) **Nearderest**, *adv.* nearest. m.Yks.[1]; (2) **Neardermost**, *adv.* nearest, used only when personal contact is implied. m.Yks.[1]

2. Phr. *to get no farder nor narder*, to remain at a standstill, to make no progress.

Wm. This remark is applied to one who does not grow, or learn; also is of frequent use when criticizing some one who does not get on, or who does not get his work done (B.K.).

NEARDEST, *adv.* Irel. Yks. Som. Also in form **nearthest** m.Yks.[1] Nearest. N.I.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Som.[1]

NEAR-HAND, *adv.*, *prep.*, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Bdf. Wil. and Amer. Also in forms **nah-hand** e.Yks.; **nar-hand** Lakel.[12] Cum.[4]; **near-han, near-haun, neer-han, neer-haun** Sc. [niə·r-an(d.]

1. *adv.* Near, hard by; also in *comb.* **Near-hand by.**

Cai.[1] Per. As he gets near-hand, says I to mysel', 'I dinna ken ye, but I ken the way ye walk,' *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 21. Ayr. A' the hirsle neerhan' by, Sillar *Poems* (1789) 195. Rxb. (Jam.), n.Cy., Yks. (J.W.), Lei.[1] [Amer. A lady that had a plantation near hand to his'n, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xii.]

Hence (1) **Nearer-hand**, *adv.* nearer, closer; (2) **Near-handness**, *sb.* nearness; a short distance.

(1) **Sc.** Crap in nearer hand, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xv. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Cum.** They've tried many a scheme, but have never got nearer hand (E.W.P.). **Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.)

2. Nearly; almost.

Sc. I have sat up baith with the dying and the dead, and no been nearhand say gastly-thoughted as I was that night, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876 244, ed. 1894. **Inv.** The pleasure strikes me near hand dead, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 301. **Abd.** Ye micht be her father, near-han', *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Per.** If ye touch't, it near hand sindry comes, FORD *Harp* (1893) 364. **Slg.** They near-hand lost the heat, man, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 59. **Rnf.** Jock, late yestreen, saw at the hallan, A sight, that nearhand swarf'd the callan, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 120. **Ayr.** To fill the mug no near han' fou, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 61. **Lnk.** It ne'er-haun gars me swear, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 88. **Edb.** My sun is right far wast, An' nearhand set, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 54. **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Gall.** Near han' half a mile, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 17. **N.I.**[1] The rope was not near hand long enough. **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.**[4] Barney . . . was nar-hand oot of his senses, *W.C.T.X.* (1898) 24, col. 2. **n.Yks.**[1] My wame says it's near-hand dinner time; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] It cost near-hand fahve pund. **e.Yks.**[1] It's nah-hand o' thotty year sin me an mah weyf wē wed, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** So t'Spicy Man did varry weel Fur near hand awf a year, PRESTON *Poems, &c.* (1864) 12; **w.Yks.**[15], **Lei.**[1]

3. Probably; certainly.

Lei.[1] **Nhp.**[1] 'I shall near-hand finish my work to-morrow': I fully expect it. 'I shall near-hand do it': I shall certainly do it. **Bdf.** He'll come near hand, BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 139.

4. *prep.* Near, close to.

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** We war near-han the hoose, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 149. **Per.** His granny 'at's lyin' near hand her end, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 10, ed. 1887. **Edb.** They fill'd it near han' the brim, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 13. **N.I.**[1] Not a shot came near hand us. **Cav.** The cattle are grazing near-hand the lake (M.S.M.). **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Lakel.**[1]; **Lakel.**[2] It was nar-hand tierm-time. **Cum.**[1] If you gang near hand yon dog it'll bite; **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[14] **ne.Yks.**[1] He nivver comes near-hand ma noo. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] Doä'nt thoo go near-hand Ned, he's gotten th' itch. **Wil.** (G.E.D.), (W.C.P.)

5. *adj.* Neighbouring; close at hand.

Sc. (JAM.) **Lnk.** Bairns frae the near-haun' streets War mixin' in wi' the thrang, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 13. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) **Nhp.**[1] The near-hand stubble-field, with mellow glower, Showed the dimmed blaze of poppies still in flower, CLARE *Rur. Muse* (1835 158.

6. *Comb.* (1) **Near-hand gate**, the nearest way; (2) — **road**, a short cut.

(1) **Lnk.** Wha . . . The nearhaun' gate to hell hae taen, WATT *Poems* (1827) 53. (2) **Lnk.** Those wha took nearhan' roads across the green, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 10.

7. Niggardly. Rxb. (JAM.) Hence **Near-handness**, *sb.* niggardliness. Cld. (*ib.*)

8. *sb.* In phr. *at the near-hand*, see below.

Sc. In many incorporations and charitable societies the son of a member is admitted for, say, £3 3*s.*, as at the near-hand. Others, not sons of members, have to pay say £5 5*s.*, as at the far-hand, MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899).

[**2.** Nerhand had wond in hell my saule, HAMPOLE (c. 1330) *Ps.* xciii. 17. **4.** God is nerehand his lufers, *ib. Ps.* lxx. 12.]

NEARLES, see **Nirls.**

NEARLIN(G)S, *adv.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **narlins** Cum.[4]; **neirlins, nerlins** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [niə'rlinz.] Nearly, almost.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** She cam' ben, An' nearlins fainted Clean out, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 146. **Cum.** Set me narlins heame, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 80; **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.**[1] Ah'd nearlins fawn, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[For the suff. *-lings* cf. **halflins, aveling(s.]**

NEARMOST, *adv.* Irel. Yks. Der. Also in forms **narmest** nw.Der.[1]; **nearamost** n.Ir. **1.** Nearest, next, esp. when personal contact is implied. m.Yks.[1] (s.v. Nearder), nw.Der.[1] **2.** Almost.

n.Ir. Herself wis near-most away kilt wid the fright, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 47; An' nearamost shov'd Billy out av the gate, *ib.* 84.

NEARP, *v.* War. Wor. Also in forms **neurp, nurp** Wor. [niəp, nēp.] To pinch with cold.

War.[3] The east wind has nearpt the child's face. **Wor.** He looks neurp'd up. His nose looks quite nurped (E.S.).

NEARRE, *adj. Obs.* Lin. Nether, lower. RAY (1691); GROSE (1790).

NEARSOME, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] Closely related.

'Yan's bairn's yan's nearsome collop,' one's child is as one's own flesh.

NEARST, *adv.* Yks. [niəst.] Almost; nearly.

w.Yks. Ah'd nearst a won t'first prize (Æ.B.); Ah'd nearst hae said Buffet, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 5, 1896); (J.W.)

NEARTHER, see **Nearder.**

N-EAR-WIGGLE, *sb.* Suf. An earwig. e.Suf. (F.H.) See **Earwig, Narrow-wriggle.**

NEARY, NEAST(E, see **Near**, *adv.*, **Neist.**

NEAT, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Stf. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Suf. Wil. Som. [nīt.] **1.** An animal of the ox-tribe, esp. of horned or black cattle; also used *attrib.* Cf. **nowt**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. A man kens little till he's driven a spreagh of neat cattle (say) ten miles through a throng lowland country, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xi. **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Nowt). **Stf.** A good plant for neat beasts which they are fond of when young, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 42. **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] *Obs.* **Suf.**[1] Neat-beasts, neat-cattle. **Wil.** Bull, cow, calf: one-yearling heifer or bull, first year; two-yearling heifer or bull, second year, DAVIS *Agric.* (1813) I. 37.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Neat-geld**, *obs.*, cornage rent, originally paid in cattle; a horn tax; (2) **-herd**, a herdsman; (3) **-'s-tongue**, an ox-tongue; (4) **-shippen**, an ox-stall.

(1) **N.Cy.**[1] (s.v. Nout-geld). (2) **w.Som.**[1] *Obsol.* (3) **Nhp.**[1], **Shr.**[2] (4) **n.Yks.** ATKINSON *Whitby* (1894) 15.

NEAT, *adj., adv.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Nhp. Ken. Sus. Dor. Som. Also in forms **naet** Abd.; **nate** Lnk. Ir.; **neaty, neatty** Abd. [nīt, nēt.] **1.** *adj. Obs.* Pleasing to the eye, pretty.

Sc. A neat house, is a pretty house; a neat picture, a masterly picture, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 435.

2. Of live stock: free from taint and coarseness, trim, well-shaped. Som. (C.M.R.) **3.** First-rate, excellent.

Don. As the wages is nate . . . I might go further and fare worse, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 161.

4. Exact; mere; precise, identical. Cf. **netty**, *adj.*

Abd. Wha were they, but the same neaty three, That with the raips gard him the dolour dree? Ross *Helenore* (1768) 49, ed. 1812; Her heart with neatty grief began to rise, *ib.* 86. **Lnk.** Jist say a nate sixpence worth, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 71. **Dmf.** Splittin o' peas to gie neat wecht, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 333.

5. Complete, thorough.

Nhp.[1] Always used in a bad sense, as 'He's a neat rascal.'

Hence **Naetly**, *adv.* completely.

Abd. Sax an' thirty plates nactly full't o' milk pottage, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl.

6. *adv.* Exactly. Cf. **net(t.**

Sh.I. Her lespun' o' butter weighed saxteen pund neat, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 113. **Per.** It cam tae the hundred neat, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 201. **Sus.**[1] 'Tis ten rod neat, no more nor no less.

7. *v.* To make neat and clean.

Ken.[1]; **Ken.**[2] She neats about.

8. *Obs.* To yield a net return.

ne.Yks. It would have neated only *2d.* a foot, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 231.

NEATH, *prep.* Sc. Also in forms **neith, neth.** [nīþ, neþ.] Beneath; also used *fig.*

Cai.[1] **Bnff.** Grannie's crown fu' weil he claw'd, An' 'neath her kirtle, E'en wi' the spurtle, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 25. **Abd.** Frae 'neath the song o' Highland braes A rustic minstrel seeks to please, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 369. **Per.** I fand my faither 'neth the yird, FORD *Harp* (1893) 162. **s.Sc.** WATSON *Bards* (1859) 37. **Rnf.** Slay them neath a shower of rock, FRASER *Chimes* (1853) 36. **Lnk.** 'Neth the brainches o' a hazel, hidden frae the sunshine bricht, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 15. **Edb.** LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 210. **Peb.** Twa glimmeran' pinky een, That blink frae 'neath his brow, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 25, ed. 1817. **Dmf.** THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 43. **Gall.** Tykes wad bask . . . neath the auld arm-chair, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 352, ed. 1876.

Hence **Neathmest** or **Neathmost**, *adj.* lowest, undermost.

ne.Sc. Three feet eemist, cauld and deed, Twa feet nethmest, flesh an bleed, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 79. **Abd.** The vera nethmost shall o' the lamp's dry, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiv. **Frf.** Garter height the neith'most clout, Is bang'd wi' awfu force, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 27. **Ayr.** Expectin' to see the corpse o' him lyin' on the neathmost step, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 280. **Slk.** (JAM.)

NEATHER, see **Nearder, Neither.**

NEAT-HOUSE, *sb.* e.An. Also in forms **neathus, nethouse** Suf.; **nettas** Suf.[1]; **nettus** e.An.[12] Suf.[1]; **nittus** Suf. [nī·t-əs, ne·t-əs.] A cattle-shed, a building for kine or 'neat' cattle. See **Neat**, *sb.*

e.An.[12] Suf. (H.H.); In tha' nittus, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (H.P.E.); **Suf.**[1]

NEATS-FIRE, NEATION, NEATRIL, see **Need-fire, Nation**, *sb.*[2], **Natural.**

NEAUST, NEAVE, NEAVIL, NEAVY-NACK, see **Newst, Neive, Nevel, Neiveie-nick-nack.**

NEAW, NEAYGHEN, see **Know, Aichan.**

NEAZLE, *v.* m.Yks.[1] [niə·zl.] To make the noise which accompanies a sneeze. See **Neeze.**

NEB, *sb*, and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **kneb** w.Yks. Lan.; **nebb** Sc. ne.Yks.[1] [neb.]

1. *sb.* A bird's beak; also, humorously, the nose; the mouth; occas. the whole face. Cf. **nib**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. Ye breed of Saughton swine, your neb's ne'er out of an ill turn, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); I dinna like his looks: he has a gae dour neb (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Sh.I.** Da cock is furt wi' a flooer bannik in his neb, *Sh. News* (May 26, 1900). **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** His lang nails—as lang's birds nebs, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 336. **Frf.** Twa . . . doos . . . sittin' an' beckin' an' crossin' nebs, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 82. **Per.** She took robin up, and she kissed its neb, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 45. **w.Sc.** Gart me turn up my neb in scorn, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 283. **Fif.** The young gorbets were fed on crowdie till their gaebies, if not their nebs, called, 'Hold! enough!' COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 12. **s.Sc.** The snell frost-win' made nebs an' een To rin right sair, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 323. **Rnf.** The eagles and maws . . . may sharp their nebs, ony way, FRASER *Chimes* (1853) 33. **Ayr.** Napoleon, Did grunt and groan, An' prim'd his neb, GOLDIE *Poems* (1822) 113. **Lnk.** His nose was like a bublie-cock's neb, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 57. **e.Lth.** His neb cockit in the air, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 14. **Edb.** The very moment I put my neb within the door, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. **Peb.** *Lintoun Green* (1685) 53, ed. 1817. **Slk.** As weel tell me that a pawrot, when it chips the shell has a strecht neb, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 305. **Dmf.** Yer wee heart loups tae yer neb wi' fear, REID *Poems* (1894) 182. **Gall.** Foul fa' thee, vile unchancie docken, That e'er thou set thy neb in Scotlan', NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 127, ed. 1897. **N.I.[1] Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.[1] Nhb.** Aw's shoor ta crack thaw lug when thoo feyls to wipe thaw neb on't, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 351; **Nhb.[1]** Ugly neb. **Dur.[1], s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Lakel.[1]**; **Lakel.[2]** Sis'ta thoo's thi' neb i' iv'rybody's business. **Cum.** He's got a . . . neb like onie lobster, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 77; **Cum.[134] Wm.** He sharpen'd his neb, did t'craa, BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 14. **n.Yks.[1234], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.** The right side of the nebbe (of a swan), BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 123; **e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.** He's putten t'cat a kneb on, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1895) 63; **w.Yks.[14] Lan.**[1] A little, light-haired lass, holding up her rosy neb to the soup-master, WAUGH *Home Life* (1867) vii. **n.Lan.[1] Not.** (J.H.B.); **Not.**[1] This bud's short in the neb. **Lin.** Coot the band close to his neb, FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) x. **n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]** There were six chickens had their nebs out. **Nhp.[1], w.Wor.[1], Suf.[1], Ken.** (K.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Neb-and-feather**, completely; (2) **-bucking**, jutting out awkwardly; (3) **-cap**, the piece of iron put on the toe of a shoe or clog; cf. **cap-neb**; (4) **-fu'**, a beakful; the least possible amount; (5) **-plate**, see (3).

(1) **Rxb.** She's dinkit out neb and feather (JAM.). (2) **Lin.**[1] A nasty neb-bucking corner. (3) **Slk.** (JAM.) (4) **Per.** A nebfu' baith we sanna want, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 59. **Kcb.** Na! naebody left wi' a nebfu' o' wit Wad reject sic a sonsy wee steadin', ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 178. (5) **Cum.**[1] (s.v. Snoot-band); **Cum.**[4], **Wm.** (B.K.)

3. Phr. (1) *a black neb*, a man who takes a striker's place during the strike; a 'blackleg'; see **Black**, *adj.* 4 (12); (2) *more red nebs than midges*, a phr. used in very cold weather; (3) *the neb of the mire-snipe*, the last extremity; (4) *to cock (up) one's neb*, to lift up one's face; to 'turn up one's nose'; (5) *to dight the neb*, to wipe one's nose or one's mouth; (6) *to dight the neb and flee awa* or *up*, of birds: to wipe the bill on the ground and then fly up to roost; *fig.* to take one's departure; (7) *to gie a thing a neb*, to make it pungent; (8) *to keep a man's neb at the grunstane*, to keep him under; to keep him hard at work; (9) *to poke the neb into other folk's porridge*, to pry into other people's affairs; (10) *to wet one's neb*, to take a drink; (11) *to dab nebs with any one*, to kiss, 'bill and coo.'

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) (2) **N.I.**[1] (3) **Slk.** I was just gaun to bring the screw to the neb o' the mire-snipe, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866; It was come fairly to the neb o' the mire-snipe with me, *ib.* (4) **Lnk.** Cock up his neb wi' the lave at the schules, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 26. **Nhb.**[1] Cock yor neb. **Cum.** I saw the' . . . Cock up thy neb to his! RICHARDSON *Talk* (ed. 1876) 135. **Yks.** Yer friend . . . 'll cock up her neb at yey when she sees what sort yey are, MACQUOID *Patty* (1877) x. **e.Yks.[1]** Cock up thĭ neb an let's kiss thā. **Lan.** Hoo should cock her neb, an' waggle her flounces, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 27, ed. 1879. (5) **Sh.I.** Dicht his peerie neb, BURGESS *Sketches*, 25. **Lnk.** Puir you and me May dicht oor nebs and leave the kirk, STEWART *Twa Elders* (1886) 8. **Gall.** Then Rab would come oot, dichting his neb frae the byre, belike whaur he had been preein' the sweet milk-can, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xlvi. (6) **Sc.** 'You may dight your neb and flie up.' You have ruined and undone your business, and now you may give over, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 390. **Frf.** The birds had dichtit their nebs to flee up, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 183, ed. 1889. **Fif.** Ye dinna gar him dicht his neb an' flee awa, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 114. **Ayr.** Dicht your neb and flee up when you like, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 77. **Lnk.** When plain folks dicht their nebs an' try To flee like leddies, up, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 41. **Edb.** Nothing remained for them but to dight their nebs and flee up, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. (7) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (8) **Sc.** (*ib.*) (9) **n.Yks.[2]** (10) **Nhb.[1]** (11) **Lnk.** When ye sit where nae body sees you, you may tak her head in your oxter, like a creesh pig, dab nebs wi' her now an' then, but be sure ye keep a close mouth, when ye kiss her, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 51.

4. A projecting hill, a prominent headland, a point of land jutting out into a lake, a 'bill.'

Nhb.[1] Cum. The local name of these spits [points of land jutting out into Ulswater] is nebs, a word denoting the bill of a bird, and therefore not inaptly describing their form, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 434; **Cum.[14]**

5. The tip or point of anything, esp. the peak of a cap or bonnet, the toe of a shoe; also used *fig.*

Sc. Yonder's the Ratton Skerry [a rock]—he aye held his neb abune the water in my day, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) vii. **Sh.I.** Takkin a drap oot o' da neb o' a horn spüne 'at Sibbie ran da gin intil, *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898). **Bnff.** The twa nebbs of their fingers meeting together, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 56. **Frf.** Shod at the apex with a good steel or iron neb, ground to a fine point by the proud possessor, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 94. **e.Fif.** Tak' care o' your mits or I'll maybe ding the neb o' my heuk into them, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. **Dmb.** Deil than your tongue were hookit neb and root, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 10. **Lnk.** Making his way to the 'neb' of the boat, so as to avoid cabin complications, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 82. **Lth.** LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 208. **Edb.** Writers, your finger-nebbs unbend, And quat the pen, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 143, ed. 1785. **Peb.** *Lintoun Green* (1685) 25, ed. 1817. **Gall.** They [their shoes] dinna gree well wi' the moss-broo ava—thae sort wi' the narrow nebs and single soles, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. **N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]** Half-an-inch afront o' their beut nebs, DIXON *Shrovetide Customs*, 5. **Cum.[14] Wm.** He had a cap wi' a neb to it, RAWNSLEY *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 184. **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **n.Yks.[4], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.** He saw a man wi' a brass band on his cap neb, HARTLEY *Seets Yks. and Lan.* (1895) iii; **w.Yks.[24] Lan.** A billycock wi' a kneb at th' back, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 359; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 272; **Lan.[1]** 'What soart of a cap had he on?' 'Blue cloth, wi' a shoiny neb.' **m.Lan.[1], s.Lan.** (F.E.T.) **Lei.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 599. **Nhp.[1]**

6. The point of a pen; the nib.

Sc. (JAM.) **Ayr.** Thou's got a tongue in thy pen neb, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) i. **Edb.** The words just at the pen-neb hung like new peel'd eggs, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 48. **Slk.** Mendin the

slit in the neb o' his pen, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 104. w.Yks.[4], Suf.[1]

7. The pole of an ox-cart; the peg used to fasten the pole of an ox-plough to the yoke; a peg used in snipe-fowling.

Lan. Fastened to 4 pegs called Nebs, Macpherson *Hist. Wild-fowling* (1897) 458. s.Cy. (Hall.), Ken.[1] Sus. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Sus.[12], Hmp.[1]

8. Part of the handle of a scythe; see below.

n.Cy. (Hall.), ne.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[12], n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] The 'tang' or shaft at the butt-end of a scythe-blade, by which it is affixed to the 'snead' or wooden shank. It is a continuation of the rib which runs along the back of the upper side of the blade, and is about five inches long. About half its length is bent at right angles to the blade, so as to lie along the 'snead,' to which it is made fast by a ring which clips both the neb and the 'snead.' By pegging the neb, the angle of the blade in relation to the 'snead' can be slightly altered so as to suit the mower. Oxf. A short wooden handle with iron ring inserted at the end to slip over the snead, which is held by two nebs (J.E.). Sus.[1]

9. An edge, a rim; esp. the edge of a cake. Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 272; Lan.[1] **10.** A dish made of oatmeal and water; see below.

Edb. 'Some times at night ere we gaed to our beds, [We] Join'd neivefu' about to mak' twa or three nebs.'.. Oatmeal and water mixt up together in a wooden dish, rolled up like cucumbers, and boiled, .. but when the water is boiling when you mix them in the dish, it is a great improvement to the nebs, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 135.

11. ? *Obs.* The time between dawn and sunrise; also in *comb.* **Neb of the morning.**

Gall. There are few who do not love to keep the bed until the neb gangs aff the morning; .. it is when the neb is on the morning that the hoar-frost is produced, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

12. Of liquor: pungency.

Edb. Next Linton linn [whisky], .. Wi' gay strong neb, but stronger colour, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 67.

13. *v.* To peck viciously; *fig.* to scold; to miscall.

Cld. (Jam.) n.Yks.[4] He'd neb thi breeaks.

14. To kiss, caress.

Sc. Near him let his Grace of Gordon stand, For these two drakes may neb, go hand in hand, Hogg *Jacob. Rel.* (ed. 1874) I. 241. Ayr. Robin Cummell came across us ae day at Peggy Boyd's corner, and juist said in the byegaun, 'I see, Johnnie, you're nebbin'!' Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 102. n.Cy. (Hall.) n.Yks.[4] Did ta neb her afoor thoo let her gan?

15. To make a goose-quill into a pen-nib.

Bnff. The goose-quill reigned supreme in 1835; when every Academic must be able to neb and make the pen, and also be the owner of knife, pencil, ruler, ink, rubber, &c. Any caught nebbing the pen on the desk, and not on the thumb, might look out for a ticket, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 69.

16. To put one's 'neb' into a discourse or argument intrusively or impertinently.

Nhb.[1] He com nebbin up, as if he hed ony business wi'd. The jackanyeps nebbed alangside.

[**1.** Neb or byl of a byrd, *rostrum, Prompt.* OE. *nebb*, 'rostrum, facies, vultus' (B.T.).]

NEBBARD, NEBBER, see **Nebert, Nobbut.**

NEBBED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **nebbit** Sc.; **neb'd** Nhb. e.Yks.[1]; **nebed** Gall. [ne·bd, ne·bit.] **1.** Having a beak or nose; *gen.* in *comp.*; also used *fig.* See **Neb.**

Sc. (Jam.) Cld. A dour-lookin' red-nebbit chiel, Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 39. Lth. There's a brood o' chickens, lang-leggit, sharp-nebbit things, come to me that I never set, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 98. Edb. Ye wee, black nebbit, writhing thing, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 153. Gall. The mavis and the yellow-nebed blackburd, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 29, ed. 1876. n.Cy. (J.W.) Nhb. He's no dyin' o' age, but some lang-nebbut affaiction o' the hairt, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 244. Cum. Blue-nebb'd Wat, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 79. e.Yks.[1] Witches an warlocks, an lang-neb'd things. w.Yks. (J.W.) sw.Lin.[1] Those long-nebbed ones.

2. Pointed; edged; of a staff: having a hooked head.

Sc. (Jam.) Fif. Ettle fiercely at his life Wi' Calvin's lang sharp-nebbit knife, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 11. Nhb. No long neb'd shoes or bootes, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 204.

NEBBIN(G, *vbl. sb.* and *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. [ne·bin.] **1.** *vbl. sb.* In *comb.* **Nebbin-time,** feeding-time.

Nhb. Thinks aa, ma bord it's nebbin time just noo, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 14.

2. *sb.* The bill of a bird; the nose; also the peak of a cap. Cum.[4], n.Yks.[1] **3.** A tête-a-tête.

Nhb. An' fine nebbin they had, *Keelmin's Ann.* (1869).

NEBBOCK, *sb.* Sc. [ne·bək.] The nose. See **Neb, 1.**

Lnk. Sneeshin mills to feed their nebbocks, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 26.

NEBBUT, NEBBY, see **Nobbut, Nibbie.**

NEBBY, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. [ne·bi.] Sharp, ill-natured; interfering; impertinent.

Lnk. I cood tell A nebbie tale or twa Hoo pride will sometimes mak' a slip An' get an awkward fa', Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 41. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). Nhb.[1] (s.v. Neb).

Hence **Nebbily,** *adv.* sharply.

Ayr. 'When are they gaun to bury your mother?' 'No till she dees, I hope,' says the lassie nebbily, for she thocht the man was jokin', Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 178.

NEBERT, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **nebirt** S. & Ork.[1]; and in forms **nabert, nebbard, nebir** S. & Ork.[1]; **neburd.** [ne·bərt.] The necessary quantity of fish-bait.

We hae a guid nebert o' haddicks, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 224, ed. 1891; Da skoags, an' da glaan wir a' laid i' da nabert locker i' da eft room, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 244; I wisna lang fir we hed a nebbard an' a half, an' I didna hunger da huik, *Sh. News* (Dec. 9, 1899); Other haaf-terms are: to snee or snae de neburd: to cut the fish-bait, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 29; S. & Ork.[1]

[Icel. *niðurburðr*, a quantity of fish-bait let down into the sea (Jakobsen *l.c.*).]

NEBSY, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. [ne·bsi.] **1.** *sb.* An impudent old woman. Rxb. (Jam.) **2.** *adj.* Ill-natured, sharp in manner; impertinent.

Nhb. Simon's wife's a nebsy clatterin body, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 273; Nhb.[1] A clarty nebsy body.

NECESSAR, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. [ne·sesər.] **1.** *adj.* Necessary.

ne.Sc. A' vera weel an' becomin' an' necessar' in a minister o' the kirk, Gordon *Northward Ho*, 160. Abd. Some said he had sellt himself but I'm thinkin' it was na necessar, Macdonald *Warlock* (1885) xxix. e.Fif. It has sometimes been necessar' to clap an adjective to the word, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. Dmb. It's haflins necessar for this corn to be at the mill as sune as possible, Cross *Disruption* (1844) ii. Lnk. All things are provided that necessar be, Maidment *Ballads* (1844) 69, ed. 1868. Edb. Adversity is necessar If it's not too severe, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 50.

2. *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Necessary things.

Sc. New dresses and ither necessars for our domestic establishment, *Sc. Haggis*, 150. Or.I. The carpenter having neglected to take some necessars with him for the boat's reparation, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) 221.

[**1.** All things, quhilkes ar necessar or proffitable, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Sc.* (1596) I. 6. Fr. *nécessaire.*]

NECESSARY, *sb.* and *adj.* Yks. Lei. I.W. Som. Cor. [ne·səsəri.] **1.** *sb.* A privy, a water-closet; also in *comp.* **Necessary-house.**

n.Yks. (I.W.) Lei. A small garden necessary-house (C.D.). I.W.[1], w.Som.[1]

[OFr. *necessaire*, 'privé, chaise percée' (La Curne); It. *necessario*, a privy, a house of ease (Florio).]

2. *adj.* Suitable. Cor. Hammond *Cor. Parish* (1897) 343.

NECESSITAT, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Necessitated, compelled.

Per. Ye make my pen gust in my nose, That I'm necessitat to close, Smith *Poems* (1714) 65, ed. 1853. [Being a colonell in the shyre vas necessitat to be in Aberdein, for keeping the randivouz for resauing his men, *Presbytery Bk.* (1631–54) 175, ed. 1843.]

NECESSITOUS, *adj.* Sh.I. [nese·sitəs.] Necessary.

Yes, very necessitous, both for da fishing and so for da crops, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 52.

NECESSITY, *sb. Obs.* Som. Dev. A spirit illicitly distilled from cider-dregs.

w.Som.[1] w.Dev. A vile spirit which is drawn .. . from the grounds and lees of the fermenting room. These dregs are distilled (of course illegally) by means of a porridge pot, with a tin head fixed over it, and communicating with a straight pipe, passing through a hogshead of water; the liquor being passed twice through

this imperfect apparatus. It . . . is drunk . . . under the appropriate name of 'necessity,' MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1798) I. 326.

NECHRAM, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Horse-leather.

Slg. That chield . . . Wha first did tan Neat Nechram dress, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 16.

NECK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **nek** Sc. Lan. [nek.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Neck-about**, a woman's neckerchief; a collar; (2) — **and crop**, (3) — **and heels**, altogether; bodily; headlong; with force; in *gen.* colloq. use; (4) **-break**, (*a*) ruin, destruction; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) an amusement for children; see below; (*c*) headlong; (*d*) impetuously; at headlong speed; (5) **-clout**, a neckerchief; (6) **-cutter**, an executioner; (7) **-deep**, up to the neck; (8) **-hankercher**, see (5); (9) **-hapses**, see below; (10) **-headland**, headlong, esp. in phr. *to fall headland*; (11) **-hole**, (*a*) the nape of the neck; the space between the neck and the collar; (*b*) in phr. *to get round a man's neck-hole*, to wheedle and coax for a favour; (12) **-less**, of a button: without a shank; (13) — **of the foot**, the instep; (14) **-oil**, ale; drink of any kind; (15) — **or no joint**, see (4, *d*); (16) — **or nought**, (*a*) entirely, altogether; without stint; (*b*) see (4, *d*); (*c*) see (10); (*d*) risky, venturesome; (17) **-rope**, a wooden collar by which a cow is attached to the upright poles in the cow-house; (18) **-rope and clops**, the whole device for attaching cows to the poles; see below; (19) **-shawl**, a small shawl pinned under the chin; (20) **-towel**, a small cloth used for drying crockery; (21) **-verse**, *obs.*, the first verse of the 51st Psalm; see below; (22) **-weed**, the common hemp, *Cannabis sativa.*

(1) **n.Cy.** BAILEY (1721); **N.Cy.**[1], **Yks.** (P.R.), **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** RAY (1691). **Der.**[1] *Obs.* **s.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. 2) **Nhb.** We teuk her up, byeth neck an' crop, WILSON *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 400. **n.Yks.** He fell down neck and crop (I.W.). **w.Yks.** Th' guard shoved in a woman neck an crop, HARTLEY *Tales*, 2nd S. 67; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** If tha interrupts agen wi shall tumble thi neck un crop eawt o' th' place, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 6. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] He was thrown down stairs neck and crop. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **s.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**[1] He valled in neck-n crap. **Cor.** Nothin' but neck-an'-crop would do for Tresidder, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1892) 135. (3) **n.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **Lakel.**[2] Ower Ah went, neck an' heels, intul t'sump. **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] He fell over the stile neck and heels. **War.**[3] **Glo.**[1] If there be another 'lection, they'll be obligated to go out neck and heels. **Bdf.** Bowling him neck-and-heels, *Free Foresters* (1895) 47. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **s.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. (4, *a*) **Sc.** Beware of Scripture for you may be your own neck-break; for there's many brings out of Scripture that wounds them in thir days, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 274. **n.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **Nhp.**[1] It's neck-break work. **e.An.**[1] **e.Suf.** He's got the neck-break (F.H.). (*b*) **e.An.**[1]; **e.An.**[2] A game for children with two short splines, having a third between them, fixed so as to move in a curious way on a ceiling, which makes the neck ache to look up long at them. (*c*) **e.Yks.**[1] He went along at a neck-brek pace. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*d*) **n.Yks.** He ran neck-breeak down t'hill (I.W.). **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He's going at it, neck-breck, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889). (5) **m.Yks.**[1] (6) **Lnk.** Of his death he was right vain, Gave his neck-cutter guineas ten, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 236. (7) **Lnk.** I'm neck-deep in an ugly fix, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 11. (8) **m.Yks**[1] **w.Yks.** BANKS *Whfld. Wds.* (1865). **e.Suf.** Neck-hanasher, neck-hancha (F.H.). **I.W.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Will Moles 've a-brought our Liz a new silk neck-ang-kichur. (9) **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** The irons put round the necks of the 'under-horses' to support the bodkins of the front ones, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 162 in ELWORTHY *Wd. Bk.* (1888). (10) **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** A vull neck headland into thuc pit (E.H.G.). (11, *a*) **n.Cy.** (B.K.) **w.Yks.** Some chaps teemed a lot of tracle on his heead an dane his neckhoyle, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1865) 10; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Hoo's so itter't wi dirt that yo met set potatoes in her neck-hole, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 27, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1] Put that umbrella deawn—th' waater's runnin' into mi neck-hole. **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Dhée-ŭr ée stŭd, ŭz wett ŭz thaach-, loz-ŭkin ŭgy'en- dhŭ wau-, wi dhŭ wai-tŭr of dh)ee-zinz drop-in daayn iz nek-'-oa-l [Theer he stood, as wet as thatch, lozzackin' agen the wall, wi' the waiter off th' eezins droppin' daïn his neck-hole]. **Der.** I'll put soom o' that watter down yor neckhole, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. viii. **nw.Der.**[1] It keeps the hair out of the neck-hole. **Not.**[12] **s.Not.** A snowball in the neck-'ull's non so pleasant (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] If I was to walk to Willerton across th' cloäses a daay like this I should be weet up to th' neck hoäle. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[23], **Shr.**[1] (*b*) **War.**[2] (12) **Fif.** Their master does na mind the cost A single neckless button, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 148. (13) **w.Som.**[1] Did'n hurt-n much; there was a bit of a risin' like jist 'pon the neck o' the voot like, where the wheel urn'd over'n, **Cor.**[1] (14) **Stf.**[1], **Nrf.** (P.H.E.) (15) **Lan.** He tlapt th' spurs to th' tit, an rid off nek or no joint, WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 46, ed. 1801. (16, *a*) **Lan.**[1] Literally up to the neck or not at all. 'Aw'm in for it neaw—neck or-nowt.' **Dev.**[3] (*b*) **e.Yks.**[1] He gans at it, neck or nowt, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (*c*) **w.Yks.**[2] T'choild tumbled neck-or-nowt reit slap into t'assnook. (*d*) **n.Yks.** It's neck or nought, so he had great pay (I.W.). (17) **Dev.** A wooden bow to come round the neck of a bullock, and fastned above to a small beam, by which bullocks are fastned with a cord or rope in the linney, when tied in during winter, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 302. **nw.Dev.**[1] The neck-rope is connected to an iron ring, called a riddle (q v.), which slides up and down on the zältrees. (18) **i.w.Dev.**[1] It consists of a wooden collar (neck-rope), similar to that of a yoke, and a wooden latch or clasp (clops), connecting the ends of the collar above the cow's neck. (19) **Wgt.** In her thin coat and small tartan neck-shawl, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 228. (20) **Lin.** (HALL.), **n.Lin.**[1] (21) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** His neck verse would gain him unbounded applause, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 280. [When a criminal was about to be executed claimed 'benefit of clergy' he had to prove his claim by reading aloud the verse of a Psalm, generally the first verse of Ps. li, *Miserere mei*, &c. This was called the neck verse, *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iii. 356.] (22) **n.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.), **e.An.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *to be nobody's neck*, to be nobody's business; to be of no consequence; (2) *to fall on the neck of anything*, to follow it quickly; (3) *to have a neck*, to show impudence or presumption; (4) *to hop in a person's neck*, to have revenge on him.

(1) **w.Yks.** It's naabody's neck if yan be rayther laat, TWISLETON *Husband and Wife* (1867) II. 3; Don't freeat abaht it fer it's noabdy's neck (Æ.B.). (2) **n.Lin.**[1] One bad job alus falls on th' neck of anuther. (3) **Nhb.**[1] What a neck ye hev efter aa'! **Lakel.**[2] Thoo hes a neck ta ass seck a question, 'at hes ta. **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 20, 1895). (4) **s.Chs.**[1]

3. The piece of a coat which covers the neck and the shoulders; the 'cape.'

Sc. The neck-piece of a coat is in Scotland called the neck, and in England the cape, *Scoticisms* (1787) 61.

4. The throat.

Dor. I'll never pour that stuff down my neck (C.K.P.).

5. *Obs.* Part of a plough.

Bdf. The tendency of the point of the share is, in common ploughs, resisted by the land-side of the neck, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 173.

6. The iron pivot or mill to which the sails are attached.

Nrf. I think you'd better give the old mill a little more grease... Now I shall have to go to the neck, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 347.

7. The part of a blacksmith's fire at the end opposite to the blast. **Nhb.**[1] **8.** Weaving term: see below.

Rnf. 'Tween beads, and broads, and leads, and mails, 'Tween horl boxes, necks and tails, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 151.

9. *v.* To break the neck; to kill; to break in any way.

Gall. Mony a ane they necked after the battle was at an end, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 420, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** I'll neck tha if I catch tha (B.K.). **Cum.**[4] If thoo gahs coasten doon broos like that, thoo'll . . . neck thisel', *W. C. T. X.* (1898) 5, col. 1. **w.Yks.**[2] A man who had broken a fork said, 'Look here, how I've necked this!' **Shr.**[1] To kill fowls by pulling their necks out, or rabbits by giving them a blow on the back of the neck.

Hence **Neck't**, *ppl. adj.* broken-necked. **Cum.**[14]

10. Of barley: to have the heads bent down and broken by the wind; to lose the heads from over-ripeness.

w.Yks.[2] Wheat is sometimes necked by hailstorms or rough winds. **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] The barley's come so queer, there some fit to neck, and some quiĕt green.

Hence **Necked**, *ppl. adj.* having the heads bent down or broken off by wind or rain. **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

11. To squeeze the neck; to put the arm round the neck; *fig.* to court.

Cld. (JAM.) **Ayr.** I'm muckle mista'en if I haena seen him neckin' wi' the said Betty, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 82. **Wgt.** When sufficiently near him, she necked her supposed partner, greeting him with the following affectionate salute, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 272. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

Hence **Necking**, *vbl. sb.* courting; in phr. *to be at the necking*, to be courting.

Cld. (Jam.) **Ayr.** 'You were oot courtin' last night, ye rogue?' 'Ay; I was at the nekkin' a wee' (G.W.).

12. To catch and shake a person; to strike on the back part of the neck.

N.I.[1] **Lan.** Or else Jacob would be in, an' he's sartan to neck the. Donaldson *Neddy's Crtshp.* (1888) 11. **e Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. (J.W.)

13. To drink; to swallow.

n.Lin.[1] He neck'd a good share o' beer that neet o' th' jewbilee.

14. To catch; to steal.

Nhb.[1] Devil a thing cud be left on the deck, But Geordy, as sure as a gun, wad it neck, Allan *Coll.* (1863) 165.

NECK, *sb.*[2] Yks. Pem. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **nek** Cor.[2]; and in forms **knack**, **nack** Dev. [nɛk.]

1. The last sheaf of corn in the harvest-field; see below.

s.Pem. (W.M.M.) **Som.** The reapers, each one with his reap-hook overhead as high as his bare arm could reach, were drawn around in a ring. In the middle stood the last sheaf as big as three, and tied about with three binds; and close to it long Jims, holding up a knitch of ruddy corn—a double handful tightly bound just below the ears, with the straw plaited together smooth and round into the shape of a bee-butt. Then they hallooed again and again, 'We have a-done. An' all a-done; A neck—a neck—a neck,' and danced and whooped 'Hurrah! Hurrah!' until they were hoarse, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xvi; The harvest supper was spread, and midway down the table stood the neck. Not a drop had touched it, that was the main thing, for the harvester who got it wet was not to drink that night, and all the women in the house might lie in wait, however they could, to throw water by the bucketful at any who came in, *ib.* xvii. **w.Som.**[1] It is still the custom at the cutting of the last field of wheat on a farm, to take a large handful of ears and plait the straws into a fanciful shape, . . called the neck. This is still to be seen in many West country farm-houses, usually hanging to the kitchen ceiling or the bacon-rack until supplanted by a new one at the next harvest. **Dev.** At Werington when a farmer finishes his reaping, a small quantity of the ears of the last corn are twisted or tied together into a curious kind of figure, which is brought home with great acclamations, hung up over the table, and kept till the next year. It is called 'a knack.' The reapers whoop and hollow, 'A knack! a knack! well cut! well bound! well shocked!' Brand *Pop. Antiq.* ed. 1813) I. 442; Bray *Desc. Tamar and the Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. xix. **n.Dev.** We've hailed tha neck, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 3; One of the party had the 'nack' secreted on his person. A member of the farmer's family tried to discover the possessor before he entered the kitchen, in order to drench him, or, as they said, 'wet the nack' with a bucket of water; failing to do this a larger quantity of beer had to be supplied to the men, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 359. **Cor.** Fetch along my second-best glass, under the Dook o' Cumberland's picter i' the front parlour, 'longside o' last year's neck, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) i; **Cor.**[1] Neck, a miniature sheaf of wheat with four plaited arms, intertwined with everlastings, and the more durable of flowers. The stalks of wheat brought down by the last sweep of the scythe are brought home in thankful triumph, and woven as described. In the evening the sheaf or zang is taken into the mowhay, where are assembled all the harvest party. A stout-lunged reaper proclaims: 'I hav'en! I hav'en! I hav'en!' Another loud voice questions: 'What hav'ee? What hav'ee? What hav'ee?' 'A neck! A neck! A neck!' is the reply; and the crowd take up, in their lustiest tones, a chorus of 'Wurrah.' General merriment follows, and the draughts of ale or cider are often deep. The neck may be seen hanging to the beam of many of our farm-houses between harvest and Christmas eve, on which night it is given to the master bullock in the chall.

2. Phr. (1) *to call, cry*, or *hollo the neck*, see below; see *cry the neck*, s.v. **Cry, 12** (19), see *hollowing the neck*, s.v. **Hollo, 1** (6); (2) *to carry the neck*, to finish the harvest; (3) *to cut the neck*, to cut the last handful of corn; see *cut the neck*, s.v. **Cut**, *v.*[1] **3** (18).

(1) **Dev.** *Hartland Forest* (1871) 115; The reapers then proceed to a high place, . . to use their own words, to 'holla the nack.' The man who bears this offering . . . elevates it, whilst all the other labourers form themselves into a circle about him: each holds aloft his hook, and in a moment they all shout . . . 'Arnack, arnack, arnack, wehaven, wehaven, wehaven.' This is repeated three several times, Bray *Desc. Tamar and the Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. xix. **n.Dev.** The curious old custom of 'calling the nack.' The reapers were gathered round a pond, where they sang three times, first in low tones, gradually increasing in loudness, the words: 'Arnack, arnack, arnack, We haven, we haven, we haven, God send the nack,' *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 359. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 51; **Cor.**[2] This crying of anék is a harvest ceremony, probably of very great antiquity. . . The reaper, having cut with his reaping hook a last handful of wheat, held and waved it high over his head, as with a loud and joyful voice he cried, 'I have et, I have et, I have et.' On which the other harvesters standing around shouted, 'What have 'e? What have 'e? What have 'e?' And then arose the triumphant cry, 'Anék, Anék, Anék.—Hooraa!' (2) **n.Dev.** They carried the neck a Tuesday backalong, i.e. the harvest was finished, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 51. (3) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896).

[1. Norw. dial. *nek*, a sheaf (Aasen), so Sw. dial. (Rietz); Dan. *neg* (Larsen); see also Dan. dial. *treneg* (Molbech, s.v. *Heelkiærv*).]

NECK, *v.*[2] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] [nɛk.] To beat or tick as a watch or clock. See **Knack**, *v.* **1.**

NECKATEE, *sb.* N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [nɛ·kətī.] A neckerchief.

NECKED BARNACLE, *phr.* Dev. The goose barnacle, *Lepas anatifera.*

Necked Barnacles, so long believed by our ancestors . . . to be legitimately descended from, and to be in turn the regular and normal parents, of a certain species of goose, *Good Wds.* (1864) 891.

NECKERCHER, *sb.* Nhb. Ken. Som. Cor. Also written **neck-curchor**, **neckerchor** Nhb.[1]; and in form **neckycher** Som. [nɛ·kə(r)tʃə(r.] A neckerchief; a necktie.

Nhb.[1], **Ken.** (H.M.) **Som.** In stuff gownd and neckycher white, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 106; Let I wipe your forehead and your cheeks with the corner o' my neckercher, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 324. **Cor.** Him wi' the red neckercher, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) iv.

NECKING, *sb.* n.Cy. e.An. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **nackan** Cor.[1]; **nacken** Dev. Cor.; **nackin** Cor.[12]; **nacking** Cor. [nɛ·kin, næ·kin.] A handkerchief; a neckerchief; a necktie.

n.Cy. Holloway. **e.An.**[1] **Dev.** What bissens have they to rant and stare, And hoist their nackens in the air? Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 183. **Cor.** (Hall.); Weth a whit nacken tied round hes throat, Forfar *Jan's Crtshp.* (1859) st. 17; **Cor.**[12]

NECKINGER, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. e.An. [nɛ·kindʒə·r.] A neckerchief; a cravat; a collar. n.Cy. Holloway. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1], e.An.[1] See **Necking**.

NECKLATH, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Also written **neckleth** Cum.[4]; and in forms **necklaf**, **neckluf** w.Yks. [nɛ·kləþ.] A neckcloth; a pocket-handkerchief.

Cum.[4] What ah couldn't eat ah put in me neckleth, *w.Cum. Times* (Apr. 9, 1898) 2, col. 5. **w.Yks.** Aw pools aht mi awn bottle . . . an' wipin t'bottleneck wi' mi neklaf, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 30; Wipin' ther een wi ther neckluſs, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 16, 1896); Wiəz mi nekləþ? (J.W.)

NECKLE, *sb.* I.W.[2] [nɛ·kl.] A house; a dwelling. See **Hackle**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

NECKLE, *v.*[1] Lan. [nɛ·kl.] To clatter.

Ut last I made bow'd to neckle ut th' dur, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 39; Nanny's pattens were heard to be 'neckling' over the flags, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) ii; **Lan.**[1]

NECKLE, *v.*[2] Sc. ? To entangle.

Bwk. If your heart in love's fond mesh is fairly neckled, Just ca' canny, Calder *Poems* (1897) 220.

NECKLETH, **NECKLUF**, see **Necklath**.

NECKUM, *sb.* Ess. [nɛ·kəm.] The first of the three draughts into which a jug of beer is divided. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; Ess.[1] Cf. **sinkum**, **swankum**.

NECKYCHER, see **Neckercher**.

NED, *sb.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) War.[2] Dev.[1] [nɛd.] A donkey. Cf. **neddy, 2.**

NED, NEDACK, see **Knead, Knodden, Need, Niddick.**

NEDCULLION, *sb.* N.I.[1] The wood anemone, *Anemone Nemorosa.*

[Cp. Ir. *nead cailleach*, wood anemone (O'Reilly).]

NEDDARCAP, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **nedder-cap.** An ill-natured, cross person, esp. a child. Cf. **atter-cop.**

NEDDER, see **Nadder**, **Neither**, **Nether**, **Nither**, *v.*[12]

NEDDERIN, NEDDICK, see **Naitherans**, **Niddick**.

N-EDDY, *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **niddy** Lan. Chs.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev. [ne·ɑi, ni·di.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Neddy-Beecham**, a silly fellow; (2) **-grinnel**, the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*; (3) **-hommer**, see (1); (4) **-rack**, egg and bacon pie.

(1) **Lakel.**[2] (2) **se Wor.**[1] (3) **Lan.** Aw am sich an owd niddy-hommer betimes, BRIERLEY *Red Wind.* (1868) ii. **Chs.**[1] (4) **e.Yks.**[1]

2. A donkey; in *gen.* colloq. use; also in *comp.* **Neddy-ass**; *fig.* a fool, a simpleton. Cf. **eddy**.

Lnk. That noise might terrify A tinkler's neddy, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 27. **Dmf.** Neddy o' the whin and grass, Wad, blushin', shun him, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 25. **Cum.** Theer was bits o' things wi' their neddys, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 383. **Chs.**[23] (s.v. Eddy). **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] What a neddy you must be, to do that! **War.**[23] **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf., Ess.** *Gent. Mag.* (1793) 1083. **Sur.** If you has a Neddy you must take tickler care as he don't walk about on the roads o' nights, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1888) 530. **I.W.**[1] **Som.** They ... druv on the neddy before um, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 38. **w.Som.**[1] Thee must be a purty niddy vor to go down same purpose vor to vatch the hook, and then come away wayout-n. **Dev.** (HALL.), **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** They'm laughing at us, keper, they neddies, KINGSLEY *Westward Ho* (1855) 122, ed. 1889. **Cor.**[2]

Hence **Neddyish**, *adj.* silly, foolish. **Nhp.**[1]

3. A girdle cake.

Nhb. She had made a 'Neddy,' or girdle cake, to celebrate the occasion, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 8.

NEDEUM, *sb.* and *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* A gnawing pain; also used *fig.*

Gall. A nedeum gnaws her ay within; For aye she's gleboring to hersell, And cursing some to gang to hell, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 362, ed. 1876; When a person considers himself injured by the world, and is seen to shun society, foster melancholy and misanthropic feelings, that being is said to have a nedeum gnawing his inwards, *ib.* 363.

2. *v.* To gnaw; said of a biting pain.

When a corn is biting a toe grievously, that toe is said to be nedeuming, *ib.*

3. To mutter curses to oneself.

When a person is heard to curse and utter wicked imprecations to himself, he is then nedeuming, *ib.*

NEE, NEEADER, NEEAF, NEEAGUR, NEEAKINS, see **Nigh**, **Nearder**, **Neive**, **Nigger**, *sb.*[12], **Naekins**.

NEEAK'T, NEEALD, see **Nak'd**, **Needle**.

NEEAN-SICCAN, NEEAN-SIKE, see **Non-such**.

NEEAP, *v.* n.Yks.[4] [niəp.] To raise on end, as in lifting the shafts of a cart.

NEEASE, see **Neese**, *sb.*[1]

NEEB, *v.* Sh.I. [nīb.] To nod, esp. to nod from drowsiness.

He wis sitting neebin' ower his fingers when dey heard da rumble o' da yard-deck, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 256; Da gimmer lamb ... wis staandin' neebin' wi' its nose i' da flüer, *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1]

NEED, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [nīd.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense, 2nd pers. sing.*: (1) **Nees**, (2) **Nist**.

(1) **n.Dev.** I'll warn thee neesn't vear o' Bess, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 21. (2) **Wil.**[1] Thee nist'nt hoopy at I—I can hyar as well as thee, JEFFERIES *Greene Ferne Farm* (1880) iii.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Ned**, (2) **Nid**.

(1) **Lan.**[1] We took no thowt wi' th' childher ill, Bo geet em what they ned fro' th' teawn, RAMSBOTTOM *Rhymes* (1864) 51. **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **s.Chs.**[1] 82. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (2) **Som.** Ef ther wer no roagues, ther niddent be no laa, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 22.

3. *pp.*: (1) **Ned**, (2) **Ned'n**.

(1) **Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** I hanno ned it, BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854.) (2) **s.Chs.**[1] 82.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* Phr. (1) *as need be*, as possible; (2) *one would need*, one must of necessity; one 'had ought to.'

(1) **Ant.** A girl that was counted a catch, An' as ugly as need be, O'NEILL *Glens* (1900) 50. (2) **Abd.** 'Do you know how to manage a sail boat?' 'I wad need, my lord,' MACDONALD *Malcolm* (1875) II. 152.

2. To be obliged of necessity.

Sc. They concluded that if Katie died, ... John's sister Susan would just need to return to her old post of housekeeper, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) i. **w.Yks.** They need leuk well, fer they've nowght to du but eyt an laik, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 27, 1895); (J.W.)

3. Phr. *one will no need to do anything*, one must not do anything, one will regret it if one does do anything.

Cai.[1] He'll no need to dae 'd.

4. To use. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **5.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Need(s-be**, a necessity; an expediency; (2) **-made-up**, anything hastily prepared because immediately required; also used *attrib.*; (3) **-turn**, an immediate requirement; (4) **Needs('-end**, difficulties; short commons; (5) **-time**, a fitting time; a suitable opportunity.

(1) **Sc.** He afterwards saw a remarkable providence in it, and need-be for it, WALKER *Peden* (1727) 69 (JAM.). **Nhb.** When yen has a needs-be tae pass owre near the place in the twilight, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 142. **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Abd.** (JAM.) (3) **n.Yks.**[2] 'Yan's a put-off job, t'other's a need-turn,' the one can be deferred, the other is an immediate requirement. (4) **e.An.**[1] (5) **n.Yks.**[2]

6. Phr. *to do one's needs*, (1) to do that which is necessary; (2) to void excrement.

(1) **Gall.** He knew how to shut them up till we had done our needs on our foes, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) vi. (2) **w.Yks.**[1], **Der.**[1], **I.W.**[1]

7. Parturition, travail.

e.An.[1]; **e.An.**[2] A woman will say, 'She was a good narbor to me in my need.' **e.Suf.** I was with her in her need (F.H.).

8. *adv.* Of necessity. **m.Yks.**[1]

NEEDCESSITATE, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To force, necessitate. Cf. **needcessity**.

s.Sc. Ae half o' the kirk was needcessitated to come oot that they micht keep decent, WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 83.

NEEDCESSITY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Som. and Amer. [nīdse·siti.] **1.** Necessity; a state of need.

Sc. That I should be an instrument to help my poor sister in this extremity of needcessity, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxviii. **e.Sc.** It's a case o' needcessity, SETOUN *G. Malcolm* (1897) ii. **Abd.** We maunna be sairer upo' him, nor the needcessity laid upo' hiz, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxvi. **Per.** It's needcessity for ye to hae a new pair, and there's aye siller for what's needcessity, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 41. **w.Sc.** Our house would, as a matter of needcessity, be turned upside doun, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 273. **Dmb.** It's partly for needcessity and partly for the sake o' a bonnie lass, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) ii. **Rnf.** Neither the circumstances of poverty nor needcessity can tempt to sick heinous cryme, HECTOR *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 193. **Ayr.** Compassion for gentle blood come to needcessity, GALT *Entail* (1823) ii. **Ir.** There's no needcessity for blowin' it about to every one I meet, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) ii. **N.I.**[1] **Don.** It's a case iv needcessity, an' the divil a sin it is, *Pearson's Mag.* (July 1900) 52. **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] There wadn no needcessity [nūd·sas·utee] 't all vor you to a-paid, I'd a settled, and a-paid em avore. [Amer. Pass through the fields as a way of needcessity, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. viii.]

2. *pl.* Necessities of life.

Abd. Contreebit to the needcessities o' the hoose, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1885) xxiii. **Don.** They'd deny themselves the very needcessities, an' work the flesh off their bones, to put enough in young Neil's pocket, *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 477; Getting together a lot of wee needcessities, eatables and drinkables and clothes, MACMANUS *Chim. Corner* (1899) 201.

NEEDER, see **Nadder**, **Neither**.

NEED-FIRE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **neid-** Sc. (JAM.); and in form **neats-** s.Sc. [nī·d-faiə(r.] **1.** Ignition produced by the friction of two pieces of wood, esp. used as a charm against murrain and other cattle-diseases; see below. Cf. **forced fire**, s.v. **Forced** (2).

Sc. (JAM.) **ne.Sc.** When the quarter ill made its appearance the muckle wheel was set in motion and turned till fire was produced. From this virgin flame fires were kindled in the byres. ... Such a fire was called need fyre, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 186. **Cai.** In those days [1788], when the stock of any considerable farmer was seized with the murrain, he would send for one of the charm-doctors to superintend the raising of a need-fire. ... Upon any small island, where the stream ... ran on each side, a circular booth was erected, of stone and turf, ... in which a semicircular ... couple of birch ... was set. ... A straight pole was set in the centre

of this building, the upper end was fixed by a wooden pin to the top of the couple, and the lower end in an oblong trink in the earth. . . Another pole was set across horizontally, having both ends tapered, one end of which was supported in a hole at the side of the perpendicular pole and the other in a similar hole in the couple leg. The horizontal stick was called the auger, having four short . . . levers fixed in its centre. . . As many men as could be collected . . . set to work with the said auger . . . constantly turning it round by the . . . levers, and others occasionally driving wedges of wood or stone behind the lower end of the upright pole, so as to press it the more on the end of the auger: by this constant friction and pressure, the ends of the auger would take fire, from which a fire would be instantly kindled, and thus the need-fire would be accomplished. The fire in the farmer's house, &c., was immediately quenched with water, a fire kindled from this need-fire, both in the farm-house and offices, and the cattle brought to feel the smoke of this new and sacred fire, which preserved them from the murrain, *Agric. Surv.* 200-1 (Jam.). **Bnff.** A kindred superstition was the kindling of neid fyre for curing diseased cattle, *Presbytery Bk.* (1631-54) xv, ed. 1843. **s.Sc.** The custom of passing cattle through the 'need-fire' or 'neats-fire,' as it is sometimes called, is still remembered on the Scottish border, although no longer practised, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 263. **Slk.** While neid-fire kyndlit in hys ee, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 79. **Rxb.** An old shepherd at Singden . . . used to tell how on the last occasion, when the 'need-fire' was delivered to him . . . he set the burning token on the top of a dry stone dyke, and let it go out; declaring he would further such a superstitious observance no longer, *N. & Q. ib.* **n.Cy.** This fire . . . was carried from place to place all through this district, as a charm against cattle taking the disease, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) v; **N.Cy.**[1] This fire is vulgarly supposed to be caused by an angel striking the wood. **Nhb.**[1] It was formerly raised in one village and hurriedly carried on from village to village. **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.), **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] During the cattle plague of 1841-2 the need-fire was kindled, and for weeks the fire was kept alive and the cattle were driven through the smoke, *W.C.T.H.* (1893) 13. col. 3. **Wm.** People used to cure them [cattle] with the smoke of the 'need fire.' I well remember my father going off on horseback to fetch the fire one evening. He had to go a long way, for he did not get back till quite morning. I think he went somewhere into Yorkshire. . . It was produced by the friction of a steel spindle against wood. They spread barley straw in heaps over a large field . . . and set it alight with the need-fire, *N. & Q. ib.* 175. **n.Yks.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) 50. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811) (s.v. Toad-bit).

2. A beacon fire.

Nhb. The far distant need-fire or beacon light, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 15. **n.Yks.** T'were in t'time o' need-fires, afore talegraf (R.H.H.).

3. Phr. (1) *to be at a thing like need-fire*, to do anything with great effort or industry; (2) *to go like need-fire*, to go with great speed; (3) *to work for need-fire*, to show great industry or restless activity.

(1) **n.Wm.** (B.K.) (2) **Lakel.**[2] (3) **n.Cy.** To work as tho' one was working for need fire, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 50. **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.** (M.P.), **n.Wm.** (B.K.)

[Cp. LG. (Göttingen) *nâdfüer*, 'das Nothfeuer, . . das Feuer war durch starke Reibung eines Holzes auf der Drechselbank hervorgebracht' (Schambach); LG. *noodfür* (Berghaus).]

NEEDFUL, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also in forms **needfa** Nhb.[1]; **needfil** Sh.I.; **needfu** Sc. Nhb.[1] **1.** *adj.* Needy, necessitous; also used *subst.*

Sh.I. Laek wirsells dir mony a ane very needfil, *Sh. News* (May 6, 1899). **Per.** I wish they wad a' mind an' gie her, For needfu' is Jenny Whitelaw, Ford *Harp* (1893) 190. **Rnf.** We never hear o' . . . poor folk roupit to the door To pay the needfu' laird, Barr *Poems* (1861) 62. **Ayr.** What's to prevent some other needfu' gentleman from making up to Miss Shoosie? Galt *Lairds* (1826) xii. **Lnk.** They'll no be owre nice, but gay needfu', Whaever tak's you for a man, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 45. **Edb.** Needfu' folk are seldom nice, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 74. **Gall.** Scanty needfu's vex'd his noddle, Kerr *Maggie o' the Moss* (1891) 32. **Nhb.**[1] 'Not nice, but needfa,' said of a man who has married a slattern. **n.Yks.**[1] Ah felt needful, an' Ah gaed t'get a bite o' breead; **n.Yks.**[4] Wa mun all deea a bit; sha's varra needful, ther's a lot o' bairns. Aye, it's wivoot doot a maist needful case.

2. *sb. pl.* Necessaries.

Dmf. Nelly may't on needfus wair For back or wame, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 84.

NEEDLE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [nī·dl, niə·dl; nīl(d, niəl(d; nild.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Nail,** (2) **Neal,** (3) **Neald,** (4) **Neeadle,** (5) **Neeald,** (6) **Neel,** (7) **Neeld,** (8) **Neele,** (9) **Niddil,** (10) **Niddle,** (11) **Nield,** (12) **Nild,** (13) **Nill.**

(1) **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 358; **Cor.**[1] (2) **Wxf.**[1] (3) **Dev.** White *Cy. Man's Conductor* (1701) 127. (4) **Cum.**[1] (5) **n.Dev.** Grose (1790). (6) **Som.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 127. **w.Som.**[1] Lai·n-s dhuy paak·een nee·ul, wút·? **Dev.**[1] (7) **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 543; **w.Yks.**[4], **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123] **Der.**[1] Nēē·ld. *Obs.*; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Shr.**[12], **Sus.** (S.P.H.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (8, 9) **Cor.**[2] (10) **War.**[2], **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.** (A.B.), **w.Som.**[1], **Cor.**[2] (11) **Chs.**[2] (12) **ne.Wor.** Nild and thread (J.W.P.). **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Sewed ööth a wut nild an' a burnin' thrid; **Shr.**[2] (13) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Som.** Whitechapel nills all sizes, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 166.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Needle-dumper,** a seamstress; (2) **-fish,** the horn-fish or sea-needle, *Belone vulgaris*; (3) **-points,** the shepherd's needle, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*; (4) **-rush,** some kind of rush [not identified]; (5) **-speed,** the utmost speed; (6) **-tick,** the game of 'thread my needle' (q.v.); (7) **-weed,** see (3); (8) **-whin,** the petty whin, *Genista anglica.*

(1) **Sc.** It's no unlike she'll be some needle-dumper frae Scuttlebrig, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) vii. **Abd.** A girl below the rank of lady's maid, who is seamstress in the family, or she might be a tailor's needle-dumper. Common (G.W.). (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) [Satchell (1879).] (3) **Ess.** (B. & H.) (4) **Som.** The pond 'twas edged wi' withy waands an' needle rhushes, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 96; The bare patch . . . where the brown knotted grass an' the needle rhush won't graw, *ib.* 106. (5) **Abd.** He . . . bids them gang to Thimble-ha, Wi' needle speed, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 14. (6) **Hrt.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (7) **Nrf.** Grose (1790; Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 101. (8) **n.Yks.** (B. & H.)

2. Phr. (1) *a needle of differ*, the least possible difference; (2) *in a needle's e'e*, in a nutshell; (3) *the devil's needle*, an instrument used by the devil; a term of reproach; (4) *through the needle e'e*, (*a*) a game resembling 'oranges and lemons'; see below; (*b*) a game resembling 'thread the needle'; see below; (5) *to get the needle*, to be completely cheated.

(1) **Lnk.** They warna a needle o' differ betwcen their dadies, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 34. (2) **Ayr.** Here's the worth o' Broughton In a needle's ee, Burns *Excellent New Sng.* (1796) st. 3. (3) **Gall.** He has ruin'd me the deil's needle, He has kill'd puir Mary Lee, Whan awa my heart he did weedle, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 411, ed. 1876. (4, *a*) **Abd.** The formula sung in Fraserburgh . . . is—'Clink, clink through the needle ee, boys, One, two, three. If you want a bonnie lass, Just tak me.' After the tug of war the victors call out, 'Rotten eggs, rotten eggs,' Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 289. **s.Sc.** Two children form an arch with both hands. The rest, who hold each other by the skirts following in a line, attempt to pass under the arch. The first, who is called the king, is sometimes laid hold of by those who form the arch. . . Generally . . . the attempt . . . [is] reserved for the last. . . As soon as he is made captive he takes the place of one of those who formed the arch, and who afterwards stand by his side, *ib.* 290. **Ayr.** The callans were playing at . . . 'Through the needle-e'e, boys!' Service *Notandums* (1890) 75. **Rxb.** Two stand together, facing each other, having their hands clinched and lifted above their 'breath,' so as to form an arch. Under this perhaps twenty or thirty children pass holding each other by their clothes. When all have passed save one, the arms of the two, like a portcullis, fall down and detain this individual as prisoner. He or she is asked in a whisper, 'Will ye be Tod or Fern-buss?' If Tod is the answer, the person takes one side, and must wait till all are caught one by one. This being done, the Tods draw one way, and the Ferns another, the two candidates still keeping hold of each other's hands; and he who can draw the other and his party to the opposite side of the street, and separate their hands, gains the victory (Jam.). **Nhb.** Gomme *ib.* 289. (*b*) **Sc.** A play among children, in which a circle being formed, each takes one of his neighbours by the hands, the arms being extended; and he who takes the lead, passes under the arms of every second person, backwards and forwards, the rest following in the same order, while they repeat a certain rhyme (Jam.). **Abd.** Wi' their hey-jing-go-ring and their through-the-needle-e'e, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 251. **Abd., Rnf.** A number of boys stand with joined

hands in a semicircle, and the boy at one end of the link addresses the boy at the other end of the line: 'A—— B——, if ye were mine, I wad feed you with claret wine; Claret wine is gude and fine, Through the needle-ee, boys.' The boy to whom this is addressed makes room between himself and his next neighbour, as they raise and extend their arms to allow the opposite boy to run through the opening, followed by all the other boys still linked to each other. If in running through the link should be broken, the two boys who are the cause suffer some punishment, GOMME *ib.* 290. (5) Per. G.W.)

3. The shuttle, or half shuttle, with which nets are made.

n.Yks. He's nettin' wiv a needle (I.W.).

4. A short beam laid across two upright balks of timber to receive the weight of a wall that is to be under-pinned.

Cum.[4] The platform rested on needles driven into the lining of the furnace, *W. C. T.* (Apr. 29, 1899) 2, col. 7. Not. The 'needle' is the short balk of timber passing from the head of one upright pile through the house wall to the head of the other upright pile in underpinning the wall of a house, &c. (W.H.S.); Item for a tree, the hewyng and sawyng in neldes, *vs.*, *Not. Rec.* (1512), ed. Stevenson, IV. 452. e.An.[1]

5. A piece of wood driven into the ground by the side of a post to strengthen it. e.Suf. (F.H.) **6.** A small piece of iron used in blasting rocks. Shr.[12] **7.** A hot particle which burns or pricks when it touches the skin.

Sh.I. If a spark o' watter, or a needle o' gruul comes near a man, ye wid think he wis rossn, *Sh. News* (July 1, 1899).

8. The space of time required to knit the stitches off one knitting-needle; a short interval.

n.Yks.[3] Swat te down, mun, sex needles, sed he, An tell us what seets te saw thar, 3.

9. The shepherd's needle, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*; *gen.* in *pl.*

n.Lin.[1] A weed with sharp needle-like seed-pods. e.An.[1], Nrf. (B. & H.), Hmp.[1]

10. A fallen leaf of the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris.* Sc. (A.W.), War.[3], e.Suf. (F.H.) Cf. **pins-and-needles.**

11. The shepherd's purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris.* e.An.[1]

12. *v.* To work with a needle.

Lnk. Four bonnie lassies were needlin' an' steekin', HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 146.

13. To work backwards and forwards.

Wgt. His favourite dance, in the progress of which, he used adroitly to needle a stick backwards and forwards between his legs, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 231.

14. To thread one's way through.

Abd. The dancers lichtly needle thro', MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 81. Rnf. A' [fairies] sae nimbly, They needled grumphy's legs between, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 24. Slk. He rainbowed the hawthorn, he needled the brake, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 290.

NEEDLER, *sb.* N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [nī·dlər.] A keen, active, thrifty person; a niggard.

NEEDLESS, *adj.*[1] n.Cy. Shr. Shiftless, helpless; 'heedless,' unruly.

n.Cy. (P.R.) Shr.[1] I'm despert sorry fur that mon, 'e's got sich a needless [need·lis] piece for a wife—'is wages bin gwun afore 'e 'as 'em—an' 'e's right tidy 'isself.

NEEDLESS, *adj.*[2] *Obsol.* Shr.[1] Of an unbaptized infant: nameless.

'Whad'n'ee call that child?' 'Oh, it's needless yet, poor thing, it hanna bin chris'ned.'

NEEDLING, *sb.* Nhp.[1] [nī·dlin.] A builder's term: perpendicular studding to part off the acute angle of a roof.

NEEDLINS, *adv.* Yks. [nī·dlinz.] Of necessity; advisedly. Cf. **needly.**

e.Yks.[1] Thoo'd needlins be shamm'd o' thi-sen tī talk sike talk, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

NEEDLY, *adv.* Yks. [nī·dli.] Of necessity. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) Cf. **needlins.**

NEEDMENT, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Som. [nī·dment, ·mənt.] A necessary; a requirement; *gen.* in *pl.*

Rnf. If I am set in judgment on the needments of others, I maun do sae wi' clean hands, GILMOUR *Pen-Flk.* (1873) 39. Slk. What Heaven has been pleased to give me of this world's needments, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 176. Cum.[4] The instruments and other needments were kept on a shelf, CLARE *Rise of River* (1897) 274. Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 14, 1883). n.Yks.[4], w.Yks. (J.W.) w.Som.[1] Poor old blid! her 'ant a-got the needments [nee·dmunts] vor to keep body and soul together—her's jist a-starved to death.

NEEDSOME, *adj.* Hmp. Needy.

s.Hmp. For I am a needsome woman now, without e'er a one o' 'um, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxviii.

NEEF, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **neif** Abd. Difficulty; need. Cf. **kneef, 4.**

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Bch. I'm seer I hae nae neef To get fat cou'd be ettl'd at, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 3. Abd. The farmers had nae neif to mak' An orrow penny, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 12.

NEEF, NEEGAR, NEEGER, see **Neive, Niggard, Nigger,** *sb.*[12]

NEEK-NACK, *adv.* Bnff.[1] [nī·k-nak.] Rapidly moving in and out, backwards and forwards, as in a game.

The mice wer playin' neek-nack oot an' in o' the hole.

NEEK-NACK, NEEL(D, NEEM, see **Knick-knack, Needle, Eam.**

N-EEMEST, *adv.* Wxf.[1] Foremost.

NEEMIT, see **Nammet.**

N-EEN, *sb. pl. Obs.* Yks. A dial. form of 'eyes.'

Yks. (HALL.) n.Yks. I'se greet out both my neen, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 10.

N-EEN, *adj.* and *adv.* Hrf. Cor. [nīn.] **1.** *adj.* Straight, direct. Hrf.[2] See **Even,** *adj.* **4.** **2.** *adv.* In phr. *jist neen,* almost, nearly. See **E'en,** *adv.*

Cor. That daay with ale and cakes, at three o'clock, Thees stuff'd me so, I jist neen crack'd me dock, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 460, ed. 1896; Haw kiss't Aant Blanch, and jist neen touched my face, *ib.* 461; Cor.[3]

NEEN, see **None.**

NEE-NEE-NESS, *sb.* Yks. A name given by boys to the lamprey. n.Yks. TWEDDELL *Hist. Cleveland* (1873) 40.

NEEP, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. n.Wal. Hrf. Hrt. Suf. Cor. Also written **neap** Sc. (JAM.) Cor.[12]; **neape** Wxf.[1]; **nepe** Hrf. Hrt.; and in forms **neip** Sc.; **nep** n.Cy.; **nip** Suf.; **nype** n.Wal. [nīp.] **1.** *sb.* A turnip.

Sc. The callants a' fear John Tod: If they steal but a neap, the laddie he'll whip, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 95. Sh.I. Planted neeps a' kael, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 234. n.Sc. The honest neeps tae which we' a' hae been sae lang accustomit, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 119. ne.Sc. Awa to the neeps wi' ye, GRANT *Keckleton,* III. Cai.[1], Inv. (H.E.F.) Elg. Ye're as welcome's a shower to the neeps, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 133. Abd. CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 190. Kcd. The neeps an' kail were green, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 52. Frf. LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 89. Per. We've raw'd oor neeps, an' made oor hey, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 46. Fif. GRANT *Six Hundred,* vii. se.Sc. I'm ay sae thrang Wi' hoeing neeps an' minding cattle, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 162. Dmb. SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 70. Rnf. FRASER *Chimes* (1853) 65. Ayr. We spak o' startin' tae the neeps in a day or twa, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 230. Lnk. Big neeps we'll howk for Hallowe'en, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 36. e.Lth. Man, ye've a heid like a neep, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 12. Edb. Round as a neep, I cou'd never stand still, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 137. Slk. Roun' as a neep we'll gang toddlin' hame, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 223. Wgt. Did I bid him come when I'm oot amang the neeps, *Good Wds.* (1881) 403. n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Nhb. Neeps are rotting in the fields, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 321; Nhb.[1] n.Wal. *Science Gossip* (1875) 22. Hrf. (P.R.), Hrt. BAILEY (1721), Suf. (HALL.), Cor.[12]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Neep-brose,** a kind of porridge made of turnips; (2) **-cutter,** a turnip-slicer; (3) **-ground,** the ground in which turnips are planted; (4) **-hack,** (*a*) a pronged mattock for taking turnips out of the ground in frosty weather; (*b*) a turnip-rack from which cattle are fed during the winter; (5) **-head,** a turnip-head; used *fig.* for a stupid person; (6) **-headed,** stupid, dull; (7) **-like,** resembling a turnip, *fig.* stupid, dull; (8) **-reet,** growing turnips; (9) **-seed,** (*a*) turnip-seed; (*b*) the time for sowing turnips; (10) **-shaw,** a turnip-top.

(1) Sc. For the evening meal during the winter months neep-brose holds an important place, *Jokes* (1889) 1st S. 11. (2) Frf. A finger that was chacked clean aff wi' a neep-cutter, WILLOCK *Rosclty Ends* (1886) 67, ed. 1889. (3) Sh.I. Can doo come an' help wiz wi' wir neep grund a Moninday? *Sh. News* (June 2, 1900). (4, *a*) Ags., Rnf. (JAM.) (*b*) Sc., Cld. (*ib.*) (5) Bnff. Not that a large

neep-head contains much brains, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 142. (6) Edb. Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* (7) Edb. Bonny, whose neip-like face at that moment was contorted, Beatty *Scrctar* 1897 201. (8) Abd. He found him as third horseman at the plough in a field o' 'neep-reet,' Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 221. (9, *a*) Sh.I. Na, bit aboot neep seed? *Sh. News* (June 10, 1899). Abd. We ken no more . . . than that neep-seed there kens what a neep is, Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 281. (*b*) Abd. The Whitsunday term had come and gone, the 'neep seed' was finished, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 138. (10) Nhb.[1] Armstrong *Another Sang* (1872).

3. A parsnip. Wxf.[1] **4.** *Fig.* A bulky, old-fashioned watch.

Sc. Consulting his 'neep,' Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) xxii. Bnff.[1], Cld. (Jam.)

5. A person of disagreeable temper; anything ugly of its kind. Bnff.[1] **6.** *pl.* The time between the final hoeing of the turnips and the beginning of harvest.

Per. Ye micht wile him awa tae the saut water atween the neeps and the hairst, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 289.

7. *v.* To serve cattle with turnips.

Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1] See it ye neep the caur richt.

[1. ME. *nepe*, 'nauet' (*Alphita*); OE. *nāp*, 'napus' (B.T.).]

NEEP, NEEPID, NEEPKIN, NEEPOUR, see **Kneep, Nipped, Napkin, Neighbour.**

NEEPYUN, *sb.* Sc. A handkerchief. See **Napkin.**

Dmf. Ye wud see I've my neepyun aboot my head, Ponder *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 59.

NEER, NE'ER, NE'ERN, see **Near,** *sb., adv.*, **New-Year, Never a one.**

NEER-SEN, *adv.* n.Cy. Yks. Nhp. Also in forms **narsin** n.Cy. Nhp.[2]; **neer-sine** n.Yks.[2] [nī(r)-sen, -sin.] Never since; not since.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks.[2], w.Yks. (J.W.) Nhp.[2] I bent sin un narsin istray.

NEES, see **Need.**

NEESE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **neeze** Sc. (Jam.) Cum.[4]; and in forms **naise** Sc.; **nase** Sc. e.Lan.[1]; **neease** n.Yks.[4]; **neis, nis, nise** Sc.; **niz** Sc. Bnff.[1] Wxf.[1]; **nize** Wxf.[1]; **nizz, nizzey** Sc. [nīz, nēz; niz.] **1.** *sb.* The nose.

Sc. She had a neis upon her face Was like an auld pat-fit, Kinloch *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 42, ed. 1868; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Elg. Tibb snyted Madge's muckle nizz, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 61. Abd. The wabster's nise was dung ajee, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 136; They gart me curl and cock my nizzey Sae wondrous sair, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 256. Kcd. Here her Tammie, fairly foonert, Lies wi' broken niz an' neck, Grant *Lays* (1884) 44. Rnf. Picken *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (Jam.) Lnk. Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (Scenary ed.) *Gl.* Edb. The clout wi' whilk ane dights his niz, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 86. Wxf.[1] Zim dellen harnothès w'aar nize, 86. nw.Cum. (E.W.P.) n.Yks.[4] T'young 'uns to'n up ther neeases, 154. e.Lan.[1] *Obs.*

2. *Comp.* (1) **Nis-bit** or **Niz-bit,** that part of a bridle which passes over a horse's nose; (2) **-wise,** having or pretending to have an acute sense of smell; *fig.* quick in perception, far-seeing; also used *iron.*

(1) Bnff.[1] Ags. The iron that passes across the nose of a horse and joins the branks together (Jam.). (2) Sc. With neg. it implies ignorant, in the dark; as 'I didna mak him neis-wise,' I did not enlighten him (Jam.). Abd. Ye're a' nis-wise: but ere ye sleep, this night, Ye'll maybe see wha's far'est in the right, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 138.

3. A twitch for a horse's lip; also in *comp.* **Neeze-pipe.** Cum.[4] **4.** *v.* To apply a twitch to a horse. *ib.*

[1. The nese it droppes, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 3572. Cp. Dan. *næse*, nose (Larsen); Sw. *näsa* (Widegren).]

NEESE, *sb.*[2] Yks. Also written **neeze** w.Yks. [nīz.] A noose; wool and silk trade term: a loop in the 'heald' through which the end of the warp passes. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (S.A.B.), (W.T.) Cf. **nooze.**

[OF. *neus*, pl. of *neu*, 'nœud' (La Curne).]

NEESEN, NEESH-, see **Neezen, Neeze.**

NEESHIN, *v.* n.Sc. (Jam.) [nīʃin.] Of an animal: to desire the male. Cf. **eisin.**

NEEST, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also in form **nist** Or.I. [nīst.] A spark of fire, a live coal; a very small fire.

S. & Ork.[1] Or.I. As on his rigin' he fell ower The ilka nist o' fire did sower, *Paety Toral* (1886) l. 94, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 794.

[Norw. dial. *gneiste, neiste*, a spark (Aasen); Dan. *gnist* (Larsen); ON. *gneisti* (Icel. *neisti*) (Vigfusson).]

NEEST, see **Neist.**

NEESTER, *v.* Sh.I. Also written **neister.** [nī·stər.] **1.** To throw off sparks; to crackle. (Jam.) **2.** To creak. Cf. **kneister.**

I hears da chair crackin' an neisterin', Stewart *Tales* (1892) 262; Da very twartbauks is neest'rin', *Sh. News* (Feb. 24, 1900); S. & Ork.[1]

Hence **Neesterin,** (1) *sb.* a creaking noise; a squeaking; (2) *ppl. adj.* creaking, esp. of boots.

(1) He wis shürely aware o' Jeemie's fit comin' in, or dan da neesterin' o' da sharle-pins o' da door, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898). (2) Somean wi neesterin büts, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 9.

[Norw. dial. *gnistra*, to crackle, to creak (Aasen).]

NEET, *sb.*[1] Abd. (Jam.) A parsimonious person, a niggard.

NEET, *sb.*[2] *? Obs.* ne.Lan.[1] Five sheaves of grain set upright.

NEET, see **Nit,** *sb.*[1]

NEETY, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Dur. Also in forms **natie** S. & Ork.[1]; **nittie** Sc. (Jam.) [nī·ti] **1.** Miserly, stingy, niggardly. Cf. **neet,** *sb.*[1]

Sc. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1] Ant. He is a neety body, very wee in his turn, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Neety-cud,** a low fellow who commits mean actions; (2) **-neck,** a rascal.

(1) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (2) Dur. Ah'll gie tha't when ah catch tha, thou little neety-neck. *Obsol.* (R.O.H.)

[1. Sw. *gnetig*, saving (Widegren).]

NEEVE, see **Neive.**

NEEVER, *sb.* Cai.[1] [nī·vər.] In *comp.* (1) **Neever-day,** New Year's day; (2) **-even,** New Year's eve. Cf. **new-year.**

NEEVIE-NEEVIE-NICK-NACK, NEEVY-NACK, see **Neiveie-nick-nack.**

NEEZE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Also Dev. Also written **neese** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] Chs.[2]; and in forms **neease** n.Yks.[4]; **neesh-** Sc. (Jam.); **neze** Shr.[2] [nīz.] **1.** *v.* To sneeze.

Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. Doo's gaun neesin' an' craxin' aboot da hoos laek ane at da hicht o' a mort cauld, *Sh. News* (June 12, 1897). Cai.[1] Lnk. A waff frae the door gars her 'neeze, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 64. N.I.[1], n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Aa've neezed three times even runnin. Dur.[1], Cum.[14], n.Yks.[124] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[3] Used to express the whistling sound in breathing through the nose, when one has a cold. Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 272. e.Lan.[1], Chs.[123], Shr.[2], nw.Dev.[1]

Hence (1) **Neeshin,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.* sneezing. Sc. (Jam.); (*b*) *sb.* snuff. (*ib.*); (2) **Neeshin-mill,** *sb.* a snuff-box. (*ib.*); (3) **Neezing-bout,** *sb.* a prolonged or violent fit of sneezing. n.Yks.[1]

2. *sb.* A sneeze. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1], Cum.[4]

[1. Nesyn, *sternuto, Prompt.* Norw. dial. *njosa*, to sneeze (Aasen); ON. *hnjōsa* (Vigfusson).]

NEEZE, see **Neese,** *sb.*[12]

NEEZEN, *v.* Chs. Lei. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Also written **neesen** Shr.[1]; and in forms **nasen** e.An.[2]; **nesen** Suf.; **neisen** s.Chs.[1] [nī·zən.] To go birds'-nesting; *gen.* in *prp.* See **Nest, I.**

s.Chs.[1] To go a neisenin' [ney·znin]. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Are you going a bird's neezening? Shr.[1] e.An.[2] I have been a birds' nasening. e.Suf. He's gone a bud-nesenin (F.H.).

NEEZLE, *v.* Chs.[123] Suf.[1] [nī·zl.] To nestle; to insinuate oneself into some good situation or snug position.

NEEZLE, see **Nizzle.**

NEFFIT, *sb.* *? Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) A puny creature; a pigmy.

NEFLIN, *sb.* Cor.[123] Also in form **nifflin** Cor.[3] [ne·flin.] Dried cod from Newfoundland.

NEG, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **neggy.** A baby's tooth. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 359.

NEG, see **Gnag, Nag,** *v.*[1]

NEGGAR, NEGGLE, see **Nigger**, *sb.*[1], **Niggle**, *v.*[1]

NEGGUR, *sb.* Cor.[12] Also written **negger** Cor.[2]; and in forms **naigger** e.Cor.; **niggur** Cor.[2] [ne·gə(r).] A donkey. See **Assinego**.

NEGLECTION, *sb.* Glo. Suf. [negle·kʃən.] Neglect. Glo. *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.)

[Sleeping neglection doth betray to loss The conquest of our scarce cold conqueror, SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 49.]

NEGLET, NEGUR, see **Naiglet**, **Nigger**, *sb.*[1]

NEICHER, NEID-FIRE, see **Nicker**, *v.*, **Need-fire**.

NEIDNAIL, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To fasten securely by nails which are clinched. A window is said to be neidnail'd, when it is so fixed in the inside that the sash cannot be lifted up. This is an improper sense.

NEIF, NEIF(E, NEIFFE, see **Neef, Neive**.

NEIGHBOUR, *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **nabor** w.Yks.; **naibor** Lei.[1]; **nayber** Cum.[14]; **nebber, nebbour** Wm.; **nebbur** Lakel.[2] Chs.[1]; **neeber, neebir** Sh.I.; **neebor, neebour** Sc.; **neebur** Chs.[1]; **neepour** Abd.; **neiber** Sc.; **neibor** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **neibour** Sc; **neiper** Bnff.[1] Bch. Abd. (JAM.); **niber** Sc. Uls. n.Yks.; **nieber** Cum.[4]; **nipour** Sc.; **nyber** Cum.[14] [nē·bə(r, neə·bə(r, nī·bə(r, ne·bə(r.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Neighbour's fare**, the same fate or luck; (2) **-hood**, friendship, social relations, conduct towards one's neighbours, *gen.* qualified by an *adj.*, e.g. *good neighbourhood*; (3) **like**, like one's neighbours, adopting the same habits and manners as one's neighbours; friendly, sociable; (4) **-row**, a company, social circle; a neighbouring row of houses; neighbourhood.

(1) **Sus.**[1] We've got neighbour's fare, for we've neither of us got an umbrella. (2) **Bnff.**[1] He's in gueede neiperheed wee a' bodie. **Abd.** There's never been nae ill neepourheid roon here aboot, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxiv. **Per.** Some vain or cantankerous ploughman would only settle into what was called 'good neibourhood' after he had endured one or two 'good lickings,' HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 19. **w.Sc.** (JAM.), **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** A true calendar of his thoughts concerning good nebberhood, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) *Title-page*; It is bad nebbourhood, when a body is not suffered to say his prayers quietly, *ib.* l. 147. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (3) **Sc.** The useful proverb 'Neighbour like ruins half the world' (JAM., s.v. Nychbourlike); Often implying the idea of assimilation in criminality. 'I am just thinking of the greatest rascal in the universe. . . It is that scoundrel Neighbour-like . . . who has ruined more than all other rascals put together' (JAM.); He'll be glad to carry me through and be neighbour-like, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xliv. **Sh.I.** Doo canna gang 'ithoot bein' a kind o' daecent an' neeber laek, *Sh. News* (Oct. 27, 1900). **Frf.** To gar our bed look hale and neighbour-like, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 157. **w.Sc.** (JAM.) (4) **Nhb.**[1] Where a party of friends are sitting together one is asked to join them by the invitation, 'Come into neibor-raa.' **Dur.** You are out in the cold there, do come into neighbour row (A.B.). **Lakel.**[2] Come up inta t'neighbour-row an' sit ye doon, tell t'mistress laits ye a glass. **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Cum into nayber-row. Meat was given to the herd by nayber row, i.e. by each farm-house in rotation. **Wm.** The barns of the nebber-raw, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 35. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.** The circuit within which custom has prescribed the bidding to a funeral. A usual form of neighbour-row is that in which it applies to a family circle around the fire, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 27, 1895); **w.Yks.**[3] In most country districts a certain distance is laid out by custom within which persons are bidden (from each house) to a funeral—called as above.

2. Phr. (1) *a below neighbour*, one who lives on a lower story of the same house; (2) *neighbour, I torment thee*, a game; see below.

(1) **Lnk.** She lived in the top flat of a five-story East-end tenement, and had for a below-neibor a certain Mrs. Sooty, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 21. (2) **Stf.** Played with two hands and two feet and a bob, and a nod as I do (HALL.).

3. A companion, comrade; a good friend.

Abd. The best o' nipours o'er the barrel, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 241. **Kcd.** Baith the rifles were ta'en doun, Twa trusty neebours to a [farm] toun, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 100. **w.Sc.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** Johnnie aften brags Hoo [at 'muggie'] he sends his neebors up, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 93. **Lnk.** Nae rogues then would fash us wi' grip an' wi' grab, But a' wad be neebours, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 33, ed. 1897. **s.Wor.** Thay be not neighbours, sir. Thay be near-dwellers, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 23.

Hence (1) **Neighbourliness**, *sb.* friendship, companionship; (2) **Neighbourly**, *adj.* friendly, sociable, kindly disposed; (3) **Neiperty**, *sb.* companionship.

(1) **Ayr.** Drinking to their greater neighbourliness, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 175. (2) **w.Sc.** He's a neeborly body (JAM.). **Rnf.** Thou'rt a neibourly body . . . An' ca'st at my study, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 56. **Lakel.**[2], **Chs.**[1] (3) **Abd.** (JAM.)

4. A partner; a fellow-servant; a bedfellow.

Bnff.[1] Fah's yer neiper in the chop noo? **Abd.** It depen's a gweed hantle on a body's neebors, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii; Ae nicht i' the spring time that me an' my neebour hedna been wuntin' to gae to oor beds, *ib. Ain Flk.* (1882) 209. **w.Sc.** (JAM.)

Hence **Neiperty**, *sb.* partnership. Abd. (JAM.)

5. A husband or wife.

Bnff.[1] She's awa noo, an' for fifty year she's been a gueede neiper t' me. **Abd., w.Sc.** (JAM.)

Hence **Neiperty**, *sb.* the embrace of the sexes in the act of generation. **Bnff.**[1]

6. A match, equal; the corresponding one of a pair.

Sh.I. Dis is a saeson 'at we may live a' wir lives an' never see da neebir o' again, *Sh. News* (Sept. 9, 1899); Tell Jeemson hit's da neeber o' da gless 'at I got frae him last, *ib.* (Dec. 25, 1897). **e.Sc.** I mind o' her gettin' the neighbour made to it in Edinburgh, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xxvii. **Dmb.** If onybody thinks me a fule for that, I'm no sure, Maister Jimes, but they might ca' you my neebour, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) ii. **Ayr.** The stockins werna neebors, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 213. **N.I.**[1] A'm lookin' for the neighbour of ma shai. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

7. *adj.* Neighbouring, adjacent; fellow.

Sc. Me and my neiber lassie lies on cauff, LEIGHTON *Wds.* (1869) 9; Most part borrowed from the niber parishes, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 359. **Sh.I.** Dey hed twartree neebor lasses wirkin' tu, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 89. **Bch.** I dinna like to tell ill tales Upo' my neiper man, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 27. **Abd.** The interlocutors in this dialogue were Sprottie's wife and her neighbour woman, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 67. **Per.** There I ran Wi' the ither neebor bairns, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 75. **Slg.** Frae . . . mony a nei'bour parish roun', MUIR *Poems* (1818) 41. **Ayr.** Tells how a neebor lad cam o'er the moor To do some errands, BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 7. **Lnk.** The lasses syne, atween the reels . . . Ay botherin' at their neibor chiels To haun them owre their fairin', WATSON *Poems* (1853) 42. **Lth.** Neebour bairns gather'd around our bien hearth, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 14. **Gall.** Jock wad to a neebor farm To get mair aid, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 499, ed. 1876. **Uls.** A niber boy 'at wus on the police force cam' hame on a holiday, M'ILROY *Craiglinnie* (1900) 27. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.)

8. *v.* To associate with, consort; to be on intimate terms; to visit; to go about gossiping.

Lth. Wha wad I neebour but thee? M'NEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 91; Will you neighbour us in the smoking-room? LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 224. **Lakel.**[2] They're varra prood an' hee, an' nivver nebbur wi' nin o' huz. **w.Yks.** Goin a naborin, an not forgettin, for three or four haars, t'road hoame, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 30; Ah lived i' t'same street wi' her for mony a year but we nivver neighboured (S.K.C.). **Lan.** Aw've bin eawt neighbourin a bit (S.W.). **nw.Der.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **sw.Lin.**[1] She was neighbouring somewhere. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] I've plenty to do at home, I've no time to go neighbouring. **War.**[2 3]; **War.**[4] I never goes a neighbouring like some on em does. **Wor.** (W.C.B.), **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1] **Bdf.** I do not neighbour much with the people (J.W.B.). **Nrf.** (S.P.H.) **e.Suf.** Your work looks neglected; I dare say you've been neighbouring this morning (F.H.). **Ess.** I give them the time o' day, but I don't neighbour with any of them (S.P.H.). **Ken.**[1] **Sus.** Little as Mrs. Finch 'neighboured' with any one, O'REILLY *Stories* (1880) I. 253; **Sus.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] I never don't urn about, nor I don't neighboury [naə·yburee] same's some vokes. **Dev.** She is not one that neighbours with any one, *Reports Provinc.* (1893). [**Amer.** I don't neighbor her; she's too proud, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 421; He doesn't neighbor with anybody, CARRUTH *Kan. Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

Hence **Neighbouring-day**, *sb.* a visiting day, 'at home' day.

Lan. Mrs. Lambert towd me 'bout it when we drove you on neighbourin' day, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1900).

9. *Obs.* In phr. *to neighbour ill*, to disagree, not to suit.

Sc. It neighboured ill with the two spoonfuls of pease-porridge and the kirn-milk, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) xxvi.

10. To work together, co-operate; to act as partners.

Bnff.[1] He neipers in wee Tam this spring. **w.Sc.** (JAM.) **Gall.** There's Jocky an' Jamie, Twa lads that I neiboured lang syne, IRVING *Lays* (1872) 228; I will need some one to neebor wi' me to get through the wark quickly (A.W.). **N.I.**[1] To give mutual assistance in farming, by lending and borrowing men and horses.

NEIGHER, see **Nicker**, *v.*

NEIL, *sb.* Sc. In phr. (1) *Auld Neil*, (2) *his Neilship*, humorous terms applied to the devil.

Per. For ilka year Auld Neil took ane, And if a wight they hadna cabbit, Ane o' themsels his Neilship nabbit, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 188.

NEINT, NEIP, NEIPER, see **Noint, Neep, Neighbour.**

NEIRLINS, NEIS, see **Nearlin(g)s, Neese**, *sb.*[1], **Ness.**

NEISEN, NEISHT, see **Neezen, Nest, Nesht.**

NEIST, *adj.*, *adv.* and *prep.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. Shr. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **naist** n.Dev.; **neahst** w.Yks.; **neast** Gall.; **neaste** Dev.; **neest** n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Wm. n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] Lan. ne.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **neis** Cor.[3]; **nest** Nhp.[2] Shr.[12] Cor.; **neyst** e.Lan.[1]; **niest** Sc. Nhb. Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Dev.; **nist** Som. Cor.; **nyst** Wil.[1] Cor.[2] [nīst, nēst.]

1. *adj.* Nearest, nighest, next.

Sh.I. Wha's neist, Bawby? STEWART *Tales* (1892) 90. **n.Sc.** The neist time ye bring within these walls trash like this, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 34. **Elg.** We yok'd the sheltie in the hearse neist day, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 113. **Bch.** The dispute stands not here o' blude, Nor yet fa's neist o' kin, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 16. **Frf.** Niest afternoon he was inter'd Amang poor fouk in the kirk-yard, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 18. **s.Sc.** To ha'e niest year A glorious crap o' tatties, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 74. **Dmb.** The neist's a chiel set prim, Wi' elwan' back, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 82. **Rnf.** Niest mornin', whan o'er hill an' brae, The beardit kids war strayin', PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 125. **Ayr.** The neist time ye gang o'er the muir, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 49. **Lnk.** It's the niest thing to the chief end o' woman, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 2. **Lth.** [He] is weirdit to be marrit neist week, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 293. **Edb.** Grane a' niest day dull, wearie, languid, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 59. **Bwk.** Neist day, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 57. **Slk.** The weavers—they're the neist class, ye ken, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 293, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** Niest morn, as soon as chanticleer Proclaim'd that it was day, W. WILSON *Poems* (1824) 9. **n.Cy.** (K.); (J.L. 1783). **Nhb.** The vera niest day afore Tam gied off for letters, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 84; **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** He try'd him wud neist letter, SILPHEO *Billy Brannan* (1885) 4; They got nae mair meat t'the neist meal, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1874) 94. **Wm.** Ther's neea tellin which on us 'll be t'neest (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Meeast neest [the nearest]; **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 335. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** (C.W.D.); Leein is neist door to steyling, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); **w.Yks.**[3], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Shr.**[2] Nest dure neighbour. **Hmp.** (H.E.), **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **n.Dev.** Now vor tha naist, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 37.

Hence (1) **Neistmost** or **-mest**, *adj.* next; (2) **Neistways**, *adv.* nextways, i.e. in a short time after.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Bnff.**[1] Dinna tack the ane neist ye, bit the neistmost. (2) **Sc.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Nhp.**[2]

2. *adv.* Next.

Sc. The Blue room is the best, and they that get neist best, are no ill aff, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Bnff.** Neist I thought on Meg White-teeth, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 56. **Abd.** I fear what ye micht say neist, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxx. **Kcd.** The Tailor's health was neist proposed Amang the lightsome crew, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 72. **Per.** The bride's health maun gae round; The bridegroom's niest, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 52. **w.Sc.** NAPIER *Flk-Lore* (1879) 30. **Peb., Slk.** When the wind's in the east, Cauld and snaw comes neist, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 220. **Dmf.** SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 45. **Gall.** Neast, to a place mair on tae east, He was let ha'e a view, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 121, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** FRASER *Poems* (1885) 219. **Shr.**[1]

Hence *neist to*, *phr.* next to, nearest to.

Nhp.[2] Nest to that. **n.Wil.** I catched the one as was niest to me (G.E.D.). **Dev.**[1] The puggen end of the linney neist to the peg's-looze geed way, 3.

3. Almost, nearly, all but; *gen.* in phr. *neist to*, *neist upon*. Cf. **newst.**

w.Yks. Tha'd neahst to done it, *Hlfx. Courier* (May 29, 1897). **Wil.**[1] 'I be nyst done up,' i.e. over tired. **Dev.** I knaw he'th abin a bedlier niest upon vorty year, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 51. **Cor.**[2]

4. *prep.* Nearest to, next to; on this side of.

Sc. Lay her neist the wa', JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 159. **n.Sc.** And I'll ly niest the wa', BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 256, ed. 1875. **Bnff.**[1] Dinna tack the ain neist ye. **Ayr.** Neist my heart I'll wear her, BURNS *My wife's a winsome wee thing*, st. 2. **Edb.** Weaver Andrew, niest the yate, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 34. **Gall.** Was E'nbro' 'yont or neist the Forth? NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 42, ed. 1897.

5. Phr. *to take anything neist the heart*, to take anything on an empty stomach.

Nhb.[1] Tyek the physic neest the heart i' the mornin.

6. Near to, nigh.

Som. (J.S.F.S.); (F.A.A.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** Tiz trubbl'd zo Thit neaste tha spot thay dars'n go, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 38, ed. 1866; I'll niver go a niest that 'ouze again za long's I liv'th, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 106. **Cor.** Not wan of 'em went 'nest Sally Polwhele, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 380; I waant go nist her no more, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 5; **Cor.**[2 3]

[1. Þat neist was... An hali child þat hight abell, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 1053. OE. (Angl.) *nē(h)st.* **2.** Here neist sal be siþen teld Hu Ioseph was bath boght and seld, *ib.* 141.]

NEIST, NEISTER, NEITH, see **Nicet, Neister, Neath.**

NEITHER, *pron.* and *conj.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [nē·ðə(r, nī·ðə(r, niə·ðə(r.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Naedthre**, (2) **Naether**, (3) **Naider**, (4) **Naither**, (5) **Naithers**, (6) **Nather**, (7) **Nayder**, (8) **Naydhur**, (9) **Nayther**, (10) **Naythur**, (11) **Neader**, (12) **Neather**, (13) **Nedder**, (14) **Neder**, (15) **Neeaither**, (16) **Neeather**, (17) **Needer**, (18) **Nether**, (19) **Neyther**, (20) **Nidder**, (21) **Nither**, (22) **Nyder**. Cf. **nowther.**

(1) **Wm.** A's sewer I dooat, ner what at cum omma naedthre, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 4. (2) **Ayr.** I've been naether lag nor lame, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 43. **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] (3) **Wm.** Yah may beleeve it ov aider, er naider, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 44. **ne.Lan.**[1] (4) **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **w.Yks.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **War.**[2] (5) **w.Sc.** (JAM.) (6) **Dur.**[1] **Wm.** Spar'd nather lass nor lad, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 36. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[15], **n.Lan.**[1] **Suf.** FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 31. (7) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] Nayder leet nor few. 49; **Cum.**[4] (8) **e.Yks.**[1] (9) **w.Yks.** Nayther, fer it's nawther, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 15, 1889) 8, col. 5. **Lan.**[1] **Stf.** Her'll nayther be led nor drove, MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* (1882) 38. **Lei.**[1] (s.v. Nother.) **Der.** Nayther be athirst no more, *Good Wds.* (1881) 849. (10) **n.Ir.** Naythur work, nor rest, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 7. (11, 12) **m.Yks.**[1] (13) **S. & Ork.**[1] **Abd.** Nedder hame nor haul', ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 18. (14) **Sh.I.** Neder ashore or aflot, J.H. *Da Last Foy* (1896) 4. (15) **Yks.** *Spec. Dial.* (1879) 6. (16) **e.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Nouther.) (17) **Ken.** (G.B.) (18) **Dmf.** Nether me nor mine, PONDER *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 145. **Dwn.** Nether o' us kens ye, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 11. **Dev.** Nether kin tha vlids drown it, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 7. (19) **Lan.** Neyther is Joan, BURNETT *Lowrie's* (1877) iii. **s.Stf.** Neyther here nor theer, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (20) **Sh.I.** An' nidder can win or want, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 42. (21) **I.Ma.** BROWN *Witch* (1889) 62. 22 **Cum.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *pron.* In phr. (1) *neither of both*, (2) *the neither*, neither one.

(1) **e.Suf.** *Obsol.* (F.H.) (2) **I.Ma.** The nither'd ha' seen the other in trouble, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 62.

2. *conj.* In phr. (1) *neither nigh nor by*, nowhere near; without one's leave; (2) *— one's eye nor one's elbow*, neither one thing nor another; (3) *— pillow nor bolster*, not in the secret; (4) *— to dance nor hold the candle*, not to participate in any amusement; (5) *— to dee nor dow*, to be in a doubtful condition, to get neither better nor worse; (6) *to ken neither aught nor naught about*, to know nothing about; (7) *to like neither egg nor shell of anything*, to like nothing about anything.

(1) **e.An.**[1] (2) **s.Stf.** I axed her to cut out a shirt for me, but this thing's neyther my eye nor my elber, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (3) **s.Stf.** I ca' tell thee nothin about it, I was neyther piller nor bo'ster, *ib.* (4) **s.Sc.** WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 234. (5) **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** 'Hoo's t'oad coo gitting on wi?' 'Ah c'n hardly tell. Ah c'n see na difference ather way; sh'l nather dee n'r dow'

(W.H.). (6) Abd. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. (7) Yks. *Spec. Dial.* (1811) 6.

3. Notwithstanding, either. Used *advb.*

Nhp.[1] I lie in an easier posture, but I'm not easy neither. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Suf. Nor yet the ode hosses nather, Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 31.

Hence **Naithers,** *adv.* notwithstanding, either.

Rnf. Their auld fore-fathers, Who warnae sumphs at dressin', naithers, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 123.

NEIVE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Glo. ? Dev. Also in forms **knave** w.Yks.; **knayve** Lan.; **kneaf** Dur. w.Yks.[1]; **kneave** Wm. Lan.; **kneeaf** w.Yks.[1]; **kneeve** Sc.; **kneive** w.Yks. Lan.; **kneove** Lan.; **knive** Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **naive** Or.I. w.Yks.; **nave** Sc. w.Yks. Lan.; **neaf** n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Lakel.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[1234] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **neave** Sc. n.Yks. m.Yks.[1] Lan.[1]; **neavy** Sc.; **neeaf** Cum.[14] Wm. n.Yks.[24] e.Yks.[1] Lin.; **neeave** n.Yks.[2]; **neef** Nhb.[1] Dur. Cum.[14] Not.; **neeve** Sc. n.Ir. n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Cum.[14]; **nefe** Cum.; **neif** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] e.Dur.[1] Cum. Wm. n.Yks.[14] w.Yks.[3] ? Dev.; **neife** n.Cy. w.Yks.[2]; **neiffe** N.Cy.[2]; **neighve** Lan.; **nev** Sh.I. Cai.[1]; **neve** Lan.; **neyv** w.Yks.; **neyve** Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **nief** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Lan.; **niev-** Sc. (Jam.); **nieve** Sc. N.I.[1] Nhb. w.Yks.[4] Der.; **niv** Elg. Abd.; **nive** Or.I. Abd. Lnk. [nīv, niəv, nev, neiv; nīf, niəf.] **1.** *sb.* The fist, the closed hand; the hand.

Sc. Her nave wad ca to crocanition, Donald *Poems* (1867) 65; Sairy be your meal-pock, and ay your neive i' the neuk o't, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 29. Sh.I. Shü wis gaein wi' a yudder as grit as baith me nevs, *Sh. News* (May 5, 1900). Or.I. (S.A.S.), Cai.[1] Elg. The goodwife's hand's in Willy's niv, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 192. e.Sc. I could feel my nieves clinchin, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xii. Bch. Your heavy neives guid muckle dunts can deal, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 36. Abd. Steek yer niv upo that (W.M.); This paper i' my nive, ye see, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 104. Kcd. Intil his neive, Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 23. Frf. He's closing His neive ticht on't again, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xxx. Per. *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 59. w.Sc. Wi' my rung in my neeve, in my noddle a drap, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 257. Fif. M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 119. Dmb. Lettin' the proudest o' them find the weight of my neive if it should ever come to fechting, Cross *Disruption* (1844) x. s.Sc. Trade an' plenty, out an' in, Fillt the blythe neeves o' ilka, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 352. Rnf. Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 57. Ayr. An honest Wabster to his trade, Whase wife's twa nieves were scarce well-bred, Burns *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 26. Lnk. Wee dumpy neavys an' strang arms, M'Lachlan *Thoughts* (1884) 41. e.Lth. Frae poortith's neives thy kids defend, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 19. Edb. Bobe . . . had contrived to twist his poket-naipkin roond his neaves to protect them, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 43. Bwk. Wi' nieves ready doubl't, just likely to fecht, Calder *Poems* (1897) 205. Peb. He bash'd his face wi's steeked neeves, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 33, ed. 1817. Slk. What a nieve o' airn! Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 16. Rxb. Heaved his neive aboon his head, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 113. Dmf. Wi' neeves and staffs and rugging hair, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 73. Gall. Ye gied the table siccan a drive wi' your neive, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 38. Kcb. Shakin' his skinny neive swore sic an aith, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 157. n.Ir. They kept hemmerin' the table wi' their neeves, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan,* 71; N.I.[1] n.Cy. Grose (1790); (J.H.); N.Cy.[12] Nhb. Naphtali can fell a beast wi' a blow o' his neive, *s.Tynedale Stud.* (1896) No. vi; Nhb.[1] Dur. Strikin macheens, ta tell t'wight o' yer neef, Egglestone *Betty Podkins Visit* (1877) 7; Me beluved put in his kneaf be t'howle ud dower, . . an me kneaves drop'd wih myrrh, Moore *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 5; Dur.[1], e.Dur.[1] s.Dur. A' felled him wi' my neif (J.E.D.). Lakel.[12] Cum. Mary shak't her neef at meh, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 2; Cum.[124] Wm. (C.W.D.); (E.C.); Skooaly yusta thump es owert lugg wi his lile neeaf, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 12. n.Yks. What a neeaf yon fella's gitten (W.H.); She'l deal her neaves about her, I hear tell, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 599; n.Yks.[1234] ne.Yks.[1] He up wiv his neeaf an' knocked him ower. e.Yks. Seeah sha weshes her neeaves, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 45; e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Gave him a crack ovver th' nooas wi' her naive, Hartley *Budget* (1872) 107; He hit me wi' t'knave over me heäd (W.F.); Doublin his kneive an' stampin his fooit, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 12, 1896); Wi' thumpin' neyvs on t'table, *Yksman.* (1875) 4, col. 1; A violent man threatens to have [heave] his nave, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 336; w.Yks.[12345] Lan. Seet at black swarfy tyke wi bwoth naves, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 25; Put your knayve in th' trough, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) vii; He up wi' his kneave, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 155; My kneoves wurn gript, Ridings *Muse* (1853) 18; Aw th' blood as aw had went into my kneive, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 63; Us big us o' farrently felly's neve, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 4; Lan.[1] n.Lan. (C.W.D.), n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Der. Addy *Gl.* (1888). Not. (J.H.B.) Lin. He teeak op his neeaf, An' he knocked her doon, Anderson *Pocket Guide* (1874) 16; (J.C.W.) Glo.[12] ? Dev. Come give us thy neif, and let us part in peace, Kingsley *Westward Ho* (1855) 70, ed. 1889.

Hence **Neivefu(l, Neffow, Niffu,** or **Nivvil,** (1) *sb.* a handful; a small quantity; *fig.* anything small and puny; (2) *v.* to deal out or take in handfuls; (3) *v.* to handle, take in the hands; (4) *adj.* dexterous with the hands.

(1) Sc. To hae thri'en 'mang the southron as Scotsmen aye thrave, Or taen a bloody neivefu' o' fame to the grave, Hogg *Jacob. Rel.* (ed. 1874) II. 34; Used contemptuously to denote what is comparatively little or of no value (Jam.). Sh.I. He haandit aboot in nev-fues ta da lasses, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 115. Or.I. (S.A.S.), Cai.[1] Elg. Tester *Poems* (1865) 133. Abd. I saw her . . . put a nivefu' o' siller into a leather pouch at her side, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 15, 1900). Frf. Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 133. Per. He's no muckle mair than a nievefu' o' naething, Stewart *Character* (1857) 71. w.Sc. Hae, puir body, there's a neivefu' out o' my ain pock, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 36. e.Fif. Ilka neffow she brocht oot-ower, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. Cld. A small quantity of any dry substance composed of various parts; as 'a neffow o' woo' (Jam.). Dmb. A nievefu' or twa o' gey coorse common sense, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxviii. Rnf. They had gowd an' gear in neffu's, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 122. Ayr. Their worthless nievefu' of a soul May in some future carcase howl, Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 17; (F.J.C.) Lnk. Sawdust seems to hae flung a nievefu' o' his namesake in the baith o' your een! Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 17. Slk. Twa neif-fu's o' clarts, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 327. Edb. I swept up two nievefuls o' dominoes off the table, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (ed. 1828) xxv. Gall. A nievefu' is as much as the hand holds when the finger tips are pressed down on the hand as near to the wrist as possible (A.W.). n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] He tyuk a neaf-fu oot, an' thowt aa didn't see him. Cum. Who'll hev a neef-ful? Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 18; (M.P.) n.Yks.[1] He's getten a bonny guid neaf-ful ony waays; n.Yks.[2] Beeath neeavesful; n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] Ah rahv'd off t'hair by neeavesful frev her heead. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.), w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] (2) Sc. (Jam.), Cld., Lth. (*ib.*) Slk. And he neifuit in, and he neifuit in, And never could refrain, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 311. (3) Rxb. Sandie, callant, lay down the kitlin; Ye baggit, ye'll neffow'd a' away, that will ye (Jam.). (4) n.Yks.[2]

2. *Comp.* **Neive-shaking,** (1) the shaking of the fist, threatening; (2) a quarrel among women, a scolding-match; (3) a windfall, something dropped from the hand of another.

(1) Lan. Swagger away wi thi neighve-shaking, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) viii. (2) Sc. Sic a braw nieve-shaking's no to be got when the warld's wind leaves the carcase of ilka uncannie carlin, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1820) 508. (3) w.Sc. (Jam.)

3. Phr. (1) *double neive,* the clenched hand; (2) *hand for neive,* (3) *— to neive,* hand in glove, intimately, familiarly, close together; (4) *to give any one one's neive,* to strike with the fist.

(1) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] He hit us wiv his double-nief. e.Dur.[1] Cum. About t'size o' yan's double neif (M.P.). Wm. Tha pays a penny ta hev a shot wi thi dubble neaf et a kind ev a buffer, Taylor *Sketches* (1882) 8. w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] Thear ah stood ower him wi' me double neive, 30. ne.Lan.[1] (2) Ayr. Your genuine wit May mak' you sit Just han' for neive wi' Sandy Pope, Smith *Poet. Misc.* (1832) 116. Rnf. Whan haun for nieve the haukies staun Wha live by dissipation, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 96. (3) Sc. They baith gaed in and down they sat, And hand to nieve, began to chat, R. Galloway *Poems* (1788) 134 (Jam.). Bnff. We sat han' to nieve thegither, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 176. (4) e.Dur.[1] A'll gi' tha my neif directly. w.Yks. Aw'l gie tha ma neäf if ta doant car quiet, *Brighouse News* (1887) *Local Notes*; w.Yks.[5] Gi'e him thee neive.

4. A handful.

Sh.I. Ye wid get a nev o' lozengers, *Sh. News* (Jan. 14, 1899); He haandid his aunt a nev of white lozenger sweeties, *ib.* (June 16, 1900).

5. *Obs.* Fisticuffs, boxing, sparring.

Edb. Whan sic as us chance to fa' out, At nieves we tak a bangin' bout, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 61.

6. *Obs.* A measure of length.

Lnk. A beard five nives in length and white as driven snaw, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 83, ed. 1783.

7. *v.* To hit with the fists; to chastise.

n.Yks.[2] **w.Yks.**[5] Neive intul him.

8. To handle, manipulate; to work with the fists or fingers. **n.Yks.**[2] 9. To catch with the hands, to pinch, grip.

Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Gall.** I also waded in a burn that ran by beside the house, and neived beardocks, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 329, ed. 1876.

10. To lay turf on the ridge of a house in order to grip and cover the ends of the thatch.

Or.I. I see a braw new hoos nived wi poanes, an' nae less than twa marks o' laund, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 162; (JAM. *Suppl.*)

[1. Hys left neif, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 130. ON. *hnefi*, fist (VIGFUSSON).]

NEIVEIE-NICK-NACK, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Lan. Also ? Dev. Also in forms **kneevie, kneevie, nick knack** Ayr. (JAM.); **neavy-nack** n.Lan.[1]; **neevie-neevie-nick-nack** Sc.; **neevy-nack** Cum.[14]; **nevie-nevie-nick-nack** ? Dev.; **nievie-nievie-nick-nack** Sc.; **nievy-nievy-nick-nack** Nhb.[1]; **nievy, navy, nick nack** N.I.[1]; **niffy-niffy-nack** Lakel.[2]; **nivvi-nivvi-nak-kak** Fif.; **nivvie, nivvie-neek-nack** Sc.; **nivvy, nivvy nick nack** Nhb.; **nivy-nick-nack** Sc. (JAM.) A guessing game or method of casting lots; see below.

Sc. Some small article, as a marble, a comfit, or other trifle, is put into one hand secretly. The boy then comes up to a companion with both hands closed, and cries, as he revolves the two fists before his friend's eyes: 'Nievie-nievie nick-nack, Which hand will ye tak? Tak the right, tak the wrang. I'll beguile ye if I can.' The fun is in the challenged person choosing the hand in which there is nothing, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 117; I played it awa' at neevie-neevie-nick-nack, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxx; To expect . . . that a gambler at cards or dice should stop the ruin of his own or another's fortune, by playing at nivy-nick-nack, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 37 (JAM.). **Bnff.** At Keith this game is played at Christmas, and by two. The stakes are commonly pins. One player conceals a pin, or more if agreed on, in one of his hands. He then closes both hands and twirls them over each other, in front of the other player, and repeats the words: 'Nivvie, nivvie-neek-nack; Filk (or filk han') 'ill ye tack? Tack the richt, tack the left, An' a'll deceave ye gehn I can.' The other player chooses. If he chooses the hand having the stake, he gains it. If he does not, he forfeits the stake. Another form of words is: 'Nivvie nivvie neek-nack, Filk will ye tick-tack? Tack ane, tack twa, Tack the best amo' them a',' GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 410. **Abd.** (A.W.) **Frf.** The article to be bartered would be held in our clenched fists, both hands being shut, and, moving one over the other, the following quatrain would be spoken: 'Neevie, neevie, nick nack, Filk han' wull ye tak'? The richt or the wrang? And I'll beguile ye if I can,' INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1898) 112. **Fif.** If it was a question of sides in a game the lot was cast by the inevitable decision of, 'Nivvi-nivvi-nak-kak! Which hand wull ye tak!' COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 13. **Ayr.** The old rhyme common among boys and girls . . . when puzzling each other to find which hand holds the article wanted: 'Kneevie, kneevie, nick knack, What han' will ye tak? Tak the richt or tak the wrang, I'll beguile ye if I can' (JAM., s.v. Knack). **Lnk.** The more advanced children . . . played at 'Nievie, nievie, nick-nack,' FRASER *Whaups* (1895) iii. **Edb.** Neevie, neevie, nick-nack, Stands at the door back [Nursery rhyme], BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 121. **Gall.** A person puts a little trifle, such as a button, into one hand, shuts it close, the other hand is also shut; then they both are whirled round and round one another as fast as they can, before the nose of the one who intends to guess what hand the prize is in; and if the guesser be so fortunate as to guess the hand the prize is in, it becomes his property; the whirling of the fists is attended with the following rhyme: 'Neiveie, neiveie, nick, nack, What ane will ye take? The right or the wrang; Guess or it be lang, Plot awa and plan, I'll cheat ye gif I can,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824), ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] 'Nievy, navy, nick nack. Which han' will ye tak', The right or the wrang, I'll beguile ye if I can.' The rhyme is used in a game played with the closed hands; in one hand of the player is a marble, or any small object; the other is empty. The second player tries to choose the hand that is not empty. **Nhb.** 'Nivvy, nivvy nick nack, Which hand will ye tak', The reet or the left, or the bonny birds' nest?' These lines used by children in play, the fists being held out and the guesser had to find out in which fist was concealed the marble or plaything (J.H.); **Nhb.**[1] A coin or other small article is placed in the leef of one hand and passed behind the back. It may be changed into the other hand or not, and when the two hands are brought to the front again the player repeats: 'Neevy, neevy, nick, nack, which wull ye tak? The reet or the wrang; aa'll gie y' it if aa can.' If the guess be correct the nick-nack becomes the property of the successful player. Another version is: 'Neavy, neavy, knick, knack, which hand will ye tak? Tak the reet, tak the wrang; aa'll beguile ye if aa can.' **Lakel.** Gambling in pins, nuts, &c. The stake-holder, turning his back to the chooser, places the stakes in one hand, then facing around he revolves the hands around each other saying: 'Niffy, niffy, nack, which will ta tack? Thee tack yan an leeve me t'tudder' (B.K.). **Cum.** Brough lass laikt at neevy-nack, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 74; A childish way of casting lots: 'Neevy neevy nack, Which will ye tak, The reet or the left? Tell's in a crack' (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[1] Neevy neevy nack, Whether hand will ta tack, T'topmer or t'lowmer? **Cum.**[4] Neevy neevy nack, Whether hand willta tack, T'heemer or t'lowmer? That's dog, that's cat. **n.Lan.**[1] Played by children with marbles, buttons, &c. . . . 'Neavy neavy nack, whedder hand will ta tak?' ? **Dev.** The beadle, finding a small unowned boy playing surreptitiously at 'nevie-nevie-nick-nack' (with marbles), hurried the offender out of the sacred precincts, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. iii.

NEK, NEK'D, NEK'T, see **Neck**, *sb.*[12], **Nak'd.**

NELL, *sb.* Yks. [nel.] The best sort of building stone; block-stone, fine sandstone not laminated. **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.), (T.H.H.)

NELL, *v.* Sc. Also in form **knell** Abd. To talk loudly or loquaciously; *gen.* in phr. *to nell and talk.*

Abd. He's knellin' an' talkin' like a pengun, is the laddie. Knell aff what ye have to say (G.W.). **Cld.** (JAM.)

Hence **Nellin**, *ppl. adj.* loud, loquacious, frivolous. Cld. (JAM.)

NELL-KNEED, see **Knell-kneed.**

NELLY, *sb.* Yks. [ne'li.] An umbrella.

w.Yks. (S.K.C.); Can't ta tell th' difference between an owd woman an' my nelly? HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1878) 29; ECCLES *Leeds Loiners' Olm.* (1882) 18; **w.Yks.**[5] (s.v. Through).

NELLY LONG ARMS, *phr.* ? *Obs.* Chs.[1] A 'boggart,' spirit.

This boggart was supposed to inhabit wells, and children were told that Nelly Long Arms would pull them in if they went too near.

N-ELSIN, *sb.* Dur. Yks. Also in forms **nailsin, nawsin** Dur. [ne'lsin.] 1. A shoemaker's awl. **ne.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Elsin). 2. A gimlet or nail-piercer. Dur. (K.) The same word as **Elsin** (q.v.).

NELSON, *sb.* n.Cy. Dur. Shr. [ne'lsən.] In *comb.* (1) **Nelson's balls.** Shr.[2], (2) **-'s bullets**, sweetmeats in the shape of small balls. n.Cy. (J.W.), Dur.[1]

NEMIS, *conj.* ? *Obs.* Suf. Lest, for fear that. The same word as **Enemmis** (q.v.).

Ding the door after you, nemis the cat should get in, and eat the suncate, GROSE (1790).

NEMMY, see **Nammet.**

NEMONY, *sb.* Lan. Lin. Rut. Glo. Som. Dev. Also written **nemeny** Dev.[4]; **neminie** Lan.[1] Glo.[1]; **nemmonie** Rut.[1] [ne'məni.] The wood anemone, *Anemone Nemorosa.* Cf. **emony.**

Lan.[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Rut.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] They there nemonies makes a good show, don't em? **Dev.**[4]

NENA, *sb.* and *adj.* Hmp. Dor. [ne'nə.] 1. *sb.* A fool, idiot; a 'ninny.'

s.Hmp. 'As if I'd be such a nena,' answered he scornfully, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxiii.

2. *adj.* Simple, foolish. Dor.[1]

NENG, NENGNAIL, NENS(T, NEOG, NEOWST, see **Nang, Nangnail, Anent, Njoag, Newst.**

NEP, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. e.An. Also in form **nip** e.An.[1] Suf. [nep.] **1.** The catmint, *Nepeta Cataria.* Also in *comp.* **Nep-in-a-hedge.**

n.Cy. (B. & H.) w.Yks. LEES *Flora* (1888) 356; Very common (J.W.). e.An.[1] Suf. *Science Gossip* (1882) 214.

2. The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma.* Suf. (B. & H.)

[1. Seedes and herbes for the kitchen, mints at all times, nep, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 93; Neppe an herbe, *herbe de chat,* PALSGR. (1530).]

NEP, *sb.*[2] Glo.[1] [nep.] The pudendum of a sow.

NEP, *v.* and *sb.*[3] e.Yks.[1] [nep.] **1.** *v.* To kiss.

2. *sb.* A kiss. Cf. **knep.**

NEP, NEPE, see **Knep, Neep, Nip,** *v.*, **Nape,** *sb.*[1]

NEPHEW, *sb.* Var. dial. forms in Sc. Eng. and Amer. [ne·vi, ne·fi.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Neffey,** (2) **Neffi,** (3) **Neffy,** (4) **Nephey,** (5) **Nephy,** (6) **Nevey,** (7) **Nevo,** (8) **Nevoy,** (9) **Nevoye,** (10) **Nevvey,** (11) **Nevvy,** (12) **Nevy.**

(1) **Not.** (J.H.B.) (2) **Lan.** I'm the Devil's neffi, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 34. (3) **w.Yks.**[2], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **e.An.**[1] (4) **Sur.** His nephey had married a Methodist preacher's daughter, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. iv. (5) **Dor.** Well, nephy, you are not gone yet? HARDY *Trumpet Major* (1880) vi. [**Amer.** I don't want to take a nephy 'thout he's giniwine, *Cent. Mag.* (Apr. 1882) 891.] (6) **w.Sc.** They tell me yer nevey . . . is sure tae get the parish, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 61, ed. 1877. **Sur.** Think as I dun know as that nevey of parson's is allus at you's heels, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. i. (7) **Sc.** I have written to your nevo the tresorer of Edin., KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 357. **Dmb.** Div ye mean to tell me that my nevo is comin' doun the burnside wi' a leddy? CROSS *Disruption* (1844) i. (8) **Sc.** I hae a braw weel grown lad of a nevoy ca'd Duncan MacGilligan, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xlix. **Edb.** A leather cap edged with rabbit fur for her little nevoy, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvii. (9) **Dmb.** Lend your nevoye as muckle as wad bring decently through the college, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xviii. (10) **ne.Ken.** (H.M.) (11) **Nhb.** To bring my nevvy to say good-bye, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 63. **e.Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[25] **Lan.** He complimented his nevvy, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 265. **Chs.**[1] **Der.** Who hasna heard o' th' grudge Miller Boden has agen his nevvy? CUSHING *Voe* (1888) III. vii; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Oxf.** I 'opes as 'is nevvy's not like 'im, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 171. **Brks.**[1] **Mid.** The young fellow, your own nevvy, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) I. iv. **Ess.**[1], **Sur.**[1], **I.W.**[1], **Dev.**[3], **Cor.**[2] (12) **w.Yks.**[4], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2]

II. Dial. meaning. A grandson.

Ken. All my sons and daughters were at my wife's funeral, and one nephew and niece, my eldest son's children (W.F.S.); (P.M.)

[But if any widow have children or nephews, BIBLE 1 *Tim.* v. 4; You'll have your nephews neigh to you, SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 112. OFr. *neveu, nepveu,* 'petit-fils' (LA CURNE); Lat. *nepos,* grandson.]

NEPKIN, *sb.* Som. A nectarine. (HALL.)

NEPOS, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **nepus.** Ayr. **1.** See below.

Lnk. In the title-deeds of an old property in St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, . . reference is made to 'the garret room . . . in the middle or nepos of the storey,' *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 65.

2. *Comp.* **Nepus-gable,** ? the middle gable.

Ayr. At every other place, particularly where the nepus-gables were towards the streets, the rain came gushing in a spout, GALT *Provost* 1822, xxvii.

NEPPER, see **Nobbut.**

NEPPERED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Cross, peevish. (HALL.) Cf. **nipped, 7.**

NEPPERKIN, NEPPING, NEPPIT, see **Nipperkin, Nippin(g, Nipped.**

NEPPS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [neps.] Wool in small round lumps. w.Yks. (J.M.) See **Naps.**

NEPPY, *adj.* Lan. [ne·pi.] Crisp, brittle. The same word as **Knappy** (q.v.).

As sweet an' as neppy they are as ginsbred, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 45, ed. 1868.

NEPS, *sb. pl.*[1] Lan. Chs. Also in form **naps** s.Chs.[1] [neps, naps.] The dried flower-buds of lavender, *Lavandula vera.*

Lan. There's a bunch o' neps a-side on it, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 4, ed. 1879; Clooas boxed up nicely wi' neps for t'keep it sweet, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 48, ed. 1868; **Lan.**[1] Aw've awlus a bunch o' lavender neps i' mi clooas drawer to keep th' moths away. **e.Lan.**[1] **m.Lan.**[1] Neps is gooin' eawt o' fashion. **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Goa· ŭn gy'et mi sŭm naap·s aayt ŭ)th gy'aa·rdin [Go an' get me some naps aït o'th' garden].

NEPS, *sb. pl.*[2] ? *Obs.* Yks. A kind of shears or pincers used in weeding corn-fields. See **Knep, 4.**

e.Yks. This [drawing up thistles by the root] is readily done by a simple implement, a sort of pincers, which is generally used in the corn fields for this purpose, called here 'Neps,' *Farm Reports, Scoreby* (1832) 15. **m.Yks.**[1]

NERE, *adj.* w.Som.[1] [niə(r).] Mere; ? lit. near.

'Twas a nere nothing. Poor old blid, her's a'most come to nothin—can't call her nort but nere buckle-n thongs, 96.

NERKING, *ppl. adj.* w.Wor.[1] [nā·kin.] Of the wind: harsh, keen. Cf. **nark.**

NERLED, *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Ill-treated, pinched. See **Gnarl,** *v.*[2] **4.**

HALL.); **N.Cy.**[1] Often applied to a person under unnatural conduct of a step-mother.

NERLINS, NERLS, NERR, see **Nearlin(g)s, Nirls, Nurr.**

NERRY, *sb.* Cor.[3] [nə·ri.] A tea-kettle.

N-ERTCHARD, *sb.* Yks. [nā·tʃəd.] A hedgehog, an 'urchin.' w.Yks. (J.R.)

NERTY, *adj.* w.Yks.[2] [nā·ti.] Irascible, short-tempered. A nerty sort of fellow.

NERVE, *sb.* Sc. Suf. Also in form **nervie** Sh.I. [nerv.] **1.** Power, capacity.

Ayr. Really Mr. Pittle seems, if he would exert himself, to have a nerve, GALT *Provost* (1822) viii.

2. *pl.* An attack of nervousness, a great state of excitement.

Sh.I. He's fit ta gee a body da nerves ta tink 'at da voar is comin' ta haand agen, *Sh. News* (Mar. 4, 1899); He'll shurely no geng aboot da flŭir i' da nervies laek a dumpest füle fir want o' a smok', *ib.* (June 12, 1897); Dey spaek o' tae geein folk da nervies, an' makin' dem unhealthy an' what no, *ib.* (Oct. 23, 1897). **Per.** In the nerves (G.W.).

3. Phr. (1) *to get a nerve on one,* to be unreasonable. e.Suf. (F.H.); (2) — *it on the nerve,* to be demented. *ib.*; (3) *it is on the nerve with such a one,* such a one is demented. *ib.*

NERVISH, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Chs. e.An. Also in forms **narvesh** Cum.; **narvish** n.Ir. Nhb. Cum. [ne·rviʃ, nā·viʃ, na·rviʃ.] Nervous.

Sc. If ye get had o' a nervish fleed waik body, *Cracks about Kirk* (1843) I. 2. **ne.Sc.** I'm sae nervish aye sin' Uncle Sawnie's boat wis lost, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 53. **Abd.** She was, indeed, nervish, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. **Ayr.** Do ye know, Peter, I have been getting real nervish of late, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 260. **Lnk.** He was feeling just a wee thingie nervish himself, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 150. **Edb.** The fright that I had got made me nervish and eerie, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv. **n.Ir.** Trimblin' an' narvish she gripped at the pillion, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 22; A wuz that nervish a nippit him ower hard, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan,* 16. **Nhb.** What ails thee, Mark, te-neet? Thoo's that narvish, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) II. 22. **Cum.** He teaak em up varra whietly an narvish like, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 28; Weder he was narvesh or nut ah waden't like to say, *E. Cum. News* (Jan. 5, 1889) 5, col. 5. **Chs.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence **Nervishness,** *sb.* nervousness.

n.Ir. A got intil a sort o' nervishness, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan,* 70.

NERVOUS, *adj.* and *v.* War. Lon. [nā·vəs.] **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* **Nervous-people,** the quaking-grass, *Briza media.* War.[3] **2.** *v. pass.* To be frightened.

Lon. I was very much nervoused before I went, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 465, col. 1.

NERVY, *adj.* n.Yks.[4] [nə·rvi.] Vigorous.

NES, see **Ness, Nest.**

N-ESAKTLY, *adv.* w.Som.[1] Exactly.

Aay kaa·n tuul·ee nuzaak·lee wuur ez· [I cannot tell you exactly where he is]. Also pronounced ruzaak·lee, luzaak·lee, údzaak·lee.

NESCOOK, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Also in form **nescock.** **1.** An unfledged bird. (HALL.) **2.** A 'tenderling,' a mollycoddle. N.Cy.[2] Cf. **nestle-cock,** s.v. **Nestle, 2** (3).

[A Nescock, Nest-cock, *Delicatulus, molicellus, mammothreptus,* COLES (1679).]

NESEN, NESGULL, see **Neezen, Nest, Nisgal.**

NESH, *adj.*, *adv.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **nesch** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); and in forms **gnash** Hmp.[1]; **naish** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Stf. Der. Not. Nhp.[2] Lei.[1] War. Wor. Glo.[1] Wil.[1] Som. Dev.; **nash** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] Wm. w.Yks.[1] Stf. Not. Nhp.[12] Lei.[1] War. Wor. Hrf.[1] Pem. Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] w.Dor. w.Som.[1] Cor.[123] Amer.; **neesh** Dor.; **niash**, **nish** Dev. [neʃ, naʃ, næʃ.] **1.** *adj.* Soft to the touch, delicate to the taste; of food: juicy, succulent, tender.

n.Cy. Nesh grass (K.). **w.Yks.** Applied chiefly to vegetation. 'It's that nesh, it scahrs cahs like nowt' (M F.). **m.Lan.**[1] Iv beet-stakes were olez nesh there'd be moor plezzer eytin' 'em. **Not.**[3] Of unripe grain. **Hmp.** Young grass which is tender is called 'nesh' (H.C.M.B.); (H.E.); **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.**[1] Applied to lettuces. **Dor.** The vines ha' neesh grapes, Barnes *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 15; **Dor.**[1] This meat is nesh. **Som.** [Of beans] They're too nesh to gather yet awhile (W.F.R.). **Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 492. [The first spring-grass, which was luscious and gnash, Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 250.]

Hence (1) **Nesh-coated**, *adj.* of a horse: having a soft, delicate coat. Som. (W.W.S.); (2) **Neshly**, *adv.* softly, noiselessly. n.Yks.[2]

2. Brittle, easily broken; crumbly, esp. of coal.

Nhb.[1] Like coal when it is soft, crumbly, powdery. 'Hard or nesshe.' **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[2] Steel is sometimes said to be nesh when it is not sufficiently hard. **Glo.**[1] Applied to soft coal in the Forest of Dean.

Hence **Nashy** or **Neshy**, *adj.* brittle, easily broken. Cum.[14]

3. Of the weather: wet, damp, chilly.

Wm. (J.M.), **Stf.**[1], **Shr.**[2], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1], **Som.** (W.W.S.), **Cor.**[2]

4. Delicate in health, weakly, sickly, susceptible to cold; effeminate.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**[1] **nw.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Lakel.**[2] Sitten' i' t'hoose maks yan nesh. **Cum.** Aye, poor laal thing! he was nobbut nesh like allus (J.Ar.); T'cofe's nut a strang an, it's nobbut nesh (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** I am as nesh as a carrot (B.K.); A nash family, e.g. dying early (J.M.). **n.Yks.**[14], **w.Yks.**[12345] **Lan.** You're neither of you nesh folk about taking cold, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) i; **Lan.**[1] Oh, he's too nesh for owt; they'n browt him up that way. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** Their own little room . . . where no fire burned lest they should grow 'nesh,' Caine *Deemster* (1887) 37, ed. 1889. **Chs.** He's been so nesh in his inside for some time past (E.M.G.); It's a cowd neet . . . an' hask enough to make nesh folk shiver, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 8; **Chs.**[123] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy dóo sŭ swee·t ŭt ŭ neyt, mai·z mi nesh [I do sŏ sweet at a neight, mays me nesh]. 'Nesh kitlin' is a frequent word of contempt for a delicate person, or one unable to endure pain. **Flt.**, **Dnb.** Hallam *Four Dial. Wds.* (1885) 45. **Stf.** She is better, but still nesh (H.R.); **Stf.**[1] **s.Stf.** Yo'n mak' yerself nash wrappin' up as yo' done, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Stf.**, **Der.** (J.K.) **Der.** Out upon you!—you will be quite nesh and girlish, Howitt *Clockmaker*, vi; **Der.**[12] **Not.** (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1]; **Not.**[2] His hands are very nesh. **s.Not.** Y'ull mek the lad nesh, gell, if yer lap 'im up so much (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] She's a sight oher nesh aboot her sen, scarcelins soä much as goäs to th' ash-hoäle wi' oot her bonnet on. **sw.Lin.**[1] Alderney cows are so nesh for the winter. **Nhp.**[1] Of a sickly child, 'It's flesh is so nesh, I don't think it will live'; **Nhp.**[2] **Lei.** I was out on a cold evening . . . and the chilliness caused me to shiver slightly. I was immediately told I was nesh, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 599; **Lei.**[1] **War.** They're nash things, them lop-eared rabbits, Geo. Eliot *Floss* (1860) I. 42; **War.**[23] **Wor.** The rector seems rather nash (Chr.W.); (W.K.W.C.) **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] It wunna likely as a poor little nesh child like 'er could do. Yo' lads be off out o' doors, . . yo'n be as nesh as a noud ŏŏman; **Shr.**[2] A poor nesh cratur. **Shr.**, **Mtg.** (M.H.C.) **Hrf.** (W.H.Y.); **Hrf.**[1]; **Hrf.**[2] The sheep be doing fairish, but some of the lambs be very nesh this time. **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **s.Wal.** A poor nesh body like her, *Longman's Mag.* Dec 1899 147. **Pem.** (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** Always used predicatively, never attributively (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **Glo.** How you do mess with that child, you'll make him quite nesh (A.B.); Spoken of a cow or horse, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789); **Glo.**[12], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** (C.W.); He'll make her as nesh as her mother was, Hardy *Woodlanders* (1887) I. iv. **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) *Introd.* 7. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] I don't never keep thick munchy sort o' pigs, they be so nash. **Dev.** Zince 'er 'ad tha fayver 'er's za niash I'm foced tŭ kep 'er warm, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); (W.Ll.-P.); You will make yourself naish if you stand too near the fire, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 88. **Cor.** (C.F.R.); **Cor.**[123] [**Amer.** Still a living word amongst the descendants of the English settlers of southern Pennsylvania, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249.]

Hence (1) **Neshness**, *sb.* delicacy, tenderness; (2) **Neshy**, *adj.* fragile, tender.

(1) **Lan.** To be born of a woman declares weakness of spirit, neshenes of body, and fickleness of mind, Wilson *Art of Rhetoric* in Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 20. **Dor.** I should be inclined to think it was from general neshness of constitution, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xli. (2) **Cum.**[14]

5. Dainty, fastidious, squeamish; scrupulous.

w.Yks.[3] **Lan.** There was niver nought nesh about 'er same as there is about most women, an' specially ladies, Castle *Light of Scarthey* (1895) 76; (F.R.C.) **Stf.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Nhp.**[2] **Lei.**[1] The meer's a naish feeder. **War.** Hurs naish enough for a leddy, White *Wrekin* (1860) xxiv. **Hrf.**[1], **Lon.** (F.R.C.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 227.]

Hence **Nesh-stomached**, *ppl. adj.* having a delicate stomach, said of one who can eat little food. Stf. Hartshorne *Antiq.* (1841).

6. Timid, cowardly; poor-spirited, lacking energy, undecided.

w.Yks. Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 354. **Shr.**[1] 'Er's a nesh piece, 'er dunna do above 'afe a day's work, an' 'er's no use at all under a cow.

Hence **Nesh-phizzed**, *ppl. adj.* timid-faced, used of a man who will not fight for fear of bruises. Stf. Hartshorne *Antiq.* (1841).

7. *adv.* In phr. (1) *to die nesh*, to give in easily, to give up an enterprise readily; (2) *to run nesh*, of a dog: to run lightly and softly.

(1) **w.Yks.** Yo mon't dee nesh, wumman, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 157, ed. 1877; *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). (2) **Not.** A greyhound is said to run 'nesh' (W.H.S.).

8. *v.* With *it*: to 'funk it,' to act timidly.

w.Yks.[2] When it came t'point shoo neshed it, but t'other's gone by hersen. **s.Chs.**[1] Wen it kùm tŭ gy'et·in ŭp ŭt fahyv ŭklok· ŭv ŭ kuwd win·tŭrz mau·rnin, óo nesht it [When it come to gettin' up at five o'clock of a cowd winter's mornin' hoo nesht it]. **Stf.**, **Der.** (J.K.) **Der.** I'm thinking you've on'y naished it on his account, Cushing *Voe* (1888) I. ix. **Lei.**[1] Shay's a gooin' to be married, an' it een't o' noo use 'er neshin' it.

[**1.** Bulltedd bræd þatt bakenn wass inn ofne, ȝ smeredd wel wiþþ elesæw ȝ makedd fatt ȝ nesshe, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 995. OE. *hnesce*, soft (B.T.).]

NESHT, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **neesht** s.Wm.; **neeshte** Wxf.[1]; **neisht** Abd. Wm.; **nishte** Wxf.[1] [neʃt.] A dial. form of 'next.'

Abd. There will be sold, . . on Tyesday neisht, a quantity of haberdash, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 46. **Wxf.**[1] **Wm.** We set doon that titter up sud coe tudder up neisht mornin, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 47. **s.Wm.** Neesht mwornin we hed our brekfast, Southey *Doctor* (1848) 560. **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); **w.Yks.**[1] To mack her think on . . . how she com theear nesht time, ii. 288. **Lan.** Where nesht wi' t'ghoost thou went that neet, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. **ne.Lan.**[1]

NESP, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. [nesp.] **1.** *v.* To bite, snap. Cf. knep.

Lin.[1] Nesp him if he does not lose his hold. **n.Lin.**[1] Th' dog nesp'd hoh'd o' th' rat as it run roond th' hoose corner.

2. To pick off the heads and tails of gooseberries.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); *Obs.* (J.W.) **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

3. *sb.* The calyx of the gooseberry. ne.Lan.[1]

NESS, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Lin. Shr. Ken. Also written **nes** I.Ma.; and in form **neis** Fif. [nes.] A promontory, headland.

Sh.I. The nesses were generally enclosed for pasturage, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 57; For mony a day ta come, Ibbie wis ta be fan' ipo da Ness, Clark *Gleams* (1898) 39; That none keep scarsheep except it be in holms of nesses diked in, and properly belonging to themselves, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 185, ed. 1891. **Abd.** Certane scholars . . . carried them down to the Ness with a coal of fire, there to have burnt them altogether, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 64. **Fif.** An auncient brogh o' some renown, Near to the

neis o' Fife, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 21. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Anchoring in the ness,' within the recess afforded by the land's projection; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** PHILLIPS *Rivers* (1853). **ne.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** Used in local names both of long, low points and high cliffs, but usually of the former, as in Langnes (S.M.). **n.Lin.** I should say he would likely gallop like mad down the Warps to the ness, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 87. **Shr.**[2] **Ken.** Used in place-names: Dungeness, Shellness (D.W.L.); **Ken.**[12]

[ON. *nes*, a 'ness' projecting into the sea or a lake (VIGFUSSON); EFris. *nes*, *nesse*, 'Landzunge' (KOOLMAN).]

NESS, see **Nest**, **Nuce**.

NESSARY, *adj. Obs.* Hrf. Near, convenient. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.)

N·ESSCOCK, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **nesscockle** (JAM.); **nistiecock** S. & Ork.[1] A small boil or pimple. S. & Ork.[1], Cai. (JAM.) The same word as **Esscock** (q.v.).

NESSEL, *sb.* Cor.[12] [ne·sl.] A snood of twisted twine fastened to a hook, and used in fishing for smaller fish.

Hence **Nessel-taker**, *sb.* a small engine or contrivance for making a 'nessel' fixed to the beams of a fisherman's cottage.

NESSEL, NESSEN, NESSES, see **Nestle**, **Nest**.

NESSY, *sb.* Cum. Yks. [ne·si.] A privy, a 'necessary'; also in *comp.* **Nessy-hole**.

Cum.[4], **Yks.** (H.W.) **w.Yks.** It's our turn to clean t'nessy this week (H.L.).

NEST, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **neest** Suf.[1]; **nes·** N.Cy.[2]; **ness** n.Cy. Not. [nest.]

I. *sb.* Gram. forms: *pl.* (1) **Nasen**, (2) **Nayzen**, (3) **Nazen**, (4) **Neasteses**, (5) **Neesen**, (6) **Neeses**, (7) **Neests**, (8) **Neezen**, (9) **Neezes**, (10) **Neisen**, (11) **Nesen**, (12) **Nessen**, (13) **Nesses**, (14) **Nessis**, (15) **Nestes**, (16) **Neaties**, (17) **Nestsesses**, (18) **Nisses**, (19) **Nists**.

(1) **e.An.**[12], **Suf.** (C.L.F.), (E.G.P.) (2) **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] (3) **Nrf.** (G.E.D.) **Suf.** RAVEN *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 260; (C.T.) (4) **War.**[4] Mind, my child, that yer doesn't rob the robins' neasteses. (5) **Shr.** I looked all through the neesen (A.J.M.); **Shr.**[1] Neesen is chiefly employed by the aged folk. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Them long-legged critters built their neesen by them trees out hinder, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 61; COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 7. **Suf.** They was birds' neesen, I reckon (C.G.B.). (6) **Lan.** For I'st go reaund buildin' birds neeses, ASHTON *Basin of Soup*, 9. **Chs.**[3], **nw.Der.**[1] (7) **Shr.**[1] (8) **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Have you found any neezen? (9) **Lan.** If I'd thowt yo'd bin after lark neezes, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 160; Cubbort so bare ut th' mice took up their bits o' neezes, *ib. Out of Work*, ix. (10) **s.Chs.**[1] (11) **Suf.** (HALL.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (12) **Rut.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (13) **Rut.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.**[12], **Glo.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] They there bwoys be arter the bird's nesses ageean! (14) **Nhb.** Still they beeld nessis, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 12. (15) **Nhp.**[1] **Hrt.** There be a mort o' rooks' nestes in the trees yonder (H.G.). **Wil.** TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 47. **w.Som.**[1] (16) **Cmb.** (J.D.R.) **Lon.** The birds'-nesties I get from 1*d.* to 3*d.* a-piece for, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 72, col. 1, ed. 1861. (17) **Sus.** (K.L.) (18, 19) **Shr.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Nest-bub**, a young unfledged bird, a nestling, also the smallest bird in the nest; (2) **-gulp**, the smallest and weakest of a brood of nestlings; cf. **nisgal**.

(1) **Not.** (J.H.B.), (W.H.S.) **s.Not.** They took it when it wor a ness-bub (J.P.K.). (2) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 48. **Suf.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *nest of drawers*, a number of drawers made to fit into a particular place; (2) *— of hens*, a number of little girls; (3) *to get upon the nest*, of a woman: to begin to have a family about her; (4) *to look over the nest*, to begin to act for oneself, to begin to be less dependent upon others.

(1) **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Oxf.** (G.O.) (2) **w.Yks.** Sich a nest o' hens wor nivver seen, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) ii. (3) **Chs.**[1] (4) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*)

3. A collection, gathering of any kind.

w.Som.[1] You never didn zee no jich nest o' rummage in all your born days. There was Jack Billings and Ned Cowlin and a purty nest o'm in there.

4. *v.* To nestle, to coil up like a dog.

w.Som.[1] Refers to the way a dog turns round, before he lies down. 'He ness'd hissel down 'pon the cold ground like.'

NEST, see **Neist**.

NESTLE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. [ne·sl.] Also written **nessel** n.Cy. w.Yks.[1] Gmg. Pem. Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Som. Cor.[12]; **nessle** e.Yks. w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1] Dor.[1]; and in forms **nasle** w.Wor.[1]; **nissel** s.Dev. e.Cor.; **nistle** Dev.[2]; **nussel** Wil.[1]; **nuzzle** s.Dev. **1.** *sb.* The youngest pig in a litter. w.Wor.[1] Cf. **nisgal**. **2.** *Comp.* (1) **Nestle-bird**, (2) **-bub**, (3) **-cock**, the smallest bird of a brood or nest; the youngest child of a family; a pet, favourite; a 'molly-coddle,' one who is fond of staying at home; (4) **-draught**, **-draft**, or **-draff**, a weakling, the smallest and weakest of a brood or litter, the youngest child of a family, a weak, puny child; (5) **-dris**, the smallest of a brood; (6) **-ripe**, **-trip(e**, see (4).

(1) **Lan.** Hoo's olez bin a sort of a nestle-brid at their heawse, WAUGH *Dead Man's Dinner*, 346. **Cor.**[1] The youngest of a family left at home, when the others have gone into the world; **Cor.**[2] (2) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Der.**[1] Goo aayt mon, dun·ŭ bi, sich ŭ naes·'lbŭb' [Go out mon, don't be such a nestlebub]. (3) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); JAGO *Gl.* (1882) (s.v. Nessel-bird). **w.Yks.** He wer' the nestle-cock, you see, and his mother made a deal on him (A.C.); **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** He're like the nestle-cock at eawr heawse, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 20; I tell o' what, this nestle-cock 'S a wick un, I con see, *Sphinx* (1868) 133; **Lan.**[1], **Der.**[1] [Made a wanton or nestlecock, delicately bred and brought up, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 322.] (4) **Dev.** BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 36; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 302; **Dev.**[1] He was the nestle-draft, and coud but jist tottle whan his mother died, 16; **Dev.**[2] Jones had four pigs—one sucker, two barrows, and one nistle-draff. **n.Dev.** A panking, pluffy nestledraff, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 87. **nw.Dev.**[1] (5) **s.Dev.**, **e.Cor.** (Miss D.) (6) **Gmg.** COLLINS *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 222. **Pem.** JAGO *Gl.* (1882) (s.v. Nessel-bird). **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 75. **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** Being the youngest they used to call him the 'nestleripe,' HARDY *Trumpet-Major* (1880) ii; **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Tha youngest of aal, tha pet and tha nesseltripe, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 119; SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] In dealing for a 'varth' of pigs, it is very common for the buyer to say, 'Well then I 'ont gie the same for the nestle-tripe,' or 'you shall drow out the nestle-tripe.' **Dev.** Yŭ wunt miss 'n, 'e's nort but tha nestletripe, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 302. **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.)

3. Phr. (1) *at nestle*, (2) *on the nestle*, (3) *upon the nestle*, restless, fidgety, in a state of excitement or uneasiness.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] Thouz ollas at nestle, ii. 308. (2) **sw.Lin.**[1] Bairns, they're always on the nestle. (3) **Lin.**[1]

4. *v.* To be restless or uneasy; to fidget, be on the move; to bustle about.

e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 335; **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.** Ah slipt on mi clogs, then ah shoved an' ah nestled, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 18. **w.Yks.** It's this 'ere job at they're nesslin' about (S.O.A.); **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] That barn's badly am sŭre; it's done nowt bud nestle awalt' neet. **ne.Lan.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] We're beginning to nestle [to prepare to move house]. The mare nestles about in the stable with hearing the machine agate. **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1]

Hence **Nestly**, *adj.* fidgety, restless.

e.Yks.[1] We mud as weel be startin; meear's gettin varry nestly.

5. To trifle; to do light work or odd jobs. Also with *about*.

Nrf. Father is an old man, sir, but he is wunnerful kedge; he is always a nettling [*sic*] about arter suffin (W.R.E.). **Sus.**[1] I aint done naun but just nestle about house for the last three weeks; **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1]

NESTLING, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Som. Also written **nesslin** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [ne·slin.] **1.** The smallest and weakliest bird of the nest.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **ne.Lan.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **2.** The smallest pig of the litter. Som. (W.F.R.)

NET, *sb.*[1] Ken. [net.] A knitted woollen scarf. (G.B.), Ken.[1]

NET, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Nrf. [net.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Net-roper**, one of the crew of a fishing-boat; (2) **-stucken**, stakes driven into the ground on which nets are stretched to enclose sheep.

(1) **Nrf.** When the nets are pulled alongside, the hawseman unbends the seizings and passes them to the net-roper (P.H.E.); The master, mate, hawseman, wheelman, net-roper and me, lived aft in the cabin, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 58. (2) **Nhb.**[1]

2. The omentum or cawl which covers the intestines. Sc. (Jam.), w.Yks.[1] **3.** *v.* With *on*: to enclose by nets. Sc. A.W. Nhb.[1] Applied to sheep when netted upon a 'brick' (or break) in a crop of growing turnips.

Hence **Netting,** *sb.* nets for enclosing sheep. n.Lin.[1]

[2. OFris. *nette*, 'netzhaut, omentum' (Richthofen).]

NET, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. [net.] **1.** *v.* To wash or rinse out in clean water. w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4] Of the Scotch m de of washing linen.) They trample it with their feet (never vouchsafing a hand to nett or wash it withal), Brereton *Travels* (1634–5) in *Cheth. Soc.* (1844) I. 106.

Hence (1) **Netting,** *sb.* (*a*) soap and water mixed and then made into a lather; (*b*) stale urine used in washing; (2) **Netting-out,** *vbl. sb.* the process of washing or rinsing; used *attrib.*

(1, *a*) **Dur.**[1] Used for washing prints and coloured dresses. (*b*) **n.Cy.** (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **w.Yks.**[1] Rarely used. **Lan.** Shall not in any wise flinge doune... any undecente or noysome thinge as pisse bool, water nettinge or ffylthe, *Court Leet Rec. Manor of Manchester* (1557) I. 40. ne.Lan.[1], Der.[1 2], Not.[3], s.Not. (J.P.K.) **Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.**[1] She threw a pail of netting over me. n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**[1] It was formerly preserved in large jars, to be used in washing coarse clothes. It was believed to make the water soft. **sw.Lin.**[1] She killed her two swaarms of bees; she poured netting on the hives. **Lei.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.**[5] After linen has been washed it generally has to undergo the 'netting-out' process.

2. *sb.* A rinsing in fresh water, a supply of clean water for rinsing.

w.Yks. A washerwoman's term for each separate lot of clean water that she puts the clothes through. 'I think we'll give these another net.' A 'blue net' is water tinged with blue for the white things (H.L.); Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356; Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4]

[1. Cp. Fr. *net*, clean; *nettoyer*, to cleanse (Cotgr.).]

NET, see **Knit,** *v.*, **Nit,** *sb.*[2]

N-ETARNAL, *adj.* Irel. Also in form **natarnal.** Used as an intensitive to express abhorrence. The same word as **Eternal** (q.v.).

Oh, the netarnal villains! Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) vii. **Don.** Saize him, the natarnal rascal! *Harper's Mag.* (Oct. 1899) 746.

NETCH, NETH, see **Nitch,** *sb.*[1], **Neath.**

NETHER, *adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. Hnt. Som. Also in forms **nedder** S. & Ork.[1] n.Cy. ne.Lan.[1]; **neddher** ne.Lan.[1]; **nidder** Sc. (Jam.); **nither** Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks. [ne·ðə(r.] **1.** Lower. Used chiefly in place-names. Cf. **nither,** *v.*[1]

Sc. (Jam.), **S. & Ork.**[1] **Abd.** At the nethergate wall By Saint Mary's aisle, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 172. **w.Sc.** The piper surely wants muckle that wants the nether lip, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 92. **Slg.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Thunners crash the clouds aboon, And vex the nether sky, Learmont *Poems* (1791) **12**; The nasty gutters of the Netherbow, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. **Rxb.** For deil a button's frae the throat, Down to the nether end on't, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1809) 158. **Wxf.**[1] **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); The nedder flower (K.). **Nhb.** Nether lip (W.G.). **w.Yks.**[2] Nether Edge, name of a suburb of Sheffield. **ne.Lan.**[1] Nedder Kellet, Nedder Wyresdale. **Chs.**[1] Nether Knutsford, Nether Peover, Nether Alderley. **nw.Der.**[1] Used only in topography; including names of fields; of outbuildings, as Nether Barn; of farms, as Nether Booth; of hamlets or townships, as Nether Padley. **Nhp.**[1] The nether side of a loaf. Used also to distinguish towns of the same name, as Nether-Heyford, Nether-Benefield. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Som.** Be we to begin at the nether end, Mr. Coombes? Raymond *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 302.

Hence (1) **Neddhermer,** *adj.* lower; (2) **Nethermost,** *sb.* the lowest part.

(1) **ne.Lan.**[1] (2) **Slk.** George's shop was the nethermost of the street, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 316, ed. 1866.

2. *Comp.* **Nether-end,** the posteriors.

Kcb. Two herds... straught down on tammocks clap their nether-ends, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 5 (Jam.).

3. Nearer, next.

Slk. (Jam.) **w.Yks.** We used to posst letters at t'staätion, becos it wur nither than t'posst-office (F.P.T.); (J.W.)

Hence (1) **Neddhermer,** *adj.* nearer. ne.Lan.[1]; (2) **Nether-side,** *sb.* the side at which a horse is mounted. *ib.*

NETHER, see **Nadder, Neither, Nither,** *v.*[2]

NETHERANS, NETHERCROP, see **Naitherans, Nethercap.**

NETHERWAGG, *sb.* Sus. Hmp. [ne·ðəwæg.] The common black cocktail, *Ocypus olens.*

Sus. (E.E.S.); An old West Harting woman said to another who was going out, 'Come back, granny, before the netherwaggs are out' (J.C.); *w.Sus. Gazette* (May 22, 1895). **Hmp.** Looked on as a favourite form for witches to assume... An old countryman said, after describing his sending an old hag away, 'An wen I went oop stairs there was a girt netherwagg a crawlin over the bedcloathes.'... Used occasionally by real New Foresters, but not often, *w.Sus. Gazette* (May 22, 1895).

NETHERY, NET-HOUSE, NETLENS, see **Netterie, Neat-house, Knotlings.**

NET-SILK, *sb.* Sc. Used *attrib.*: made of knitted silk.

Rnf. She has put on her net-silk hose, And awa to the tryste has gane, *Rnf. Harp* (1819) 286.

NET(T, *adv.* Sc. [net.] Exactly. Cf. **neat,** *adv.* **6.**

Frf. The tail that at the dragon hang, Was nett ae mile three quarters lang, Sands *Poems* (1833) 129. **Lnk.** It was just net four minutes frae the time they crossed the threshold, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 43.

Hence **Netly,** *adv.* exactly.

Rnf. I stand exactly five feet seven, And netly weigh twelve stones eleven, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 11.

NETTAS, see **Neat-house.**

N-ETTERCAP, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **nether-crop** w.Yks. A spider. The same as **Attercop** (q.v.).

e.Sc. I gang by the busses an' nettercaps maistly, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) iv. **w.Yks.** (D.L.)

N-ETTERIE, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **nethery** Nhb.[1] Ill-natured, sarcastic. See **Attery, 2.**

Twd. (Jam.) **Nhb.**[1] Aa dinna ken what ails wor maister; he's awfa nethery.

NETTLE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **nittle** Bnff.[1] [ne·tl.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Nettle-broth,** broth made from nettles; (2) **-butterfly,** the small tortoiseshell butterfly, *Vanessa urtica*; (3) **-earnest,** in phr. *in nettle-earnest,* not disposed to bear jesting, serious, in deadly earnest; (4) **-foot,** the hedge woundwort, *Stachys sylvatica*; (5) **-house,** a privy, jakes; (6) **-kale** or **-kail,** see (1); (7) **-porridge,** gruel with the leaves of young nettles boiled in it; (8) **-spring(e,** nettle-rash; (9) **-sprung,** (*a*) see (8); (*b*) having the nettle-rash.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Cum.**[4] (3) **Slk.** Ane canna speak a word but it's taen in nettle-earnest, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 49, ed. 1866. (4) **Chs.**[1] (5) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (6) Sc. Scottish folks have never taken kindly to nettle kale, *Sh. News* (Apr. 15, 1899). **s.Sc.** The laich herd's hoose, Where I suppit nettle-kail, Watson *Bards* (1859) 195. **Cum.**[1] (7) **w.Yks.**[2] (8) **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 263; (C.L.F.) **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1] (9, *a*) **w.Yks.**[2] 'It's none t'measles, it's nobbut t'nettle-sprung, woman!' It is regarded as a disease of the blood, and a decoction of nettles is considered to be a good remedy. (*b*) **nw.Der.**[1]

2. *Comb.* in names of birds: (1) **Nettle-bird,** the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; (2) **-creeper,** (*a*) see (1); (*b*) the golden warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*; (3) **-monger,** (*a*) see (1); (*b*) the blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*; (*c*) the reed bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus.*

(1) **Lei.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 23. **Nhp.**[1] (2, *a*) **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** Swainson *ib.* **Oxf.** Aplin *Birds* (1889) 214. **Hmp.** J.R.W.; De Crespigny & Hutchinson *New Forest* (1895) 112; **Hmp.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **I.W.**[2] **Wil.** Thurn *Birds* (1870) 61; Smith *Birds* (1887) 160; **Wil.**[1] (*b*) **Wil.** Smith *Birds* (1887) 160; **Wil.**[1] (3, *a*) **n.Yks., Hmp.** Swainson *ib.* (*b*) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 133. [Forster *Swallows* (ed. 1817) 78.] (*c*) **Nhp.**[2]

3. Phr. (1) *nettle in, dock out,* (2) *— out, dockin in,* a charm repeated for the curing of a nettle sting; see **Dock,** *sb.*[1]; (3) *on nettles,* (*a*) in a restless, impatient condition, anxious, in suspense; (*b*) ill-humoured, peevish; (4) *to have p—d of a nettle,* to be cross and ill-tempered.

(1) **Nhb.** Children use friction by a dock-leaf as the approved remedy for the sting of a nettle, or rather the approved charm; for the patient, while rubbing in the dock-juice, should keep repeating: 'Nettle in, dock out, Dock in, nettle out, Nettle in, dock out, Dock rub nettle out,' *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 133. **Yks., Lan., Chs.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **Nhb.**[1] On receiving a sting from a nettle a dock leaf is immediately rubbed on the part, and

the cure is effected by repeating rapidly the words, 'Nettle oot; dockin in.' (3, *a*) **Cai.**[1] To be on nettles about something. **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Mrs. Middleton wis kept on nettles the hale nicht thro' wi' the M'Corkindale remeenissensis, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 19, 1900). **Lnk.** I'm aye on nettles a' the time Till the fire's nicely dressed, Stewart *Twa Elders* (1886) 80. (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] (4) **w.Yks.**[1]

4. *v.* To gather nettles, only used in *prp.*

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Lan.** Thou's never bin nettlin' of a Sunday again, hasto? Waugh *Tattlin' Matty*, i; **Lan.**[1]

5. To sting with nettles.

n.Yks.[1] Chiefly used in the passive. 'Puir lahtle chap! He's getten hissel' nettled o' baith legs.' **w.Yks.** Ða muənt guə niər əm, ðel netl ðə (J.W.). **Not.** Their face, neck, and hands are well 'nettled,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 381.

6. To irritate, vex, anger, provoke, pique; *gen.* in *pp.*

Sc. Nettled at this hit at his national tongue, Ford *Thistledown* (1891 215. **Elg.** Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 114. **Abd.** Argyle and his sister's son, . . hearing thir speeches, were nettled, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 306. **Slg.** Galloway *Poems* (1804) *Luncarty*, 32. **Dmb.** James felt a little nettled at the rustic's freedom, Cross *Disruption* (1844) ii. **Ayr.** I was fairly bamboozled, and not a little nettled forbye, that I couldna fin' oot his trouble, Service *Notandums* (1890) 17. **Lnk.** Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 173. **Edb.** She nettled twa or three, And gar'd them gloom, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 15, ed. 1801. **Gall.** Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 133. **Nhb.** She had not been consulted about this arrangement, and she felt nettled, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Robbie Armstrong.* **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** A' was real nettled, but a' manished to haud my tongue (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2] Ah war that nettled when he said oor barns was mucky, 'at Ah dudn't know which end Ah stiud on. **n.Yks.** Ah nettled him sair by saucing him (I.W.). **w.Yks.** He nettled him sadly, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (1884); This nettled me, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1876) 29. **Lan.** Bo, awm nettled for aw that, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 117. **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf.**[1] 'A was rude ti my—'a nettled me. **Ess.** Tell he came, that day, some twig'd She had seem'd raither nettled, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 74. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**[1] I was that a nettled, I could a up wi' my vice-n hat-n down.

Hence (1) **Nettlesome,** (2) **Nettlie,** *adj.* ill-humoured, peevish, quarrelsome, exasperating.

(1) **Lnk.** When Maggie grew nettlesome the spry wee tailor would . . . hop across the floor in the direction of his handy stick leg, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 125. **Gio.**[1] (2) **e.Sc.** (Jam.)

7. With *up*: to become angry, to fly into a rage.

Lan. Sally blushed and nettled up, Waugh *Owd Cronies* (1875) ii. **Nhp.**[1] She nettles up. **w.Som.**[1] I zaid to un, s' I, Tidn no good vor to nettly up like that there about it.

NET(T-UP, *ppl. adj.* Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also in form **nit-up** Sus. [ne·t-ɐp.] Cut up, pinched, exhausted, 'shrammed.' Cf. **eat, II.** 1 (2).

Sur.[1] **Sus.** Nit up with cold (E.E.S.); **Sus.**[1] I be quite nett-up this weather (s.v. Nestle-about). **Hmp.**[1] I'm net up wi' cold.

NETTY, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Nhb. [ne·ti.] A privy or water-closet.

n.Cy. A common name, amongst the working classes (S.L.P.W.). **Nhb.** In common use. In my recollection it was looked upon as a euphemism (R.O.H.).

NETTY, *sb.*[2] Slk. (Jam.) A woman who traverses the country in search of wool.

NETTY, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Mere, sheer. Cf. **neat,** *adj.* 4.

Abd. Except it be for netty drouth, I take a drap to wet my mouth, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 38, ed. 1873.

NEUCE, NEUCHELD, NEUCK, NEUCLE(D, NEUDLIN, see **Newst, New-cal', Nook, New-cal', Newdling.**

NEUF, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A blaze. (Hall.)

NEUGH, *v.* N.I.[1] [niuχ.] To catch or grasp a person.

NEUGLE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **niogle** S. & Ork.[1]; **njuggle.** The water-kelpie.

The Finns were said to be the only beings who could safely ride the Neugle, . . a water deity that appeared in the form of a sleek horse, having an erect mane and tail like the 'rim o' a muckle wheel,' Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 23; Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 42; **S. & Ork.**[1] The Niogle generally makes his appearance in the form of a horse and vanishes in a 'blue lowe,' *MS. add.*

[A der. of ON. *nykr*, the water-goblin, mostly appearing in the shape of a gray water-horse (Vigfusson); see Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 54.]

NEUK, see **Nook.**

NEUKATYKE, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) A collie or shepherd's dog. 'He shook him like a neukatyke.'

NEUKIN, NEUKY, NEULL, NEULTY, NEURP, see **Nookin, Newky, Nool,** *sb.*, **Newelty, Nearp.**

NEUSS, NEUST, NEV, NEVE, see **Newst, Neive.**

N·EVAL. Cai.[1] [ne·vl.] Only used in phr. *to fa' a-neval*, used of an animal when it has got on its back in some place whence it cannot rise without help.

[*A-neval* repr. *on aval*, see **Awald,** *ppl. adj.*]

NEVEL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written **nevell** Sc. n.Cy. Dur. e.Yks.[1]; and in forms **naval** Sc.; **neavil** n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1]; **neffie** Sc. (Jam.); **neval** Cai.[1] Cum.[24]; **nevil** n.Cy. m.Yks.[1]; **nevill** n.Yks.[14] e.Yks. w.Yks.[5]; **nevvil** Nhb. n.Yks.[2]; **niefle** Cum.; **nievle** Sc.; **nivell** S. & Ork.[1]; **nivvel** S. & Ork.[1] n.Sc. (Jam.); **nivvil** n.Sc. (Jam.) [ne·vl, ne·vil.] 1. *v.* To strike with the fist, to pommel, beat, buffet. Cf. **knevell.**

Sc. The husban'men teuk his servan's, an' nevellet ane, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) xxi. 35. **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** The laddie weans nevelled it to death with stones, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) x. **Edb.** He . . . nevell'd me sae sair, that for a week I cou'd nae draw my breath, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 339. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Aa haad me hands ti ye, as tho' aa'd like ti nevvil ye, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 14. **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[2] **n.Yks.** She'll nawpe and nevel them without a cause, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 603; **n.Yks.**[124] **ne.Yks.**[1] He nevilled him weel. **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 75; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[5]

Hence (1) **Neviller,** *sb.* a knock-down blow; (2) **Nevilling,** *sb.* a pommelling, a beating inflicted with the fist.

(1) **w.Yks.** Gocks! That war a neviller, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891). (2) **Cai.**[1], **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1]

2. To take hold of with the fist; to grasp, pluck out.

Sc. (Jam.) **Gall.** The e'en out o' her pow they'll naval, And sae devour her, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 35, ed. 1876.

Hence **Nievling,** *sb.* a method of milking cows.

Sc. Nievling is done by grasping the teat with the whole hand, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 524. [Of the four methods in use . . . he thought the squeezing or 'nievling' was most suitable, and with it might be combined the wet or the dry method, *Agric. Gazette* (June 17, 1895) 539, col. 2.]

3. To knead well, to leave the marks of the knuckles on bread. Ayr. (Jam.) Hence **Nevel't,** *ppl. adj.* well-kneaded.

Rnf. Thick nevel't scones, bear meal or pease, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 129.

4. To pinch with the fingers. S. & Ork.[1] 5. To handle or finger things awkwardly so as to soil or disarrange. Cum. (M.P.) 6. *sb.* A blow with the fist, a heavy blow.

Sc. And gave his cheeks some dainty nevels, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 17. **n.Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **Bch.** An' gin ye speer fa' got the day, We parted on a nevel, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 9. **Per.** Some wi' nevels had sare snouts, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 50. **Fif.** Was naething gaïn but knocks and nevels, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 154. **Lnk.** Wi' nevels I'm amaist fawn faint, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 108. **n.Cy.** (K.) **Nhb.** But he got on the lug such a nevel, Bell *Rhymes* (1812) 42; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) ix. **Cum.** Roger . . . fra the lasses manny a neval gat, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 203; **Cum.**[4] *Obs.*

NEVER, *adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **nar** Dor.; **ne'er** Sc. Ant. Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] n.Yks.[124] Lan. Nhp.[1]; **niver** Ir. Wm. s.Wor. Dor.[1] Som.; **nivva** Suf.[1]; **nivver** Lakel.[2] Cum. Wm. n.Yks.[2] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lan. Nhp.[1] Suf.[1] [ne·və(r, ni·və(r, nīr, niə(r.] 1. *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Never-begot,** unearthly; (2) **-be-licket,** not a vestige; (3) **— but,** only; (4) **-ceasing,** a continuous effort in one direction; (5) **-come-off,** an unlikely occurrence; (6) **-do-good,** (7) **-do-weel,** a good-for-nothing fellow; in *gen.* colloq. use; also used *attrib.*; (8) **-heed-em,** thoughtless, wild; (9) **-heed-um-street,** an unknown place; nowhere; (10) **-mass,** a time which will never come; (11) **— odds,** no matter; (12) **-sweat,** (*a*) an idle, lazy fellow; (*b*) a penurious person; (13) **-to-be-heard-tell-of,** unheard of, preposterous.

(1) **Ant.** You neerbegotte devil you, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (2) **Sc.** But ne'er-be-licket could they find that was to their purpose, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) ix. (3) **Dor.** 'T 'ud nar' but worret

un, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 71. (4) **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** He was allus at it, talkin' aboot his nags wi a niver-ceasin' (B.K.). (5) **w.Yks.** Well, here wor a bonny nivvercome off, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1889) 13. (6) **Sc.** Ye drunken ne'er do good, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxx. (7) **Sc.** Her ne'er-do-weel father, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxxix. ne.Sc. The graceless neer-do-weel, GORDON *Northward Ho*, 214. Abd. RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 65. ed. 1889. Kcd. GRANT *Lays* (1884) 21. Frf. WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 42, ed. 1889. **Per.** Thy bairns a' ne'er-do-weels, STEWART *Character* (1857) 128. **Fif.** HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 37. **s.Sc.** A weirdless cretur an a ne'er-do-weel, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 53. **Lnk.** COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 73. **Edb.** FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 132, ed. 1785. **Slk.** What kind of an answer is that to make to Mr. North, ye neerdoweels? CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 227. **Wgt.** He was just a bit o' a neer-do-weel, . . naebody's enemy but his ain, *Good Wds.* (1881) 775. **n.Ir.** He's a drunken niver-dae-weel, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 49. **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[124], **e.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Hoo'll wed a ne'er-do-weel, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 34. (8) **w.Yks.** Hur husband beein a nivver-heed-em sort ov a chap, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1865) 4. (9) **w.Yks.** All rogues want tein to cannon mahths an' blawin to Nivver-heed-um-street, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891). (10) **Edb.** They prorogu'd to— Nevermass, PENNECUIK *Helicon* (1720) 99. (11) **Wm.** 'Ah've missed t'post [man] wi' your letter.' 'Nivver odds, it'll deea tamoorn' (B.K.). (12, *a*) **n.Yks.** Now work away, awd nivver-sweeat (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2] A warzling nivver-sweeat. **e.Yks.** Bob's a reglar nivver-sweeat; he's awlas lewkin oot all ways fo' Sundas, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 91; **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** J.R., Rdn. MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Lon.** Flare up, my never-sweats, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 419. (*b*) **w.Yks.**[2] (13) **Ayr.** The manifest indiscretion o' Dr. Lounlans' never-to-be-heard-tell-o' connection, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xii.

2. Phr. (1) *never in the*, or *this, world*, never; (2) *— no more*, never again; see below; (3) *— off a person's back*, never ceasing to advise, scold, or look after him; (4) *— the near* or *the narder*, (*a*) none the nearer, not more forward; (*b*) to no purpose, useless; (5) *— the nigh(er*, see (4, *a*); (6) *— to heed*, never to mind, to take no notice of; *gen.* in *imp.*; (7) *— to ken*, not to know; (8) *to-morrow come never*, never; (9) *with a never give over*, without ceasing.

(1) **Som.** But there, he'll never in this world let Sabina go, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 79; It 'ud never in the world do, *ib.* 112. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] A very frequent expression to denote that the speaker never intends to have anything more to do with a person or thing; that having been once taken in, he is not to be caught again; **Chs.**[3], **Rut.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (3) **N.I.**[1] (4) **Cum.** Fwoke guesst an' guesst agean, But nin was nivver th' narder, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 278. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] I've worked all day, and am nivver the near. **Dor.**[1] (*b*) **Wil.**[1] I cwourted she ten year, but there, 'twer aal niver-the-near. **Som.** Bit 'tis niver tha near ta bear malice, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 140. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Her ten' un and her watch'n jis the very same's off 'twas her own cheel, but there, twadn never the near, he never did'n get no better. **Dev.** BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. v. 36; **Dev.**[1] I can't live so, 'tis never the neer to tell o' at, 22. (5) **Lei.**[1], **Dor.**[1] (6) **n.Yks.** He teld him to nivver-heed (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2] It was nivver heeded. **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Well, nivver heead! If ther isn't mich moor to luk forrad to ther's plenty to luk back at, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1896) 2; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.**[1] Tha mun never-heed what *he* says to thi. **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.**[1] You have good sense, so never heed their circumbendibus stories. (7) **Cai.**[1] (8) **Nhp.**[1] 'To-morrow come nivver, when two Sundays meet,' is a phrase often used to check the interrogatories of a child as to the time when some promised pleasure is to be realized. **Suf.**[1] (9) **n.Yks.**[4]

3. Used redundantly, or instead of 'ever,' with another negative; in *gen.* dial. use.

Sc. Milk out o' a maiden's breast That bairn had never nane, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 93. **Wm.** Is nivver at rest, ner nivver will be, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) 76. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Nowt nivver feared me, BURNETT *Lowrie's* (1877) i. **Wor.** He is the only one as never did me no good, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 275. **s.Wor.** Noa, I 'an't nivver sin 'im (H.K.). **w.Som.**[1] I on't never zee un again, not so long's I do live.

4. Elliptical use: never did.

w.Mid. 'You bin an' 'it my 'ead!' 'No, I never' (W.P.M.).

5. *sb.* In *comb.* **Never's-tide**, never; esp. in phr. *next never's-tide.*

Dor.[1] That'll be nex' niver-stide. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] It is common to say to children, that they shall go somewhere next neverstide; or that they shall have a silver new nothing next neverstide.

NEVER A, *phr.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **nar** Wil.; **nar a** I.W. Wil. Dor.[1] Som. Dev.; **narra** Nhp.[2] Brks. Dev.; **narrer** Glo.; **narrer a** s.Hmp.; **narry** w.Cy. Som. Cor.; **nary** Ken. Amer.; **nary a** Ir.; **near** Lin.; **ne'er a** Sc. War.[2] Shr.[1] Ken.[1] Sus.; **ner a** Pem.; **nerra** Ir.; **nivver a** e.Yks.[1]; **nor a** Som.; **norra** Cor.[12]; **norrah a** Don.; **norry** Som. Cor.; **nory** Dor.; **nur a, nurra** Glo.; **nurry** e.Som. [na·rə, na·ri.] **1.** No.

Ayr. At brooses thou had ne'er a fellow For pith an' speed, BURNS *New Year Salutation*, st. 9. **Ir.** Nerra thing but the big pudden, YEATS *Flk. Tales* (1888) 189; So I just lay still where I was, and nary another stir I heard, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 74. **Don.** Arrah, the norrah so badly off a woman 'ud be in the winter in Pathricks, *Pearson's Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 312. **e.Yks.**[1] Hezn't neeabody seen nowt o' nivver a hat neeawheear? **w.Yks.** It's a long loin 'at's nivver a turn, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889). **War.**[234], **s.War.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Pem.** There aint ner a body here (E.D.). **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 305; I've had nur a bite this two days, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xvi. **Brks.** I beant engaged to narra young man, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vii. **Sus.** A hän't got ne'er a young män, Miss (S.P.H.). **Hmp.**[1] She's got never a sweet-heart. **s.Hmp.** There ayn't narrer an orchat any where as this 'un, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) iv. **n.Wil.** Thur's nar a spot in 'ee, KITE *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) iv. 7. **Dor.** Nory trifle less at all? *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. i. 107; **Dor.**[1] Nar a cow. **Som.** I got nar a cooat, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 21; Han't got nar a vriend, *ib.*; We got all as we laiked it an' narry overcharge, FRANK *Nine Days* (1879) 33. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** Tidden nar'a mo'sel o' good setten up no longer vor vather, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 153. **Cor.** What do keep that theere house, what haan't got narry sign? TREGELLAS *Tales, Penna's Van*, 105; I've seed un scores of times, but norry time the saame, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 10; **Cor.**[2] [**Amer.** Past noontime they went trampin' round An' nary thing to pop at found, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (1848) 28.]

Hence (1) *never a bit, phr.* not at all, by no means; (2) *—body, phr.* nobody; (3) *—deal, phr.* not much; (4) *— morsel, phr.*, see (1); (5) *—once, phr.* not once; (6) *how the norra*, (7) *what the norra, phr.* expletives.

(1) **Ayr.** The ne'er a bit they're ill to poor folk, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 184. **I.W.** As though I wasn't nar a bit better than they, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. 116. **Wil.** Dree battles I wur in out there, We courage nar bit cool, SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 97. **Som.** But twaden norry beet o' good, FRANK *Nine Days* (1879) 14. (2) **Dev.** I never expects narrabody to harken to me, BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1881) xxix. (3) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Ah doon't keer nivver-a-dale abaout hevvin yew i' the aouse. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] (4) **Wil.** We appetite nar mossel coy, SLOW *Rhymes* (1894) 5th S. 116. (5) **Ken.**[1] (6) **Don.** How the norra the markets was goin' this wurrl', MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1895) 48. (7) Och, nobbut ax me what the norra isn't the matther, *ib.* 65.

2. Neither.

Ir. Nary a daughter nor a son has poor ould Dan, LAWSON *Sacrifice* (1892) 175. **Lin.** (HALL.) **Nhp.**[2] Narra you nor I. **Glo.** 'Er touched nar a won o' narra zide o' ut, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xiii. **Ken.** (G.B.)

NEVER ACK, see Rack, *v.*

NEVER A ONE, *phr.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **nair-a-one, nairun** s.Stf.; **nar-a-one** Ir. War. Glo. Oxf.[1] Wil. Som.; **nare-a-one** Sus.; **nareon** s.Wil.; **narn** Der.[2] Nhp.[1] Shr. Hrf. Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] n.Wil. Som.; **naron** Glo.[2]; **narra-one** Nhp.[2] Brks.[1] Hmp.[1] Wil.[2]; **narrun** Nhp.[2] Brks.[1]; **narry-one** Som. Cor.[3]; **narun** Nhp.[1]; **nary-a-one** Cor.[3]; **nary-one** Bdf. Hrt.; **near o' ane** w.Sc. (JAM.); **ne'er-a-one** War.[3] Shr.[1] Oxf. Sur.[1]; **ne'ern** War.[2]; **ne'er-un** War.[2] s.Wor. Shr.[1] Glo.[1]; **nere a yan** n.Yks.[2]; **nern** Glo.[1]; **nerrun** w.Wor. se.Wor.[1]; **norn** Nrf. e.Som.; **nor one** I.W.[2]; **norra-one** Nhp.[1] Wil. Som. Cor.[3]; **norry-one** Som. Cor.; **nurran** Glo.; **nurra-one** w.Wor.[1] s.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] Glo.; **nurrun** Glo. Not one; neither one.

w.Sc. The near o' ane o' them did it (JAM.). **Ayr.** Ne'er a ane mistak' her, BURNS *W. Chalmers*, st. 3. **Ir.** (A.S.-P.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **n.Yks.**[2] Nere a yan. **s.Stf.** Theer was nairun o' the gaffers about, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**[2] (s.v. Arn), **Nhp.**[12], **War.**

(J.R.W.), War.[23] w.Wor. A full horn or nerrun, S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 125. w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] s.Wor. I arn't niver sin ne'er un or another (H.K.); s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] *Introd.* 51. Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Hrf.[2] Glo. Thay bean't so maïn plentiful as I can't 'ford to lose nurrun, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iii; Glo.[12] Oxf. Ne'er-a-one shan't catch me (G.O.); Oxf.[1] 'Twuzn't narn an um. I dun't keer for nar-a-one-an-ee. Brks.[1] Ther bent narn ther. Bdf. There was no one after the farm, 'nary one,' Ward *Bessie Costrell* (1895) 4. Hrt. (J.W.) Nrf. Every one on 'em ha' tweens, and norn on 'em is gast, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 2. Sur.[1] I never touched ne'er a one. Sus. Nare a one among em is barren, Lower *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 2. Hmp.[1] I.W.[2] I can't zee nor one. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[2] n.Wil. Kite *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) vi. 6. s.Wil. Harnt thee got nareon? *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 114. Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Cor. I arn't goin' to norry one of they plaaces, *Jemmy Trebilcock* (1863) 8; I . . . shaant go for norra waun, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 29; Cor.[3] Narry one nor tother.

NEVEY, NEVIE-NEVIE-NICK-NACK, see **Nephew, Neiveie-nick-nack.**

NEVIL-STONE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. The keystone of an arch.

Altho' it be a vault, it hath no nevil-stone to bind it in the middle, Balfour *Lett.* (1700) 137 (Jam.).

NEVIS, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [ne·vis.] A wart.

NEVISON, *sb.* Yks. [ne·visən.] A bungler, any one awkward at doing anything. Prob. a special use of the proper name 'Nevinson.'

w.Yks. Ger āt ət ruəd jə gət nevisən, a nivə sǫ onibodi freəm laik jə (J.W.).

NEVIT, *ppl. adj.* Chs.[1] [ne·vit.] Compact.

A neat little woman would be spoken of as 'a nice little nevit body.'

[*Nevit* is prob. a *pp.* form of *neve, neive*, to press with the fist, used in a *fig.* sense. See **Neive.**]

NEW, *adj., adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. [niu, nju, nū.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **New** bread, a novelty; (2) **·chapel-flower**, the broom rape, *Orobanche major*; (3) **cheese**, a sort of pudding made from the milk of a newly calved cow; (4) **·land(s**, newly-ploughed land which has previously lain long untilled; (5) **·land hay**, clover hay; hay from a new-sown pasture; (6) **·lay** or **·ley**, see below; (7) **— light**, a term applied to certain parties in the Scottish Church; see below; also used *attrib.*; (8) **— mine**, lumps of iron ore; (9) **·nothing**, see below; (10) **— pan**, a second husband; (11) **— potato**, a term of endearment; (12) **·qut-and-jerkin**, a game at cards; (13) **·take**, a newly-enclosed piece of moorland; (14) **·take wall**, a wall enclosing a piece of moor; (15) **— un**, a fresh, vigorous person; lit. new one; (16) **— weed**, the water-thyme, *Anacharis Alsinastrum.*

(1) Cai.[1] 'At's nae new bread. (2) Nhb. Turner *Herbes* (1548); Nhb.[1] (3) Abd. (Jam.) (4) Ess. (W.W.S.), Ess.[1] Ken. Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Ken.[12] (5) Nhb.[1] (6) Nrf. In many cases the smaller, and I expect the larger, farmers sow the land with barley and grass, clover, &c., after the turnips are taken off—the grass, clover, &c., being sown between the barley. The barley is harvested and the stuff cut down and the land let lie all the winter, and in the spring the grass grows up afresh and is cut in June and made into hay. The land becomes a 'new-lay' directly the barley is cut (P.H.E.); The snow had not quite gone—patches still lay on the 'new-lays,' Emerson *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 62; First year's clover, *Sandringham Estate.* (7) Sc. Speaking generally, 'New Light' describes the liberal or progressive party in a Church. In Burns' time 'New Light' was the designation given to those clergy of the Established Church who were lax in their confessional views, not evangelical in doctrine, and not very devout in their lives. To their views Burns inclined. But among dissenting churches the New Lights represented liberalism in views tending towards voluntaryism in the relation of Church and State. Towards the middle of the 19th century the term came to represent a difference in one of the Scottish dissenting churches as to the extent of the Atonement, the New Lights representing the reaction against the 'limited' theory associated with Calvinism (A.W.). Frf. The congregation, which belonged to the body who seceded from the Established Church a hundred and fifty years ago, had split, and as the New Lights (now the U.P.'s) were in the majority, the Old Lights, with the minister at their head, had to retire to the commonty, Barrie *Licht* (1888) iii. Ayr. You bade me write you what they mean By this New-Light, 'Bout which our herds sae oft have been Maist like to fight, Burns *W. Simpson* (1785) st. 19; But new-light herds gat sic a cowe, *ib.* 27. (8) War. White *Wrekin* (1860) xxvi. (9) Nhp.[1] When children are importuning their parents or friends to tell them what fairings they will bring them from the fair, it is often said in joke, to repress curiosity, 'If you'll be good children, I'll bring you all a new-nothing to hang on your sleeves,' i.e. nothing at all. War.[2] A silver new-nothing to hang on your arm. (10) Rnf. 'Soon your brass Will buy me a new pan.' 'Aweel, aweel, That may be when I'm deid,' Barr *Poems* (1861) 12. (11) Dor. Like 'ee, my new potato? Like 'ee! I love 'ee just about, *Windsor Mag.* (May 1900) 744. (12) Som. In a more refined dialect new-coat and jerkin, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (13) Dev. The tenants of these holdings [on Dartmoor] enjoy great rights by custom. The heir of each and every one, on the death of each and every tenant, has by custom the privilege of enclosing eight acres of the forest or waste ground, paying therefor one shilling annually to the Three Feathers; and this enclosure is called a new-take, Baring Gould *Drtm. Idylls* (1896) 106; Portions of the Moor are frequently granted by the Duchy to persons willing to farm them. These are known as 'newtakes,' Page *Explor. Drtm.* (1889) ii. (14) Dev. Fowks . . . dismissed him, and said he would finish his new-take wall by himself with his own men, Baring-Gould *Furze Bloom* (1899) 18. (15) Nhb. And Peel, as drunk as he can stand, Reeling and dancing like a new-un, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 22; Nhb.[1] (16) Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) x.

2. Phr. *what's new with you?* what has happened to you of late? what news have you?

Ayr. What's new wi' you the day? I never thocht ye would hae ventured oot, Service *Notandums* (1890) 114.

3. *adv.* Newly; freshly; just; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Abd. Firhill's clean, new-pipet mutch, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 170. Nhb.[1] Ye'll fin him roon the corner: him an' me's new pairted. Wm. If she hedn't new laaid on a lock a mul, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 55. e.Yks.[1] We've just new getten that coo [cow], *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. As smart as a new-scraped carrit, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889). Lan. If I wurt tell 'em what yo'n towd me, they'd cry like new-byetten childer, Brierley *Weaver*, 20; When we're wed he'll ha' th' heawses new-fettled an' sowd, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 133. Dor.[1] Friths ar lops Vrom new-plesh'd hedge, 64. n.Dev. A new-fardelled Bible vrom es gaffer, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 66.

4. *Comb.* (1) **New-catched**, inexperienced, raw; (2) **·come**, fresh, newly arrived; (3) **·faw'n**, newly calved; (4) **·get**, to gain afresh; (5) **·laid**, a field laid down for grass, which has recently been under tillage; (6) **·layed**, newly repaired with an added piece of material; (7) **·melched cow**, a cow which has recently calved; (8) **·mown-hay**, the sweet woodruff, *Asperula odorata*; (9) **·on**, new, fresh; esp. of clothes; (10) **·out**, newly out; fresh; (11) **·slain**, a disease to which wheat is subject; (12) **·woke**, newly risen; (13) **·won**, of milk: fresh from the cow.

(1) n.Yks. Sike new-catched workers as thou (I.W.). w.Yks.[2] Said of newly-married people. Lan.[1] They'll make him believe owt. He's a new-catch'd un. (2) Ayr. It chanc'd his new-come neebor took his e'e, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 87. Nhb.[1], Lan.[1] (3) w Yks Lit. newly fallen (J.W.); w.Yks.[2], Chs.[1] (4) n.Yks.[2] When they newget their feathers. (5) Dur.[1] (6) Nhb.[1] (7) War. (J R W.) (8) Not. A little white star-like flower, which we call new-mown-hay but others woodruff, Prior *Renie* (1895) ii. (9) w.Yks. (J.W.), w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] He's got everythin' new-on—it met be Ayster [Easter] Sunday. Oxf. (G.O.) (10) w.Yks. (J.W.), w.Yks.[2] (11) Ess. Scarcely any meldew and but very little new-slain, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 522. (12) Dmf. Red lowed the new-woke moon, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 235. (13) Her hand like new-won milk, *ib.*

5. *sb.* Phr. *in the new*, anew.

Wgt. Tae get this gentleman's coat-neck padded in the new, . . his present coat-neck is dune, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 274.

NEW, *v.* Sc. Also in form **nyow** Bnff.[1] Abd. (Jam.) [njū.] To oppress, keep under, master; to curb; to maul.

Abd. (Jam.); 'Bout then-a-days we'd seldom met wi' cross, . . But now the case is alter'd very sair, And we sair new'd and caim'd against the hair, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 101, ed. 1812.

Hence **Nyowan**, *vbl. sb.* a severe beating. Bnff.[1]

[Cp. ON. *knýja*, to press, knock (Vigfusson).]

NEWALTY, see **Newelty.**

NEWANCE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. I.Ma. Also written **newans** N.I.[1]; and in forms **newins** Cai.[1] n.Ir. Ant.; **newings** n.Ir. [niu·ənz.] **1.** A new thing; a novelty; anything unusual.

Gall. We had, of course, no stiver o' siller in any of our pockets, but that was no 'newance,' *Gallovidian* (1899) I. 153. **n.Ir.** (M.B.-S.); **N.I.**[1] 'It's new-ans to see you down so early.' 'Ye'r behavin' yerself for new-ans,' i.e. you are behaving well for a novelty. **Uls.** He was at church to-day, that's newance (M.B.-S.). **Ant.** Newins aye comes yinst a year. It's newins tae see a licht o' you, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** KNOX *Hist. Dwn.* (1875). **I.Ma.** A sort of a newance, you see, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 73.

2. Phr. *to give the newins of anything*, see below.

Cai.[1] A child on getting a new garment put on is said to give the newins of it to the person first kissed thereafter.

NEW-BARE, *adj.* Not. Lin. Also written **new-bear** sw.Lin.[1]; and in forms **new-baa'd** n.Lin.[1]; **newber, newby** s.Not. [niu·-bə(r).] In phr. *a new-bare cow*, a cow that has lately had a calf.

s.Not. A newber cow gives the most milk (J.P.K.). **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 716; **Lin.**[1] This is new-bare cow's butter. **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Pronounced Néwber or Néwby, with the accent on the first syllable. 'They reckon to have two néwber cows a year.'

NEW-CAL', *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in forms **neucheld** Per. (JAM.); **neucle, neucled** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **new-ca'd** Sc. (JAM.); **newcawven** n.Yks.[2]; **newkeld** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **newkel't** Cum.[14]; **new-killed** Nhb.; **ni'akald** Dur.; **niukled** Lakel.[2]; **nuckelt** Cum.[1]; **nuckle** Sc.; **nuikkel, nuikkelt** Wm. & Cum.[1] [niu·kl, niu·kld.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* Used of a cow that has lately calved; lit. 'new-calved.' Also used *subst.*

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Bch.** (JAM.) **Abd.** A new-cal' cow to fill my byre, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 67, ed. 1873. **Ayr.** While new-ca'd kye rowte at the stake, BURNS *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 1. **Lnk.** Nuckle kye stand rowting on the loans, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 179; As mony newcal in my byars rowt, *ib. Gentle Shep.* (1775) 77, ed. 1783. **Lth.** (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** She struck oot wi' her hind leg like a new-killed heifer, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Robbie Armstrong*; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** Tea's t'stuff, when it hez a ni'akald cow's milk in't er a sup cream, EGGLESTON *Betty Podkins' Visit* (1877) 12. **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.** As good to him as a nuikkel't cat, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 276; Nobbut just gruntit summat aboot fat-swine, an' neucklt-kye, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 89; **Cum.**[14], **Wm. & Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2]

2. With calf, a term applied to a cow that is pregnant. Per. (JAM.)

NEWCASTLE, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. In *comb.* (1) **Newcastle cloak**, *obs.*, a tub put over the head of a drunkard and worn like a garment; (2) — **hospitality**, hospitality which kills with kindness.

(1) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The common drunkard was led through the town as a spectacle of contempt, covered with a large barrel, called a Newcastle Cloak, one end being out, and the other having a hole through it of sufficient size to allow the offender's head to pass through, by which means the vessel rested on the shoulders, DENHAM *Tracts* (ed. 1892) 294; **Nhb.**[1] (2) The saying, no doubt, alludes to the ancient drinking customs of Newcastle... No one was permitted to leave the room until he fell dead drunk under the table, DENHAM *ib.* 296; **Nhb.**[1]

NEWCAWVEN, NEWDLE(S, see **Newcal', Noodle.**

NEWDICLE, *sb. Obs.* e.An. Something new.

(HALL.); **e.An.**[1] A fanciful and licentious fabrication, perhaps never used at all seriously.

NEWDLING, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Also written **neudlin** Cum.; **newdlin** Lakel.[2] Cum.[14]; and in form **nuddling** Wm. A simpleton, a demented person. Cf. **noodle.**

Lakel.[2] **Cum.** It 'ill nut mell o' the', thoo neudlin, thoo, RICHARDSON *Talk* (ed. 1876) 33; **Cum.**[14] (s.v. Newdles). **Wm.** He's a lal silly newdling (B.K.); GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 94.

NEWELTY, *sb.* Nhp. Oxf. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. Som. Also written **newalty** Nhp.[1] Bdf. Hnt. Cmb.; and in forms **neulty** Oxf.; **newlity** Bdf. [niu·əlti.] A novelty; a dainty.

Nhp.[1] I aint had a bit of pig-meat so long, it's quite a newalty. **Oxf.** (K.) **Bdf.** Coffee will be quite a newlity to me (J.W.B.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1], **Cmb.** (F.M.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Well! there idn very much newelty in thick there contraption like, he's something same's a old ewe a dressed up lamb-fashion.

[*Novella*, a tale, a parable, or a neweltee, THOMAS *Italian Grammar* (1562) (NARES).]

NEWERY, *sb.* Dur. Yks. Also written **newry** Dur. [niu·(ə)ri.] In *comb.* (1) **Newery-day**, New Year's day; (2) **-'s morn**, New Year's morning.

(1) **n.Yks.** 'Ah'll start wi' Newery Day!' 'Newery Day—That's fost day i' t'New Year,' TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 1. **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **Dur.** Whatever you do on Newry's Morn you'll do all the rest of the year, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1896) 587.

NEW-FANG, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **new-vang** Cor.[12] Anything new-fashioned; a new fancy; *gen.* used satirically. **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] That's one of his new-fangs.

NEWFANGLE, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. [niu·faŋ(g)l.]

1. *sb.* A novelty.

Sc. Like mony newfangles, ye're brisk, New Year! WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 75. **e.Lan.**[1]

2. *adj.* Fond of novelty; pleasant to strangers.

Bch. For fear she shou'd say that I was newfangle, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 17. **Abd.** Nor are they to incomes [incomers] newfangle, Until acquainted wi' their character, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 8.

3. New-fashioned, novel.

Edb. Nae doubt the twae were baith newfangle, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 193; Newfangle grown wi' new got form, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 138, ed. 1785.

Hence **Newfanglement**, *sb.* a modern innovation.

Yks. The old gentleman must ha' turned in his grave to see all these here new-fanglements, FLETCHER *Wapentake* (1895) 155; (J.W.)

NEWFANGLED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. Dur. Yks. [niu·faŋ(g)ld.] **1.** Much taken up with some new thing; pleased with novelties.

Edb. My auld, new fangled dame, Wha's just as ready as the lave To spend what I am bound to save, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 17. **N.I.**[1] **s.Dur., n.Yks.** He's new-fangled wi his job (J.E.D.). **n.Yks.**[4] Bairns diz git new-fangled wi' owt at's fresh.

2. In a new and strange situation.

Rnf. Altho' at first it was new-fangled, At last it fand itsel' entangled, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 162.

[**1.** More new-fangled than an ape, SHAKS. *As You*, IV. i. 152; Newe fangled, nat constante and stedy of purpose, *muable*, PALSGR. (1530).]

NEWFANGLEDNESS, *sb.* Sc. **1.** *Obs.* Love of novelty.

Lnk. Soon as his newfangledness is gane, He'll look upon you as his tether stake, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1775) 32, ed. 1783.

2. An innovation; a novelty.

ne.Sc. I put down my fit at ance on sic newfangledness, GRANT *Keckleton*, 133. **Wgt.** So averse was he to titles and 'new-fangledness,' as he used to call it, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 361.

NEWGATE, *sb.* Shr.[2] In phr. *as false as Newgate*, very false.

NEWHAVEN-GILL, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A measure: two gills.

Edb. It tak's near sax Newhaven gills To weet their throats aroun', *Auld Handsel Monday* (1792) 20.

NEWIL-POST, *sb.* Yks. The bottom baluster of a staircase, the 'newel.'

w.Yks. Sittin' up at' newil poast, he turn'd hiz head raand tut congregashun, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1858) 23.

NEWILTRY, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Suf.[1] An annuity.

'Well, how is poor naabar Smith?' 'Purely well—why he's come into a newiltry.'

NEWIN(G, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Ess. Yeast; barm.

Sc. It is a fairy brewing that is na good in the newing, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 482. **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 186; **Ess.**[1] [Newing (barm), *spuma* or *flos cerevisiae*, COLES (1679).]

NEWIS, *adj.* Sc. Also written **newys**, and in form **newous** (JAM.). Keeping under, holding in, parsimonious; covetous, greedy; earnestly desirous. Lth. (JAM.), Slk. (J.F.) See **New**, *v.*

NEWK, NEWKIN, see **Nook, Nookin.**

NEWKELD, NEWKEL'T, NEWKILLED, see **New-cal'.**

NEWKT, *adj. Obsol.* Cum.[4] Curious, strange; lit. 'nooked' or put in the corner.

NEWKY, *adj.* and *sb.* Yks. Also written **neuky**, and in form **nooky**. [niu·ki.] **1.** *adj.* Cross, ill-tempered, ill to deal with; lit. 'nooky.'

w.Yks. Shoo's said soa monny newky things, *Yksman.* (1875) 44, col. 1; When t'new parson comm. he gate a bit nooky (J.N.L.); (S.P.U.)

2. *sb.* A cross child. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc.* (Nov. 8, 1884) 8.

NEWLINS, *adv.* Sc. Also written **newlans**, and in form **newlin**. [niu·linz.] Newly, recently.

Sc. He cam on purpose for to court me, Wi' his auld beard newlin shaven, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 525. Abd. At the skreek o' day The mist had newlans lifted, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 47. Frf. The pat's but newlins on the fire, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 10. Ayr. The sun was neulins doun the lift, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 144.

[Ensew thai landis quhilkis war for ws provide Alanerly newlingis on that wther syde, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 141.]

NEWLITY, see **Newelty**.

NEWLYN-BUCCA, *sb.* Cor. A Newlyn fisherman, so called from their custom of throwing one fish out of a good catch into the sea to propitiate the 'Bucca' (q.v.). *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 364.

NEWMOST, *adj.* Sc. [njū·məst.] Lowest; nethermost; also used *subst.*

Bch. My side happen'd to be newmost, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 3. Abd. Let them dunt it out i-now; just a fair shake, an' the best man i-most, an' myginich to the newmost, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 774.

NEWOUS, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Cld. (JAM.) Newfangled; full of novelty; fond of what is new. Hence (1) **Newouslie**, *adv.* in a newfangled way; (2) **Newousness**, *sb.* 'newfangledness.'

NEWOUS, NEWRY, see **Newis, Newery**.

NEWS, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **newse** Sc. Not. [niuz, njūz, nūz.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **News-bag**, a gossiping person; (2) **-bell**, a singing in the ears supposed to portend bad news; (3) **-gizzened**, empty of news; (4) **-hugger**, a news-carrier; a gossip; a newspaper seller; (5) **-lassie**, a newspaper girl; (6) **-poak**, a gossip.

(1) e.Suf. (F.H.) (2) e.Suf. (F.H.) Dor. I've had the news-bell ringing in my left ear quite bad enough for a murder, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) viii. (3) Abd. To the news-gizzened rustic a lounge about the merchant's shop door . . . is inexpressibly grateful. He can see and hear as much as will furnish topics to keep himself . . . 'newsin' for several days, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiii. (4) n.Yks.2, w.Yks. (J.W.) (5) Lnk. Wha does na ken the wee news lassie's cry? NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 106. (6) w.Yks. Sho's a reg'lar newspoak an knaws everybody's bis'ness better than they know it thersens (H.L.).

2. Gossip; talk, conversation; the subject of talk.

Abd. Aw wud 'a been owre bye to hae a newse wi 'im, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxx. Kcd. I would be news out o'er a gill, When they do weet their wizzens, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 31. Ayr. 'I see: then there'll be news, I don't misdoubt.' 'News! I'm black affronted the wye we have been used by thae women,' JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 160. n.Lin.1

Hence (1) **Newsfu'**, *adj.* full of gossip; (2) **Newsy** or **Newzy**, *adj.* talkative; full of gossip; scandal-loving; inquisitive; (3) **Newsy-breeches**, *sb. pl.* a gossip; a busybody; an inquisitive person.

(1) Ayr. The sharpen'd sock Maun to the newsfu' smiddy gae, THOM *Amusements* (1812) 35. (2) Cai.1 Abd. 'Owre new,' said Willie, who was turning newsy, 'On stuff like this may we get aften boozy,' OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 14. Lakel.2 What's thoo shutten thi neb in for? Thoo's as newsy as an auld woman. e.Yks.1 w.Yks. Sho's too newzy bit hauf-for mi brass (H.L.); w.Yks.5 A newsy body. s.Not. The barber's is a very newsy place (J.P.K.). n.Lin.1 She's th' newsiest carry-taale e' all Waddingham; I doän't care who t'uther is. sw.Lin.1 I think she's a bit newsy. Oxf.1 *MS. add.* Brks. I didn't ask how he was a queer un. I didn't want to be too newsy (W.H.E.). Hmp. He sims pretty newsy this morning (*ib.*). Wil. (G.E.D.) w.Som.1 There idn nort to choose 'twixt em, he's so newsy's ever her is; other one o'm' 'ud talk a butt o' bees to death. (3) w.Yks. I wouldn't tell that newsy-breeches anything (H.L.); (J.W.)

3. A newspaper.

Ayr. Your News and Review, sir, I've read through and through, sir, BURNS *Capt. Riddel*, st. 1. w.Som.1 Our Tom's a good scholard; why, most every night they zends vor-n to come into the Barley Mow vor to read out the war 'pon the news.

4. *v.* To tell as news; to chat; to gossip.

Sh.I. We set wis till an' news'd awa, CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 93. Cai.1 e.Yks.1 There was neeabody there bud three awd gossips, newsin tegither ower a dish o' tea. s.Not. She newses all mornin (J.P.K.). e.An.1 It was newsed at market yesterday. Nrf. HOLLOWAY. Sus.1 It was newsed about. Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Dev.1; Dev.3 'Ot ivver be you two adoing of? Newsing again I'le warndee. You ban't fit for nort else—newsing, newsing from marning to night.

Hence (1) **Newsed**, *ppl. adj.* mentioned in the newspaper; (2) **Newser**, *sb.* a gossip, retailer of news; (3) **Newsing**, *vbl. sb.* gossiping.

(1) e.An.1 Suf.1 Ta mah as well be news'd a' tonce. (2) Abd. I'm a grand newser, an' country folk . . . dinna ken fat's goin' on, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 6, 1900). (3) w.Yks. T'woman wor allus runnin in an aht at nabors' hahces i' newsin, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1873) 26. n.Lin.1 She never sticks to her wark, she's oher fond o' newsin' for that. sw.Lin.1 There's a deal of newsing goes on in that row. She can't live without newsing.

5. To advertise that one will not be responsible for another person's debts.

e.Suf. I mean to news my wife (F.H.).

NEWSE, see **News, Newst**.

NEWSNER, *sb.* n.Lin.1 An inspector of nuisances; a corruption of 'nuisancer.'

Th' newsner's alust a-cumin' an rowtin' aboot wheäre foäks duz n't want him, just as if that wo'd do ony good. Feävers wo'd n't cum if thaay was n't sent.

NEWSPAPER, *sb.* Sc. In *comp.* (1) **Newspaper-billy**, a reporter for the Press; (2) **-man** or **-woman**, a man or woman who is a great reader of newspapers.

(1) Frf. Twa newspaper billies cam' doon, sharpened their keelyvines, an' clickit doon a' thing aboot the shipwrack, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 190, ed. 1889. (2) Lth. Say that yer dear young mistress at hame is a great newspaper woman, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 260. Gall. (A.W.)

NEWST, *prep.* and *adv.* Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **neust** Brks. I.W.1 Wil.1; and in forms **knawse** Wil.; **neaous** Hrf.1; **neaust** Oxf.; **neoust** Wil.1 Dor.; **neowst** Wil.; **neuce** I.W.1; **neuss** Dor.; **newse** Oxf.; **noist** e.Som.; **noost** Brks.1; **noust** Wil.1; **nuost** Som. [nius(t.] **1.** *prep.* Near to, nigh. See **Anewst**.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **2.** *adv.* Near, hereabout. Wil. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106. **3.** Nearly, almost, pretty much. See **Anewst**.

Hrf.1 (s.v. Aneaoust). Glo. *Gl.* (1851). Oxf. (K.), Brks. (W.W.S.) Hmp. Anybody med newst so well be made love to by a owl, GRAY *Heart Storm* (1891) I. 192. I.W. 'How are you to-day?' 'Newst the same, thank you' (J.W.); I.W.1 Neuce the seyam. Wil. I'm neowst tired on't (A.H.); Wil.1 Neust alike (s.v. Aneoust). Dor. (W.C. c. 1750); (C.W.)

Hence (1) **Newstness**, *sb.* in phr. *newst of a newstness*, much about the same, almost alike; (2) **Newst-one**, *adj.* much the same; (3) *newst the matter, phr.* nearly right.

(1) Glo. *Gl.* (1851); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Brks. RAY *Prov.* (1678) 225. Wil. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106; Wil.1 (2) s.Cy. (HALL.) (3) Oxf. (K.), I.W.1

NEWTED, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.2 In *comb.* **Newted-whye**, a young cow which has had one calf.

NEW-YEAR, *sb.* Sc. Shr. Ess. Also in forms **ne'er** Sc.; **newer** Sh.I.; **nur** Sc. (JAM.) In *comb.* (1) **New-year-day**, (*a*) New Year's day; (*b*) a present given on New Year's day; (2) **-day bottle**, a bottle of spirits for exercising hospitality at the New Year; (3) **-'s gift**, the winter aconite, *Eranthis hyemalis*; (4) **-'s tide**, the beginning of the year.

(1, *a*) Sh.I. Hit's hard ta say wha sees anidder Yöl or Newerday, *Sh. News* (Jan. 19, 1901). w.Sc. (JAM.) Rnf. Bra canty chiels are a' asteer, To glad their sauls wi' Nurday cheer, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 14 (*ib.*). (*b*) Sc. I am again visiting my grannie to get my 'ne'erday,' which meant in my young days a daud of shortbread and currant-bun and a 'bawbee,' WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 15. (2) Sh.I. If hit no been 'at dey wir a drap efter o'

da Newerday bottle, alang wi' twa or tree draps o' essence o' peppermint, *Sh. News* (Jan. 19, 1901). (3) **Ess.** Because generally in bloom on New Year's day (G.E.D.). (4) **Shr.**[1] A couplet which sets forth that the days attain a slightly increased length at this season runs as follows: 'New-yis-tide A cock-stride.'

NEXT, *adv.*, *adj.* and *prep.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **nex** Shr.[1] Sus.[1] Dor.[1] [**nekst**.]

1. *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Next-never**, (2) **-never-come-day**, (3) **-never-come-time**, never.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] 'I haven't any change now, but I will remember you when I see you again.' 'Ugh! thank'ee vor nort; that'll be next-never I count.' (2) **Som.** That mid be a longful while, Next-never-come-day, mayhap, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 112. (3) **w.Som.**[1] 'When b'ee comin' to zee us again?' "Oh, I count that'll be next-never-come-time.'

2. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Next day**, the day after to-morrow; (2) **-day morn(ing**, the next morning; (3) **-day night**, next night; (4) — **thought**, on mature consideration; (5) **-to-next**, consecutively; (6) **-way(s** or **-wise**, directly; soon.

(1) **Sus.** (S.P.H.), **Sus.**[1], **I.W.** (J.D.R.), **I.W.**[1] (2) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 60. **e.Suf.** I was there next day morning (F.H.). (3) **e.Suf.** He came next-day night (F.H.). (4) **Chs.**[1] (5) **Shr.**[1] Three nights nex'-to-nex'. (6) **Lei.**[1] Ah shall goo Nels'n nextus. **Nhp.**[1] I'm coming next-ways; **Nhp.**[2] **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); **War.**[123]; **War.**[4] Set about that job next ways, or I shan't be pleased. **Bdf.** I will go next ways home, BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 139.

3. Phr. *next (of) kin to anything*, almost equal to; 'next door' to; similar to.

Glo.[2] Whitewash would be next of kin to milk. A Justice of the Peace is next of kin to a Judge, 18. **Wil.**[1] I cudden get un to take next akin to nothin', 212. **Dor.**[1] If tidden robbèn oone, 'tis nex-kin to it. **w.Som.**[1] The young Squire idn much o't; they zes how a's next-kin to a fool. Anybody can't live by it, 'tis next-kin to starvin' anybody to death.

4. Most direct, shortest; nearest in space.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Chs.** Your next way will be by th' field path (C.J.B.); **Chs.**[1] Th' next road; **Chs.**[3], **Stf.**[1] **Stf.**, **Der.** (J.K.) **Der.** (C.J.B.), **Nhp.**[1] **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY.

5. Next but one. Sc. MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 59.

6. *prep.* In phr. *to take food, &c., next the heart*, to take it fasting.

Suf. Shall I take the medicine next my heart? *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

7. Near. **N.I.**[1] Are you going next the quay?

NEXTEN, *adj.*, *adv.* and *prep.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Hrt. e.An. Also written **nex'n** e.Yks.; **nexon** Lin.; **nextan** n.Sc.; **nexun** Hrt.; and in forms **nexing**, **nexting** e.An.[1] [ne·kstən.] 1. *adj.* Next; also used as *adv.* and *prep.*

Sc. The nexten bower that he came till, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 32. **n.Sc.** The nextan pain that strake sweet Willie It was into the head, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 97, ed. 1875. **e.Yks.** Ah sat nexen Jack, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 10, 1895); **e.Yks.**[1] Ah sat nex'n Jack, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Lin.** I nex'on hed some fowl and tongue, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 69.

2. Very near; also used as *prep.* near to, about as large as.

Hrt. 'Nexun an apple,' about the size of an apple, CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879-1881) III. 320. **e.An.**[1]

[1. For the *-en* cf. **firsten**. This suffix annexed to the definite form of the superl. of the *adj.*, or to ordinals, seems to be *an=one*.]

NEXTER, *adj.* Wor. In form **nixter**. Next again, next but one.

w.Wor. Loikewise the nixt an' the nixter, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) III. 191.

NEXTING, **NEXUN**, see **Nexten**.

NEYARES, *sb. pl.* I.W. The nostrils.

I.W.[1] [Nares, the nostrils of a hawk (HALL.).]

[There is a Machiavelian plot, Tho' ev'ry nare olfact it not, BUTLER *Hudibras* (1664) I. i. 742.]

NEY(E, **NEYGAR**, see **No**, *adj.*, **Nigger**, *sb.*[1]

NEYPSIE, *adj.* Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Prim; precise in manners.

NEYST, **NEYV(E**, see **Neist**, **Neive**.

NEZE, **NEZZLE**, **NI**, see **Neeze**, **Nizzle**, **No**, *adj.*

NIAFF, *v.* Sh.I. Also written **njaf**. [njaf.] To grumble, fret.

To geng njafən aboot, JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 67; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Cp. Dan. *gnave*, to gnaw, to grumble (LARSEN).]

NIAG, **NI'AKALD**, **NIAND**, see **Nag**, *v.*[1], **New-cal'**, **Nigh-hand**.

NIAS, *sb.* n.Yks.[4] [niəs.] A young hawk.

[*Niard*, *faulcon niard*, a nias faulcon, COTGR. OFr. *niais*, 'qui n'est pas encore sorti du nid, qu'on a pris au nid' (LA CURNE).]

NIASH, see **Nesh**.

NIB, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **nibb** n.Yks.[14] n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] se.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2]; and in form **niv** Sh.I. [nib.] 1. *sb.* A beak, bill; also, humorously, the human nose; occas. the whole face. Cf. **neb**.

Bnff. Streek out his nib to let a dird At stranger me, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 7. **Elg.** I'm doon to Tib wi' sweatin' nib, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 106. **Abd.** He feeds the nout an' keeps their houses clean, Wi' watery nib, an' nieves as caul's a stane, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 455. **Frf.** Sic a nib, and sic an e'e, Upon a beast I ne'er did see, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 89. **Edb.** I couldna fin' as meikle [snuff] on't . . . As pit my grainin nib in trim, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 86. **Lan.** THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 109.

2. Phr. *to dight the nib*, to blow the nose. Bch. FORBES *Shop Bill* (1785) 13. 3. A long, jutting-out headland; a narrow strip of land.

Sh.I. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 92. **Abd.** The wastmost intoon shift rins in wi' a lang nib, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlii.

4. A point.

Bch. He shook the blade, an' wi' a wap Set the heft to the ground, The nib until his breast, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 38.

5. A projecting piece of wood, seen in a log partially sawn through and then broken off.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy aad· tŭ wee·t fŭr dhŭ nib· tŭ buurn of, ŭfoa·r ahy kŭd gy'et it tŭ lahy flaat· ŭpŭ)th fahy·ŭr [I had to weet for the nib to burn off, afore I could get it to lie flat upo' th' fire].

6. The shaft of an ox-cart; the draught-tree of a wagon; the back part of the under-carriage; see below.

s.Cy. (HALL.) **w.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**[1] The draught-tree or strong pole of a wagon, or especially of a timber-carriage, which connects the axle of the hinder wheels to the fore-carriage. In a timber-carriage it is used as a strong lever in loading, to raise up the tree under the axle, and to keep it suspended there. Hence it gives its name to the entire back part of an under-carriage consisting of two very high wheels, having an arched axle between them, with the nib proper projecting at right angles to it, and with a strong iron bow or eye fixed on the end, by which, when leary, to attach the nib to the front wheels.

Hence **Nib-chain**, *sb.* a strong chain belonging to a timber-carriage; see below.

w.Som.[1] It is that used to suspend the tree under the axle of the hinder wheels. It has a slip-hook, by means of which the chain can be unfastened and the tree let fall without loosening the chain.

7. A stout stick, hooked at one end and pointed at the other; see below.

nw.Dev.[1] Used for securing the ends of straw ropes in mows or ricks, or for fastening reed against the cut face of a stack which has been partially thrashed.

8. One of the pair of handles jutting out from the long shaft of a scythe; *gen.* in *pl.* See **Knib**, **2**.

Nhb. A rest on the nibs after sharping was allowed to the mower, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 213; **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **Wm.** (J.H.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**[134], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.**[2] That nearest the blade is called the advantage nibb, the other the straight nibb. **Glo.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1]

9. A gas-burner. Glo.[1] 10. A snapping bite; a nibble.

Hdg. The younkers o' the stud . . . tak slee nibs at neibors' necks, Or rive an pilfer frae their hecks, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 13. **m.Yks.**[1]

11. *v.* To nibble; to graze; to nip.

Nhb. Up stackered Larty for a blaw, Fair on Ham's jug'lar nibb'd him, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 357. **m.Yks.**[1] **Sur.** You has to let 'em nib by the road [of geese], *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1888) 530.

NIB, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Yks. Lin. Dev. [nib.] **1.** *sb.* A very small piece or quantity of anything.

Dev. I dawnt want no big nibs [of coal], cuz I wants a güde yett tü cuke thcäse ulking gert piece of mayte wi', HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[2] Please could you lend mother a nib of salt?

Hence **Nibawae,** *adj.* diminutive and meagre. Abd. (JAM.)

2. Phr. *nibs and nabs,* bit by bit; by piecemeal; in a desultory manner. e.Yks.[1] **3.** *v.* To cut up in small portions. Lin. (HALL.), Lin.[1]

NIB, *sb.*[3] Oxf. [nib.] A smartly-dressed fellow.

'Isn't he a nib!' Said of any one putting on a smart appearance for some special occasion (G.O.).

NIBALD, *sb.* Sh.I. [ni·bld.] A stingy person, a niggard.

Ta tell you da tröth, he's a nibald, as weel as a ill-faurd skunner, *Sh. News* (Jan. 6, 1900); Dey say 'at he's as heard as nails—a nibald, *ib.* (Oct. 27, 1900).

NIBBIE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Also in form **nebby** n.Cy. Cum.[14] [ni·bi, ne·bi.] A walking-stick having a hooked head; a shepherd's crook; a nut-hook. Cf. **nib't-stick.**

s.Sc. John the Baptist wad be a youngish man . . . wi' a big nibbie in ane han', CUNNINGHAM *Broomieburn* (1894) xiv. **Lnk.** He made for the door in the crack o' a whip, but Jock took the legs frae him wi' his nibbie, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **Edb.** By help o' their nibbies they fittet it weel, GLASS *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 53. **Rxb.** Gin I get had o' my nibbie, I'se reesle yer riggin for ye (JAM.). **Dmf.** She did get an auld black nibby, An' did me chop, HAWKINS *Poems* (1841) V. 26. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Cum.**[1] (s.v. Kebby stick); **Cum.**[4]

NIBBITS, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Two pieces of oatcake buttered and put face to face.

Rnf. Braw butter'd nibbits ne'er wad fail, To grace a cog o' champit kail, Nowadays, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Now-a-days.*

NIBBLE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. [ni·bl.] **1.** The nipple of a woman's breast.

n.Yks. Her paps hez good nibbles (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

2. The nipple of a gun. n.Yks.[14] e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **3.** The stump of a pen's nib.

se.Sc. My pen's just worn ay till a nibble, Wi' point as blunt as ony dibble, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 121.

[1. Neble of a woman's pappe, *bout de la mamelle,* PALSGR. (1530).]

NIBBLE, *v.* Sc. [ni·bl.] **1.** To fidget about with the fingers.

Slk. The hem of the garment which she was nibbling with her hands, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 323, ed. 1866.

2. With *up*: to snatch up stealthily.

Dmf. Tae slide him doon an' nibble up His black bag fu' o' 'tatoes, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 249.

[1. To nibble with the fingers, as unmannerly boies do with their points, when they are spoken to, BARET (1580).]

NIBBLE-NABBLE, *v.* Not. To do anything by pieces, to do anything in a desultory manner.

s.Not. A don't care to nibble-nabble at my hay-mekking (J.P.K.).

NIBBLER, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] [ni·blə(r).] A miserly person.

NIBBLES, *sb. pl.* Cor.[1] [ni·blz.] Nebulous clouds.

NIBBLINS, *sb. pl.* Lan.[1] [ni·blinz.] Small round lumps of coal. Cf. **knaplins.**

NIBBLY, *adj.* Dev. [ni·bli.] Small; in small round pieces; esp. of coal. Cf. **nibblins, nobbly.**

Gie me a bucketvul or tü ov nibbly cawl, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 106.

NIBBY, *sb.* Hrf.[2] [ni·bi.] A foal; a colt. Cf. **nobby,** *sb.*[3]

NIBBY-GIBBY, *sb.* Cor. [ni·bi-dgibi.] A narrow escape; a 'touch and go.' Also used *attrib.*

At the end of the train was hitched an empty clay-truck. . . Quick as thought the Twins, . . with one timely heave sent him flying into this. 'That,' said Peter, . . 'was nibby-gibby,' 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xxv; It was nibby-gibby with him, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 359; **Cor.**[12]

NIBEL, see **Nable.**

NIBELTY, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Cum. A novelty.

Wi' nibelties as good as neyce, In strange confusion blended, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 142; **Cum.**[1]

NIBER, see **Neighbour.**

NIBHOOK, *v.* Sur.[1] [ni·buk.] To overlap.

'It nibhooks over so,' said the brickmaker, speaking of a roof-tile.

NIBLET, *sb.* Yks. [ni·blit.] A small portion at a time.

w.Yks. 'T warst on't is it'll hae to be read i' niblets, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Nov. 28, 1896); (J.W.)

NIBLEYKIN, *sb.* Dor. [ni·blikin.] A 'wee' drop.

I was just going to have a nibleykin of rum hot, HARDY *Woodlanders* (1887) III. 65.

NIB'T-STICK, *sb.* Cum. A walking-stick with a hooked head; a shepherd's crook. Cum.[1] (s.v. Kebby-stick), Cum.[4] Cf. **nibbie.**

NICE, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **neyce** Cum.[4] n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1]; **nise** w.Yks.[4] [nais, nois, neis.] **1.** Over-particular; fastidious, esp. with regard to food; precise in manner; sensitive.

Sc. Nae doubt ye wad be owr nice for to spin, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 10. **Bnff.** Gin a man ask you, binna nice, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 84. **Abd.** Gin she be saucy, ye sud e'en be nice, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 104. **Frf.** MORISON *Poems* (1790) 120. **Per.** Ye're a' sae nippit an' sae nice, Ye're a' gane wrang thro' covetice, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 69. **s.Sc.** I was rather nice to please, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 273. **Dmb.** Lairds ware obliging, for they warena nice, They let their lan' at a moderate price, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 90. **Rnf.** It does a' very weel at elections, Whan folk mauna be unco nice, BARR *Poems* (1861) 183. **Ayr.** Divers loose characters, that were nae overly nice of their company, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xvi. **Lnk.** They'll no be owre nice, but gey needfu', Whaever tak's you for a man, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 45. **Edb.** The lasses o' the Cannogate, O, they are wondrous nice. They winna gie a single kiss, But for a double price, SHARPE *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 9, ed. 1868. **Slk.** Ranald gave me some very nice marks of the pony, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 381, ed. 1866. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Cum.** Some feckless fwoak At luikt to be owr neyce, At nobbit nibblen peyket an eat, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 132; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Ah wad'nt bi seea nice as ta split a taty, min (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[2]; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah deean't leyke fooak 'at's sae neyce aboot what tha eat. Ah's a bit neyce aboot what fooak saay o' ma. **ne.Yks.**[1] Noo, deean't be neyce; help yoursells. **e.Yks.** Sheeah's si nice sha weeant it puddin meead o' rice, *Dial.* (1887) 31. **w.Yks.** He's mooar nice ner wise (B.K.); **w.Yks.**[4], **Chs.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] The mare won't be nice about kicking this morning. **Shr.**[1] 'E shall shift 'is fit from under my table, 'e's got'n so despert nice, theer's nuthin' good enough fur 'im. **Mtg.** I'm not so nice as all that (M.H.C.). **Oxf.** (G.O.) **w.Som.**[1] I tell ee hot 'tis, nif you be so nice as all that there, you'll come to want one o' these yur days. **Dev.** I should get it back again were I you, and not be too nice about the means, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) xvii.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Nice chance,** a narrow escape, a 'near chance'; (2) **-gabbit,** (3) **-mouthed,** dainty.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.**[3] 'Twas a nice chance that you hadden broked your neck. **Cor.**[1] 'Twas a nice chance I didn't throw it in the fire; **Cor.**[2] (2) **Sc.** It sets ye weel to be sae nice-gabbit, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 146. **Fif.** (JAM.) (3) **War.**[4] None of my children be nice-mouthed; I allus brought them up to ate what was set before them. **Wor.** They be too nice-mouthed now to eat barley bread (W.C.B.).

3. *Obs.* Difficult, critical, 'ticklish.'

Rnf. You know my itch after accounts of your proceedings, and the true state of things at this nice juncture, WODROW *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 195, ed. 1843. **Edb.** Ay right gleg, whan things are out o' joint, At sattlin' o' a nice or kittle point, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 109, ed. 1785.

Hence **Niceness,** *sb., obs.,* a difficulty, critical nature.

Rnf. He excused it a little from the importance of what was before us, and the niceness and tenderness of some things we had been on, WODROW *Corres.* (1709–31) II. 193, ed. 1843.

4. *Obs.* Strange, out-of-the-way.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **w.Yks.** Nise work, THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4]

5. Handsome, pretty, 'bonny'; fine.

Ayr. Of nice education but sma' is her share, BURNS *Wild Mossy Mountains,* st. 4. **Cav.** Kate is a well-mannered girl, but not nice (M.S.M.). **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lan.** I'm black, but nice, O ye dowters a Jeruslem, PHIZACKERLEY *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 5. **Der.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

6. Phr. (1) *a nice few*, a fairly large number; (2) *nice as nip*, just the thing; to a nicety.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **War.**[3] There were a nice few up at the finish, Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 2 **nw Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3]

NICELIES, *adv.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Nicely.

s.Sc. Ye ken nicelies how till make love to Betty Aitchison, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 323.

NICELY, *adv.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Der. Nhp. Brks. Hnt. Suf. Hmp. Som. Also in form **neycely** n.Yks.[4] [nai·sli.] **1.** Well or improving in health; in *gen.* colloq. use; in good order.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'Hoo are ye thi day?' 'Oh, aa's nicely.' **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Are they aw nicely at your house? Rigby *Midsummer to Martinmas* (1891) xvii; **Cum.**[4] When a sick person is practically dying, you may be told that he is 'nicely,' that is to say 'as well as can be expected,' 'very well for him,' 'about the same' (s.v. Nice). **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[4] Ah's neycely noo. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Brks.**[1] To be 'doing nicely' is to be getting better after illness. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf.** He's quite nicely, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Hmp.** 'How's your garden getting on?' 'He's nicely, thank'ee, sir' (H.C.M.B.). **Som.** Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 122.

2. Exactly; accurately.

Ayr. Some o' you nicely ken the laws To round the period an' pause, Burns *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 12. **Nhb.** Aw mind nicely o' what happent, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 136; 'Hoo can aa tell it's my rabbit?' 'Why, nicely, he says,' Pease *Mark o' the Deil* 1894) 40. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

NICEPLE, see **Nisbil.**

NICET, *adj.* Yks. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Also written **neist**, **niced** sw.Lin.[1]; **nic't** w.Yks.; **nist** n.Lin.[1]; **niste** w.Yks.[2] Not.[1] Lin. Lei.[1] War.[23]; **nyst** Not.; and in form **noist** w.Yks. Not.[1] Rut.[1] Lei.[1] War.[3] [naist, noist.] **1.** Nice; agreeable; a dial. form of 'nice' with excrescent *-t*.

Yks. (Hall.) **w.Yks.** Piper *Dial. Sheffield* (1824) 20; Made some at noistest custards, Bywater *Gossips*, 11; **w.Yks.**[2] **Not.** I never see a niceter child (J.H.B.); If Bella hasn't a nyst voice, she's a nyst way with her, Prior *Renie* (1895) 21; **Not.**[1] **Lin.** Thou was es soäber es daäy, wi' a niced red faäce, Tennyson *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 12; An' coffee all soä niste and smooth, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 45. **n.Lin.**[1] Thoo's gotten a straänge nist bairn. **sw.Lin.**[1] I reckon it's very niced. No one could be neister than they are. **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[23]

Hence (1) **Nicetish**, *adj.* nice; (2) **Nistly**, *adv.* nicely; well in health.

(1) **Nhb.** She has a nicetish bit o' land, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896 322. **Lin.** Wi' lots o' munny laäid by, an' a nicetish bit o' land, Tennyson *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 6. **sw.Lin.**[1] It's a nice-tish place. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] (2) **Not.**[1] 'How are you?' 'Ah'm nistly, thank ye.' **n.Lin.**[1] She duz her patch-work nistly for a little bairn.

2. Phr. *a nic'd few*, a fair number. See **Nice, 6.**

sw.Lin.[1] There was a nic'd few folks there (s.v. Good few).

3. Particular, fastidious. See **Nice, 1.**

w.Yks.[2] **sw.Lin.**[1] I reckon they're more niced than wise. Folks seem so niced, they waant do this, and they waant do that.

NICETY, *sb.* Sc. A nice thing; a dainty.

Lnk. The night o' the pairty comes, an' I had a' my bits o' niceties laid out, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 7.

NICEY, *sb.* Suf. Cor. [nai·si.] A cake; sweets; a child's word.

e.Suf. (F.H.) **Cor.**[1] A ha'pord of nicey; **Cor.**[3] He's pale from eating too much nicey.

NICH, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To stir a fire slightly. (Hall.)

NICH(E, NICHER, see **Nitch**, *sb.*[1], **Nicker**, *v.*

NICHIL, *sb. Obs.* Chs. Hrf. Glo. w.Cy. **1.** *pl.* In phr. *nichils in nine nooks* or *pokes*, nothing at all. Chs. Ray *Prov.* (1678) 261. Cf. **nickle**, *sb.*[2]

[In common law, Nihils or Nichils are issues or debts which the Sheriff, who is opposed, says are nothing worth, by reason of the insufficiency of the parties that should pay them, Phillips (1706).]

2. A person who pays nothing. Hrf.[1] Glo. Lewis *Gl.* (1839). w.Cy. (Hall.)

NICHIL, *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in forms **naidgel** Wm.; **naitshel** Cum.[4] [ni·tʃl.] To castrate by ligature; *fig.* to overcome, defeat. The same word as **Knidgel** (q.v.). Cf. **gnidge.**

Cum.[14] **Wm.** 'Nidgel' or 'naidgel' means to take away the testicles and also the containing bag from lambs by means of a string or irons. This operation is not now used (J.W.O.). **w.Yks.**[1]

NICHOLAS, *sb.* Nhb. War. Glo. Cor. Also in form **Nicklas** War.[12] [ni·k(ə)ləs.] **1.** In phr. (1) *like Nicholas Kemp, he's got occasion for all*, see below; (2) (*St.*) *Nicholas day*, the 6th of December; see below; cf. **barring-out.**

(1) **Cor.** Nicholas was said to be a voter in a Cornish borough, who was told to help himself (so that no one should have given him a bribe) from a table covered with gold, in the election committee-room. Taking off his hat, he swept the whole mass into it, saying, 'I've occasion for all,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 424, ed. 1896. (2) **Nhb.**[1] The 6th of December, on which the schoolmaster found the schooldoor locked in his face and barricaded with forms to prevent his entrance until the scholars within obtained from him in writing a list of holidays for the ensuing year. The custom is almost *obs.*

2. Among children a cry for a truce in a game; see below. Cf. **Nick**, *sb.*[1]

War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[2] This very common exclamation in this county amongst boys at play is evidently of great antiquity, and had its origin in times before the Reformation, when St. Nicholas was considered the tutelar saint or patron of children. . . When a boy is hard pressed in any game depending on activity, and perceives his antagonist gaining ground upon him, he cries out 'Nicklas,' upon which he is entitled to a suspension of the play for the moment; and on any occasion of not being ready, wanting, for instance, to fasten his shoe, or remedy any accidental inconvenience, the cry of 'Nicklas' entitles him to protection or safeguard. This was often expressed in the words 'I cry Nicklas.'

3. A name given to the smallest pig of the litter. Glo. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 249.

NICISH, *adj.* Yks. War. Wor. Also written **niceish** Wor.; and in form **neycish** n.Yks.[4] [nai·siʃ.] **1.** Civil, pleasant; good-looking, nice.

n.Yks.[2] **Wor.** He's a niceish boy (H.K.); Over a niceish bit of country, *Evesham Jrn.* (Feb. 27, 1897).

2. Phr. *a nicish few* or *lot*, a considerable number. n.Yks.[4], w.Yks. (J.W.), **War.**[3]

NICK, *sb.*[1] Nhp. War. [nik.] A boys' call when a truce is required in a game; see below. Cf. **Nicholas, 2.**

Nhp.[1] If a boy is hard pressed, in any game depending upon activity, . . and perceives his antagonist gaining ground upon him; or if he stops to fasten his shoe, or remedy any other accidental inconvenience, and cries out 'Nick! Nick!' he is entitled to protection, and a temporary suspension of the game. . . 'Nick! Nick!' is therefore an abbreviated invocation to St. Nicholas, the patron saint of children, for protection, and is now used without the most remote idea of its import. **War.**[3]

NICK, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also Sus. [nik.] **1.** A name for the devil. Cf. **Old Nick**, s.v. **Old, 1.**

Sc. Courtiers . . . Wha fast to Nick are sinking, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 177. **Per.** I felt my lips together stick, As dry as I had been wi' Nick, Spence *Poems* (1898) 166. **Frf.** Him an' his book they'd send to Nick, Morison *Poems* (1790) 5. **Ayr.** O thou! whatever title suit thee, Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Clootie, Burns *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 1. **Lnk.** He look'd sae wild, I daresay he believ'd me Nick himsel', Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 179. **Dmf.** The Laird maun ha' wished . . . That Nick the auld had brunt the law, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 22. **w.Sus.** 'Nick' himself sits before you in the middle of the table, and winks his fiery eye upon you, Gordon *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 301.

2. *Comb.* **Nick's-tar**, see below. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Sc. Ouse-John . . . cramm'd his guts wi' ram-brose, O' Nick's-tar neist he gae'm a dose, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 106.

NICK, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **knick** Lei. [nik.] **1.** *sb.* A hollow cut; an indentation, a notch; *fig.* a score, a mark.

Sc. Ye wad hae thocht there cou'dna been a hale nick in either wheel or pinion, *Sc. Haggis*, 44. **S. & Ork.**[1] *MS. add.* **Abd.** Routh o' swourds an' dirks a' nicks an' slaps, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 8. **Per.** Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 71, ed. 1887. **Ayr.**

Peter was gaun to rough-cast the face o' auld Frost's hoose, he said, and cut a nick on the corner o't, to mark the level of the great spate, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 42. **Nhb.** Bid 'a cut on the head or a nick o' the jaw, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 345; **Nhb.**[1] It is a common practice to mark the ownership of a stick, &c., by a peculiar series of nicks cut on the surface, or of a sheep by a 'lug mark' or nick in the ear. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Der.**[1] **Lei.** If a Norfolk sheep is examined, the bone will always be found to rise ridge like; instead of this ridge the new Leicester sheep are now breeding to have a furrow there, which is called the knick, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XVI. 567. **se.Wor.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Tell how many nicks is 'pon thick there tally-stick. 'The Swan with Two Necks' is really the swan having the mark of the owners, viz. two nicks on the web of the foot. **Dev.** Our cock hath had a nick; . . His droat is cut, and there he lieth, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 206.

Hence **Nickit**, *sb.* a small notch. Sc. SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802) (JAM.).

2. Phr. (1) *a nick in* or *on the horn*, a notch marking the period of a year, used *fig.* for a year of life; (2) *to have a nick on the head*, to be wanting in wits.

(1) **Dmb.** He'll be a marrit man before he has anither nick in his horn, for he tauks about Shusie continually, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxiv, ed. 1877. **Rnf.** May . . . ilka new nick on her horn Some added pleasure yield her, PICKEN *Poems* (ed. 1813) I. 156. **Lnk.** Sair she rued her pridefu' scorn, Ere thretty nicks had marked her horn, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 16, ed. 1897. **Edb.** There's ower mony nicks in her horn, I doot, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 172. (2) **Lin.**[1] We've always said that he had a nick-on-the-head.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Nick-and-brick**, a game; see below; (2) **-ninny**, a simpleton; (3) **-stick**, (*a*) a tally; (*b*) in phr. *to have lost one's nick-stick*, to be out in one's reckoning of time; esp. used of pregnant women; (4) **-stick-bodie**, one who acts always by rule; see below.

(1) **Stf.** NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894). **War.**[3] A game played by tossing a coin in the air and before it falls on the floor calling an opponent to name 'nick' or 'brick.' If the coin ultimately rests on the space between the bricks or quarries of the floor it is a 'nick,' if clear of these spaces it is a 'brick,' and if the result has been rightly named by the opponent the coin becomes his. **War.**, **Wor.**, **Glo.** A variation of chuck-farthing, the dividing line between two bricks in a pavement affording the mark, NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894). (2) **s.Cy.** (HALL.) (3, *a*) **Sc.** He was in an unco kippage when we sent him a book instead o' the nick-sticks, whilk, he said, were the true ancient way o' counting, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xv. **Edb.** With her the baker required to keep no nickstick, the butcher no chalkboard, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 170. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Eh! 'nick-sticks! nick-sticks!' what are they? O! now aw hae'd:—they're used at hyem, And when kept decently in play The branks was but an empty nyem, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 294; **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **Nhp.**[1] (*b*) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] (4) **Rxb.** As, if he has had one to dine with him, he will not ask him again without having a return in kind (JAM.).

4. A cleft; a very narrow passage; a groove.

S. & Ork.[1] The angle contained between the beam of a plough and the handle. **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Gall.** His grimy little fingers found a purchase in the slightest nicks, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) ii. **N.Cy.**[1] The perpendicular groove in the sides of a 'jud,' which, with the 'kerve,' makes it ready for blasting. **Nhb.**[1] The small grooves on the periphery of the driving wheel of a spinning wheel and on the pirn are called nicks. . . The great basaltic escarpment in South Tynedale appears like a huge ridge in which a regular succession of gaps have been made. . . The gaps are called nicks, and the ridge is called 'the nine-nicks.' **Cum.** O my pigeon, 'at's in t'nicks o' t'rock, DICKINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 14. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** To mak' sure at it's safe in its nick, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (c. 1873) 2nd S. 11. **Mid.** 'If you're game for a bit of sweet'artin' on the sly, I'll show yer the very nick for it.' He pointed to a gate between two old trees, and overhung with ivy, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) xvi. **w.Som.**[1] I voun un in a bit of a nick in the wall o' th' old barn.

Hence *to keep the (wheel)-band in the nick*, *phr.* to make steady and uninterrupted progress in one's work or one's life.

Nhb.[1] **w.Yks.** Keep th' band i' th' nick if aw can, HARTLEY *Puddin'* (1876) 186.

5. A cutting; a drain.

e.Yks.[1] A drain cut by a member of the Bethel family, of Rise, Holderness, went by the name of 'Bethel nick.'

6. A hollow pass through moors.

Edb. Ending in a swelling know, Formed by King Charlie's Nick, *Carlop Green* (1793) 112, ed. 1817. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Lan.** The drivers of strings of gals with lime sacks o'er the nick of Pendle, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 117.

7. *pl.* The knuckles. Edb. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (1875) *Gl.* **8.** *v.* To make a notch or small incision; to cut slightly or irregularly; to chap, crack.

Sc. That ye gallop the stang Till your hurdies are nicket, STEWART *Character* (1857) 69. **S. & Ork.**[1] *MS. add.* **Bnff.** (JAM.) **Abd.** I'd ha'e my throat nicket, Ere I war sae tricket, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 56. **Fif.** Cardinal Beaton's craig was nicket, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 10. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** The lines o't [a song] were nicked and nucket, In a manner I scarce can explain, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 13. **Ayr.** His brow is nicket wi' care, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 77. **Lnk.** It's getting auld, Its horns are nicked sair, man, STEWART *Twa Elders* (1886) 146. **Edb.** I'd rather be By sword or bagnet stickit, Than hae my crown or body wi' Sic deadly weapons nickit, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 131, ed. 1785. **Slk.** They nickit the auld man, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 16. **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Nhb.**[1] When a miner is going to make a jud or top in his bord in the whole (or hyel) he corves some coal out at the bottom of the seam and then nicks it up the side to make it ready for blasting or wedging. This is done to the depth of two or three feet. **m.Yks.**[1] My hands are nicked with the frost. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** He hasn't cut his throat, but he's nicked hissen (J.P.K.). **Som.** I nick'd un out, zur, vrom the teaty ground, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 51. **w.Som.**[1] I've a-nick'd my knife again.

Hence (1) *nick* (*nicked* or *nick't*) *at head*, *phr.* a silly person; (2) **Nicked**, *ppl. adj.* notched, cut; (3) *nicked at* or *in the head*, *phr.* rendered temporarily foolish or insane; (4) **Nicker**, *sb.* a steel tool used for making a groove across a stone before breaking it; (5) *nicket in the horns*, *phr.* old; (6) *nick't at teal head*, *phr.*, see below; (7) *to be nick't fer the simples*, *phr.* to be treated as foolish or insane; see below.

(1) **Lakel.**[2] Fooak 'll say thoo's a nick-et-heed, an' they'll nut be far wrang. **Cum.** He glowered like a nicked-at-heed, *Joe and the Landlord*, 6; **Cum.**[4] (2) **Per.** Wi' the great enemy o' life We'll wauge this e'en a merry strife: We mayna stop his nicket knife, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 42. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (3) **Cum.** They sysal about leyke geese nick'd i' the head, RAYSON *Misc. Poems* (1858) 55; **Cum.**[3] I thowte ye war rayder nick't i' t'heid, 13; **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.** 'E's a lile bit nickt i' t'heeäd tha knaws (F.P.T.). (4) **w.Yks.** (W.H.V.) (5) **Lnk.** I'm owre weel nicket in the horns by this time to let a Cockney tak' a laugh oot o' me, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) III. 108. (6) **Cum.**[4] Very fat, and refers to the depression felt at the root of the tail of a fat sheep; is used in praise of an animal, but in derision of a man. 'Fat! aye, he is that, wey he's fairly nick't at teal heed!' (7) **Wm.** 'T'gurt daft feeal, he owt ta be nickt fer t'simples.' Connected with the very common operation of cutting into a sheep's head when it is affected with 'sturdy' (B.K.).

9. To bite. Lnk. RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **10.** To knock off a small fragment. Brks.[1] **11.** To dock a horse's tail.

Cum. I can . . . nick a naig's tail, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1881) 61.

Hence **Nicky**, *sb.* a short-tailed horse. nw.Dev.[1]

12. To castrate a hog.

Cum. He wad ride . . . through mist or fog to nick a sturdy hog, DICKINSON *Scallow Beck* (1866) *Merry Charley*, l. 8.

13. *Fig.* To cut short a game; to hinder, thwart.

Lnk. May I be licket Wi' black mischanter's gnarled rung, Gif your wee game, I dinna nick it, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 45.

14. With *of*: to deprive of.

Sc. 'Tis to be hop'd we'll spoil their fun, And nick them of their fishing, MAIDMENT *Pasquils* (1868) 349. **Lnk.** E'en some o' the maist worthy men O' it [wealth] 's been nicket, WATT *Poems* (1827) 18.

15. Phr. *to nick the thread*, to sever the thread with one cut; *gen.* used *fig.*: to put an end to life.

Sc. If mortal means could nick her thread, Sma' crime it wad appear to me, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 34. **Cld.** Whene'er you want to nick the thread, Just try oor Glaisca Whisky, NIMMO *Sngs.* (1882) 234. **Rnf.** Roar an' bellow [like] grumphie, when the butcher's knife Is nicking its sma' thread o' life, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 155. **Ayr.** Has Death e'en come, wi' silent spell, To nick yer threed? WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 194. **Lnk.** Wi' rage an' spleen

the thread he's nicket, WATT *Poems* (1827) 90. **Dmf.** Oh nick the threed that me detains That I may rise, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 35.

NICK, *sb.*[4] and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. War. Wor. Glo. e.An. Ken. Som. Cor. [nik.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *at* or *in the nick*, at the critical moment; (2) *in nick of need*, at the moment when help is most urgently required; (3) *nick at need*, at a pinch; (4) *on the nick of*, on the point of; (5) *up to nick*, in first-rate condition.

(1) **Sc.** That work you did so gloriously begin, and had atchieved so happily, if you had not been deserted in the nick, MAIDMENT *Spott. Miscell.* (1844–5) I. 216. **Per.** They warstle up, an' i' the nick Roar oot their greetin', HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) II. **Gall.** Vera well ye did behave Just at the nick, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 64. **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **w.Cor.** He came at the very nick (M.A.C.). (2) **Fif.** Oliphant . . . Rax'd his lang arm in nick o' need, And . . . upheez'd him safe again, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 88. (3) **War.**[2] I'm nothing to him at ordinary times, but he's glad enough of me nick-at-need. (4) **Sc.** Ance or twice I was on the nick of coming forrit, *Sc. Haggis*, 94. **Fif.** In a band, the weel kend gate They're on the nick o' takin Hame owre, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 152. (5) **s.Wor.**[1] 35, **Glo.**[1]

2. *v.* To act at precisely the right moment.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** I nick'd it, RAY (1691). **w.Som.**[1] I nick'd it rezactly, in two minutes more twid-n a do'd at all.

3. Phr. (1) *nick and go*, (2) *nick my near*, a narrow escape; a close shave; (3) *to nick the nick*, to hit the critical moment.

(1) **N.I.**[1] It was just nick and go with him. (2) *ib.* (3) **Ken.** (K.)

NICK, *sb.*[5] and *v.*[3] Sc. n.Cy. [nik.] **1.** *sb.* A wink.

Abd. The boy laughed and nodded, and, as Janet said, the bairn's nick was guid's the best man's word, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) XXV. **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **N.Cy.**[1]

2. A retort; a jibe, jeer. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **3.** *v.* To answer in a mocking or insulting manner. (*ib.*)

NICK, *v.*[4] and *sb.*[6] Sc. and Amer. [nik.] **1.** *v.* To make a clicking sound. S. & Ork.[1] The same word as **Knick**, *v.*[1] (q.v.) **2.** To hit a marble smartly, esp. by a sudden movement of the thumb and fore-finger; to hit the mark.

Sc., Cld. (JAM.) **Lth.** At bools thou nicks, at paips thou praps, Thou birls bawbees, thou dozes taps, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 67.

Hence **Nicker**, *sb.* the marble which the player aims at another. Cf. **knicker**.

Frf. The nicker . . . was a 'pigger' which had been partly vitrified in the fire, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 94. **Gall.** (A.W.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 62.]

3. *sb.* A creaking sound; a click.

S. & Ork.[1] **Lth.** Ye'll bend yer forelegs wi' a' yer pith, and straucht them back again wi' a nick like the spring o' a gardener's knife, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 184.

4. Phr. *to play nick*, to make the sound of something giving way.

Per. You . . . turn round quick, Then something plays 'nick,' And you end in a cursing style, O! FORD *Harp* (1893) 268.

NICK, *sb.*[7] Cor.[2] [nik.] Skill in doing anything; knack.

NICK, *v.*[5], *sb.*[8] and *int.* In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Sc. Eng. and Aus. Also in form **nix** Som. [nik.] **1.** *v.* To steal. The same word as **Knick**, *v.*[2] (q.v.)

Abd. Tkeir sillar an' their watches nickit, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 69. **Gall.** We dinna steal. We only nick things whiles, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) xvii. **s.Chs.**[1] When a person finds anything which he is disposed to appropriate, he repeats the following lines: Nik· it, naak· it; fahynd it, taak· it [Nick it, nack it; Find it, tak it]. **Lon.** 'E 'ad two bushels o' beans he had nicked from my guvnor, *Altrincham Guardian* (Aug. 29, 1896). **Nrf.** The law locks up the man or woman As steals a goose from off a common, But lets the bigger robber loose As nicks the common from the goose, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 62. **Cmb.**[1] Please, teacher, he's nicked some of my cherry-cobs. **w.Sus.** To-night ain't the first time you have nicked a thing or two, GORDON *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 79. [**Aus.** You and I will nick a couple of the best horses, NISBET *Bail up!* (1890) vii.]

2. To deceive, cheat; to overreach.

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Abd.** I was never naarer nicket i' my life, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) XXXIX. **Fif.** Gif they shou'd nick you wi' this trick, Ne'er break your heart, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 148. **Lnk.** RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **Edb.** O' a' ha'f days pay they're sure, D—d gleg! to nick us, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 180. **N.Cy.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] He chayged thă fahve shillins fo't, did he? Weel, he's nick'd thă this tahm. **w.Yks.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] He nicked me out of it. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Cor.**[1] I've nicked him; **Cor.**[2]

3. *Obsol.* To play truant. ne.Yks. (W.W.P.) **4.** To seize; to catch; to touch an opponent in a game.

Abd. I nicket him tho', at the hinderend, Wi' the thirty croons he couldna spend, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 33; A rhyme of my schooldays gives another meaning (characterizing the qualifications of a farm-servant): 'I can sa, ma, muck a mare, nick an egg, an' fecht ony man or wife in a' Cromdale o' my ain wecht' [I can sow, mow, clean a stable, seize a horse (an egg?=a naig)] (G.W.). **Lnk.** Auld Jock o' the ha', Wham fell Death has nickit awa', ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 53. **Gall.** (A.W.) **War.**[3] If a dispute arose the umpire would say, 'He nicked you,' or 'He did not nick you.' **w.Wor.** We'll nick him yet, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 247.

5. Phr. *to be nicked in for*, to be 'let in' for, to be committed to.

Lan. Heawever, as aw're nicked in for it, aw gav' in, DOTTIE *Rambles* (1898) 83; (S.W.)

6. *sb.* Stolen goods.

Lon. I can get it from the man who brings the 'nicks!' *Record Tower Hamlets Mission* (Apr. 1890) VII. 8.

7. An act of trickery or deceit. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

8. Phr. *to play the nick*, *obsol.*, to play truant. ne.Yks. (W.W.P.) **9.** A policeman.

Lnk. The policeman . . . was familiar to him as 'the nick,' MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 78.

10. *int.* The cry raised by a player in a game when he has seized or touched an opponent. War.[3] Cf. **nick**, *sb.*[1]

NICK, *v.*[6] ? *Obs.* Sc. To drink heartily.

Sc. He nicks fine, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Lnk.** We . . . nicked round our toasts, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 31.

NICK, see **Nicky**, *sb.*[1]

NICKALIE-TAES, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Long, small, slender toes. S. & Ork.[1]

NICKED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Wm. Got with child, pregnant; also, of fruit-blossoms, set. (J.H.)

NICKELTY, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. [ni·klti.] **1.** The word for which the letter N on one side of a teetotum stands; see below; also in *comb.* **Nickelty-nowt.**

Frf. Should N appear . . . an exultant cry arose from the players of 'N—nicklety, naething,' INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 97. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[4] On four sides of a tee-to-tum are inscribed the letters P., A., T., N. If the tee-to-tum after spinning comes to rest with P. uppermost, then the spinner must put into the pool double the original stakes, cherry stones, marbles, &c.; if T. (t-tak-up-oa) turns up, then the spinner takes the pool; if N. (nickelty-nowt) then nothing is taken or given, and the play passes on to the next person; but when A. appears, then one stake is removed from pool.

2. A term used in the game of 'Neiveie-nick-nack' (q.v.) when the guesser makes a wrong choice. Cum.[4]

NICKELTY-POD, *v.* Cum.[4] Also in form **niggelty-**. [ni·klti-pod.] A term in marbles: to 'knuckle-down.'

Nickelty pod, Hard by t'sod.

NICKEM, NICKEN, see **Nickum, Nickin(g.**

NICKER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Cor. [ni·kə(r.] **1.** A water-sprite, a 'neugle' (q.v.).

Sh.I. A water deity that appeared in the form of a sleek horse, having an erect mane and tail like the 'rim o' a muckle wheel,' SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 23.

2. A name for the devil; freq. in phr. *old Nicker*. w.Yks.[2]

3. A gnome or mine-fairy, heard working before the miners. Cor.[12]

[1. OE. *nicor*, a hippopotamus, also, a water-monster (B.T.). ON. *nykr* (gen. *nykrs*), a water-goblin, appearing in the form of a gray water-horse (VIGFUSSON). **2.** LG. *nikker*, 'der Teufel' (BERGHAUS).]

NICKER, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Chs. Not. Lin. [ni·kə(r.] **1.** The woodpecker, 'hickwall,' esp. the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*; also in *comp.* **Nicker-pecker.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Not.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 100. **sw.Lin.**[1] Those nickers are calling out; they reckon it's a sign of wet.

Hence **Nicker-hole**, *sb.* a hole made by a woodpecker.

sw.Lin.[1] There's a nicker hole in yon tree.

2. The goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*. Chs. (E.F.), Chs.[1]

NICKER, *v.* and *sb.*[3] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **nikker** Sh.I.; and in forms **neicher**, **neigher** Sc.; **nicher** Sc. Ir. Nhb.[1]; **nigger** Nhp.[1] War.[3] e.An.[1] Suf.[1]; **nigher** Sc. Ant. Suf.[1]; **nucker** Ken. Sur.[1] [ni·kə(r, Sc. also ni·χər.] **1.** *v.* To neigh continuously; to whinny.

Sc. Little may an auld nag do that mauna nicker, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 23; He's an auld horse that winna nicher when he sees corn, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 30, ed. 1881. **Cai.**[1] **Mry.** Up started his guest On all fours—an' nicker'd in shape o' a beast, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 57. **Elg.** Blithe would she nicker 'Gweed e'en' to her fellows, For brawlie she kent a' the horses o' Kellas, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* June 25, 1898. **Abd.** I thocht I wad lat her nicher on her tether a while, PAUL *Abd.* (1881) 107. **Fif.** The very naig that he bestrides Seems neicherin' too for joy, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 60. **Dmb.** Our dapple Mat . . . Flew nicherin' aff, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 1. **Edb.** Her foal, loud nighers for't, left in The stable lockt behind, *Carlop Green* (1793) 175, ed. 1817. **Hdg.** But cheep about it neer before Have I heard thee aince nicher owre, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 20. **Slk.** The yauds were standing nickering at the manger, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 186, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** Punch nicker'd, cock'd his lugs an' lookit, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 41. **n.Ir.** They heard such a wil' nicherin' an' neighin', they knew that some horse was convaynient at hand, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 21; **N.I.**[1] **Dwn.** Puir Judey put her heid ower an' nichered at me, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 80. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** He nickered and whinnied, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1784) 42, ed. 1834. **Cum.** 'Twad mek an auld naig nicker, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 140. **n.Yks.**[124], **m.Yks.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Suf.**[1] Ye needna nigher that gait. **Ken.** (W.F.S.), **Sur.**[1]

Hence **Nicherin**, *vbl. sb.* neighing; *fig.* money; see below.

Abd. Farm servants thirty years ago had a saying, on the term day, 'There'll be nicherin' the day for the horses to win oot,' meaning the money to be taken from the drawers in payment of serving men and maids. Either on account of St. George's steed on the gold, or owing to, say, the unicorn on our paper notes, this saying derived its origin (G.W.).

2. *Fig.* To laugh in a half-suppressed way; to snigger.

Cai.[1] **Frf.** Quhihher by thaim doun the stream, Loud nickerin' in a laugh, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 242. **Per.** I see naething to nicker at, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 173, ed. 1887. **Rnf.** We'll tak' a spring, And neigher at the warld again, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 107. **Ayr.** I could but look in her cleer een and neigher like Willie Gouk, GALT *Lairds* (1826) vii. **Lnk.** I'll hotch wi' mirth, an' nicher in my sleeve, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 90. **e.Lth.** Up to the neck in the cauld water loch, Gar't Jack and Sam nicher fairly, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 124. **Ant.** What are you nigherin at? *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** A cumpny nickrin at sum shabby mean remark, WILSON *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 42; **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** There he was nickering like a fool (B.K.). **Lan.** (S.W.), **Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[23] **se.Wor.**[1] Nickerin' an' grinnin. **s.Wor.**[1]

3. *sb.* The neighing of a horse.

Sh.I. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 164. **e.Sc.** I've heard ye gie'in a bit nicher yoursel when I was bringin' ye a feed, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) ii. **Frf.** Kelpie's nickers flayed his nag, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 234. **Ayr.** (F.J.C.) **Wgt.** Wi' mony a nicker but an a neigh, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 59. **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** Settin up a great nicker and a whinney, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1784) 42, ed. 1834. **m.Yks.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY.

4. *Fig.* Light laughter; a snigger.

Sc. When she came to the harper's door, There she gave many a nicker and sneer, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 85, ed. 1803 (JAM.). **Abd.** There was a nicher o' a lauch at this, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 18, 1900). **Per.** Auntie Lillie she just leugh, an' gae a kin' o' glint o' the e'e, an' syne she gae the ither nicker, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 210, ed. 1887. **w.Sc.** Ye mind his bit nicher, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 264. **Lnk.** Wi' a nicher an' nudge o' his knee, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 152. **e.Lth.** An' syne he gied a queer kind o' nicher o' a lauch, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 249. **Edb.** Nane of yer mongrel nichers, but a ringin rattlin roarer, SMITH *Hum. Stories* (1877) 3rd S. 3, ed. 1882. **Nhb.** There was sic a queer eiry nicher, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 137; **Nhb.**[1] Immoderate or startling laughter. **e.An.**[1] A sneering contemptuous giggle.

NICKERBORE, *sb.* **Yks.** Also written **nicka-**, **nico-** w.Yks.[2]; and in form **nicky-** *ib.* [ni·kəboə(r).] See below.

w.Yks. O should as sooin a thowt a oud Nickabore prayin as him, BYWATER *Gossips*, 5; **w.Yks.**[2] This precisely represents the name, often heard in the discourse of the common people, of a poor half-witted man, who would sometimes act and talk shrewdly enough. In Stannington people say: 'Tell Nickybore, don't tell me,' which is equivalent to saying, 'tell that to your grandmother; tell it to the marines.' When two people are walking together, another will say, 'There they go: like Nickerbore and Mally Bent that went agateards all neet!' 'Nickerbore' is probably a water-goblin. Amongst the tales told about him is one which relates how he sat on the wrong side of a branch which overhung a stream to saw it off, and how, in consequence, he fell into the water.

NICKERERS, *sb. pl.* Sc. [ni·kərərz.] A slang name for new shoes, from their making a creaking noise. See **Nick**, *v.*[4]

Sc. Scotch nickerers are made of horse leather, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 235. **Rxb.** (JAM.)

NICKERIE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Lth. (JAM.) A term of endearment for a child.

NICKERPECKER, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [ni·kəpekə(r).] A file-cutter.

NICKER-PIT, *sb.* Ken. Also written **nickopit** Ken.[1]; **nicopet**. [ni·kəpit.] A deep hole in a dike; a bog, quagmire. (D.W.L.), (G.B.), Ken.[1] Cf. **nuckar-hole**.

NICKERS, *sb. pl.* sw.Lin.[1] [ni·kəz.] The larger branches of tree-tops cut up for firewood.

I never get nickers mysen; I never get no't but kids. I can't hew nickers up.

NICKERY, *adj.* Sc. [ni·kəri.] Knavish. See **Nick**, *v.*[5] **2.**

Kcb. Folk whiles maun try some nickery trick To keep abune the groun', ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 42.

NICKET, *sb.* w.Cy. Glo. Also in form **niggut** Glo.[1] [ni·kit.] A small, short faggot. w.Cy. (HALL.), Glo.[1] See **Nicky**, *sb.*[1]

NICKETTY-NEED, *adj.* ? *Obs.* War.[3] Stingy, mean, penurious. See *nick at need*, s.v. **Nick**, *sb.*[4] **1** (3).

He is a nicketty-need fellow.

NICKETY-KNOCK, *adv.* Cor. [ni·kiti-nok.] With throbbings; with palpitations. See **Knickity-knock**.

There es somefin theere goin nickety-knock, *T. Towser* (1873) 14; **Cor.**[2] My heart's gwain nickety-knock.

NICKIE, *sb.*[1] Sc. [ni·ki.] **1.** The devil; also in *comp.* **Nickie-ben**. See **Nick**, *sb.*[2]

Frf. Grim auld carlins . . . Scauld, an' ca' ye 'Nickie Ben,' WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 63. **w.Sc.** Nickey's bairns . . . remain longer upon earth, as a rule, than better behaved ones, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 149, ed. 1877. **Fif.** To cheat an' lie is just the trade They learn'd in Nicky's cellar, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 81. **Lnk.** That auld dyvour—Nickie-ben, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 75. **Edb.** Nicky Ben will some day skelp ye, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 184. **Gall.** Nickie Ben will prize ye, And yomf ye head foremost to hell, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 447, ed. 1876.

2. Phr. *ane ta Nickey*, 'devil a one.'

Sh.I. Fir my share, ane ta Nickey A'm seen yet at sood geng aroond me sae aisy, *Sh. News* (May 21, 1898).

NICKIE, *sb.*[2] Sc. I.Ma. [ni·ki.] **1.** A small fishing-vessel having a certain style of rigging.

I.Ma. The nickies are said to have first been brought to the Island by Cornishmen. So many of these men were called Nicholas that the Manxmen dubbed their style of boat Nickies (S.M.).

2. *Comp.* **Nicky-frog**, a contemptuous term for a Frenchman.

Ayr. Duncan from the Nore, That made old Nicky Frog to roar, THOM *Amusements* (1812) 19.

NICKIN(G, *prp.* and *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Not. Also written **nicken** Nhb. [ni·kin.] **1.** *prp.* With *on*: scoring at cricket by means of notches cut on a stick. ne.Yks.[1] See **Nick**, *v.*[1] **8.** **2.** *sb.* A method of keeping count by cutting notches on a stick. n.Yks.[4] **3.** The practice of cutting the underside of a horse's tail.

n.Yks. MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 487.

4. The preparatory operation for bringing down the 'jud' or top of a mine. Cf. **kerving**, s.v. **Kerve**, **1.**

Nhb. For what he gat was varry sma', Frae out the kirvens and the nickens, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 27.

5. A vertical cutting in the side or nook of a working place in a coal-mine. Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **6.** *pl.* The battlements of a church. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

NICKING, *adj.* Som. Convenient. (Hall.)

NICK-KNACK, NICKLAS, see **Knick-knack, Nicholas.**

NICKLE, *sb.*[1] Dnb. Not. Lin. Also written **nickill** n.Lin.; **nickol** Dnb. [ni·kl.] **1.** The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.* Cf. **nicker**, *sb.*[2]; see **Hickwall.**

Not. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 100. **n.Lin.** (E.P.)

2. ? The goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans.* Dnb. (E.F.)

NICKLE, *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. [ni·kl.] In *comp.* (1) **Nickle-naething**, (2) **-nowt**, nothing at all. Cf. **nichil**, *sb.*

(1) **Per.** When I down to dust return Shall I be a nickle naething? Spence *Poems* (1898) 70. (2) **n.Cy.** (W.T.)

NICKLE, *v.*[1] w.Cy. Som. Dev. [ni·kl.] To move hastily along in an awkward manner; to take short steps. Cf. **knuckle, 13.**

w.Cy. (Hall.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** Whotiver be yü nickling along like that vur? Düee stap out, or us shan't git 'ome avore dark, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

NICKLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sc. [ni·kl.] **1.** *v.* To strike with a smart blow; esp. to strike off a marble by a sudden motion of the thumb and first finger. Cf. **knuckle, 7.**

Sc. (Jam., s.v. Nick). **Bnff.**[1] Nane o' yir tipplan; nickle hard.

2. To handle, manipulate, as in setting up type.

Lth. Wi' glorious wages ilka week For deftly nicklin' Latin, Greek, An' Gaelic by the yard, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 39.

3. *sb.* A sharp stroke; esp. the stroke which impels the 'pitcher.' Bnff.[1], Cld. (Jam.) **4.** A player at marbles.

Bnff., Cld. He's a good nickle (Jam.).

NICKLE, see **Knickle.**

NICKLED, *ppl. adj.* Nhp. Suf. Entangled; of corn: beaten down. Nhp.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) The same word as **Knickle** (q.v.).

NICKLE-NACKLE, *sb.*, *adj.* and *adv.* w.Som.[1] [ni·kl-nækl.] **1.** *sb.* A tangle; also used *attrib.* See **Knickle.**

Why, thee's a-got the skein all to a nickle-nackle. However's anybody gwain to toze out this yur nickle-nackle consarn?

2. *adj.* Of persons: namby-pamby, pottering.

Don't let me catch thee here no more, ya nickle-nackle osebird.

3. *adv.* In a confused, tangled way.

NICKLY-THIZE, *sb.* Sc.I. The harvest-home supper. *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 248; *N. & Q.* (1899) 9th S. iii. 414; Courtney *Gl.* (1880).

[For the element *-thize*, cp. *-dize* (*-thize*), s.v. **Guldize.**]

NICK-NACK, *adv.* ? *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. **1.** With steady motion; with a regular ticking sound.

se.Sc. So may your pickers gae nick-nack, Just like the pend'lum o' your clock, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 137.

2. Phr. *to play nick-nack*, to make a sound as with castanets or 'bones.' See **Knick-knack, 3.**

n.Cy. Every rib i' the auld wife's side Played nick nack on the wa', wa', Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 77.

NICK-NACK, NICK-NACKET, see **Knick-knack, Knick-knacket.**

NICK O' FIDGE, *phr.* Lin.[1] A term of jocularity applied to a baby.

NICKS, *v.* Rxb. (Jam.) Also written **nix.** To set up anything as a mark and throw at it; to take aim at anything near. 'To nix at a bottle.'

NICKUM, *sb.* Sc. Also written **knicum** Abd.; **nickem** Bnff.; **nickim** Fif. (Jam.) [ni·kəm.] A rogue, a scamp; a mischievous boy; occas. used as a term of endearment.

ne.Sc. A black-heidit, ill-tricket nickum, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 23. **Bnff.** 'Oh, the nickem,' said Tom's mother, 'surely he's dead wi' cauld by this time,' Smiles *Natur.* (1876) i; 'My bonnie nickem,' is equivalent to 'my little dear,' *ib. note.* **Abd.** To gar the knicums dance an' squeal, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 8th S. 171. **Fif.** (Jam.) **Gall.** A gang of the most high-toned nickums, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) xvii.

NICKY, *sb.*[1] Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form **nick** w.Som.[1] A bundle, esp. a small faggot of thorns and other hedge prunings; also in *comp.* **Nicky-wad.** See **Knitch.**

w.Cy. (Hall.), **Dor.** (C.V.G.), **Dor.**[1] **Som.** His grandfather, when sending corn to Bristol, used always to send a cartload of nickies on before to fill up the ruts (W.F.R.); (F.A.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Let Jim take the mare and go down in the Bottom-mead arter they nickies what Joe 've a-tied up. **Dev.** These are used to make the brick ovens hot, which are built in back-kitchen chimney corners, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

NICKY, *sb.*[2] Suf. A foolish person, a 'ninny.' Also in *comp.* **Nicky-poop.** e.Suf. (F.H.) Cf. **nocky.**

NICKY, *v.* Cor.[3] [ni·ki.] Of plants: to grow thick in the stem instead of at the root.

Thai önnyuns wen't bowly naw—thai well onny nicky.

NICKY-NACK, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [ni·ki-nak.] A boys' guessing game; see below. Cf. **neiveie-nick-nack.**

A game of guessing the hand in which an article is hid. 'Nicky, nicky, nack, which hand de ye guess? The reet or the left, or the bonny bord's ness?'

NICKY-NACKY, *adj.* Sc. [ni·ki-naki.] Gimcrack; trifling, useless; troublesome; speaking in an affected or mincing manner.

Slk. A treyfling nicky-nacky bwody he wos, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 371; That vile nicky-nacky language they call English, *ib. Tales* (1838) 80, ed. 1866. **Wgt.** What will you say if I bring you a daughter-in-law that can't understand the half of your nicky-nacky clipping English; will you learn to understand her? *Good Wds.* (1881) 335.

NICKY-NAN-NIGHT, *sb.* Cor. Also written **nicka-**Cor.[2] The evening preceding Shrove Tuesday; see below.

On the day which precedes Shrove Tuesday, about the dusk of the evening, it is the custom for boys, and in some cases for those above the age of boys, to prowl about the streets with short clubs, and to knock loudly at every door, running off to escape detection on the slightest sign of a motion within. If, however, no attention be excited, and especially if any article be discovered negligently exposed or carelessly guarded, then the things are carried away, and on the following morning are seen displayed in some conspicuous place, to expose the disgraceful want of vigilance supposed to characterise the owner. The time when this is practised is called 'Nicky-nan-night,' and the individuals concerned are supposed to represent some imps of darkness, that seize on, and expose unguarded moments, *Reports R. Instit.* (1842), in Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 151; On the following eve [Shrove Tuesday], the clubs were again in requisition; but on this occasion the blows on the door were in time to the following chant—'Nicky nicky nan, Give me some pancake, and then I'll be gone. But if you give me none I'll throw a great stone, And down your door shall come,' Couch *ib.* 152; **Cor.**[12]

NICOBORE, see **Nickerbore.**

NID, *v.* Sc. I.Ma. Som. Cor. [nid.] To nod slightly; to bob about; *gen.* in *comb.* **Nid-(nid-)nodding.**

n.Sc. The locution of our grey-haired pastor is sufficiently soporific. Quite a score of heads may be seen 'nid-nid-noddin',' Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 53. **Ayr.** We're a' noddin, nid nid noddin, Burns *Gudeen, kimmer*, st. 1. **I.Ma.** Niddin and noddin, just like ould Jemmy Ballavoddin, Brown *Witch* (1889) 8. **Som.** A' nid-nodden' her white sun bonnet, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 115. **Cor.** Mark the flowers 'pon the bonnet nid-nodding like bees in a bell, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1892) 13.

Hence (1) **Niddy-noddies**, *sb. pl.* assumed airs, fine manners; (2) **Nid-noddy**, *adj.* falling asleep; (3) *to play niddy-noddy*, *phr.* to shake with age or palsy.

(1) **Lnk.** To think yon birkies o' the town, Wi' ruffel't sark and moostet crown, Play siccan tricks on countra bodies, Wha're tentless o' yer niddy noddies, Watson *Poems* (ed. 1877) 32 (Jam. *Suppl.*). (2) **Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Nod). (3) **Lnk.** Ere we're half gate wi' our life Our head plays niddy noddy, Watson *Poems* (ed. 1877) 38; (Jam. *Suppl.*)

NID, see **Need.**

NIDDER, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. The second shoot made by grain when growing.

Gall. In dry seasons it never bursts the nidder, Mactaggart *Encycl.* 1824).

NIDDER, see **Neither, Nither**, *v.*[12]

NIDDERING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also written **nidering.** Weak, cowardly.

Sc. Faithless, mansworn, and nidering, Scott (C.D.). **Gall.** I that have been weak and niddering, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxi.

NIDDERLING, *sb.* Sc. Lin. Also written **niderling** Lin.[1] **1.** A coward, a weak, silly person.

Gall. I'm no nidderling to be afraid of powder, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 25; The men of the broad bonnet were neither cowards nor nidderlings, *ib. Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii.

2. A parsimonious man.

Lin.[1] He is reputed to be wealthy, but he is a niderling.

NIDDICK, *sb.* Pem. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **niddik** s.Dev.e.Cor.; and in forms **nedack** s.Pem.; **neddick** Cor.; **nudack** Pem.; **nuddick** Cor.[123]; **nudeck** Cor.[3] [ni·dik.] The back of the neck, the nape; occas. the back of the head; the whole head or skull. See **Nod,** *sb.*[1], **Noddle.**

Pem. (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] The bwoy's a-hat mortal hard—there's a gurt hump 'pon the niddick o' un so big's a duck-egg. **Dev.** I wuz za 'ot yü cüde 'ave bowled a egg in my niddick, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] A geed en sich a wap in the niddick that strambang a het es head agin the clovel, an made a bump in es brow, 19. **n.Dev.** Chad a crick in ma back and in ma niddick, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 555. **nw.Dev.**[1], **s.Dev.** (Miss D.) **Cor.** I shu'd a given he a good blow as 'ud a skat his neddick, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xxix; **Cor.**[123], **e.Cor.** (Miss D.)

[Borespeares long they whirle or foining forks, Their nuddocks bolstred ben, Phaer *Eneidos* (1558) 175.]

NIDDIL, NIDDLE, see **Needle.**

NIDDLE, *sb.* Dev. [ni·dl.] The nape of the neck. See **Noddle, 2.**

n.Dev. It blowth cold this early; I feel it in my niddle, *Reports Provinc.* (1883).

NIDDLE, *v.* Sc. Irel. [ni·dl.] **1.** To work quickly with the fingers; to trifle.

Sc. (Jam.) **Per.** They whiddled about, they niddled about, They chirm'd, they kiss'd, an' caress'd, Ford *Harp* (1893) 319. **Fif.** The wyres were gowden, braw to see, Wharewi' her fingers prettilie Did niddle i' their play, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 15. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351. **Ant.** Whut are you niddlin about? *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence **Nidling,** *ppl. adj.* trifling.

Sc. Hoots awa', ye dowffie chiel, yer but a niddlin' bodie, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 372.

2. To overcome and rob. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

NIDDLE-NOD, *v.* Irel. [ni·dl-nod.] To bend or incline with a quick motion.

For ye'd see the grand bonnits begin niddle-noddin' together to whisper, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 161, ed. 1893.

NIDDLE-NODDLE, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. War. [ni·dl-nŏdl.] **1.** *v.* To do anything in a dreamy, bewildered way; to walk slowly; to dawdle.

e.Yks.[1] He gans niddle-nodlin aboot as if he didn't knaw what he was deeahin on. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891).

2. *sb.* A foolish person.

War.[4] Come, Joe, doant be a niddle-noddle. I wants the man as I marry to be different from tha'at.

3. Anything wavering or unsteady; also used *advb.*

w.Yks.[1] Little Robin Redbreast Sat upon a rail, Niddle noddle went his head, And wag went his tail (s.v. Noddle).

NIDDLETY-NOD, *sb.* Not. [ni·dlti-nod.] A foolish person. (J.H.B.)

NIDDLETY-NODDLETY, *sb.* Lan. [ni·dlti-nodlti.] A term of endearment.

Then turning to Billy, who was standing upon the dresser, she said, 'An' as for thee, thae little saucy niddlety-noddlety,' Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1867) 91.

NIDDY, see **Neddy.**

NIDDY-NODDY, *sb.* Yks. I.Ma. [ni·di-nodi.] An idiot; a simpleton.

w.Yks.[2] **I.Ma.** Some niddy-noddy of a poor craythur you'll be seein still on the country grin, Brown *Witch* (1889) 131.

NIDE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* War. Hrf. Ken. Wil. Also in form **nythe** Wil.[1] [naid.] **1.** *sb.* A brood of pheasants, an 'eye.' Cf. **nye.**

War. (J.R.W.), **Hrf.**[1] **Wil.**[1] 'A nythe o' pheasants'; always used by gamekeepers. [Nide, a brood; as, a nide of pheasants, a flock of them, Bailey (1755); A nide of pheasants, *Phasianorum pullities,* Coles (1679).]

2. *v.* To occupy a nest.

Ken. If a boy were speaking of a bird's nest, he would say more often than not, 'She nides there,' Son of Marshes *Ann. Fishing Vill.* (ed. 1892) 21.

[2. Fr. *nid,* a nest; Lat. *nidus.*]

NIDE, *sb.*[2] War. Hrf. [naid.] An adept, a dab at anything. War. (J.R.W.), Hrf.[1]

NIDERING, NIDERLING, see **Niddering, Nidderling.**

NIDGE, *v.* Nhb.[1] [nidʒ.] To squeeze; to bite. The same word as **Knidge** (q.v.).

NIDGE, NIDGEL, see **Knidge, Nitch,** *sb.*[1], **Knidgel.**

N-IDGET, *sb.*[1] Lan. Stf. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Also in forms **nidiot** n.Lin.[1]; **nidyart** Lan.; **nidyed** e.Lan.[1] [ni·dʒit, ni·djət.] **1.** An idiot; a fool.

Lan. He fancied that th' chap wur a nidyart, un nuthin better, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 36. **e.Lan.**[1], **Stf.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] He's sich 'n a nidiot as I niver heärd tell on i' all my born daays. **Nhp.**[1]

2. A cowardly coxcomb. e.An.[1]

[1. A very nodypool nydyote myght be ashamed to say it, More *Works* (1557) 709.]

N-IDGET, *sb.*[2] Hrf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Cor. [ni·dʒit, -ət.] A 'shim' or horse-hoe with nine irons, used for cleaning the ground between the rows of hops or beans. Cf. **idjit.**

Hrf.[2] **Ken.** *Farmer's Jrn.* (Sept. 8, 1828); **Ken.**[1], **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1] **e.Sus.** Holloway. **Cor.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Cor.**[3]

NIDGET, *sb.*[3] Sus.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A small bug.

NIDGET, *v.* Lon. e.An. Also in forms **nigget** e.Suf.; **nigit** Lon. [ni·dʒit.] To assist a woman in her travail. e.An.[1] Hence **Nigeting,** *prp.* fetching midwives, nurses, and gossips for one in labour.

Lon. Poor labouring men . . . are obliged to get up, put on part of their cloaths and go a nigiting, *Low Life* (1764) 29. **e.An.**[1] **e.Suf.** To go niggeting (F.H.).

NIDIOT, see **Nidget,** *sb.*[1]

NIDITY-NOD, *adv.* Sc. [ni·diti-nod.] Bobbing up and down; shaking.

Lnk. Her paps plays nidity nod when she gangs, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 51.

NIDYART, NIDYED, see **Nidget,** *sb.*[1]

NIDY-CORN, *sb.* N.Cy.[1] Weak, unproductive corn.

NIE, see **Nye.**

NIECE, *sb.* Ken. [nīs.] A granddaughter.

One nephew and niece, my eldest son's children (W.F.S.).

[The Duchess of York, mother of the Duke of Clarence, speaks of Clarence's young daughter as 'my niece Plantagenet,' Shaks. *Rich. III,* IV. i. 1.]

NIEF, NIEFLE, NIEGRE, see **Neive, Nevel, Nigger,** *sb.*[1]

NIELD, NIENT, NIERE, NIEST, see **Needle, Noint, Near,** *sb.*[1], **Neist.**

NIEV(E, NIEVLE, NIEVY-, see **Neive, Nevel, Neiveie-nick-nack.**

N-IF, *conj.* Som. Dev. [nif.] If; a contracted form of 'an if.' See **An,** *conj.*[1] 3.

Som. I da thenk, nif I war a gennelman, that I'd vine better sport than huntin, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 130. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Nif th' old mare didn put along fit to tear up the very stones (s.v. If). **Dev.** Nif so be I shouldn't be able vor to come, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 98. **n.Dev.** Nif tha com'st athert Rager Hosegood, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 198.

NIFF, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Shr. Glo. Sur. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **nif** Cor.; **niffe** Dev.[1] [nif.] **1.** *sb.* A quarrel; a silent, sullen feeling of resentment; *gen.* in phr. *to take a niff,* to take offence; to scorn.

Glo.[1] **w.Som.**[1] Let her alone, her've o'ny a-got a bit of a niff, her'll zoon come o' that again. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 303; **Dev.**[1] **Cor.** The woman took a nif, and for a long time never spoke to our John, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 318, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[1] **w.Cor.** You're taking the niff (A.L.M.).

2. *v.* To quarrel; to be offended.

Shr.[2] **Sus.** I wunt niff wid won as cud arg wud a Pharisee, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 251; **Sus.**[1]

Hence (1) **Niffed,** *ppl. adj.* offended; 'put out'; not on friendly terms; (2) **Niffy,** *adj.* offended, apt to take offence.

(1) **Sur.** Ye wunt feel niffed like when we meets ye, if we gives ye plenty o' elber-room, mister, *Forest Tithes* (1893) 99. **Dev.** Whot's niffed about now than? I ant a düed nort tü 'fend thee, tü my knolledge, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] Don't be a nift, 3. **Cor.**[1] She's gone away niffed; **Cor.**[23] (2) **Cor.** There's no call to be niffy, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1892) 274.

[2. LG. *niffen,* naseweise Bemerkungen machen, viel zu meistern und zu tadeln haben (Berghaus).]

NIFF, *sb.*[2] Sus. A smell; a 'sniff.' (A.F.N.) Hence **Niffy,** *adj.* odorous. (*ib.*)

NIFFER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in forms **neiffar** Sc. (Jam.); **neifer**, **neiffer** Sc. [ni·fə(r, Sc. also nī·fər.]

1. *v.* To exchange, barter.

Sc. He neiffers for the better, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 17; I'll no stand niffering wi' ye, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xvi. S. & Ork.[1] Abd. I've a shaltie to niffer, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 15. Frf. I wouldna neifer Grizel for the lot of them, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xxxi. e.Fif. If we could niffer e'en wi' oor neebors noo an' than, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xviii. Slg. They niffered lovers' airls, Towers *Poems* (1885) 175. s.Sc. Niffering brandy and glass beads for the skins o' foumarts, Wilson *Tales* (1836) III. 258. Dmb. I wadna niffer you for fifty Miss Migummeries, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxvi. Rnf. Deils their black glaumer Hae niffert wi' auld wives, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 4. Ayr. Meiklemyre has been drinking and niffering on the Sabbath, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 153. Lnk. Cuffs an' kicks they freely niffer't, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 74. e.Lth. I wadna niffer wi' you. Jims, elder though ye be, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 65. Edb. There being but small difference in the value of the cloth I caused them to niffer, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxi. Slk. Niffer plates at ance—though yours is clean, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 172. Rxb. The Smith an' he did niffer mills, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 141. Dmf. They wha niffer counsels at will wi' fate, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 30. Kcb. I would not niffer or exchange Christ's prison, bonds, and chains, with the gold chains and lordly rents, and smiling and happy-like heavens of the men of this world, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 200. Yks. He was 'niffered off' or bartered by the proprietor of his pit for a pony, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 15, 1894).

2. To haggle, to bargain in a tenacious or hard spirit. s.Sc. (Jam.), n.Yks.[12] **3.** *sb.* An exchange; a barter.

Sc. Deil a boddle is to be had, save on the auld terms of giff-gaff. It is just niffer for niffer, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxi. Abd. It ought in the niffer to gie them the freedom, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xliv. Ayr. Ye see your state wi' their's compar'd, And shudder at the niffer, Burns *Address to the Unco Guid* (1786) st. 3. Lnk. The project succeeded, it cam' to a niffer, Watson *Poems* (1853) 49. Lth. At ilka bit niffer or coupin', The moment ye ca' the gill-stoup in, You're sure to see Tam an' his drum, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 134. Edb. It's better aye to halve the difference at a niffer than to part as ye met, *ib. Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 84.

[1. Prop. to exchange what is held in one 'neive' for what is held in another, to pass fr. one 'neive' to another. For the element *-fer* (*-far*), ON. *fǫr*, see **Chaffer**, *sb.*[1]]

NIFFLE, *sb.* *? Obs.* e.An. [Not known to our correspondents.] A spur for a horse. (Hall.)

NIFFLE, *v.* Nhp. Bdf. Suf. [ni·fl.] **1.** To whine; to 'sniffle.' Suf.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) **2.** To swallow hastily. Nhp.[2], Bdf. (Hall.)

[1. Fr. (Norm. dial.) *nifler*, 'flairer avec bruit, en parlant d'un chien' (Moisy).]

NIFFLE, NIFFLIN, see **Knifle, Neflin.**

NIFF-NAFF, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written **nhiff-nhaff** s.Don.; **niff-naf** Lnk.; **nif-naf** Nhb.; and in forms **niffy-naff** Wgt.; **nif-niff** Ayr. [ni·f-naf.]

1. *sb.* A trifling thing or matter; a knick-knack; anything very small. See **Nyaff.**

Sc. (Jam.) Slk. Whaten a niff-naff of a glass is this? Hogg *Tales* (1838) 320, ed. 1866. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Take a little of my nif-naf, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 212. Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). e.Dur.[1], n.Yks.[14], ne.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.)

2. A small person; one who has not attained full strength.

Slk. 'Wha's this stripling that rides the . . . mare?' 'That's my bit niff-naff of a callant,' Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 299 (Jam.).

3. Fussiness of disposition. Sc. (Jam.) Hence **Niff-naffy**, *adj.* fussy, over-fastidious.

Sc. She wad rather lock up a hail ward than be fiking about thae niff-naffy gentles that gae sae muckle fash wi' their fancies, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xliv.

4. *v.* To trifle; to toy; to take finicking pains; to talk or act foolishly or aimlessly.

Sc. To had thy wooer up ay niff-naffin, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 72, ed. 1871. Ayr. Nif-niffin' at her apron strings, An' watchfu' as a lintie, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 318. Lnk. Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (ed. 1733) *Gl.* Wgt. Dick neither 'set himself up' in his ways, nor 'niffy-naffed' with his tongue, *Good Wds.* (1881) 403. Nhb.[1] He niffnaffed on at the job. n.Yks.[4]

NIFFY-NAFFY, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. e.An. [ni·fi-nafi.] **1.** *sb.* An insignificant, fussy person; a worthless, conceited fellow. See **Niff-naff.**

n.Cy. Holloway; N.Cy.[1], Cum. (M.P.), m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] He's a reight niffy-naffy.

2. Extreme simplicity. Nrf. Holloway. **3.** *v.* To do anything listlessly or perfunctorily; to busy oneself with unimportant errands; to walk with dainty steps. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], e.An.[1] **4.** *adj.* Trifling, undecided and hesitating in action; insignificant, mean.

Nhb.[1], Cum. (M.P.), n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 335. w.Yks.[1] He's a niffy-naffy fellow. ne.Lan.[1] e.An.[2] A niffy-naffy fool of a fellow.

NIFFY-NIFFY-NACK, see **Neiveie-nick-nack.**

NIFLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Wor. e.An. Dev. Also written **naifle** n.Lan.; **nyfle** Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1]; and in form **niffle** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Nhp.[1] e.An.[12] Dev.[2] [nai·fl, ni·fl.] **1.** *v.* To trifle time away, or spend it in doing trifling things; to play with one's work. Also in *comp.* **Niffle-naffle.** Cf. **naffle**, *v.*[1]

Sc. (Jam.), Nhb. (R.O.H.) n.Yks.[12]; n.Yks.[4] Thoo nifles on, an' nivver gits nowt deean. m.Yks.[1] Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Nhp.[1], s.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] To nifle about, is to go from one job to another and to make little progress with either. e.An.[1]; e.An.[2] He's always niffling and naffling after her. e.Suf. To niffle at one's work (F.H.).

Hence (1) **Nifle-pin**, *sb.* a pretended occupation serving as an excuse for idleness; (2) **Nifling**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) trifling, petty; insignificant; (*b*) in phr. *to be on the nifling-pin*, to be idle.

(1) se.Wor.[1] e.Wor. He doesn't really want to go, it's only a nifle-pin (J.W.P.). (2, *a*) He's a nifflin' body (Jam.). w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). Nhp.[1] A poor little niffling thing. Dev. *MS. Prov.* (*b*) s.Wor. Ef I wuz allus on the niflin' pin like 'im, an' 'adn't nothin' to do, Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 9, 1895) 4, col. 3; s.Wor.[1]

2. To pilfer articles of small value.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Cum. (M.P.) Wm. Nimming and nifling whativver he can lig his fists on, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 305. w.Yks. Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830) 170, ed. 1874; w.Yks.[1] I'll nifle 'em fray him, an ayther feeal 'em er thraw 'em intot' fire, ii. 299; w.Yks.[35], n.Lan. (C.W.D.), ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] It's to noä ewse hevin' apple-treäs i' hedge-raws. Th' bairns alus nyfles all th' apples afoore thaay're mella'.

Hence **Nifler**, *sb.* a sly thief. w.Yks.[3]

3. To walk with short steps; to shuffle along. e.Suf. (F.H.) **4.** *sb.* A trifle; a small delicacy; a thing of no importance.

N.Cy.[1] Yks. Hone *Table-bk.* (1828) II. 525. n.Yks.[14], w.Yks.[1] Lan. She then took Betty's basket and crammed it with fruit, and with all sorts of sweet 'nifles,' Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) 89; Lan.[1]

5. *pl. Obs.* Glandules, kernels covered with fat. w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **6.** A whim, fancy; fussiness.

Dev.[2] Mary G. has a lot of niffles.

7. Phr. *to be on the nifle*, to be idle. s.Wor.[1]

[1. Fr. (Norm. dial.) *niveler*, 'perdre son temps à des futilités' (Moisy); *Niveler*, to trifle away the time (Cotgr.).]

NIG, *sb.* Sc. Ess. Also written **nigg** Ess.[1] [nig.]

1. A small piece. Ess. *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 366; Ess.[1] **2.** Phr. *nigs and naws*, oddments, knick-knacks. Cf. **nig-nag.**

Rnf. They can describe wi' souple jaws, The weaver's trant-lums, nigs and naws, Each various effect an' cause They can explain, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 151; Ither nigs and naws sae querious Wad ding philosopher delirious, *ib.* 179.

NIGARDICE, *sb.* *Obs.* Hrt. Stinginess.

They had a peak against him on account of his nigardice, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. i. 28.

NIGG, *sb.* *? Obs.* Glo. A ball of tough wood used in the game of 'Not' (q.v.). Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

NIGG, *v.* Sh.I. War. [nig.] To complain, fret; to scold; to chatter. S. & Ork.[1], War. Holloway. Cf. **gnag.**

NIGGARD, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lon. Also in forms **neegar** Cum.[14]; **niggar** Sc. (Jam.); **niggart** Nhb.[1] Cum.[14]; **nigger** Irel. n.Cy. w.Yks. Lon.; **niggert** Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **niggett** s.Wm. [ni·gə(r)d, ni·gə(r)t, ni·gə(r.] **1.** *Fig.* A movable piece of iron or

fire-brick put in the side of a grate to economize fuel, or to block the flue of the oven or boiler; a false bottom to a grate.

Rxb. (Jam.), Ir. (A.S.-P.) n.Cy. Grose (1790); (Hall.) Nhb.[1], Cum.[14], s.Wm. (J.A.B.) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 17, 1895). Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Movable side to a kitchen grate, which can be wound up with a handle, so as to make the fire narrow or wide according as it is required. Lon. Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 6.

2. *Comp.* **Niggart-plate**, a piece of sheet-iron put between the 'niggard' and the hob. Cum.[14]

NIGGEDY-NAGGETY, *adj.* s.Chs.[1] Irritable, bad-tempered. Cf. nigg, *v.*

Oo)z ter·ŭbli nig·ŭdi-naag·uti wi)th chil·dŭrn [Hoo's terribly niggedy-naggety wi' th' children].

NIGGEL, NIGGELTY-POD, see **Niggle**, *v.*[1], **Nickelty-pod**.

NIGGER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Not. Lon. Suf. Dev. and Amer. Also written **niggar** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **nager** N.I.[1]; **nagre** w.Yks.[1]; **nagur, naigur, naygur** Ir.; **neager, neagre** N.Cy.[1]; **neeagur** e.Yks.[1]; **neeger** Sc. (Jam.) e.Suf.; **neggar** Dev.; **negur** Lon.; **neigre** Sc. (Jam.); **neygar** w.Ir.; **niegre** Sc.; **nigre** Sc. (Jam.) [ni·gə(r, nī·gə(r, ne·gə(r), nē·gə(r.] A niggard; a mean, contemptible person; a lout; a reckless fellow.

Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Slg. An illiterate kintra niggar Blest wi' a smart external figure, Galloway *Poems* (1792) 19. Lnk. Ay saunt'rin' like a dolt ane's lain A niegre daubit, Watt *Poems* (1827) 72. Rxb. What stored the auld niggar's hive, A. Scott *Poems* (1811) 122 (Jam.). Ir. The divil a ha'penny have *I* parted with to the old nagur! Smart *Master of Rathkelly* (1888) II. vii. N.I.[1] w.Ir. The bishop, they say, was a neygar, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 88. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). N.Cy.[1], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] A fawning and servile domestic, from unworthy motives, acts the 'nigger' for his master in regard to those who are under his control. Lon. Feather dresser to an out-and-out negur, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 231, ed. 1861. e.Suf. (F.H.) Dev. Th' oal' neggar wud'n gee ma wan bit, *Reports Provinc.* (1895). [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 398.]

Hence (1) **Niggerality**, (2) **Niggerliness**, *sb.* meanness, niggardliness; (3) **Niggerly**, *adj.* niggardly.

(1) Ayr. Every farthing shall be paid . . . just to wring thy heart o' niggerality, Galt *Entail* (1823) xci. (2) Ir. If anybody had asked for direct proof of Kerrigan's ould naygurliness, I doubt whether his neighbours would have made many charges more specific, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 5. N.I.[1] (3) Ir. The imputation of a narrow, or, as he himself terms it, 'undacent' or 'nagerly' spirit, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 171; A state of painful indecision which would account for his black looks and naygurly unsociable ways, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 42. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

NIGGER, *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. Lan. Ess. Also in forms **nagur** Lan.; **neager** w.Yks.; **neeagur** e.Yks.[1]; **neeger** Gall. [ni·gə(r, nī·gə(r.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Nigger-driver**, an exacting employer of labour; (2) **-driving**, exacting, hard on one's subordinates; (3) **-head**, a white cowrie.

(1) e.Yks.[1] (2) w.Yks. T'day al be boath ta short an ta narrow for sum neager-drivin' foaks, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (June 24, 1856). (3) Sc. 'Do you ever find niggerheads about here now?' . . He took the tiny cowrie of dazzling whiteness she handed him by way of answer, Steel *Rowans* (1895) x.

2. A man who looks after the fire at a gas and coke works.

Ess. A lad who was brought before the Romford Board of Guardians described his father as a nigger, and on being asked to explain what this meant, said that 'a nigger was a man who looked arter the fire at a gas and coke works,' *Ess. Cy. Chron.* (Dec. 10, 1897) 5, col. 1.

3. A hard worker; an adept. Cf. **nager**.

Gall. Jock is a fair neeger at baith languages, and as for Laitin Dominie MacFadyen says that he canna learn him ony mair, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 234. Lan. Applied to a workman who began his work some minutes before the fixed time or continued working a few minutes after stopping time, *Manch. Cy. News* (Dec. 29, 1900).

NIGGER, NIGGERT, NIGGET, see **Nicker**, *v.*, **Niggard, Nidget**, *v.*

NIGGLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **niggel** Dev.; **nigle** n.Cy. Cum.[1] w.Yks. s.Not.; and in forms **neggle** Lan.; **njiggle** Sh.I. [ni·gl.]

1. *v.* To gnaw; to nibble; to eat mincingly. Cf. **gnaggle**.

Lakel.[2] T'rattans hes niggled his britches boddums. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], w.Cy. (Hall.) w.Som.[1] Could'n catch no fish, they wid'n only jist niggle like, 'thout bitin' proper.

2. To hack; to notch, as with a blunt instrument.

Sh.I. Wha wid rusk njigglin da hide o' der sheep wi' a pair o' shears laek what A'm seen masons cuttin' sheet lead or zinc wi'? *Sh. News* (Aug. 7, 1897); I tink he [a knife] 'll njiggle aff his [a pig's] head, *ib.* (Dec. 22, 1900). Lakel.[2] T'gully was blunt, but Ah've niggled a collop off t'shooder as weel's Ah cud. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 31, 1884) 8; w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] To cut, or pare down wood, after a rude fashion. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] Ned, you're nigglin' that theäre meät a shaame to be seen. Nhp.[1]

3. To play with one's work; to trifle; to work steadily and yet from various causes to make little progress; to spend too much time over unimportant details; to accomplish anything by a series of small efforts; to change about.

Cum.[4] You hed to niggle, niggle away to git say sebenteen to twenty stooks, *Cum. Pacquet* (Aug. 31, 1893) 6, col. 1. n.Yks.[12], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). Lan. Somebody keeps negglin at that sneck, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 193. ne.Lan.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] How you are niggling over your work; it is not worth the time. War.[3] Cmb.[1] It's not so particular—you needn't niggle about it like that. Ess. *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 186. Ken. 'Oh,' said one woman, in reply to a question as to in which garden she had that morning been picking hops, 'we've been nig'ling about all day,' *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 395. Sus., Hmp. Holloway. w.Cy. (Hall.) w.Som.[1] Why's-n do thy work like a man, not bide there niggling way it, like a zow 'pon a holiday?

Hence (1) **Niggler**, *sb.* (*a*) a botcher; a person fussily occupied with trifles; (*b*) *obs.*, a busy, industrious person or animal; a clever, dexterous person; (2) **Niggling**, *ppl. adj.* trifling, petty; small; troublesome on account of smallness; in *gen.* colloq. use.

(1, *a*) Cum.[4] Thoo's a niggler, bit thoo'll mak a warkman some day. n.Yks.[2], w.Yks. (J.W.) (*b*) n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Cum.[1] w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). (2) n.Cy., Yks. (J.W.) Nhp.[1] A suppressed laugh is 'a little niggling laugh'; a pen, that does not move freely would be called a 'niggling pen.' War.[2]; War.[4] That's a nice bed of onions sure and sartain. There be hardly a niggling one in the whole bed. Ken.[1] There, I tell ye, I ain't got no time for no sich niggling jobs.

4. To dawdle; to loiter; to walk with short mincing steps; of a horse: to trot slowly.

n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] Yi mŭn bi gy'aa·rdful aay yi rŭn·ŭn dhŭ os fost paa·rt ŭ)th juu·rni, ky'ai·s yi)n got·n ŭ lŭngg wee· fŭr goa·, yi mŭn rimem·bŭr; jŭst goa· nig·lin ŭlungg· big·s paa·rt ŭ)dh roa·d [Ye mun be guardful haï ye runnen the hoss fost part o' th' journey, case ye'n gotten a lung wee for go, ye mun remember; just go nigglin' alung the big'st part o' th' road]. Suf.[1] Ka there—how she niggle along. Ess. An' long she'd niggle at har glass, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 62; Ess.[1]

Hence **Niggling**, *adv.* mincingly. Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

5. To deal out grudgingly or in minute portions; to eke out with extreme care; to be greedy over small things; to haggle over a bargain; to cheat by some underhand, niggardly trick.

n.Cy. Holloway. n.Yks.[14] m.Yks.[1] Don't go and let him niggle and naggle it away from thee. ne.Lan.[1], Stf.[1], Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] He niggled him of his money. Nrf. Holloway. Suf.[1] We make but poor outs of our 'lowans—we niggle it out as well as we can. e.Suf. *Obsol.* (F.H.) Sus., Hmp. Holloway.

Hence (1) **Niggler**, *sb.* one who haggles over a bargain, or who does things in a mean, niggardly way; (2) **Niggling**, *ppl. adj.* paltry; contemptible; mean; niggardly; (3) **Niggly**, *adj.* close-fisted; niggardly.

(1) m.Yks.[1] Sus., Hmp. Holloway. (2) w.Yks. (J.W.), ne.Lan.[1], War.[2], Wor. (J.R.W.), Glo.[1], w.Cy. (Hall.) w.Som.[1] A nigglin' old thing! can't get nort out o' her—her'd skin a vlint by her mind. Dev. So-and-so has such niggelling ways, *Reports Provinc.* (1895); Dev.[1] (3) Lakel.[2] He was as niggly ower a penny as many a yan is ower a pund. w.Yks.[5] Ah doant want to live soa as fowks could cawal us niggly, 40. s.Not. Of all the nigly things she's the one. She's too nigly to live (J.P.K.).

6. To fret; to worry, find fault constantly; to pick holes in anything; to grumble; to pain continuously and wearyingly.

War.[2] Them children's al'ys nigglin' and cryin. **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**[1] **w.Sus.** If you 'ad the 'ticks [rheumatism] which niggles and naggles in your back, like I have, you might cry out, Gordon *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 248. **Wil.** (G.E.D.), Dor.[1] **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* 1885. **w.Som.**[1] Her'd niggle anybody's live out o' em, nif they'd let her to.

Hence (1) **Niggel't,** *ppl. adj.* bothered; annoyed; (2) **Niggly-naggly,** *adj.* of pain: dull, gnawing.

(1) **Cum.**[14] (2) **Dev.** 'Tis a nasty niggly-naggly pain is toothache. Mortimer *Tales Moors* 1895 15.

7. *sb.* In phr. (1) *to be on the niggle and the grind,* to haggle; to try to cheapen; (2) *to be on the niggle with a person,* to be always worrying or finding fault with him.

(1) **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 19. 2 **w.Som.**[1] Her's always 'pon the niggle way un.

8. A short mincing gait or pace; a jog-trot.

s.Chs.[1] Wi wen·tn ŭt ŭ bit ŭv ŭ nig·l [We wenten at a bit of a niggle]. **Suf.**[1]

NIGGLE, *v.*[2] e.An. To cuddle; to snuggle close together.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** Still in use, as of animals—pigs e.g. niggling down close to one another to keep each other warm (M.C.H.B.).

NIGGLE, *v.*[3] Sh.I. [ni·gl.] To ensnare; to entrap by means of an ambuscade. S. & Ork.[1] Hence **Niggler,** *sb.* the player in any boys' game who lies in wait to catch the others. *ib.*

NIGGLE, see **Gnaggle.**

NIGGLED, *ppl. adj.* Cor.[6] [ni·gld.] With *down*: exhausted, tired out.

I was that niggled-down I cud hardly crawl home.

NIGGUR, NIGGUT, see **Neggur, Nicket.**

NIGH, *adj., adv., prep.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **naigh** e.Dev.; **nee** Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **neegh** n.Yks. Lan.; **neeghe** Wxf.[1]; **nei** w.Yks. Der.; **neigh** w.Yks. Der.[1]; **nye** Lin.[1]; *compar.* **nier** Wil.; **nire** Hmp.[1] Wil. [nai, nī, nei.] **1.** *adj.* Near.

e.Yks.[1] Which is nighest rooad ti Bolliton? Nighest way isn't awlas gainest. **Hmp.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] 'Twas the nighest chance in the wordle, eens the gurt piece o' rock had-n a-come down tap o' my 'ead. **Cor.**[3] That's the nighest way.

2. Phr. *to gan through by the nighest,* to do anything in a hurried, slovenly manner. **Nhb.**[1] **3.** Stingy, miserly, mean. Cf. **near,** *adj.*[1] **13.**

nw.Der.[1] **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 716; **Lin.**[1] Although holding a good position in the county, he is a nye man.

4. *adv.* Near.

Sc. (A.W.), **Wxf.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Aa wis nigh lossin me hat. **n.Yks.** He was gettin' neegh te t'brig, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 44; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah gat nighest tiv him ov onny on 'em. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 54. **Lan.** (S.W.), **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **m.Der.** (T.H.) **Shr.**[1] 'E never come nigh, fur all 'e promised. **Wor.** (H.K.) **s.Oxf.** Here, Tom, reach me that bottle, and put those glasses nigher, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 40. **Nrf.** I got nighest so I went first, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 8. **Sur.**[1] It's just as nigh, take which road you will. **Sus.** (G.L.G.) **Wil.** Slow *Rhymes* (1889) *Gl.* **n.Wil.** Caam nigher to I, wull ee! (E.H.G.) **w.Som.**[1] **e.Dev.** Veed yer young nanny-goats naigh by th' shipperds' teynts, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1866) i. 8. **Cor.** Step a bit nigher, for there's lashins o' room, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (c.i. 1892) 123.

Hence (1) **Nighish,** *adv.* rather near; (2) **Nighly,** *adv.* nearly.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] (2) **Dev.** Varmer Wright's time was nighly op in the place 'e 'add, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) viii. [**Amer.** I've been a preacher of the Gospel for nighly twenty year, *Cent. Mag.* (Apr. 1882) 887.]

5. Phr. *nigh as a toucher,* very near. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* **6.** *Comb.* (1) **Nigh-abouts,** nearly; (2) **-again,** most likely, probably; (3) **—at hand,** close to, near by; (4) **—gone,** of years or hours: nearly completed; (5) **—on** (for, see (1); (6) **-sighted,** near-sighted; (7) **—upon,** see (1); (8) **Nighest-about,** the nearest way.

(1) **s.Hmp.** I'm nighabouts twice eighteen, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) x. (2) **Lei.**[1] It's the wet weather, noigh-agen. Ah shall goo Shapy noigh-agen. **War.**[3] (3) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (4) **n.Dev.** So all the folk was there, even to Granfer Lock, nigh gone eighty-four, Chanter *Witch* (1896) ii. (5) **s.Oxf.** We be nigh on twenty, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 147. **e.Suf.** That pig weighs nigh on twenty stones (F.H.). **w.Cy.** I've nigh on cured her, *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 751. (6) **Sc.** The half-penny, which Willie held close to his eyes, being nigh-sighted, *Sc. Haggis,* 147. (7) **Sc.** (A.W.) **e.Yks.**[1] You'll find it nigh uppa six mahl. **Sur.** 'How old are you?' I asked. 'Nigh upon eighty,' Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 7. **w.Som.**[1] Nif they wadn everyone o'm there, I'll take my oath 'twas nigh upon it. (8) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Lei.**[1] It's a del the noighest-abaout. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3]

7. Nearly, almost.

Nhb. That ye tell him aw's verra nigh deed, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) p. viii; **Nhb.**[1] It's nigh sixty 'ear sin syne. **n.Yks.**[14], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Very nee ten o'clock, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) ix. **w.Wor.** He be now nigh as bad off as a piefinch, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). **Glo.**[1] **Suf.** He nigh kitched her, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Ken.** It's getting nigh dinner time (D.W.L.). **Sur.** Nigh ten mile a day, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1899) i. **n.Wil.** Thur was pretty nigh a hunderd on em (E.H.G.). **Dev.** Git out, yŭ gert vüle, thee'st a-skeard me tŭ death, purty nigh! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 123. **n.Dev.** For nigh forty year, Chanter *Witch* 1896 1.

8. *prep.* Near to.

w.Yks. Trawden nigh Colne, *Giggleswick Par. Registers* (1782); Very common (J.W.). **Lan.** It wur gettin' nee bed-time, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 222. **Shr.**[1] Draw up nigher the fire. 'E stood at the top nighest the Maister. **Ess.** Thar 't be, nigh t'gate (H.H.M.). **Hmp.** The one nigh that 'ere tree (H.C.M.B.). **I.W.** Nighst th' old gallybeggar, Moncrieff *Dream* (1863) 42. **Som.** I'll never come a-nighst any o' 'ee again, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 120. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

9. Phr. *not to be nigh nor by one,* not to come near one.

Nrf. He ha'nt been nigh nor by me for more than a year, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 171.

10. *v.* To get close to; to touch.

n.Cy. (K.), **N.Cy.**[12] **w.Yks.** I did not neigh it, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

NIGHER, see **Nicker,** *v.*

NIGH-HAND, *adv.* and *prep.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Bdf. Hnt. and Aus. Also in forms **neegh-** Lan.; **niand** Not.; **nigh-han'** N.I.[1]; **nigh-haun** Sc.; **nind** Lin.[1] Lei.; **nynd** Not. Lei. [nai·-, nī·-and; **naind.**] **1.** *adv.* Near, hard by.

N.I.[1] **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] It's a lonesome pleyace; not a hoose nigh-hand. **e.Yks.**[1] It's noo nigh-hand upo' three year sin Ah com to this hoos. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.** Nigher-hand I gets, wo'ser I likes job, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 75. **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

2. Nearly.

Rnf. Owre [her] deep furrowed broo Hae sped, nigh-haun, fourscore-an'-ten O' towmonts auld and new, Young *Pictures* (1865) 11. **N.I.**[1] **w.Ir.** The king was nigh hand broken-hearted, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 5. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Nhb.**[1] He wis nigh-hand lossin his job. **Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Not.** Nynd yon lad was run ower, *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 66. **n.Lin.**[1] It's nigh-hand time to go to bed. [**Aus.** He just slept till nigh hand daylight, Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) I. vii.]

3. Possibly; probably; most likely.

Not. Well niand I may (J.H.B.). **n.Not.** Nynd I shall, nynd I shan't, *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 66. **s.Not.** He nynd knows better nor that, *N. & Q. ib.* 174. **Lin.**[1] Nind when the devil drives. **Lei.** Shall you go to the Fair?—I should think I nind shall (T.W.); **Lei.**[1] Are you going to reap to-day?—Ah, noigh-'and. Yo'll noigh-'and goo by treen?—Ah noigh-'and shall. **Nhp.**[1] 'I shall nigh-hand call, when I go your way.' 'Nigh-hand you will!' You think you will do it, but I will take care you shall not; **Nhp.**[2] He'll come nigh-hand to-night. Where be you goin to-day?—To Oundle nigh-hand. **Bdf.** Shall you go to the Feast?—Nigh-hand I shall. *Obs.* (J.W.B.) **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

4. *prep.* Near to.

Nhb.[1] He nivver come nigh-hand us. **Lan.** It was neegh-hand Whitsuntide (B.K.). **n.Not.** He lives nynd us, *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 66. **n.Lin.** Sum'ats 'ats been nigh-hand death on all parish, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 37.

NIGHT, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **neet** Nhb.[1] Wm. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. w.Yks. Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **nicht** Sc. (Jam.) [nait, nīt, Sc. niχt.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Night-a-teenie,** see below; (2) **-bat,** a ghost; (3) **-bird,** (*a*) the

moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus*; (*b*) the Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*; (4) **-blind**, unable to see on account of surrounding darkness; (5) **-bower**, a bedchamber; (6) **-bussing**, a nightcap; (7) **-cap**, (*a*) a glass of wine, ale, or spirits, taken just before going to bed; in *gen.* colloq. use; (*b*) a pig's stomach; (8) **-caps**, (*a*) the great bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; (*b*) the garden columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*; (*c*) the purple orchis, *Orchis maculata*; (9) **-coal**, a coal put on at night to keep the fire burning until morning; (10) **-coore or -corps**, a mining term: the gang or shift who work at night; (11) **-courtship**, see below; (12) **-cowl**, see (6); (13) **-cowled**, covered with a nightcap; (14) **-creaker**, a watchman's rattle; (15) **-crow**, (*a*) the goat-sucker, *Caprimulgus Europaeus*; (*b*) any bird which flies by night; also *fig.* a person fond of sitting up late; (16) **-fad**, a fold for cattle, &c. to sleep in; (17) **-gloom**, the gloaming; (18) **-halter**, the leather head-stall, with chain attached, with which horses are fastened in the stable; (19) **-hawk**, (*a*) see (15, *a*); (*b*) any bird that flies in the twilight; also *fig.* a person who ranges about at night; (*c*) a large white moth which flies about hedges on summer evenings; (20) **-hawking**, addicted to nocturnal wandering; (21) **-hunter**, a poacher; (22) **-jacket**, a short calico jacket worn over the chemise to sleep in; (23) **-light**, a lamp; (24) **-man**, a fairy; (25) **-mutch**, see (6); (26) **-nighty**, a very friendly good-night; also used generally to young children; (27) **-nobby**, a commode; a night-stool; (28) **— o' the greeance**, see below; (29) **-rail**, a nightdress; a covering for the head worn at night; (30) **-rakes** or **-rakers**, wild fellows; (31) **-rere**, see (25); (32) **-rider**, a pixy which rides a horse at night; (33) **-ripe**, of corn: ripened too soon, so that there is no proper grain; (34) **-ripen**, of corn: to ripen without forming grain; to be blighted; (35) **-shift**, see (10); (36) **-shrieker**, a spirit whose shrieks are audible to those who are soon to die; (37) **-side**, in phr. *in the night-side*, during the evening; (38) **-singer**, the sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*; (39) **-spell**, *obsol.*, a prayer for angelic guardianship during the night; (40) **-stalker**, *obs.*, one who walks by night; (41) **-stead**, night-time; (42) **-tig**, see below; (43) **-times**, at night; (44) **-violet**, the greater butterfly-orchis, *Habenaria chlorantha*; (45) **-warbler**, the reed-warbler, *Acrocephalus streperus*; (46) **-watch**, a night patrol.

(1) **Lnk.** He thinks na o' bairnies, nor their nicht-a-teenies; Whit cares he for fun, or a Hallowe'en nicht? M'Lachlan *Thoughts* (1884) 60; This I take to be 'night-at-even,' meaning nights at which children are allowed to play or sit up perhaps later than usual, or to romp when lessons are over (A.W.). (2) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (3, *a*) **Sus.** From its dark plumage, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 178. (*b*) **Skellig I.** *ib.* 212. (4) **Mid.** Well, oi be claane noight-bloind, oi reckon, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 232. (5) **Sc.** There the sweetest music play'd Till we did for nicht-bouer call, Kinloch *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 59, ed. 1868. (6) **Slk.** Her mutch or night-bussing, as she called it, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 34, ed. 1866. (7, *a*) **Sc.** It [whisky] was called in to act as an 'eye-opener,' and to serve also as a 'night cap,' Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 126. **Heb.** The stalwart defenders . . . had swallowed their 'night-caps,' S. Tytler *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 103. **Frf.** Provost Binnie had swallowed what he called a 'nightcap,' which consisted of a stoup of mulled claret well spiced and fortified with a glass of brandy, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 65. **Gall.** They had their nightcap together, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) 1. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.**[5] A night-cap is generally used when there are visitors, and seldom at any other time. **Lan.** He drank his 'nightcap' at his own fireside, Doherty *N. Barlow* (1884) 34. **m.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**[1] I be next-kin to a taytotal, I be, but I sim I can't slape vitty, nif I han't a-got my little bit of a night-cap like, avore I goes to bed. (*b*) **se.Wor.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (8, *a*) **Lin.** (B. & H.), **Wil.**[1] (*b*) **Wil.**[1] (*c*) **Der.** (B. & H.) (9) **Nhb**[1] (10) **Cor.** O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.*; He was upon 'night coore,' and consequently had the whole day at his disposal, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 383. (11) **Cum.** A Cumberland peasant pays his addresses to his sweetheart during the silence . . . of midnight. . . On his entrance into the kitchen . . . cream and sugared curds are placed before him. . . Next the courtship commences. . . Nothing more facilitates the designs of the seducer, than these night-courtships, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 203–4. (12) **Sc.** Ye'll no' get out o' your nicht-cowl, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) viii. (13) **Per.** I'm nicht-cowl'd for the nicht, An' bedded too, Stewart *Character* (1857) 140. (14) **n.Yks.**[12] (15, *a*) **w.Yks.**[1] **Nhp.** Swainson *ib.* 97; **Nhp.**[1], **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] **Cor.** Rodd *Birds* 1880) 315; **Cor.**[2] (*b* **Lan.**[1] What a neet-crow thou art! Get thee to bed; tha'll never grow if ta stops up o' this way. **e.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (16) **Nhb.**[1] (17) **Lan.**[1] (18) **w.Som.**[1] Nai't-au'ltur. **nw.Dev.**[1] (19, *a*) **Nhb.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44. **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **w.Som.**[1] **n.Dev.** The whirring of the night-hawk a-wheeling round and round, now far, now near, then gone, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 38. **Cor.** Swainson *ib.* 97. (*b*) **Cld.** (Jam.), **I.W.**[1] (*c*) **Cld.** (Jam.) (20) **Cld.** (*ib.*) (21) **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1846). **w.Som.**[1] Th' old Jack in the Box, eens they calls'n, 's the worst night-hunter hereabout. Thick there dog hot he've a-got's a proper night-hunter. (22) **Chs.**[13] (23) **Sc.** Night-light till my feet is that word o' yer ain, Waddell *Psalms* (1871) cxix. 105. (24) **Lan.** Yo' miss your neet-mon? Bowker *Tales* (1882) 57. (25) **Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Mutch). **Cai.** Ma broo hes never feelt onything bit ma bonnet an' ma nicht-mutch, Horne *Countryside* (1896) 109; **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Tied a nicht-mutch roun' his head, Tester *Poems* (1865) 151. **Abd.** Her nicht mutch nae aff, Alexander *Johnny Gib's* (1871) xvii. **Dmf.** Even her night-mutch did appear: The vera plaits aboon her brow, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 75. (26) **Brks.**[1] (27) **Cor.**[1] (28) **ne.Sc.** This meeting [between the parents respectively of the young couple] goes by the name of the 'beukin nicht,' or the 'nicht o'the greeance,' Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 97. (29) **Sc.** Her apron took fire, set her night-rail and Stein-Kirk a-fire, and has burnt her to death, Wodrow *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 511. **n.Yks.**[2] When the shade of St. Hilda is seen in Whitby Abbey . . . she appears in a nightrail. **Dor.** Packing . . . your Mis'ess's night-rail and dressing-things into the cart, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 289, ed. 1895. (30) **w.Yks.** If neet-rakes hez owt to du wi a crop o wild oats, *Pudsey Olm.* (1877) 26; When yo get acquainted wi a lot a drinkers and neet-rakers, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1872) 63. (31, 32) **Cor.**[2] (33) **Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.** They cut a sheaf or two that was night-ripening, but it was like deaf corn (R.E.C.); **sw.Lin.**[1] There's a deal of corn night-ripe, so there'll be a many deaf ears. (34) **n.Lin.**[1] (35) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (36) **n.Yks.**[2] (37) **Sh.I.** If Willie id been some boys, diel wird he'd sung i' da nicht side, *Sh. News* (Dec. 10, 1898); Dis kirn is no laek ta brak i' da night side, *ib.* (May 26, 1900). (38) **Ir.** It continues its song after dark and through the night, Swainson *ib.* 28. (39) **n.Yks.**[2] (40) **n.Lin.**[1] (41) **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Folkstead). (42) **e.Yks.**[1] When the evening games are over, and the boys are about to separate, each one endeavours to give one or more his neet tig. This causes some fun, as the boy who is tigged always endeavours to return the tig, and generally succeeds many times, and the tigger only finally succeeds in evading its return by taking to his heels, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (43) **w.Som.**[1] I goes to work, but I goes to school night-times. **Dev.** I dü veel drefful bad night-times, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 137. (44) **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1891) 14, col. 2. (45) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (46) **n.Yks.** (T.S.)

2. Phr. (1) *all night things*, see below; (2) *all night with you and a file of the morn's morning*, a slang form of saying 'good-night'; (3) *night you go*, good-night to you; (4) *the night*, to-night; (5) *to look for night*, to be idle, counting the moments to the time for leaving off work; (6) *at nights*, at night; each night.

(1) **Abd.** 'Wid ye gang oot for the a' nicht things, lassie?'. . The girl understood the order, and went away for water and peats, Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 99. (2) **Abd.** Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 207. (3) **Nrf.** 'Well, night you go.' 'Night you go,' and I shoved home, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 101. (4) **Sc.** I am as sick a lady the nicht As e'er lay a bower within, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 86. **Frf.** May be ye'll do't the nicht, Barrie *Licht* (1888) viii. **Lnk.** Ye'll hae to bide here the nicht, at ony rate, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 256. (5) **n.Lin.**[1] Well, he was honist, I will saay that of him as is deäd an' goän, bud no sooner did I start him on his wark than he begun looking for neet, an' he fun it sooner then uther foäks an' all, for if I did n't see efter him he wod slot off hoäm by foher o'clock. (6) **Wm.** At neets when 'twas meun leet, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 5. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Stay wi' her at neets, Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 108.

3. Any time after noon, esp. the time after the day's work is over; the evening.

Sc. (W.C.) **e.Dur.**[1] Heard a woman parting from another at 3.30

p.m., say, 'Good night.' ne.Yks.[1] Beginning from 'lowzin tahm,' about 5 p.m. w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] We'll drop it, maates, it's goān six, it's neet. w.Som.[1] 'I'll do it vor ee m' bye night,' even if said in the summer, would mean 'this evening after six.'

4. A 'curtain-lecture.'

Sh.I. I gat me a night frae Girzzie, or dan Guid haud his haand aboot a', *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897).

5. *pl. Obs.* or *obsol.* Used instead of 'days' in reckoning time.

Der.[1] Ashbourn Fair, Oct. 9, they call the nine nights' Fair; i.e. nine nights after Mich[s].

6. *pl.* Used as *adv.*: at night; every night. Cf. day, 9.

Wor. John goes to-days, but comes home nights, *N. & Q.* (1879 5th S. xi. s.Wor. 'Er's pretty well now, but 'er complains at times nights (H.K.). Glo. I . . . went to school nights, *Roger Plowman*, 13. Som. I d' be zcar'd t'hear 'em or zee 'em nights now, Leith *Lemon Verbena* 1895 74.

7. *v.* To darken; to cover with night.

Sc. The sun 'clipse nichted a' the lan' (Jam.).

Hence **Nighted**, *ppl. adj.* (1) benighted; also used *fig.*; (2) darkened; covered with night.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. An nighted trav'llers are allur'd To their destruction, Burns *Address to Deil* 1785 st. 12. e.Lth. Then shall he lichten a' the ways O' each puir nichted dreamer, Muckle-backit *Rhymes* (1885) 57. Edb. Hail! nighted stranger, sweet, . . Come and partake of nature's bower, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 227. Dmf. Some nichtit traveller, storm-sted, Was lairt ayont the hill, Reid *Poems* (1894) 64. Slk. She had been nightit and stayed there till day, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 187, ed. 1866. (2) Fif. Abroad the signal of dispersion blew that the wide multitude Should now break up its mass, and leave the nighted ground, Tennant *Anster* 1812 126, ed. 1871.

8. To spend the night; to lodge for the night.

Abd. They nighted for their own pay in the Old town, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 291. Slk. You an' I shall never night thegither in the same house, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 56, ed. 1866.

9. To spend the evening with; to visit after dark.

Sc. 'How often did he come to see you?' . . 'He nichted me twice a week regularly,' Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) iv.

10. To stop work for the day; to cease from labour when daylight closes. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Hence **Nichting-time**, *sb.* the time when daylight closes and outdoor labour ceases during the winter season. (*ib.*)

NIGHT-FALL, *sb.* Wil.[1] Of horses: a humour in the fetlock, recurring until it produces incurable lameness.

Witness . . . told him his animal was very lame, and asked what was the matter with it. He replied, 'Nothing, it is only "night-fall," and it comes on several times during the year,' *Wil. Cy. Mirror* Oct. 27, 1893.

NIGHTINGALE, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Bck. Hrt. Ess. Hmp. Wil. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Nightingale flower**, the cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*; (2) **-'s friend**, the sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*; (3) — **maggot**, see below.

(1) Hmp. (G.E.D.) (2) Cum.[4] (3) Hrt. The nightingale maggot that turns to a black-wing'd insect that feeds upon and corrupts the flower [flour], Ellis *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 193.

2. A moth. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351.

3. The greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*. Wil.[1]

4. *pl.* The cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*.

Ess. Cuckoo flowers are called 'nightingales,' *Monthly Pkt.* (Oct. 1862) 435; (C.W.P.)

5. The herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*. Bck. (B. & H.)

NIGHTSHADE, *sb.* Ken. A species of goosefoot, *Chenopodium*. (B. & H.)

NIGHTY, *adj.* Oxf. [Not known to our correspondents.] Dark. (Hall.)

NIGHTY NIGHTY, *phr.* War. Oxf. [noi'ti.] Good-night.

War.[2] Spoken to children, 'Nighty-nighty, God Almighty,' *Flk-rhyme*, meaning 'Good-night, I commend you to God.' Oxf.[1] A phrase used by very old people.

NIG-MA-NIES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Sundry trifles; unnecessary ornaments.

Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Wgt. They need wee nig-ma-nies tae start, An' keep them gaun, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 222.

NIG-NAG, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **nig-nac** Abd. A knick-knack; a worthless trifle. Cf. nig-nay.

Abd. What nig-nacs a bride wad need, Provide yoursel' with a' your speed, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 281. Lnk. Wi' their nig-nags ay cheatin' folk, Watt *Poems* (1827) 66. Rxb. (Jam.)

NIG-NAY, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **nig-naw** Sc.; **nig-noy** N.I.[1]; **nig-nye** Sc. [ni'g-nē.] 1. *sb.* A trifle; a knick-knack; a plaything.

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Rnf. Naething now fills the bole or pantry, But some nignye that crams the gentry, Picken *Poems* (ed. 1813) I. 124; Numerous Nig-naws from New Zealand, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 195. Lnk. Poor Pousies now the daffine saw Of gawn for nignyes to the law, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1733) 231. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. *pl.* Useless, profitless doings. N.I.[1] 3. *v.* To do what is useless; to do anything without good result; to show reluctance; to make much ado about anything.

Bnff.[1] He nignays ass lang aboot a' thing he diz it a wid far raider nae seek 'im. N.I.[1]

Hence **Nignayin'**, *ppl. adj.* full of whims. Bnff.[1]

NIGNEY-KNUR, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Yks. A wooden ball used in the game of 'knur and spell.'

w.Yks. A thurd man . . . handed him a nigney-knur, Tom Treddlehoyle *Barnsla Ann.* 1860 51.

NIKKER, *sb.* Sh.I. [ni'kər.] A 'haaf' term for a horse. Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 121.

[Cp. LG. *nikkel*, 'ein junges Pferd' (Berghaus).]

NIKKER, see **Nicker**, *v.*

NIKKIENOW, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A term of reproach. Cf. **nitty**, *adj.*, s.v. **Nit**, *sb.*[1]

He should have a hail pow that calls his neighbour nikkienow, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 370.

NILD, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Or.I. Also in form **nile** (Jam. *Suppl.*). 1. *sb.* Mould, fungus, mildew.

Blue or green mould or fungus as on cheese (Jam. *Suppl.*); Not restricted to cheese, but used e.g. of old boots when covered with mould through lying damp, &c. (J.G.)

2. *v.* To become mouldy. (J.G.) Hence **Nilded** or **Niled**, *ppl. adj.* mouldy. (J.G.), (Jam. *Suppl.*)

NILD, *v.*[2] Sh.I. [nild.] To beg importunately. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

NILD, see **Needle**.

NILDERING, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [ni'ldərin.] Nice, exact, particular; trifling.

n.Yks. This is a nildering job, Ah's tired on't (I.W.).

NILDER-NALDER, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. [ni'ldər-naldər.] 1. *sb.* Vacillation, hesitation, indecision. n.Yks.[14] 2. *v.* To idle, to waste time; to pace along idly. n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1]

N-ILE, *sb.*[1] Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. [nəil.] That part of a flail which is swung round and beaten against the straw, the 'threshel.' See **Hile**, *v.*[2] 2.

se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Corve Dale, Ludlow. A piece of strong leather . . . laced by thongs . . . to the two parts of a flail respectively, viz. to the swipple and the handstaff (s.v. Caplin); Shr.[2] A swepple. Peculiar to Corve Dale. Hrf.[2], Glo.[1]

NILE, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in form **nyl** Sh.I. [neil.] A plug in the water-hole in the bottom of a boat, which is taken out when the boat is being drawn up on land, to allow any water to be run off.

Sh.I. Lat me see if I can find da bit o' nile, *Sh. News* (June 25, 1898); Push tight the nile, *ib.* (Dec. 3, 1898); (A.W.G.); S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1]

Hence **Nile-hole**, *sb.* the hole in the bottom of a boat into which the nile is fitted. S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1]

[Norw. dial. *nygla*, the plug in the bottom of a boat (Aasen); ON. *negla*, the bung to close a hole in the bottom of a boat which lets out the bilge-water (Vigfusson).]

NILE, see **Nild**, *sb.*

NILE-BIRD, *sb.* Brks. Bck. The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 103.

NIL(L, *v.* Sc. Yks. Nhp. War. e.An. [nil.] 1. To be unwilling. w.Yks.[1] Hence (1) *Nildy wildy*, *phr.* whether one would or not, willy-nilly; (2) **Nilling**, *ppl. adj.* unwilling; (3) **Nilly-willy**, *adj.* undecided, wavering.

(1) e.An.[1] (2) n.Yks.[2] (3) Nhp.[1] She's a poor nilly-willy thing; she never knows her own mind. War.[3]

2. Phr. (1) *nill ye, will ye*, whether you wish or not, without consulting you; (2) — *they, will they, obs.*, whether they wish or not.

(1) Sc. I've twall men at the door'll gar ye do't, nil ye, wull ye,

Magopico (ed. 1836) 13; An' that I'll do, nill ye, will ye (JAM. *Suppl.*). (2) **Fif.** The quhilk they sall drink, nill they will they, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 383, ed. 1842. **Slg.** They are compelled nil they will they, in uther speaches of the like sorte, to acknowledge ane figure, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) iii, ed. 1843.

[1. OE. *nyllan*, to be unwilling (B.T.).]

NILL, see **Needle.**

NIM, *v.*, *sb.*[1], *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Lei. War. Ken. Som. Dev. Slang. [nim.] 1. *v. Obsol.* To catch up quickly; to take or catch up on the sly; to filch, steal.

Sc. (JAM.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Wm.** Nimming and niftering whativver he can try his fists on, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* 1785, l. 305. **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[24], **Lan.** (W.T.) **Stf.** RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Lei.**[1] 'Ah nimmed it off on 'im,' would be as applicable to an open as to a surreptitious taking away. **War.**[3] **Ken.** They nim a pig, a duck, or fowl, NAIRNE *Tales* (1790) 37, ed. 1824. **Slang.** To nim, to steal or pilfer, *Lex. Balatronicum* (1811).

Hence **Nimmer**, *sb.* a thief, pilferer.

Nhb.[1] *Obs.* **Lan.** How many gentle trimmers Won't steal, nor filch, but will be plaguy nimmers, BYROM *Poems* (1773) I. 77. **Som.** The carrion crow has here 'a local habitation and a name'—as a nimmer of chicken and ducklings, COMPTON *Winscombe Sketches* (1882) 103. **Slang.** Then you have a sly pilfering trick, Your schoolfellows call you the Nimmer, HOOD *Poems* (1862-3) *Trimmer's Exercise.*

2. To walk with quick, short steps; to walk briskly and lightly or mincingly.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783); **N.Cy.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** She is a capital walker: she nims along famously (T.K.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Nimming along. **ne.Yks.**[1] He can nim awaay at a bonny speed. **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] The old lady does nim along. **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 716; **Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Nim to the corner, an' see if a's a-coming. Shay nimmed off loike a shot. **War.**[3]

3. To fidget; to play the 'devil's tattoo,' tapping the foot, or swinging one leg over the other.

Der. (H.B.), **Not.** (W.H.S.) **Lei.**[1] Doon't ye nim soo!

4. *sb.* A very slow trot. **n.Lin.**[1] 5. *adj.* Nimble, active, agile, quick.

n.Yks.[124] **w.Yks.**[5] Nim eniff fur his years am sŭre. **e.Dev.** Fear he bain't nim' enough, BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) xxxv.

Hence **Nimmy**, *adj.* of women: nimble, active, agile. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

6. *adv.* A nursery term; see below.

Nhb.[1] The ladies they ride nim, nim, nim; The gentlemen they ride trim, trim, trim; The farmers they ride trot for trot; An' the hinds they ride clot for clot; But the cadgers they ride creels an' aa, creels an' aa, *Old Nursery Rhyme.* **w.Yks.**[2] Used in hushing a child to sleep. The nurse takes the child on her knee, and says, 'Nim, nim, nim.' **Not.** (W.H.S.), **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] 'My lady goes to London, nim, nim, nim; Gentlemen follow after, trot, trot, trot; Baby goes gallopy, gallopy, gallop.' Song of a mother nursing her infant. While the first line is being said, she moves very slowly, rather more rapidly at the second, and very fast at the third. **Nhp.**[1] The ladies go to market nim, nim, nim; The gentlemen go to market jim, jim, jim. Then after comes the country clown, And brings his horses to the town, With a hobbledy gee, hobbledy gee, hobbledy gee, Gallop te, gallop te, gallop. [This is the way the ladies ride, nim, nim, nim, *A nursery rhyme* (A.B.C.).]

[1. OE. *niman*, to take.]

NIM, *sb.*[2] Cor. [nim.] In phr. *to be neither Nim nor Doll*, to be undecided. HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 425, ed. 1896.

NIMBLE, *adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **neamle** w.Yks.[1]; **nimmel** Nhb. w.Yks.[5]; **nimmle** w.Som.[1] [ni·m(b)l.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Nimble-chops**, a chatterbox; (2) — **Dick**, a species of horse-fly or gad-fly; (3) **-going**, quick, nimble; (4) **-tailor(s**, (*a*) the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*; (*b*) a variety of field-pea, *Pisum sativum*, var. *arvense.*

(1) **War.**[3] Often used as a warning to a loquacious person suspected to be about to betray a confidence. 'Now then nimble-chops.' (2) **Ken.**[1] (3) **Dmf.** She has a bit nimble-gawn tongue, CARLYLE *Lett.* (1823). **n.Cy.** (J.W.) (4, *a*) **Shr.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 32; **Shr.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Núm·l-taa·yuldur. (*b*) **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **w.Som.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *a nimble nine, the brother of a sack*, very coarse linen; (2) — *ninepence is better than a dead*, or *slow, shilling*, a quick return or active trading is better than money lying idle; freq. abbreviated into 'a nimble ninepence' and used *fig.* for anything quick; (3) *as nimble as a cat on a hot backstone*, active, nimble, lively; (4) — *as a cow in a cage*, awkward, slow, clumsy; (5) — *as a flea*, see (3); (6) — *as a mowlwarp*, see (4).

(1) **Uls.** The fineness or coarseness of the linen being estimated by the number of threads to be counted on examining the texture through a magnifying glass of a standard size, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1857) V. 103. (2) **s.Stf.** No nimble ninepence was afield to tempt the chase, MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 103. **w.Som.** Sc well known that both parts are commonly used separately. A very common phrase when accepting a lower price than asked is, 'Well there! tak'n along, I likes a nimmle ninepence' (F.T.E.); **w.Som.**[1] [A nimble ninepence is better than a slow shilling, *Ola Prov.* in *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 234.] (3) **w.Yks.**[1] ii. 6. (4) **w.Yks.** *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889). (5) **Nhb.** Aw lap up nimmel as a flea, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 24. (6) **w.Yks.**[5] *Introd.* 9.

3. *Obs.* Clever, astute.

Sc. You may be as nimble as you're able, For I'm but a servant may, KINLOCH *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 38, ed. 1868; For the nimble trick to the Friar she play'd, *ib.* 29.

4. Exorbitant in price, dear.

Bdf. Lady Burgoyne makes a gentle protest when the 'fringe-man is a little too nimble,' *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1894) 88.

5. *v.* To move quickly, to hurry.

Nhp. Then nimbling down again, CLARE *Poems* (1827) 195; Oh! here he comes, nimbling along (C.A.M.).

N-IMETIC, *sb.* Irel. An emetic.

Don. To tell them what the name of the poison was till they'd give him a nimetic, *Harper's Mag.* (Jan. 1901) 328.

NIMKINGANG, see **Nimpingang.**

NIMM, *adj.* and *int.* Sh.I. [nim.] 1. *adj.* Pleasant to the taste. S. & Ork.[1] 2. *int.* An exclamation of pleasure at agreeable food. *ib.*

NIMMACH, NIMMIT, see **Nammet.**

NIMMY NIMMY NACK, *phr.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also in form **nimmy nimmy nack nack** Nhb.[1] A guessing game, the same as 'neiveie-nick-nack' (q.v.).

Nhb.[1] A game of guessing the hand in which an article is hid (s.v. Nievy-nievy-nick-nack). **e.Dur.**[1] 'Nimmy, nimmy, nak, Which hand will tha tak'? The reet or the left, Or the bonny bord's [bird's] heft?' Counting-in rhymes recited in starting a round game. **Cum.**[4] Nimmy, nimmy nack, Whether hand will ta tack, T'heemer or t'loumer? That's dog, that's cat (s.v. Neevy-nack).

NIMP, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [nimp.] A very small piece. Sc. (JAM., s.v. Nip.) Nhb. (R.O.H.)

N-IMPINGALE, *sb.* Cor. [ni·mpingēl.] A whitlow. *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iii. 240; Cor.[12] The same word as **Impingall** (q.v.).

[The element *-gale* (*gall*) is prob. the same as **Gall**, *sb.*[2]]

N-IMPINGANG, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also written **nymping-gang** Dev.; and in forms **nimkingang** Dev.; **nippigang** e.Som. w.Som.[1]; **nymphing-gang** Dev.[1] [ni·mpingæŋ.] A gathering or abscess; a whitlow; a fester under the finger-nail.

e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] I 'ant a-bin able vor to do nort 'is wik-n more—I got a nippigang [núp·eegang] 'pon my 'an'-wrist. **Dev.** 'Er 'th agot a nimpingang 'pon 'er vinger, an' tha 'flammation is urned up tŭ 'er elbow, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Polly, poor maid, her's got a nymping-gang, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 49; *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iii. 189; **Dev.**[1] T'other day a had a nymphing-gang:—a hath always wan glam or other, 20. **n.Dev.** Nance 's got a nimpingang, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 10. **nw.Dev.** (R.P.C.) **s.Dev.** FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874).

NIMPY-PRIMPY, *adv.* Cum.[4] [ni·mpi-primpi.] Affectedly, mincingly.

Said of a mincing walker, that he or she is going nimpy primpy.

NIMSHIE, *sb.* Suf. [ni·mʃī.] A flighty girl. e.Suf. (F.H.)

NIN, *v.* Cor. Also in form **ninny.** [nin.] To drink; see below.

Used chiefly towards children, in a coaxing way, to entice them to drink, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 359. [The word that children call their drinke by, as our children say ninne or bibbe, FLORIO, 64 (HALL.).]

NIN, see **None**.

NINCUM, *sb.* Wil. Cor. Also written **nincom** Cor. [ni·ŋkəm.] A fool, booby; a 'nincumpoop' (q.v.).

Wil. (G.E.D.) **Cor.** 'Tis a grand match you'm makin', an' you may call me a nincom, but I wish ye wasn', 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) iv.

NINCUMPOOP, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **nincompoop** Brks.[1] Slang; **ninkcoompoop** Wil.; **ninkumpoop** se.Wor.[1]; and in form **?ninycompook** Ayr. [ni·ŋkəmpūp.] A fool, booby; a silly, empty-headed person.

Ayr. 'Daidlin ninycompook!' was all the gardener said, Johnston *Congalton's Legacy* (1896) 297. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.**[2] Come here, young nincumpoop. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **e.Ken.** (G.G.) **w.Sus.** That young sawney nincompoop as stayed with the Seebrights last summer, Gordon *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 154. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **w.Som.**[1] Git out wi' thee! 's think I'd have zich a poor little nincumpoop [ning·kumpèo·p] 's he? **Colloq.** Ackerman would have called him a snob, and Buckland a nincompoop, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Jerry Jarvis.*

NIND, see **Nigh-hand.**

NINE, *adj.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Nine-bauble-square,** anything of an irregular form, an indescribable figure; (2) **-bob-square,** (3) **-bobble-square,** out of shape, irregular; distorted, bent; (4) **-bones,** the game of Five-stones; (5) **-corns,** a small pipe of tobacco, as much tobacco as will half fill a pipe; (6) **-een** or **-eyes,** (*a*) the lamprey, *Petromyzon marinus, P. fluviatilis,* and *P. branchialis*; (*b*) the butter-fish or gunnel, *Blennius gunnellus* [not known to our correspondents]; (*c*) the medicinal leech; (7) **-eyed eel,** see (6, *a*); (8) **-galley-west,** see (3); (9) **-holes,** (*a*) the game of 'Nine-men's morris' (q.v.); (*b*) a game; see below; (*c*) the cut of beef below the brisket or breast; (*d*) see (6, *a*); (10) **-killer,** the red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio*; (11) **-meals,** a long fork used for lifting up sheaves or bats to the top of a stack; (12) **-men's morris,** a game; see below; (13) **-mothers' meat,** see below; (14) **— o'clock bell,** the curfew bell; (15) **— O's,** a game; see below; (16) **-peg morris,** see (12); (17) **-pegs,** the game of ninepins; (18) **-penny marl or merels,** (19) **-penny morris,** see (12); (20) **-share plough,** a particular kind of plough; (21) **-tail(ed cat,** (22) **-tails,** the cat-of-nine-tails, the hangman's lash; (23) **-trades,** nine trading companies in Newcastle.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] (2) **Lin.** (W.W.S.), **n Lin.**[1] (3) **Hmp.**[1] (4) **I.W.**[1] The Roman game of 'Five Stones' is played with a difference, with nine knuckle-bones. It is called 'Nine Bones' and it requires some dexterity in playing, 64. (5) **Lin.**[1] If I have time, I'll just have nine corns. **n.Lin.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I'll gŏŏ an' a my nine-corns, an' then I'll be off to bed. (6, *a*) **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1886) 164. **Shr.**[2] So called from having a number of spiracles on each side, or branchial orifices in a lateral groove. Found profusely in the Ledwick brook near Ludlow. **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.), **I.W.**[1] **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 146. (*b*) **Cor.** (C.D.) [Satchell (1879).] (*c*) **Hmp.** (W.F.); *Nature Notes,* No. 2. (7) **e.Sc.** The popular name . . . arises from the spiracles being taken for eyes, Neill *Fishes* 1810 30 Jam., s.v. Eel). **Nhb.**[1] 8 **Hmp.**[1] (9, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Hdg.** Playing at the nine-holes on Sunday, 12th May, 1650, Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 86. **Lan.** Nine-holes was a boyish game played at the beginning of the 17th century, Harland & Wilkinson *Leg.* (1873) 133. **Hrt., Lon.** *Arch. Jrn.* XLIX. 320, in Gomme *Games* (1894) I. 414. **Suf.**[1] **Wil.**[1] Mentioned among the 'illegal games' in the Castle Combe records (1576), *Wil. Arch. Mag.* (1852) III. 156. (*b*) **Nhp.**[1] Played with a long piece of wood or bridge with nine arches cut in it, each arch being marked with a figure over it, from one to nine, in the following rotation :—vii. v. iii. i. ix. ii. iiii. vi. viii. Each player has two flattened balls, which he aims to bowl edge-ways under the arches; he scores the number marked over the arch he bowls through, and he that attains to forty-five first wins the game. **e.An.**[1] In one [game] nine round holes are made in the ground, and a ball aimed at them from a certain distance. . . In our other game of nine-holes, the holes are made in a board with a number over each, through one of which the ball is to pass. (*c*) **Sc.** Denominated from the vacancies left by the ribs (Jam.); The two runners, with the nine-holes, make good salting and boiling pieces; and of these the nine-holes is much the best, as it consists of layers of fat and lean without any bone, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1855) II. 693. **Cai.**[1], **Gall.** (A.W.) (*d*) **e.An.**[1] (10) **Oxf.** From a notion that it always kills and impales nine creatures before its meal, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 47. (11) **n.Lin.**[1] (12) **n.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Merls). **e.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Merrils). **Midl.** A game still played by the shepherds, cow-keepers, &c., . . as follows:—A figure (of squares one within another) is made on the ground by cutting out the turf; and two persons take each nine stones, which they place by turns in the angles, and afterwards move alternately as at chess or draughts. He who can play three in a straight line may then take off any one of his adversary's, where he pleases, till one, having lost all his men loses the game, Gomme *Games* (1894) I. 418. **Nhp.**[1] (s.v. Merells). **War.**[2] Now played on a board instead of the turf. 'Ploughmen use white and black beans to distinguish their men; the great object being to get three of them in a row, or, as it is called, to have a "click-clack and an open row." In order to do this you are allowed to take up your adversary's pieces as at draughts, or else to hem them up until they cannot move,' Wise *Shakspere* (1861); **War.**[3] Played either with slate and pencil, with stones, or on morris boards, which, I am told, were often kept in s.War. by the village blacksmith, around whose hearth the young men of the village played the game, certainly in quite recent years, and probably still play it. **se.Wor.**[1] Each competitor has nine 'men,' which may consist of stones, pegs, blocks of wood, &c. A board called a morris board is generally used for the game, in which holes are bored (to a geometrical pattern) in which to place the 'men.' **Nrf.** Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1826) II. 1661. **Hmp.**[1] (13) **Sh.I.** The mother is further instructed to 'tig the nine mothers' maet' for the bairn's restoration—i.e., nine mothers whose first born were sons are each solicited for an offering of three articles of food, to be used during the convalescence of the patient who has been thus snatched from the power of the trows, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 148. (14) **Cmb.**[1] At Wisbech. 'Missus did allus then unto me tell, "Be in by the sound of the nine-o'clock-bell."' (15) **Sc.** Played by two. Nine O's are arranged on a slate or slip of paper in three parallel rows. A player asks his opponent to draw a line connecting any two of the O's which the player selects. This he does until all the O's are connected with lines. But the opponent, in drawing lines, must not cut or cross lines already drawn. If he succeeds in connecting the nine O's without doing so, he gains the game. Each O can only have two lines, or be used only twice to start from or arrive at with a line. The player may render it difficult if not impossible for his opponent to connect all the O's with crossing lines (A.W.). (16) **Nhp.**[1] (s.v. Merells); **Nhp.**[2] (17) **w.Yks.** (A.C.) (18) **n.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Merls). **Wil.** Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1826) II. 983. (19) **n.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Merls). **Glo.** Largely practised by boys and even older people over thirty years ago, but is now, as far as I know, entirely disused. Two persons play. Each must have twelve pegs or twelve pieces of anything which can be distinguished. The Morris was usually marked on a board or stone with chalk, and consists of twenty-four points. The pegs are put down one at a time alternately upon any point upon the Morris, and the first person who makes a consecutive row of three impounds one of his opponent's pegs. The pegs must only be moved on the lines. The game is continued until one or other of the players has only two pegs left, when the game is won, *Midl. Games,* 1st S. 120, in Gomme *ib.* 417. (20) **Dor.** Very much used on the whole of the chalky district for the purpose of making hollows or drills on land which has been long ploughed and baked down by the fold, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 272. (21) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** Hark, how the nine-tail'd cat she plays, Burns *Ordination* (1786) st. 11; But haud your nine-tail cat a-wee, *ib. Epit. on Holy Willie,* st. 3. (22) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (23) **N.Cy.**[1] Three of wood, three of thread, and three of leather.

2. Phr. (1) *nine days,* 'ten days'; see below; (2) *like a* 9 *with the tail cut off,* good for nothing; (3) *up) to the nine(s,* to perfection, to the uttermost, first-rate; grandly, splendidly.

(1) **Shr.**[2] Salopians invariably, when speaking of an indefinite length of time between a week and a fortnight express it by the phr. of a week or nine days. (2) **e.Dur.**[1] (3) **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** She was naturally a bonny bit kimmer rather than happit up to the nines, Barrie *Minister* (1891) vi. **w.Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** Thou paints auld Nature to the nines, Burns *Past. Poetry,* st. 7; 'Twad please me to the nine, *ib. Answer to Verses* (1787) st. 5. **Lnk.** My ain wife Betty. . . dressed up tae the nines, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 17. **e.Lth.** Ye wad let a cratur like Pringle tak ye in, an' flatter ye up to the nines, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 209. **Wxf.** She would dress herself to the nines, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 394. **w.Yks.** We can sewt yo up to th' nines, Hartley

Clock Alm. (1888) *Pref.*; **w.Yks.**[2] **Chs.**[1] There aren't more than two or three in Runcorn as can dress a cawf up to th' nines. **s.Chs.**[1] **Dor.** When she's dressed up to the nines for some grand party, HARDY *Ethelberta* (1876) I. i. [**Amer.** Praisin' a man's farm to the nines, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xv.] **Colloq.** I sees my covey in the private bar, togged up to the nines, MURRAY *Nov. Note Bk.* (1887) 62.

NINEPENCE, *sb.* Sc. Not. Lin. Lei. Oxf. Suf. Dor. Cor. Also in form **noimpns** Lei.[1] [nai·n-, noi·npəns.] In phr. (1) *as nice as ninepence*, very nice; (2) *as right as ninepence*, unharmed; (3) *ninepence to the shilling*, (4) *not more than ninepence*, below the average in intelligence, 'not all there'; (5) *not to pay the old woman her ninepence*, to be too low a price to receive for anything; (6) *not worth ninepence*, good-for-nothing; (7) *only ninepence*, see (4); (8) *to a ninepence*, exactly, 'to a tee.'

(1) **Lei.**[1] As noist as noimpns. (2) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Cor.** Then find the cheeld right as ninepence, QUILLER-COUCH *Ship of Stars* (1899) 147. (3) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**[1] How's Mr. ——? Thaay do saay as he's nobut nine-pence-to-th'-shilling. (4) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (5) **Oxf.** A man in declining a job will say, 'It won't do for me; that won't pay the old woman her ninepence' (G.O.). **Dor.** 'That won't never pay the old woman her ninepence,' seems to be a formula . . . for refusing too low a price for an article, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 245. (6) **e.Suf.** He is not worth ninepence (F.H.). (7) **s.Not.** The lad's on'y ninepence; there's no accountin' what 'e says (J.P.K.). (8) **Sc.** A brother whose complexion fitted Magopico to a ninepence, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 26.

NINES, see **Nonce**.

NINESOME, *adj.* Sc. Consisting of nine.

Ayr. She had an auchtsome or a ninesome family, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 224.

NINET, NINETED, see **Noint, Nointed**.

NINETEEN, *sb.* Sc. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Hnt. **1.** In phr. (1) *nineteen to the dozen*, too fast or too much; (2) *in one's nineteen*, in one's nineteenth year.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] Your tongue runs nineteen to the dozen, there's no getting in a word with you. **War.**[3] **ne.Wor.** Her tongue goes nineteen to the dozen. She talks nineteen to the dozen (J.W.P.). **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (2) **s.Oxf.** You see I'm in my nineteen now, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 88.

2. A nineteen years' lease.

Abd. Saunders Malcolmson had sat for the greater part of a 'nineteen' in the possession of Skellach Brae, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 15.

NINETER, NINETY-BIRD, see **Nointer, Nointed**.

NINETY-KNOT, *sb.* Shr. The knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*. (B. & H.)

NINEY EEL, *phr.* Nhb. The lamprey, *Petromyzon marinus* and *P. fluviatilis*. See **Nine-eyes**, s.v. **Nine**, **1** (6, *a*).

A smaller sort known as 'niney eels,' which was thought to have nine eyes, and to have originated from horse hair, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 269.

NING-NANG, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. [ni·ŋ-naŋ.] **1.** A worthless or troublesome person; a fool; also used *attrib.*

Lakel.[2] Tak nea nooatis o' t'lal ning-nang. **Cum.** He looks parlish like a ning-nang, HODGSON *Poll Bk. Whitehaven* (1832) 34; **Cum.**[4] Wad teh believe't noo, t'ning-nang can nowder read ner write, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 189. **w.Yks.** A troublesome person, constantly complaining or grumbling, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 31, 1884) 8.

2. A sorry horse, a jade. ne.Lan.[1]

NI! NI! *int.*[1] n.Cy. Nhb. An exclamation of surprise and pleasure on seeing a very fine thing; *gen.* a children's word.

n.Cy. An exclamation expressing amazement on seeing anyone finely dressed, GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Ni, ni—what bonny buttons! GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 7; **Nhb.**[1]

NI! NI! *int.*[2] Nhp.[1] Night! night! for 'Good-night!' addressed to little children.

NINNEYHOMMER, see **Ninnyhammer**.

NINNY, *sb.*[1], *adj.* and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **nonny** w.Yks.[2] e.An.[1] e.Suf.; **nunny** Wil.[1] Dor. [ni·ni, no·ni, nʌ·ni.] **1.** *sb.* A fool, simpleton, a stupid person. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Ye're a low stupit ninny, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 165. **Cld.** What a ninnie is he! NIMMO *Sngs.* (1882) 53. **Ayr.** The Turks, who are ninnies, to drink never dare, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 26, ed. 1871. **Nhb.** Te them hus i' th' North were but ninnies, ALLAN *Coll. Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 47. **Lakel.**[2] Thoo gurt ninny, wheea wad deea like that? **Cum.** I . . . gowl'd like a ninny, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 57; **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (1884); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** I am sich a ninny sometimes, BRIERLEY *Out of Work*, ii. **s.Chs.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Glo.** BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Lon.** BAUMANN *Londinismen* (1887). **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** Oh! you ninny! . . you should take the bread to the oven, and not pull the oven to the bread, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. pt. ii. 156. **e.Ken.** You ninny! (G.G.) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** 'Don't be a ridiklus ninny,' zes I, AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 264. **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[1] **Cor.** Men are all ninnies, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1892) 104. **Slang.** To be able to win or lose a matter of a hundred pounds without making a ninny of himself, SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* (1856) 219.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Ninny-cracky**, (*a*) a foolish, weak-minded person; (*b*) foolish, weak-minded, childish; of small account; (2) **-fudging**, nonsense; (3) **-fudgy**, a poor-spirited person, with no 'go' in him; (4) **-noddie**, see (1, *a*); (5) **-nonny** or **-nanny**, (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) see (1, *b*); (6) **-watch**, (*a*) a disturbance, a state of confusion, excitement, or of longing expectancy; a quandary; (*b*) to get into a state of confusion or excitement.

(1 *a*, *b*) **Cum.**[4] (2) **Wil.**[1] That's all nunny-fudgen. Nearly *obs.* (3) *ib.* A nunny-fudgy chap. Used only by old people. (4) **w.Yks.** Ther's sooa monny ninny noddies i'th taan at caan't abide name ov a theyatur, BICKERDIKE *Beacon Alm.* (1873). (5, *a*) **w.Yks.**[2] Nine ninny-nonnies who tried to nail up nonsense. **Lin.**[1] Don't go out with him, he's such a ninny-nonny. **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[2], **Lin.** (HALL.) (6, *a*) **Dor.** After kicking up such a nunnywatch and forbidding the banns, HARDY *Return of Native* (1879) bk. I. iii; An old woman told me that she had received some news of her son which had put her into a terrible nunnywatch, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 245. **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] The women was all to a ninny-watch gin they zeed the boats comin' back. **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Why thee art in a ninniwatch e'ery other torn, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 36; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 304. (*b*) **Dor.** If I've a-seed anybody in ar a bit of a bumble about his work—a-peepin about in a kind of a stud-like—I've a-heerd 'em say, 'What be you got nunny-watching about?' *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 245.

3. Nonsense, trifling, 'tomfoolery.' e.Suf. (F.H.)

4. A pet name for a grandmother, granny. s.Chs.[1]

5. *adj.* Soft, foolish, silly. e.An.[1] **6.** *v.* To trifle; to play the fool.

A young woman who received a serious injury from an accidental blow, said it happened when she was nonnying with Robin B. Chiefly applied to the fondling and toying of sweet-hearts, *ib.*

NINNY, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. [ni·ni.] **1.** *v.* Of a horse: to whinny. m.Yks.[1] **2.** *Comp.* **Ninny-niawing**, whinnying.

Dmf. [The horse] took to the trick they call 'scouring,'—in a sullen windless ninny niawing, CARLYLE *Lett.* (1842) in *Atlantic Monthly* (Oct. 1898) LXXXII. 458.

3. *sb.* A whinny, the neighing sound made by a horse. m.Yks.[1]

NINNYCOCK, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **nintycock** n.Yks.[24] [ni·nikok.] A young lobster.

Yks. WHITE *Month in Yks.* (1888) viii. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A small kind of lobster, with a peculiarity in the size of the large or fore-claws; **n.Yks.**[4]

NINNYHAMMER, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Irel. and Eng. Also written **niniamer** Hrf.; and in forms **ninneyhommer** Lan.; **ninnyhommer** e.Lan.[1] Chs. Der. [ni·ni-amə(r, -æmə(r).] A fool, simpleton; a stupid or weak-minded person. Also used *attrib.*

Wxf. A pair of ninnyhammers, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 201. **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Thoo's warse ner a ninny-hammer, an' that's nine times warse ner a fiul. **Cum.** He's a decent, quietish, hevvy heedit, ninnyhammer, HODGSON *Roll Bk. Whitehaven* (1832) 34; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Wioot sick maezling, mafflin ninnyhammars about yans hoose, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 6. **n.Yks.**[23], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Wha yo stupid ninny hammer, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 18. **Lan.** Theaw tawks like a seely ninneyhommer, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 20; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** Why, you ninnyhammer, you might have told me at once, BAMFORD *Traveller*

(1844) 44. **Chs.** (E.F.) **Der.** An a lot o' ninny-hommer's talk, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. ii; **Der.²**, **nw.Der.¹**, **n.Lin.¹** **Hrf.** Them as jaberz too fast iz niniamerz (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **Glo.¹** **Oxf.** The man is weak, a regular ninnyhammer (M.A.R.). **Wil.¹** **w.Som.¹** Usually qualified by 'great' or 'little.' Git aew't! ûe's dhingk-s gwai·n vor ae·u jish guurt nún·ee-aam·ur-z dhee· aart? **Dev.** Git along wi''t! I niver did zee sich a gert ninny-hammer in awl my life! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.¹** Don't 'ee think I be sich a ninny-hammer as to desire et, 23; **Dev.³** **n.Dev.** 'Tis ninny-hammer's work I say, To graunge an' guddle all tha day, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 61. **Slang.** Ninny, or ninnyhammer, a simpleton, *Lex. Balatronicum* (1811). [A ninny, ninny-hammer, *vacuna*, COLES 1697.]

NINNY-NEENO, *sb.* **s.Chs.¹** An improvised musical instrument; see below.

A nin·i-nee·noa is improvised by holding the leaves of certain plants against the teeth or a comb, and blowing through.

NIN-SICH, NINT(E, NINTYCOCK, see **Non-such, Noint, Ninnycock.**

NINUT, *sb.* Not. [ni·nət.] The magpie, *Pica rustica.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 76.

NINYCOMPOOK, NIOG, NIOGLE, see **Nincumpoop, Njoag, Neugle.**

NIP, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Aus. and Amer. Also in form **nep** n.Yks.[3] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] [nip.] 1. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Nip-cheese,** (2) **-curn,** (3) **-farthing,** (4) **-fig,** a miserly, niggardly person, a skin-flint; one who gives short measure; (5) **-fit,** a tight fit; (6) **-hazel,** a greedy person; (7) **-kite,** one who starves himself or others from covetousness; (8) **-louse** or **— the louse,** a tailor; (9) **-lug,** (*a*) in phr. *to be at nip-lug,* to quarrel and be at the point of blows; (*b*) a teacher, schoolmaster; (10) **-nails,** the fruit of the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*; (11) **-prune,** (12) **-raisin,** see (4); (13) **-roll,** a baker who gives short weight in bread; (14) **-scart,** a cross, peevish, ill-tempered person; a niggard; (15) **-scrat and bite,** a scramble; also used *attrib.*; (16) **-screed,** (17) **-screw,** see (4); (18) **-shot,** *obs.,* aslant, backward; in phr. *to play nip-shot,* to give the slip; (19) **-sicker,** captious, ill-natured; severely exact; (20) **-skin,** (21) **-skitter,** see (4); (22) **-switch,** a frolicsome animal; (23) **-wir,** a buzz or slap; also used *advb.*

(1) **N.Cy.¹**, **Nhb.¹**, **n.Yks.²**, **w.Yks.¹**, **ne.Lan.¹**, **e.An.¹**, **Ken.** (A.M.), **w.Som.¹** (2) **n.Cy.** He's a regular nip-curn (B.K.). **m.Yks.¹** **w.Yks.** Said of persons who are so stingy that they would nip a currant in two (J.W.); He's a grand gleid yond; a bonny nipcurn, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891). (3) **n.Yks.²** (4) **w.Yks.** You'll be half starved if you go there. She's a regular nip-fig H.L.); BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* 1865); **w.Yks.²** (5) **ne.Lan.¹** Said of any garment that fits tightly. (6) **n.Yks.³** (7) **n.Yks.²** (8) **Sc.** (JAM.) (9, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Cld.** *ib.* (10) **Chs.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* M. (11) **w.Yks.¹** (12) **n.Yks.¹²**, **m.Yks.¹** (13) **n.Yks.²** (14) **Cld.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** She . . . leeves by her lane, a nip-scart o' a body wi' a paurrit and a cat, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 110. **Rxb.** (JAM.) (15) **w.Yks.** A nip-scrat-an-bite feight wi three women, *Dewsbre Olm.* (Oct. 1, 1865) 14; **w.Yks.²** A children's game in which nuts, pence, gingerbread, &c., are squandered; **w.Yks.³** (16) **N.Cy.¹**, **n.Yks.¹²**, **m.Yks.¹** (17) **w.Yks.** Oh! Manuel's a reglar nip-screw (W.C.S.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (18) **Sc.** Our great hope on earth, the city of London, has played nipshot, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 198 (JAM.). **Fif.** Of thir Canons, one said merrilie, that . . . they would misgive, and shoot nipshot, ROW *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 395, ed. 1842. (19) **S. & Ork.¹** (20) **n.Yks.¹²**, **m.Yks.¹** (21) **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.²**, **e.Yks.¹** (22) **Der.** (L.W.) (23) **Hrf.²**

2. To press tightly, cut into; to squeeze or bruise. Also with *upon.*

Sh.I. Doo's no ta geng an' nip apo' me, Sibbie, doo kens A'm no cairin' fir fashen, *Sh. News* (Jan. 5, 1901). **e.Yks.¹**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Th' hinder-quarter's nipt in like a greyhount whelp, WAUGH *Winter Fire,* 25. **Lin.** As a string when drawn tight round the waist, HOLLOWAY; **Lin.¹** **n.Lin.¹** Th' band that tied it up hes nipp'd that tulip tree till its deäd. **Nhp.¹**

3. To cut short or close; to snip.

se.Sc. He was na able for to nip A bit o' claith, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 193. **Lnk.** Till heaven nips the twine, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 24. **Dmf.** What treasure was set on the young life nippet sae sune, REID *Poems* (1894) 200. **w.Yks.¹** He then nepp'd a lile wee hookin on't, ii. 300. **Oxf.** To cut the skin of sheep while shearing them. 'I have nipped him' (M.A.R.). **Brks.¹** To 'nip' off a small piece of loose skin with scissors.

4. To bite, nibble; to graze.

Fif. The flocks an' herds are spreadin' seen, The fragrant suckies nippin', DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 21. **Edb.** The milk-cows were nipping the clovery parks, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. **Peb.** *Lintoun Green* (1685) 37, ed. 1817. **s.Wm.** I saw . . . two bease nippin ith Blackdyke, HUTTON *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 23. **Yks.** (J.W.) **War.** The rabbit 'nips the top off some early choice flowers,' *Midl. Counties Herald* (Apr. 9, 1896). [**Amer.** That durn brute was shakin' his ears and nippin' grass unconcerned as a can o' green corn, *Cent. Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 300.]

5. With *at*: to eat daintily or affectedly. **Sc.** (JAM.), **Bnff.¹**

6. With *up*: to eat hastily, swallow greedily.

e.Yks.¹ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lin.¹** Here is some custard, nip it up.

7. To taste sharp or pungent. **Sc.** (JAM.) 8. To smart, ache; to tingle with cold.

Sc. Ye're new risen and your young heart's nipping, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Elg.** Words that nip like plasters, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 9. **Fif.** O! but my heart nips for the pair, While thro' the green she wanders, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 26. **N.I.¹** Ma toes is just nippin'. **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1858) VI. 40.

9. To be niggardly or parsimonious; to stint, starve; to cheat.

Sc. (JAM.) **Bnff.¹** He fairly nippit 'im wee the trochan o's coo. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **e.Yks.¹**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Aw ne'er geet wed to be nipped an' humbugged same as aw have bin this dozen year back, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) v; Deawn reet nippin' o' poor foke! TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 42. **Nhp.¹**, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.¹**

10. To snatch, pick up hastily; to catch suddenly; to snap; to pilfer, steal, purloin; *gen.* with *away* or *up.*

Sc. Ye was set aff frae the oon for nipping the pyes, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737) 87 (JAM.). **Abd.** At last the hungry hawk doun scours, An' nips 't awa, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 143. **Frf.** Or we would have been nipped in our beds, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) v; A maukin rinnin' owre a field that could be easily nippit, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 105, ed. 1889. **Per.** He juist nippet up his verbs, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 25. **Ayr.** Having his arm nippit by the fly-wheel of the new engine, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 139. **Bwk.** Nip it up, Tibby Redpath—Take it a', Nelly Shaw, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 90. **Dmf.** Watching his gins, he nips his hares, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 102. **N.Cy.¹** **Nhb.¹** He nipped up his crowdy in a jiffy. **Cum.¹**; **Cum.⁴** She nip't threepennorth o' brandy up gay sharp, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 146. **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **n.Yks.¹⁴** **e.Yks.¹** All eggs ï mahkit wĕ nipt up ï neeah tahm, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Jopy nipt up't quairt, an whip't it all off at a swig, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1843) 15; (J.W.); **w.Yks.¹** He nip it up and ran away. **Lan.** Hoo nipt th' skirt out o' Sarah's hond, WAUGH *Tattlin' Matty,* 25; They made no moor ado bur nipt up th' owd stoo, HARLAND *Ballads* (1865) 225. **ne.Lan.¹**, **nw.Der.¹**, **Not.¹³** **s.Not.** Ah offered the lad a pear an' yer should a seed 'im nip ho'd on't (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.¹** He nipp'd up his hat an' went his waay afoore I could speäk. **sw.Lin.¹** She nipped up the bairn in a moment. **Rut.¹** **Lei.¹** Shay nipped oop 'er bassket, an' off shay roon. **Nhp.¹** 'He nipped it away before I could look at it.' **War.²** Nip up your playthings, and come indoors; **War.³** **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.¹** Her nipt up the cheel and away to go, so vast as ever her heels could car her. [**Aus.** Another hundred might, perhaps, be 'nipped' from old Smith's scrubs, NICOLS *Wild Life* (1887) I. x.] **Slang.** One of 'em put the half-sovereign between the shoulder-blades, and I nipped it fast, MURRAY *Nov. Note Bk.* (1887) 142.

11. To move quickly or nimbly; to hasten; to slip away, go suddenly; to run or walk hastily.

Fif. Aff sae they skeygit . . . and nipt them hame, Wi' vengeance, hurry-scurry, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 52. **Nhb.** They nip in for their gills, BAGNALL *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 7; **Nhb.¹** Just nip away afore he sees you. **Wm.** Nip up ta thi fadder's an ass them fer t'cross-cut. They nipt-up an' gat wedded e neea time (B.K.). **n.Yks.¹** Nip off; **n.Yks.⁴** Nip upstairs an' fetch mah hat down. **ne.Yks.¹** Nip off. Nip across. **e.Yks.¹** Awd woman nips aboot like a young lass. **w.Yks.²³⁵** **Lan.** He nipt onto his feet, WAUGH *Hermit Cobbler,* viii; Nip away, hopper, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 160. **e.Lan.¹** Nip up, to get up and go away suddenly. **Chs.¹** Nip off; **Chs.³** He nipped off like lightnin. **s.Chs.¹** Dhis tit ŭ mahyn)z ŭ rŭm)ŭn tŭ nip· ŭlŭngg·. **Der.** Ye can come up the back o' tha Edge, and so nip home, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) vii; We wor towd he'd just nip'd aut ta get his tee, ROBINSON *Sammy*

Twitcher (1870) 21; **Der.**[2] Nip along. **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** (H.B.); **Not.**[1]; **Not.**[2] I nipped round. **s.Not.** When 'e seed the gaffer, 'e nipped into the stable. She nipped up an' run to the winder (J.P.K.). **Lin.** 'E nipped up, an' started a-leatherin' the old ass, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 298; **Lin.**[1] Nip-it, fetch a nail-passer. **n.Lin.**[1] Th' foäl nipp'd thrif th' yaate on us afoore we was aware. Noo then, nip off an fetch yon hoss. **sw.Lin.**[1] He can nip about anywhere now without his sticks. **Rut.**[1] She nips along down the road. **Lei.**[1] Ah should ha ketched holt on 'im, beout a'd nipped threw the 'edge. **Nhp.**[1] 'He nipped away in a jiffey.' **War.**[2,3] **Wor.** You used to nip over the styles like a fly (H.K.). **s.Wor.**[1] I nips athirt the ground, and gives 'im the meetin'. **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] W'en I 'eärd the w'istle, didnad I nippit? **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] (s.v. Nipper). **Nrf.** Then we nipped the other side, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 147; Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 40. **Suf.** That fared s'cowd, we took and nipped off hŏŏm. He nip along a good tidy stroke (M.E.R.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.** He had to nip off sharp (D.W.L.). **Hmp.** I nipped round wi' it at once and saw it there all safe (W.H.E.). **Som.** We'll nip in an zit down so quiet as mice, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 108. **w.Som.**[1] The young osebirds nipt off avore I could come aneast em—drat their heads. **Dev.** Dr. Zmallgood cries, 'Lord love a duck!' an' nips off like a tail-piped tarrier! Stooke *Not Exactly*, ii. **Cor.** Her warn't too badly wounded to nip roun' the knap o' the hill, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xix.

Hence *nip and tuck*, *phr.* at full speed.

[**Amer.** They had it, nip and tuck, for five mile or more, the old man a-gaining all the time, *Cent. Mag.* (Dec. 1884) 275.]

12. With *out*: to wash partially.

Nhp.[1] If a dress is soiled or splashed in one particular place, and just that part is washed, it is called 'nipping it out.' When it is not convenient to have a large wash, it is usually said, 'We must nip a few things out.'

13. In cricket: to hit a ball to the off-side. War.[4]

14. *sb.* In phr. (1) *as clean as nip*, very clean or tidy, smart; completed; (2) — *near as nip*, very niggardly; too greedy to be honest; (3) — *nice as nip*, very nice; completely, easily; (4) — *tight as nip*, a saying, expressive of superior quality or adaptability, &c.; (5) — *white as nip*, very white, very clean; (6) *nip for new*, an exclamation accompanying a pinch given to any one wearing new clothes; (7) *to get a nip of any one*, to play a trick on any one.

(1) **Cum.**[4] **s.Chs.**[1] Uz kleeŭn ŭz nip [As clean as nip]. (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **n.Yks.** Just teean 'em in az nice az nip, by sleeght ov hand, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 58. **w.Yks.** *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); **w.Yks.**[5] It's rare to be thee, lad; as nice as nip,—ast think thall feel soa nah, 47. **Lei.**[1] (s.v. Niste). (4) **e.Yks.** Here we are as tite as nip, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 91; **e.Yks.**[1] This box 'll hod mah cleeas as tight as nip, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (5) **Lan.** As white as nip, Staton *Looniinary* (c. 1861) 96. **Chs.** 'It soon goes very nice, it washes as white as nip'; some people when they see a flower or anything else that is beautifully clean and white, will exclaim 'Eh! why it is as white as nip!' *Chs. N. & Q.* (1882) II. 132. **e.An.**[1] The herb cat-mint, which being covered with a fine white down, has given rise to a common simile, 'as white as nip.' **Nrf.** A long wide stone passage, with a floor as white as nip, Spilling *Molly Miggs* (1873) 20. **w.Nrf.** I sawr my son as white as nip, Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 5. (6) **Nhb.**[1] **n.Wm.** A new article of wearing apparel entitles the wearer to a pinch from any associate who perceives it, saying at the same time 'nip for new' (B.K.). **Yks.** (J.W.) (7) **Abd.** He's tried hard several times sinsyne to get a nip o' Sandy i' the market in a quaet wye, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 180.

15. A pinch or squeeze, not necessarily with the fingers and nails; a smart tap; a bruise.

Sc. (Jam.), **e.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **Lin.**[1] I have had a nip of the finger. **w.Som.**[1] I meet way a nip in the drashin'-machine.

16. A bite or sting; a bite in fishing.

Sc. (Jam.) **Frf.** Ye'll find it smarter then an adder's nip, Morison *Poems* (1790) 190. **Nhp.**[1] Oh what a nip it gave. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

17. The pain caused by a pinch, bite, or smart tap. Sc. (Jam.) **18.** *Fig.* A misfortune, trial.

w.Som.[1] 'Twas a purty hard nip for 'ee, lostin' thick there gurt zow.

19. A sharp, pungent flavour; a burning, biting taste; also used *fig.*

Sc. Bread, and esp. cheese, is said to have a nip, when it tastes sharp or pungent (Jam.). **Frf.** Lads, humour's what gies the nip to speakin', Barrie *Thrums* (1889) v. **Fif.** Man, it heats whaur it gangs, an' hisna a nip wi't. I dinna like whiskey wi' a nip, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 62.

20. A keen, biting feeling in the air.

Abd. There's a nip in the win', early an' late o' the day, *Abd Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 27, 1900). **Lnk.** Ae nicht the win' was geylies snell Wi' frosty nip, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 25. **Lan.** One o'th grand owd-fashioned Kessmasses, with a bit o' howsome nip in it, Waugh *Winter Fire*, 11.

21. A small piece of anything, a pinch, a minute quantity; a slight refreshment.

Sc. As much as is nipped or broken off between the finger and thumb (Jam.); Not a single ait, Nor yet a spike o' barley, Nor nip o' meal, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 89. **Sh.I.** Aa aboot his nip o croft, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 84. **Lnk.** Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (ed. 1733) *Gl.* **Dmf.** The wee nips that had been clipped Aff ilka live thing, on bein' shaped By her foreman, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 134. **Nhb.**[1] A nip of cheese. **Cum.** It wasn't a nip ŏ' trubble gaun wid him, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 47. **m.Yks.**[1] There isn't a nep left. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.**[1] A small portion of food or drink taken between meals. **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] You mun put a nip o' salt in, Mary, to bring oot th' taaste. Gie me a nip o' 'bacca, I ha'n't noän e' my box. **Nhp.**[1] A small bit of anything pulverised, as 'a nip of salt.' As much as can be nipped up between the finger and thumb. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**[1] Her used 'most always to tell me to come in the kitchen and have a bit of a nip.

22. A niggardly, parsimonious person, a stingy fellow; a close and sharp bargainer.

e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Grose (1790). **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Sus.**[1,2]

23. Advantage, esp. in bargaining. Bnff.[1] **24.** A hurried departure.

Nhb.[1] He seun teuk his nip, Thompson *Nanny's Advice* (1886). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

25. A young fellow. Cf. **nipper.**

Lan. To meet eawr train an' th' missin' nips, Dottie *Rambles* (1898) 174. **Sus.** Long cum two cheps fram Lunnon. . . Deas lither nips dey sees de ol' fellur, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 433.

26. A part of the machinery used in wool-combing; see below.

w.Yks. The 'nip,' which is a piece of mechanism very much resembling the human hand, draws the wool from the fallers, and lays it on the comb, Cudworth *Worstedopolis* (1888) 45.

27. A mining term; see below.

N.Cy.[1] A sudden denudation or nipping out of a coal-seam, caused by the roof and the thill coming together. **Nhb.**[1] The thinning out of a seam of coal where the deposit has become attenuated; also, the crush or squeeze of coal pillars produced by a creep or by any severe pressure. **Nhb., Dur.** The effect produced upon coal pillars by creep; a crush or squeeze. Also, an approach of the roof and thill of a seam of coal towards each other, found naturally; the seam having, for a short distance, been caused almost to disappear, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

28. *pl.* The hips or fruit of the wild rose, *Rosa canina.* Chs.[1,3] **29.** *pl.* An exclamation used before pinching any one for stale news. s.Lan. (F.R.C.)

NIP, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan. Chs. Midl. Stf. Hnt. Dor. Slang. Also written **nipp** Dor. [nip.] A small quantity of spirits or liquid, a small drink.

Sc. He likes his nip of whisky (H.W.); A coal-hawker in D—— was fonder of his nip than his horse, *Jokes*, 1st S. (1889) 75. **Sh.I.** I'm just hed da wan nip dis morning, Burgess *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 54. **Cai.** It [bottle] wis fu', I jist took one nip oot o't masel, Horne *Countryside* (1896) 160. **w.Sc.** *Gen.* half a glass (Jam.). **Slg.** Towers *Poems* (1885) 123. **Lth.** Lumsden *Sheephead* (1892) 124. **e.Lth.** If a man stan's ye a nip, or sends ye his phottygraph . . . he losses his seat, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 198. **Nhb.**[1] 'A nip of spirit,' a small wine-glassful. **Cum.**[4] **Lan.** He'd slip Doun to the bar to snatch a furtive 'nip,' Doherty *N. Barlow* (1884) 51. **Chs.**[1] A small glass of neat spirit; **Chs.**[3] **Midl.** We had a nip, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 187. **Hnt.** A half of a pint (T.P.F.). **Dor.** A half pint pott (W.C. c. 1750); (A.C.) **Slang.** Mr. Carew . . . had a mind to refresh himself with a nip of punch, *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) 88.

Hence **Nipper**, *sb.* a small quantity of strong drink.

Bnff.[1] **Edb.** Will you have a raw nipper or a glass of hot, Jock? Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 258.

NIP, *sb.*[3] n.Cy. Yks. Nhp. Hnt. Sur. Cor. [nip.] A steep ascent of a road; a hill.

n.Cy. (Hall.) **w.Yks.**[1] That nip at loan heeod hoins t'horses sadly. **Nhp.**[1] This is a sharp nip for the horses. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Sur.** Up to the top of the nip, *Cent. Mag.* (Mar. 1884) 775. **w.Cor.** You need not get out of the carriage, it is only a short nip (M.A.C.).

[I se, as me thinketh, Out of the nippe of the north . . . Riȝtwisnesse come rennynge, *P. Plowman* (B.) XVIII. 162. Norw. dial. *knippa*, a mountain-top (Aasen); Sw. dial. *knippa*, a hill (Rietz).]

NIP, see **Neep, Nep**, *sb.*[1]

NIPE, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Lan. A trick.

Whot wud'n yoah ha sed iv any Painite had bin katcht e sitch a nipe? Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 37, ed. 1802

NIPE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Yks. Also in form **gnipe**. [naip.] 1. *v.* To crop or nip off with the teeth herbage, &c. in short lengths. n.Yks.[12], w.Yks.[1] The same word as **Knipe**, *v.* (q.v.) 2. *sb.* The beak of a bird. e.Yks.[1]

NIPICK, see **Nippock**.

NIPKIN, *sb.* Sc. [ni·pkin.] A pocket-handkerchief. Cf. **napkin**.

Wgt. Wi' yon nipkin flichterin' here an' flichterin' there, *Good Wds.* (1881) 402.

NIPOUR, see **Neighbour**.

NIPPED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Hnt. e.An. Cor. Also written **nippid** Sh.I.; and in forms **neepid** Sh.I.; **neppit** Lth.; **nippet** Nhp.[1]; **nippit** Sc.; **nipt** Lakel.[2] Nhp.[1] Hnt. e.An.[1] [ni·pid, ni·pit, nipt.] 1. Short in size or measure, small, scanty, sparse; of clothes: tightly fitting, pinched in, narrowed.

Sc. Often applied to clothes. 'A nippit dinner' (Jam.); Ye . . . have introduced into your universities . . . a fashion of pronouncing like unto the 'nippit foot and clippit foot' of the bride in the fairy tale, Scott *Nigel* (1822) ix. **Sh.I.** I ken his deelers troosers, der dat nippid aboot him, *Sh. News* (Apr. 28, 1900); A' clead in green claes, just neepid inta da skin, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 88. **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** The craturs would really divert ye wi' . . . their stiltit heels and nippit taes, Service *Notandums* (1890) 77.

Hence (1) **Nippeting**, (2) **Nippety**, *adj.* small, insignificant, scanty.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] What a little nippeting bonnet you've got on. (2) How nippety they've made your gown, *ib.*

2. Pinched, starved-looking; bleak, pallid, sickly.

Per. Drums never complained as if he hed been nippit in the Sooth, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 232. **Lakel.**[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

3. Of a hare: hard run, exhausted with running. e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) 4. Griped, having the internal organs deranged.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] A local preacher once said in the middle of his discourse, 'You mun excuse me a bit, if yë pleäse, my friends, I feäl raatherly nipped.'

5. Parsimonious, niggardly, stingy; close, addicted to giving short measure or weight.

Sc. Lord, I kent that thou art a nippit man, shearin' whare thou hastna sawn, Henderson *S. Matt.* (1862) XXV. 24; Na, na, I ne'er likit to be nippit or pinging; gie me routhrie o' a' thing, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 121 (Jam.). **Cai.**[1], **Ags.** (Jam.) **Per.** An' let that churlish Nawbal o' a ferner, Oor nippit neebor, hear, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 33. **Edb.** They're a' that nippit and nice, they wee bodies nae use to themsels or ony ither body, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 110.

Hence **Neppitness**, *sb.* parsimoniousness, stinginess.

Lth. Sic nearily neppitness beats a' that iver I h'ard o', Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 724.

6. Strict, narrow-minded.

Sc. 'Why don't I like him? Oh! because he's jist a nippit "U.P."' A Nippit Teetotaller is a common expression, Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899).

7. Snappish, curt; vexed, annoyed, in an ill-temper.

Dmf. She . . . speer'd, in a shairp an' nippit way, what I mean't by screamin' Na! Na! Ponder *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 18. **Lin.**[1] I asked her a question, and she was nipped. **Cor.** Her's nipped about somethin', Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 76; **Cor.**[2]

NIPPEN, *sb.* n.Cy. A 'boggart.'

The Dunnie, Brag, and Hedley Kow are probably the same as the Nick or Nippen, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii.

NIPPENCE, *sb.* Dev. [ni·pəns.] Ninepence.

Eggs be awnly nippence a dizen tü-day in tha market, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

NIPPER, *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **knipper** e.Suf. [ni·pə(r.] 1. A small boy, a lad, youngster; esp. a lad employed as an assistant or to run errands.

n.Cy. The strike of lurry boys or 'nippers,' as they are more generally known, has been of but short duration, *Manch. Evening Mail* (July 28, 1897). **n.Yks.**[4] **w.Yks.** The name given to a boy when he first begins working at the Quarry (W.H.H.); **w.Yks.**[3] A boy who runs to different offices to see whether there are any goods for the station. **Lan.**[1] A carter's assistant; a lad who accompanies a lurry or cart. **s.Chs.**[1] Specifically a waggoner's lad. **s.Stf.** Here's a little nipper to go arrands for yer, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.** Her mother died when I was a mere nipper, Cushing *Voe* (1888) III. v. **Not.** Well nipper, what is it? (J.H.B.) **Lin.**[1] Where are you off to, nipper? **sw.Lin.**[1] Come and stan' agen these gates, nipper! **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] He's a smart young nipper. **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] That young nipper 'ull never be a man if a dwoant larn how to handle his prong better. **Hrt.** (H.G.) **Lon.** Such lads, however, are the smallest class of costermongering youths; and are sometimes called 'casal'ty boys,' or 'nippers,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 33, col. 2. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] **Cmb.**[1] There was us two, and Thompson's nipper. **Nrf.** When I was a nipper, hen-harriers and marsh-harriers wasn't so scarce as now, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 99. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.** Poor little nipper (D.W.L.); **Ken.**[1] A nickname given to the youngest or smallest member of a family. **e.Ken.** (G.G.) **Sus.** (F.E.); **Sus.**[1] A common nickname for the youngest member of the family, or for one who is unusually small for his age. **Hmp.** The nippers are playing cricket (T.L.O.D.); **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.** (J.D.R.), **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** One 'nipper' never did it correctly, Swinstead *Par. on Wheels* (1897) 81; Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] I mind hon I was a nipper I was fo'ced to work hard; ees, and live hard too. **Dev.** Whot murchy be yü up tü now, nipper? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 128. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** Hullo, nipper! Did you ever see a ship of stars? Quiller-Couch *Ship of Stars* (1899) 27.

2. A sharp, quick person; a wily, tricky person or animal; a sharper.

Chs.[1] Sometimes used as a soubriquet, as 'Nipper Trimble.' **War.** The wily nippers [foxes], *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (1898) *Hunting News.* **w.Wor.** Though he's a good horse he's a nipper, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 75. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **nw.Dev.**[1]

3. A niggardly, parsimonious person; a miser.

Rnf. E'en though lank puirtith be a nipper, You should be vauntie, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 183. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Wm.** Thee noant Margery's a nipper, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 63. **n.Yks.**[2] Those exactors whom the old women call 'shoort-weighters.' **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He allus wor a nipper, Hartley *Puddin'* (1876) 110; **w.Yks.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Nrf.** (E.M.), **I.W.**[1]

4. Anything excellent of its kind, a 'stunner.'

Nhb.[1] Thame boots is a pair o' nippers. **n.Lin.**[1] That shire-bred mare o' yours is a nipper an' noä mistaake; I wodn't part fra her at noht if she was mine. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3]

5. A tooth.

Edb. The marks on his nippers were a' clean gone, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 67. [At two years and a half old it changes two on the top and two on the bottom, which are called the Nippers, Knowlson *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 150.]

6. An iron bar with which stakes are driven into the ground. **Oxf.**[1] 7. *Comp.* (1) **Nipper-crab**, the swimming crab, *Polybius Henslowii*; (2) **-nails**, the fruit of the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*; cf. **nip**, *v.* 1 (10).

(1) **Sus.** Merrifield *Nat. Hist. Brighton*, 10: (F.E.S.) (2) **Chs.**[13]

8. *pl.* Pincers, forceps; tongs. s.Sc. (Jam.), n.Cy. (J.W.), n.Yks.[2] 9. *pl.* A 'grab-hook' or grapnel used for recovering buckets from a well. **Wil.**[1]

NIPPERKIN, *sb.* Sc. Also Dev. Cor. Also in form **nepperkin** Cor.[12] [ni·pərkin, ni·pəkin, ne·pəkin.] 1. A small measure of liquor; the eighth part of a pint; a small draught, a 'nip.' Cf. **nip**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. Father Crackenthorp, bring a nipperkin of brandy, Scott *Redg.* (1824) XX; Let Tim send the ale, and the sack, and the nipperkin of double-distilled, *ib. Nigel* (1822) XXIII. **Ayr.** We juist

hae time for a nipperkin o' yuill, and then Willie has to go, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 77. **Dev., Cor.** Here's a health to the barley-mow! The nipperkin and the jolly brown bowl, DIXON *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 159. **Cor.**[1] We'll drink it out of the nepperkin, boys. Here's health to the Barley Mow, *The Barley Mow*; **Cor.**[2]

2. A mere morsel. Cld., Rxb. (JAM.)

NIPPERREN, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A small quantity; ? a misprint for 'nipperkin.'

Rnf. Tippence worths his little grate supplies, An' double price he every nipperren buys, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 120.

NIPPERTY, *adj.* Sc. Gmg. [ni·pərti.] **1.** Mincing, affected.

Abd. Bonny big strides, . . sae different from the nipperty mincin' stippety-stap o' the leddies ye see upo' the streets here, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xlvi.

2. *Comp.* **Nipperty-tipperty**, affectedly neat or exact; light, unstable; of rhymes or tunes: quick and rattling in rhythm.

Sc. Crackbrained and cockle-headed about his nipperty-tipperty poetry nonsense, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxi; (JAM.)

3. Lively, convalescent. Gmg. COLLINS *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–1850) IV. 222.

NIPPET, *sb.* Suf. Ess. [ni·pit.] A small quantity.

e.Suf. Esp. of corn, in gleaning (F.H.). **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1]

NIPPIGANG, see **Nimpingang**.

NIPPIN(G, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Brks. Hnt. Suf. Also written **nippen** Cum.[4] Brks.; and in form **nepping** m.Yks.[1] [ni·pin.] **1.** *sb.* A smarting pain; a tingling. Sc. (JAM.)

2. A small remaining part. m.Yks.[1] **3.** A scrap of useless metal; a small nugget.

Cum. The sharp points twisted off the nails in horse-shoeing (M.P.); **Cum.**[4] 'What is young lasses meade on? Nippens an' nails, an' foomert tails.' Used in the saying 'deed as a nippen'—stone dead. **m.Yks.**[1]

4. *pl.* Waste yarn in spinning; the short ends of thread nipped off when a join is made. w.Yks. (J.M.), (W.T.)

5. *pl.* A bird's claws. Brks. (M.J.B.) **6.** *ppl. adj.* Sharp, pungent to the taste; smarting, tingling, aching.

Sc. (JAM.) **Bnff.**[1] Han' me a kneevlack o' that nippin' cheese.

7. Cold, freezing, sharp.

Lnk. A rale nippin' December nicht, atweel, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 9. **Gall.** Cauld an' nippin was the air, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 236, ed. 1876. **Yks.** (J.W.), **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **War.**[3]; **War.**[4] Nipping weather this, maister; but as it be dry, it woant hurt the poor cattle.

8. Short in size or weight. Cai.[1] **9.** Parsimonious, economical; sparing, saving; tricky, addicted to giving short weight or measure.

Sc. (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Gall.** A wily, spruce, and nipping blade Wha made the penny aye his trade, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 57, ed. 1897. **w.Yks.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lin.**[1] They are on the nipping tariff. **n.Lin.**[1] Well, he wasn't a bad soort on a man, bud nippin', yĕ knaws, real nippin'. **Lei.**[1] Shay's the moost nippingest wumman ivver oi knoo. **Nhp.**[1] What a nipping bit of cheese you've given me. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

10. Skilful, clever; superior, first-rate, excellent.

Nhb. There's Atkisson hails frae the West and Rea frae by the sea, Baith awfull keen and nippin hands wiv worm as weel as flee, HARBOTTLE *Fishin' Club* (1884). **Lei.**[1]

NIPPLE, *sb.* Ken. Sus. [ni·pl.] In *comp.* (1) **Nipple-rings**, echinoderms of the genus *Cidaris*; (2) **-wort**, the navel-wort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus.*

(1) **Ken.** In the chalk quarries about Gravesend, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 116. (2) **Sus.** WARTER *Paroch. Fragments* (1853) 192.

NIPPLED, *ppl. adj.* Wor. [ni·pld.] Notched.

s.Wor. Nippled like a little saw (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1]

NIPPOCK, *sb.* Sc. Also written **nipick** Bnff.[1] [ni·pək.] A very small piece. Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.)

NIPPY, *adj.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [ni·pi.] **1.** *adj.* Sharp, pungent to the taste, acid, biting; smarting, causing to smart or tingle.

Sc. That cheese—sae fine and nippy, SMITH *Jenny Blair* (ed. 1871) 71; (JAM.) **Bnff.**[1] **Rnf.** Johnnie aften brags Hoo he sends his neebours up for their nippy 'nags,' NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 93. **Ayr.** She . . . lay in need o' a guid nippy poultice to bring her tae, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 21. **Lnk.** The nippy taw Comes whiskin' whiles athort us a', WATSON *Poems* (1853) 28.

2. Keen, biting, cold.

Som. You'll vind the wind nippy 'pon the moor, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 11.

3. *Comp.* **Nippy-nose**, a child's name for the frost.

e.Yks.[1] Thoo moant gan oot, or else Nippy-nooase 'll get hod o' thă, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

4. Sharp or bitter in speech.

Sc. Jam Niven's tongue 'll no be so nippy, SETOUN *G. Malcolm* (1897) vii. **Per.** She has what ye'd ca' a nippie tongue, FERGUSSON *Vill. Poet.* (1897) 26.

5. Hungry.

s.Hmp. 'You don't see Lettie squealin' and squallin' after her vittles like that.' 'Nay, but she ain't so nippy as I be,' VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xi. **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 157; *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**[1] Why I be nippy; what is ther to eat? 232. **w.Som.**[1] Well, I sim I be getting purty nippy; hot's the clock, soce? **nw.Dev.**[1]

6. Scanty, tight in fit, too small in size or weight; short in measure. Cai.[1], Nhb.[1] **7.** Niggardly, parsimonious, stingy; close, apt to take advantage in money matters, tricky.

Sc. I'll get but little penny-fee, for his uncle, auld Nippie Milnwood, has as close a grip as the deil himsell, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) vii. **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) **Nhb.** GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 153; **Nhb.**[1] He's that nippy he canna gi' ye full weight. **Lakel.**[2] They war varra nippy an' nar i' some things, but O! man, a better boddy niver was ner them fer a mial. **n.Yks.** He's a nippy fellow (I.W.). **n.Lin.**[1] He's a nippy old skin-flint. **Oxf.** She's very nippy (G.O.). **I.W.** (J.D.R.), **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1]

8. Of plants: delicate, slow-growing. e.Suf. (F.H.)

9. Sharp, active, quick; smart, keen.

Lakel.[2] Lewk nippy wi' tha. **Wm.** Nippy, clean en trig, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 41. **n.Lin.**[1] Ohd Mrs. M—— is a wunderful ohd laady, she's oher ninety, an' as nippy as onything. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Wil.** See's terble nippy on young rabbits, KENNARD *Diogenes* (1893) vi. **Dor.** What nippy looks friend Daniel wore, BARNES *Poems* (1863) 117. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

Hence **Nippily**, *adv.* smartly, sharply.

Gall. Duncan will gie ye your pawmies the morn richt nippily! CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 91.

10. *sb.* A very small bit. Cld. (JAM.)

NIPPY, *sb.*[2] Dev.[1] A nursery term for the *membrum virile.*

NIR, *sb.* Sc. Anything small or stunted in growth, used as a term of contempt. The same word as **Knur(r**, **5** (q.v.).

Ayr. Does ony bit nir o' a critic want a ggem at blin'-stam amang the books? SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 125.

NIRE, **NIRKER**, see **Near**, *sb.*[1], **Nigh**, **Nurker.**

NIRL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. [nərl, nēl.] **1.** *sb.* A knot. The same word as **Knurl** (q.v.). n.Sc. (JAM.), w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Hence (1) **Nirlock** or **Nurlock**, *sb.* a small hard lump or swelling; (2) **Nirly**, *adj.* knotty, pebbly.

(1) **Sc.** An induration on the skin; mostly on the feet or hands (JAM. *Suppl.*). (2) **w.Yks.**[1]

2. A fragment, crumb; a small piece.

Sc. Ay better's a nirl wi' the right nor the rowth o' warkers o' wrang, WADDELL *Psalms* (1871) xxxvii. 16; No a nirl o' what's fause I'se lat stan', *ib. Isaiah* (1879) i. 25. **Lnk.** Ye micht bring something hame to me, wer't but a nirl o' cake, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 119.

3. A puny, dwarfish person. Cf. **knurl**, **5.**

Sc. Sic a whey face!—a perfect nirl! As I sall answer, I've seen as boardly a chiel in a glass bottle upon a doctor's shelf, LOCKHART *R. Dalton* (1823) III. 119 (JAM.). **n.Sc.** A weary nirl (JAM.).

Hence (1) **Nirlie**, *adj.* (*a*) stunted in growth, small; (*b*) *fig.* niggardly; (2) **Nirly-headed**, *ppl. adj.* of wheat: having a small head.

(1, *a*) **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Lth.** That's puir nirlie grain as ever I saw (*ib.*). (*b*) **Lth.** A nirly creature (*ib.*). (2) **s.Sc.** Nirlie-headed wheat (*ib.*).

4. *v.* To pinch with cold; to cause to shrink or shrivel.

Lth. Thai pickles [grains of corn] hae been nirled wi' the drowth, or wi' the frost (JAM.).

Hence (1) **Nirled**, *ppl. adj.* shrunken, shrivelled, stunted in growth; (2) **Nirling**, *ppl. adj.* keen, nipping, biting; frosty, drying. Also used *fig.*

(1) **Per.** A nirled stot (G.W.). **Fif.** Gloomy alders, whereon hung last year's nirled cones, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 14.

Ayr. Their gruesome figures, lang and nirl'd, White *Jottings* (1879) 205. Lth. Applied to trees (Jam.). (2) Lth. Misfortune came wi' nirling blast, An' forc'd my Sandy far to roam, Frae his fond Jean, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 95. Ant. A dry nirlin' win', or very nirlin' weather, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

NIRLS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Irel. Also written **nerls** Ant.; and in form **nearles** Uls. [**nirlz.**] A disease characterized by an eruption of the skin; a species of measles or chicken-pox. The same word as **Knirls** (q.v.).

Sc. Ramsay *Remm.* (ed. 1892) 115; Said to be the *Rubeola variolodes* of Dr. Cullen. In the nirles, the pimples are distinct and elevated, although smaller; in the common measles they are confluent and flat (Jam.). Fif. A glisk o' cold or a grousin . . . foreboded the nirls, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 18. Ayr. Wi' the pocks and the keenkhost, the nirls, and the branks, there's been sic a smasherie o' the bit weans o' the parish, Service *Notandums* (1890) 4. Uls. (M.B.-S.) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); *Science Gossip* (1882) 278.

NIRP, *v.* Sh.I. [**nirp.**] To stint, spare.

I ken hit widna 'a been his will 'at's lyin' yondir 'at ony thing sood be nirpid, *Sh. News* (Jan. 7, 1899); I wis tellin' dee dat, he [it] 'll be far ower nirpid, *ib.* (Jan. 5, 1901).

NIRR, see **Nurr.**

NIRRANGE, *sb.* Sc. ? An orange.

Kcd. Laummer [amber] nirranges gie oot a scent, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 8th S. 362.

NIRRUP, *sb.* Dor. [**nə·rəp.**] A donkey.

Mirrup [*sic*], *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 45; *Gl.* (1851); Dor.[1]

NIRSS, *adj.* Sh.I. Harsh and disagreeable to the taste. S. & Ork.[1]

NIRT, *sb.* Sc. [**ni·rt.**] A very small piece. S. & Ork.[1], Cld. (Jam.) Hence **Nirty**, *adj.* small.

Sh.I. A nirty corn o' da smearin gets intil her e'e, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 7.

NIS, see **Neese**, *sb.*[1]

N·ISBIL, *sb.* Pem. Also in forms **niceple, nysebill.** [**ni·zbl, nai·spl.**] A hedgehog.

s.Pem. My'l terrier killed a niceple to-day (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421; (E.L.)

[Ylespilles felles (=hedgehog-skins), *Anc. Riwle* (c. 1225) 418. ME. *iles pil*, lit. the quill of a hedgehog; OE. *il, igil*, a hedgehog + *pīl*, a dart; G. *igel*, a hedgehog.]

NISCAL, NISE, see **Nisgal, Neese**, *sb.*[1], **Nice.**

NISGAL, *sb.* Wor. Shr. Hrf. Mon. Glo. Also in forms **nesgull** Wor. Glo.[1]; **nesquaw** Mon.; **niscal** Hrf.[1]; **nis·gel** Hrf.[2]; **nisgill** w.Wor.[1]; **nisgle** Hrf.[2]; **nisgol** Hrf.; **nisgull** se.Wor.[1] Hrf. Glo.[1] [**ni·zgl.**] **1.** The smallest of a brood of poultry. Cf. **nest-gulp**, s.v. **Nest, II. 1** (2).

w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] I've nussed this poor lickle nisgal in ðõl this two days an' nights. Hrf. Fine work I ad to get em out again, specially the nisgull (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Hrf.[1], Glo.[1]

2. The youngest, smallest, and weakliest pig in a litter, the 'dilling-pig.'

s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 15; s.Wor.[1] Shr. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); Shr.[12] Hrf. Fine work I had to get the pigs out again, specially the nisgol, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 177; Hrf.[2], Mon. (A.L.M.)

3. *Fig.* Used of undersized or weakly offspring generally.

Wor. Often applied to the young of any flock; hence a 'cade lamb' is sometimes referred to as a 'nesgull,'—a poor 'nesgull thing' (J.C.). se.Wor.[1] Applied to weak or undersized persons. Hrf.[2] The son kept longest at home. Glo.[1] A puny person.

4. One who pays nothing. Hrf., Glo. Lewis *Gl.* (1839) 72.

NISH, see **Nesh.**

NISHANY, *adj.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Very positive.

NISHING, *ppl. adj.* Nrf. Stupid, valueless, of no account.

Them magnatic stones fare ter me to be nishing fooleries, Emerson *Wild Life* (1890) 19; A man or woman is often called a 'nishing fool' (P.H.E.).

NISHTE, see **Nesht.**

NISIK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **nissac** S. & Ork.[1] [**ni·sək.**] A porpoise.

There was no sound but the occasional puff-puff of a 'nisik' passing in the voe, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 59; Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 54; S. & Ork.[1]

[A dim. of ON. *hnīsa*, a dolphin (Vigfusson).]

NISLY, NISSES, see **Nizzly, Nests.**

NISSLE, *v.* Sc. Also in form **nizzle.** To beat with the fists. Cld. (Jam.) Hence **Nissling**, *sb.* a beating, thrashing. *ib.*, Ayr. (J.F.)

NIST, NIST(E, NISTIE-COCK, NISTLE, NISY, see **Need, Nicet, Ness-cock, Nestle, Nizy.**

NIT, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **neet** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Lnk. Gall.; **nite** Lnk. [**nit**, Sc. also **nīt.**] **1.** The egg of a louse; a louse.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Lnk. Rats, mice, lice, flaes, neets and bugs, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 154; Their old shirts, with nites and lice, *ib* I. 186. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). N.I.[1], n.Cy. (J.W.), n.Yks.[4] w.Yks. Dixon *Craven Dales* (1887) 322. Lan.[1], s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1], Not.[3] sw.Lin.[1] She never has no nits in her head—never a louse nor yet a nit. Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* e.Suf. (F.H.), Ken.[1] Dor.[1] Why cassen hit A blow hafe hard enough to kill a nit, 129. w.Som.[1], Dev.[3]

Hence (1) **Nit-saw**, *sb.* a salve for cleansing the head; (2) **Nitty**, *adj.* lousy, having nits or lice.

(1) Abd. Fand ye ever sic a smell o' brimstane and nit saw? Beattie *Parings* (1801) 30, ed. 1873; (G.W.) (2) Sc. He would need a heal pow that calls his neighbour nitty now, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 15. Hrf.[2] Acton Beauchamp, the poorest place in all the nation, A lousy parson, a nitty clerk, and a shabby congregation.

2. Phr. (1) *as dead as a nit* or *as nits*, quite dead; (2) — *poor as a nit*, very poor.

(1) n.Cy., Yks. (J.W.) Lan. It wud o' kilt me us deeod us o' nit in e had, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 16. n.Lin.[1] It was the packman; his box behind him; his face smashed in, and as dead as nits, Cheny *Ruth and Gabriel*, I. 27. Glo.[1], Ken.[1] w.Som.[1] 'So dead's a nit' is one of the regular similes commonly used as the superlative absolute of 'dead.' Dev. Thay kin nack thur, 'tis zed, down za daid as a nit, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 45. (2) w.Yks. I've to keep at it, an's as poor as a nit, Dixon *Craven Dales* (1881) 322; (J.W.)

NIT, *sb.*[2] Sc. Cum. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **nitt**; and in form **net** Dev. [**nit.**] **1.** A nut, esp. the hazel nut. Also used *fig.*

Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. He sell'd his nits an' oil, His feathers white an' grey, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 235. Bnff. Where grow the woodbines, nits, an' slaes, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 18. Abd. The white and sappy neepies—they were as sweet as ony nit, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 191. Frf. Deaf nits, I true, ne'er set that carlin by, Morison *Poems* (1790) 191. Ayr. I had only a neffow o' nits, Service *Notandums* (1890) 30; Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 2. Lnk. The braes . . . Where aft he had . . . pu'd nits and slaes, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 18. Gall. Twa azle fangs—but clean unfit The nits o' sense to crack, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 40, ed. 1876. Cum.[1] w.Som.[1] Sight o' nits about de year—never know'd em thicker. Dev. I went down inta the gearden uv nits ta zee tha vrewts uv tha vally, Baird *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 11; Dev.[4] n.Dev. Ees, fegs, I thort my nits wur deeve, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 52. Cor. The wreck's scat abroad, . . an' the interpretation thereof is barrils an' nits, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1892) ii.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Nit-all**, the hazel, *Corylus Avellana*; (2) **-barrow**, a barrow filled with nuts for sale; (3) **-garden**, a garden or copse of nut-trees; (4) **-great**, of the size of a nut; (5) **-hals**, hazel-rods; (6) **-wood**, a wood of nut-trees or hazels.

(1) Dev. *MS. Prov.*; Dev.[2] (2) Lnk. Swettie stan's an' lang nit barrows, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 71. (3) e.Dev. Ai went deun ta th' nit-gird'n to leuke at th' freute in th' bodd'm, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 11. (4) s.Sc. (Jam.) (5) Dev. Like wethies zum, and zum like net-hals tough, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 177. (6) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

[Formed from the OE. *pl.* form *hnyte.*]

NIT, *sb.*[3] Bnff.[1] [**nit.**] A wanton female; also in *dimin.* **Nittie.**

NIT, *adj.* Sh.I. [**nit.**] In phr. *nit fresh*, ? quite fresh.

Der no mony i' da sooth, I tink, 'at's ivei tastid fish nit fresh, as we ca' hit, *Sh. News* (Aug. 25, 1900); If we got ony [swabbie's eggs] aboot dat time, dey wid be nit fresh, *ib.* (May 19, 1900).

[Prob. Norw. dial. *nyt*, fit, usable (Aasen); ON. *nýtr* (Vigfusson).]

NIT, *adv.* w.Cy. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **neet** Wil.[1] Som. [**nit.**] Nor yet; sometimes wrongly defined as 'not yet.'

w.Cy. (Hall.) I.W.[2] 'What time es it, you?' 'Oh tedden't one o'clock nit near it.' Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] I

han't got no money nit no vittles; Wil.[2], Dor.[1] Som. JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

NIT, NITACK, see **Not**, *adv.*, **Nittack.**

NITCH, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Cum. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **nich** Hrf.; **niche** Wil.[1] n.Dev.; and in forms **netch** s.Dev.; **nidge** Hmp.[1]; **nutch** Dev. [nitʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A bundle; *gen.* of hay, straw, wood, &c. The same word as **Knitch** (q.v.).

Glo.[1] **Brks.**[1] A bundle to be carried on the back, as 'a nitch of stray' for night littering for horses. **Hmp.** A loosely tied bundle of firewood, as brought in by the children when they have been 'a wooding' (J.Ar.); The stolen bush borne by the Man in the Moon is still called the 'nitch,' WISE *New Forest* (1883) 177; **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[2] He can cart a smart nitch. I can tell 'ee. **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** A bundle not of reaped corn but of threshed straw (H.J.M.). **w.Som.**[1] Usually of firing, either sticks or furze, such as a man would carry home on his back.

2. A definite quantity of hay, corn, or reeds.

Hmp. *Wheeler's Hmp. Mag.* (1828) 481; Less than a jobbet, GROSE (1790); **Hmp.**[1] **Som.** 300 nitches of good hand-made reed for sale, *Wellington Wkly. News* Dec. 2, 1886 in *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 12. **Dev.** I've uzed tu coal um nitches; now thay'm sheefs, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 12; Two bundles [of reed] about 40 lb., *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 166; 1712. Laid up of Reed upon the Church house 50 nutches, 9*s.* 0*d.*, *Littleham Chwardens' Acc.*; **Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** 1773 4. For 3 reed netches, 7½*d.*, *E. Budleigh Chwardens' Acc.*; A nitch of reeds used for thatching is a bundle weighing 36 lb. (W.C.P.)

Hence **Niching**, *ppl. adj.* of reeds: suitable for a bundle.

n.Dev. I'd, 'stead of daysent niching reed, Dra' popples wi' a Malley, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 35.

3. A load or burden.

Brks. Of a cat that was ill: 'Well, he used to be a good nitch when I took him up and carried him out to put him to bed' (W.H.E.). **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

4. *Fig.* As much liquor as one can carry; *gen.* in phr. *to get a nitch*, to be intoxicated.

Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

5. A family, gang, set.

Cum.[1] They're a bad nitch, the heäl lot o' them.

6. *v.* In phr. *to nitch the pin*, said of a man who will take as much liquor as he can carry.

Hrf.[2] Cider cups [had] pins or pegs inside. The use of these large goblets or cups gave rise to several expressions. A man who would take his utmost share of cider would be said to 'nich the pin.' 47.

NITCH, *sb.*[2] Sc. Sus. [nitʃ.] A notch, an incision.

Frf. Having seen the sword . . . he perceived a nitch in it, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 282. **Sus.** Children cut a number of slices from an apple extending from the eye to the tail, broader on the outside than on the inner, which reaches nearly to the core. One piece . . . has an incision made in it, but none cut out; this is called Nitch; the pieces when thus marked are replaced, and the game consists in one child holding the apple and pointing to one of the pieces, and asking another child which he will have, Nitch, Notch, or No-Notch; if he guesses right he has it and eats it; if wrong the other eats it, HOLLOWAY.

NITCH, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Dor. Neat. *Gl.* (1851).

NITCHET, *sb.* Suf. A small quantity, esp. of gleaned corn. e.Suf. (F.H.) See **Nitch**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

NITE, *v.* Sc. To rap; to strike with a sharp blow. See **Knoit**, *v.*

Slk. If it warna for the blood that's i' your master's veins, I wad nite your twa bits o' pows thegither, HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* 1818) I. 117 (JAM.).

NITE, NITEM, NITH-, see **Nit**, *sb.*[1], **Item, Knit.**

NITHER, *v.*[1] Sc. Also in form **nidder** (JAM.). **1.** *Obs.* To lower, depress, keep under; to straiten. Cf. **nether.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Bch.** Like Sisyphus That's nidder'd sae in hell, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 5; Deil ane has glacked my mitten for as sair as I hae been nidder'd wi' them, *ib. Jrn.* (1742) 13. **Abd.** Sair are we niddered, that is what ye ken, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 54, ed. 1812. **Rnf.** They wi' want war nither'd sair, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 61. **Lnk.** While we're oblig'd to nither our spacious sauls immense desires, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 272. **Rxb.** A SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 30.

2. To undervalue; to depreciate. S. & Ork.[1]

[1. On ȝonder syde ar the Rutulianis rude, Nyddris our boundis, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 184; Be Natur netherit ane Owle noyuss in nest, *Howlat* (c. 1447) 251, in *Sc. Allit. Poems* (1897) 55. OE. *niðe)rian*, to lower, humiliate (B.T.); ON. *niðra* (VIGFUSSON).]

NITHER, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Also in forms **ether** Nhb.[1]; **nedder** Cum.[1] n.Yks.; **nether** N.Cy.[2] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[124] m.Yks.[1]; **nidder** Sc. S. & Ork.[1] N.Cy.[1] Cum.[1] n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1]; **nitter** Sc. [ni·ðə(r, ne·ðə(r.] **1.** *v.* To shiver and shake, esp. with cold.

Hdg. The theme is Sae loomin', lairge, an' hie, I nither an swither, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 62. **n.Yks.**[4] Ah nithered an' dithered an' trumml'd all ower. **e.Yks.**[1] **War.**[3] There is no occasion for you to nither. **Wor.** The cattle as I came by this morning was all stood nithering from the cold (H.K.). **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1]

Hence (1) **Nithered**, *ppl. adj.* starved with cold; (2) **Nithering**, *ppl. adj.* shivering, trembling with cold; (3) **Nithery**, *adj.* all of a tremble; (4) **Nitherty-notherty**, (*a*) *adj.*, see (3); (*b*) *sb.* a simpleton.

(1) **Sc.** Tho' nither'd whiles wi blasts that blaw, CURRIE *Poems* (1883) 6. **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Ags., s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** Her taes were nittered wi' cauld, WATTS *Bundle o' Clouts*, st. 5. **Lth.** (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.**[1] Aa's just nithered up wi' the caad. **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] I am nithered with cold. (2) **n.e.Yks.**[1] Nitherin lambs. (3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**[2] (4, *a*) **e.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 24, 1895). (*b*) He's a regular nitherty-notherty, *ib.*

2. To pine, fret, to be in a withering condition.

Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Cum.**[1]

Hence (1) **Nithered**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Nithery**, *adj.* withered, wasted, feeble.

(1) **Lnk.** Conscience dosent, dry, and nither'd, WATT *Poems* (1827) 69. (2) **Rxb.** Nitherie corn, that which is so feeble that it can scarcely be cut (JAM.).

3. To pinch with cold; to blast and bite, as by frost or a bitter wind; to stunt in growth.

Rnf. Winter nithers a' below, *Harp* (1819) 71. **Lth.** Thy sma' limbs sae slim and slender, Thus niddered bare, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 72. **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Nhb.**[1] How the frost hes nethert the bagie shaws [turnip tops].

Hence **Etherish**, *adj.* keen, cold, biting.

Nhb.[1] It's an etherish mornin'.

4. *sb.* A trembling or shivering fit, a shiver; *gen.* in phr. *all of a nither.*

s.Wor.[1] **Hrf.** I'm all o' the nither (W.W.S.). **Glo.**[1]

[1. Icel. *gnötra*, to shiver, shake as with cold (VIGFUSSON); cp. Norw. dial. *gnetta*, also *gnita*, *knita*, *nita*, to shake (AASEN).]

NITHER, see **Neither, Nether, Nitter.**

NITHING, *ppl. adj. Obs.* n.Cy. In phr. *he is nithing of his pains*, he is very sparing of his trouble. COLES (1679); (K.); GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[12]

[ME. *nīðen*, 'aemulari,' *Ps.* xxxvi. 8 (STRATMANN); cp. G. *neiden*, to envy, to grudge.]

NITLE, *adj.* n.Cy. Der. Lei. Nhp. e.An. Also in form **nittle** N.Cy.[12] e.An.[1] [nai·tl, ni·tl.] Handy, sharp, clever; neat, handsome. The same word as **Knightle** (q.v.).

N.Cy.[12], **Der.**[1] *Obs.* **Lei.**[1] Eulogistic epithet generally. 'A's a noitle chap.' 'A noist, noi·le body.' **Nhp.**[1] A nice nitle lad; **Nhp.**[2] A nitle chap. **e.An.**[1] [Nitle, *manu promptus, agilis, concinnus*, COLES (1679).]

NITTACK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **nitack** (JAM.). [ni·tək.] A little saucy girl. (JAM.), S. & Ork.[1]

NITTER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lei. War. Wor. Glo. Also in form **nither** e.Yks.[1] War.[2] se.Wor.[1] Glo.[1] [ni·tə(r.] **1.** *v.* To be constantly grumbling or muttering complaints. See **Gnatter.**

Cld. (JAM.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Nitteret**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* ill-natured, sulky; (*b*) *sb.* an ill-natured expression of countenance; (2) **Nitterie**, *adj.*, see (1, *a*); (3) **Nittering**, *ppl. adj.* grumbling, fault-finding, captious.

(1, *a*) **Cld.** (JAM.) (*b*) **S. & Ork.**[1] (2) **Cld.** (JAM.) (3) **Lei.**[1] The missus 'll bay ivver so nitterin' ovver it. **War.**[3]

2. To titter or giggle involuntarily with an effort to suppress or conceal the hilarity.

n.Yks. Sheea tonn'd away, nitterin' an laffin' at mah, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 37; **n.Yks.**[4], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1]

3. To grin as a dog. s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 15. 4. To make grimaces. War.[2], s.Wor.[1], Glo.[1] 5. *sb.* A grimace. s.Wor.[1]

NITTER, see **Nither**, *v.*[2]

NITTERS, *sb.* Sc. 'A greedy, grubbing, impudent, withered female.' Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **nitter.**

NITTING, *sb.* Sc. Tape. See **Knitting**, 3.

Per. So called by old people (G.W.). Edb. Long muslin frockies . . . drawn round the waist with narrow nittings, and tucked five rows about the tail, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii.

NITTLE, *adj.* w.Som.[1] Little.

Extremely common amongst children, and consequently among nurses and others addressing them, as—Yuur, Búl·ee! lu-mee waur·sh yûe núd·l an·z [Here, Billy! let me wash your little hands]. Bee yur núd·l veet koa·l? [Are your little feet cold?]

NITTLE, see **Nettle**, **Nitle.**

NITTLES, *sb. pl.*[1] Sc. The string fixed to a bag for holding grain, with which it is tied. See **Knittle.**

Per. Ye'll hae plenty o' twine for nittles? (G.W.)

NITTLES, *sb. pl.*[2] Cld. (Jam.) Horns just appearing above the skin on the head of an animal; the small stunted horns of sheep. Hence **Nittled**, *ppl. adj.* having such horns. [*Nittle* is prob. a dim. of *knot.*]

NITTUS, see **Neat-house.**

NITTY, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A knave, rascal; a term of abuse.

Abd. Fowks will say it was na pretty . . . And ca' you but a twa-fac'd nitty, Wi' a' your wit, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 105.

NITTY, *adj.* Sh.I. Nhb. Der. War. Shr. Hmp. Also in form **nity** Der.[1] [ni·ti.] 1. Clever, agile, smart, neat; small. Cf. **natty**, *adj.*

S. & Ork.[1] Nhb.[1] A bit nitty bairn. Der.[1] Hmp. Holloway.

2. Of ale: bright, sparkling.

War.[23] Shr.[1] W'en I poured it i' the glass it wuz nitty, an' as clier as sack.

[1. O dapper, rare, complete, sweet, nittie youth, Marston *Satires* (Nares).]

NITTY-NATTER, *v.* w.Yks.[5] To be always complaining. See **Nitter.** Hence **Nitty-nattering**, *ppl. adj.* complaining.

'A nitty-nattering body' is a person always complaining, reason or no reason; 'Whining t'day in an' t'day out.'

NITUMS, *adv.* Wil. At night. (W.C.P.)

NIT-UP, **NIV**, **NIV(E**, see **Net(t up**, **Nib**, *sb.*[1], **Neive.**

NIVEL, *v.* Glo. Oxf. [ni·vl.] To sneer; to turn up the nose in disdain; to make a face as children do.

Glo.[1] A boy asked the meaning of 'disdain,' when Goliath disdained David, answered 'He nivelled at un.' Oxf. *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 248.

[Thenne a-waked Wratthe with to white eyen, With a nyuylynge nose nyppyng hus lyppes, *P. Plowman* (c.) vii. 104. Fr. (Norm. dial.) *nifler*, 'flairer avec bruit, en parlant d'un chien' (Moisy).]

NIVELL, **NIVER**, see **Nevel**, **Never.**

NIVLOCK, *sb.* Bnff. Abd. (Jam.) A bit of wood around which the end of a hair-tether is fastened for holding by. See **Knewel.**

NIVVIL, **NIVVI-NIVVI-NAK-KAK**, see **Nevel**, **Ne·veie-nick-nack.**

NIVVLE, *sb.* Suf. [ni·vl.] The nipple of a woman's breast. e.Suf. (F.H.)

NIX, *int.* Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Slang. Also written **nicks** Lan. [niks.] 1. An exclamation of warning: Cave! Look out!

Lan. Heard in Manchester Grammar School, Farmer *Public School Wd-bk.* (1900). I.Ma. You are to shout Nix if you see any one (S.M.); Nix is nix, wherever you'll be, Brown *Witch* (1889) 28. Chs.[3] A Macclesfield term used when boys are in mischief, and either a policeman or farmer suddenly appears. The word is a signal for *Sauve qui peut.*

2. Phr. *to keep nix*, to keep guard, to be on the look out.

Lan. (F.K.) I.Ma. Bill will keep nix on the road, and I'll keep nix on the house (S.M.); And keepin' nix, and list'nin for each other's picks, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 16. Slang. When an apprentice enters a shop he will in all probability be taught to keep nix before he is told the names of the tools, 'Engineer' *Habits of Working Classes*, 84.

NIXIN, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A game; see below.

A play in which cakes of gingerbread being placed on bits of wood, he who gives a certain sum to the owner of one of the cakes, has a right to throw at a given distance, with a rung about a yard long, and to claim as many cakes as he can displace, or clean ones in lieu of them.

NIZ(E, **NIZZ**, see **Neese**, *sb.*[1]

NIZY, *sb.* Yks. e.An. Ken. Slang. Also written **nisy** e.An.[1] Ken.[1] [nai·zi.] A soft, simple fellow; a dunce.

n.Yks.[4], e.An.[1], Ken.[1] Slang. A soft simple fellow; also a dim. of Isaac, *Lex. Balatronicum* (1811) (s.v. Nickin).

NIZZELIN, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Niggardly, parsimonious; spending time upon trifling matters, esp. from avarice.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Per. He's a nizzlin beggar; he wad grudge to spend a ha'penny (G.W.).

NIZZER, *v.* Sc. Also in form **nisser** (Jam.). To contract; to become dried or stunted in growth. Cld. (Jam.) Hence (1) **Nizzart**, *sb.* a lean person with a hard, sharp face. Bnff.[1]; (2) **Nizzert** or **Nizzart**, *ppl. adj.* contracted, dried up. Cld. (Jam.); (3) **Nizzertit**, *adj.* stunted in growth. Lnk. (*ib.*)

NIZZEY, see **Neese**, *sb.*[1]

NIZZIN, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Also written **nizzan** Bnff.[1] [ni·zin, -ən.] A drubbing; exposure to severe weather.

Bnff.[1] He got a gey nizzan comin' our the hill. Abd. The wife got jist a richt nizzin for ance i' the wye o' ill jaw, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv.

NIZZLE, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **nizzel** w.Yks.[5]; and in forms **neezle** n.Cy. w.Yks.; **nezzle** w.Yks. [ni·zl.] To be slightly intoxicated, to be the worse for liquor; to be unsteady; *gen.* in *pp.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] Ah seed him nizzled wi drink. They gan nizzlin aboot. w.Yks. (G.H.); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[5]

NIZZLE, see **Nissle.**

NIZZLE-TOPPIN, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] [ni·zl-topin.] An actively inclined but weak-minded person.

NIZZLY, *adj.* n.Yks.[4] Chs.[13] Also written **nisly** n.Yks.[4] [ni·zli.] Showery, inclined to rain, drizzly; foggy.

NJAAVE, *v.* Sh.I. To chew, gnaw.

Yon's what dy faider is fun, a uncan cat njaavin apon i' da barn enoo, *Sh. News* (Mar. 26, 1898).

NJAEPKIN, **NJIGGLE**, **NJIRR**, see **Napkin**, **Niggle**, *v.*[1], **Gnar(r**, *v.*

NJITTLE, *v.* Sh.I. Also in form **nyttl.** To pick at, pluck, pinch. S. & Ork.[1]

NJOAG, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Also written **niog**; **nyoag** S. & Ork.[1]; and in form **neoag.** 1. *sb.* The nasal suppressed sound made by cattle, the cry of a calf.

Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 164; I could hear da njoags o' da kye whin I cam' frae da waal, *Sh. News* (Feb. 10, 1900); S. & Ork.[1]

2. *v.* Of cattle: to low, moan. S. & Ork.[1] 3. *Fig.* To fret, scold, chide. (A.W.G.)

NJUGGLE, see **Neugle.**

NO, *adj.*, *adv.*, *conj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [nō, noə, nou, nǭ, nā, nē, niə; unstressed **na**, nə, ni.] I. Dial. forms: (1) **Na**, (2) **Naa**, (3) **Naah**, (4) **Nae**, (5) **Naha**, (6) **Naow**, (7) **Nau**, (8) **Naw**, (9) **Nawe**, (10) **Nayah**, (11) **Ne**, (12) **Nea**, (13) **Neaa**, (14) **Neah**, (15) **Nee**, (16) **Neea**, (17) **Neeah**, (18) **Ner**, (19) **Ney**, (20) **Neye**, (21) **Ni**, (22) **Noa**, (23) **Noah**, (24) **Noo**, (25) **Nooa**, (26) **Nor**, (27) **Nou**, (28) **Now**, (29) **Nowe.** [For further examples see II below.]

(1) Sc. Na, nat ane, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) xiv. 3. Cai.[1], s.Sc. (A.W.), Wxf.[1], N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], Cum.[2], ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Fur t'widda eard na moor, Preston *Poems, &c.* (1864) 14; w.Yks.[1] Lan. They kept na road, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. Chs.[1], Lin.[1], Hrf.[1], e.An.[1], Suf.[1] (2) Cum.[1] Wm. Naa cunning fox, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 21. w.Yks.[1] n.Lan. Thaär iz naä spot in tha, Phizackerley *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 7. Ess.[1] (3) n.Yks.[2] (4) Sc. Better sma' fish than nae fish, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Cai.[1] Abd. A man wi' nae gifts, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii. Fif. Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 10. w.Sc., Cld. (Jam.) Rnf. Young *Pictures* (1865) 171. Ayr. We fear nae evil, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 107. Bwk. Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 16. n.Ir. Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*,

10. **Nhb.** Nae mair we'll fish the coaly Tyne, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 46. **Cum.** She nae mair was hersel, RAYSON *Misc. Poems* (1858) 10. **Wm.** *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt i. 7. **n.Yks.** HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1838) I. 312. **Lan.** Oi'll hae nae moor loives to anser for, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 300. (5) **Wm.** He'd naha pertikler objection, ROBISON *Aald Tales* (1882) 4. (6) **Chs.**[1] (7) **e.Dev.** Nau lack o' liquor, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 2. (8) **n.Ir.** Naw! not for the wealth av the goold in the mint, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 49. **Wm.** There's naw cakes, WARD *R. Elsmere* (1888) I. ii. **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** Naw; aw wont ni comb, LAYCOCK *Billy Armatage*, 6. **Lin.** Naw, nor a moänt to Robins, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 15. **e.Dev.** He gid me naw answer, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 6. (9) **Lan.** Nawe. aw winno swear, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) ix. (10) **Wm.** I sah he'd nayah chance, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 34. (11) **Abd.** Ye ken I like ne fash, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 43, ed. 1873. **Slg.** In argument ne papist e'er could ding him, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1804) 69. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Ne bettor meyd, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 320. **Cum.** Hez t'ne broth? *Mary Drayson* (1872) 22; **Cum.**[2] Used as an assent to a negation: 'We'll nit git hyem to-night? Ne'; **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Lan.** (S.W.) **I.Ma.** JOHNSON *Isle-iad*, 2. **Hmp.** (H.E.) (12) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] I mead nea words aboot it. 2; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Nea answer she hard, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 7. **n.Yks.** Neä wunder, LINSKILL *Haven Hill* (1886) xii. **w.Yks.** She answered 'Ne-a,' HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1838) I. 289. (13) **Cum.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] (14) **Cum.**[14] (15) **Cum.**[1] (16) **Lakel.**[12] **Wm.** Ast hae neea luck we nowt, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 3. **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 268. (17) **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.** In answer to a negative question, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 335. **e.Yks.**[1] (18) **Chs.**[1] When the next word begins with a vowel. (19) **Nhb.** Ney ships at Tosson, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 168. (20) **Nhb.** T'ou hos neye grete berth, *ib.* 198. (21) **e.Yks.** Ni help cud he get, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 42; **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (22) **Nhb.** CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 30. **n.Yks.**[4] **w.Yks.** Noa daht, PRESTON *Poems, &c.* (1864) 3; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** He's noa gran'son o' moine, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) v. **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Glo.** Noa, I'll never be well again, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. i; **Glo.**[1] **Sur.** Noä, I thank you, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. iv. **Wil.** Noa! I says, TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 49. (23) **Lan.** "An they been sellin' a mill?' 'Noah,' HAMERTON *Wendeholme* (1869) lxiv. **n.Lin.**[1] (24) **Dor.**[1] (25) **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.**[3] (26) **Chs.**[1] Nor aw theer [used before a following vowel]. (27) **w.Yks.** Nou, not sooa, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 3; **w.Yks.**[4], **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (28) **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.** Now oi hannot, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 168; **Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (29) **Lan.** Nowe. It's too hard wark for me, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 169. **e.Lan.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **No canny,** (2) **— chancy,** dangerous, unlucky, 'uncanny'; (3) **— count,** of no account; (4) **— far,** near; (5) **— fashion,** badly, ill-contrivedly; (6) **-gait(s,** nowhere; in no wise; (7) **— gift,** stupid; 'not all there'; (8) **— holm** or **home,** the butcher's broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*; (9) **-knowledge,** ignorance; (10) **— matters,** (*a*) nothing to boast of; nothing of importance; not very well, poorly; see **Matter, 1** (16); (*b*) not particularly; (11) **-mere,** of persons: supernatural; (12) **-notch,** see below; (13) **-noughts,** see below; (14) **— other,** otherwise; (15) **— otherways,** nothing but; (16) **— outs,** a bad, unprofitable job; (17) **-pips,** a particular kind of apple which has no pips; (18) **-reason,** an insufficient reason; (19) **— road,** in no way; (20) **-sided,** foolish; queer; (21) **-ways,** (*a*) at no distance; (*b*) never; (22) **-when,** at no time; (23) **-wise,** foolish, thoughtless, insane; (24) **-wit,** a blockhead; (25) **-witted,** stupid, 'not all there.'

(1) **Ayr.** I thought at times there was something no canny about him, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxii. **N.I.**[1] (2) **s.Sc.** Yon beast's no chancy to come near, let alane to ride, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 270. (3) **Glo.** Nearn o' they wimin can beäke not no' count, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi. **Hmp.**[1] (4) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **N.Cy.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (5) **w.Som.**[1] Thick's a purty thing sure 'nough, why he idn a made no fashion. **nw.Dev.**[1] (6) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** You naegait 'ithin my sight or my cry, or the hearin o' my ears, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxvii. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) (7) **Hrf.**[2] He's no gift. (8) **Sus.** (S P.H.) (9) **Sus.** Not willin dat de fellur shud fin' out der no-knowledge, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 433. (10, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1] 'Has he getten a vast fra t'au'd lady?' 'Neea, neea-matters: nat mich, iv owght'; **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] 'How's thy muther?' 'Thank you, she's noä matters.' **e.An.**[1] The squire is no-matters of a shot. **Nrf.** 'How d'you fare?' 'No matters' (W.B.). **Suf.** I ain't no matters [I am poorly] (C.G.B.); **Suf.**[1] 'A don't behave to me no matters. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (*b*) **n.Yks.**[1] Neea-matters wise like. (11) **Sc.** They had misca'ed him, makin' a no-mere man o' the craytur, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxxix. (12) **Sus.** Children cut a number of slices from an apple, extending from the eye to the tail, broader on the outside than on the inner, which reaches nearly to the core. One piece has a part cut out, making a notch, this is called Notch; another is not cut at all; this is called No-Notch; while a third has an incision made in it but none cut out, this is called Nitch; the pieces when thus marked are replaced, and the game consists in one child holding the apple, and pointing to one of the pieces, and asking another child which he will have, Nitch, Notch, or No-Notch; if he guesses right, he has it and eats it; if wrong the other eats it, HOLLOWAY. (13) **e.Yks.**[1] If two boys are walking together and one picks up some article, he shouts 'neeah-nowts,' and keeps the whole of it. (14) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Yks.** She can't do no other, cause she mun look respectable, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) ii. **w.Yks.** Common (J.W.). (15) **w.Som.**[1] All o' un idn no otherways 'n a zog. (16) **Suf.**[1] (17) **Dev.**[4] (18) **Abd.** Gang frae hame for sic a naerizzon as that! MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) lxv. (19) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** For what theau gi'es 'em t'ate thy hens 'll lay, Bu' feedin' loafers no road winnot pay, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 37. **Suf.** (S.J.) (20) **Lan.** She used to think he wurno' quite as breet as he owt ha' bin. He'd a deeal o' no-sided ways about him, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 79. (21, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] They don't live no-ways herefrom. (*b*) **Glo.** (W.H.C.), **Glo.**[1], **n.Glo.** (J.D.R.) (22) **Dor.**[1] (23) **Cai.**[1] **Ags.** That's like a no-wyss body (JAM.). (24) **n.Yks.**[2] (25) They're o' t'neeawitted soort, *ib.*

2. Phr. (1) *if no more,* if not more; (2) *no door,* a failure; see below; (3) *— faith* or *fay,* no, by my faith; (4) *— fear,* without question; (5) *— fit to draw a herring off the brander,* in the last stage of weakness; (6) *— for nothing,* not disposed to buy anything; (7) *— good of* or *on,* good for nothing; of no use or value; (8) *— great cracks,* (9) *— great matters,* (10) *— great things,* nothing to boast of; (11) *— makkins,* no matter; (12) *— Marrey,* no, by St. Mary; (13) *— more than,* except that; (14) *— one way,* not in any way; (15) *— one wheres,* nowhere at all; (16) *— ought* or *have no ought,* ought not; (17) *— place* or *place else,* nowhere; (18) *— quarterings, no halfings, no pick-a-daniels,* phr. used by boys when they find anything; (19) *— sense,* (*a*) no good; poor; unwell; (*b*) not properly; (*c*) nothing to signify; (20) *— sense else,* of no use; no good unless; always placed at the end of the sentence; (21) *— sense of a job,* not a good job; (22) *— two ways about,* or *in, a thing,* no doubt about a thing; only one method of accomplishing anything; (23) *to have no principle,* not to pay one's debts; (24) *to have no who with one,* to be never satisfied; (25) *to wish no thanky a hang'd,* to regret the refusal of a good offer; (26) *it will no be telling one,* one will 'catch it,' there is no saying what will be done to one.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] There'll be a scoore on 'em if no mair. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **Chs.**[1] The expression has its origin in a custom formerly very prevalent at Shrovetide, of shooting for tea kettles with bullets out of a common gun at a door for a target. If the shooter missed the door altogether, the bystanders shouted 'Noo dur.' (3) **Dev.** 'Be yü agwaine tü tha zarvints' ball tü Powderham, Jane?' 'No fay,' HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (4) **w.Som.**[1] Used constantly, but with no kind of connection with the subject. "'Twas a rare shear o' grass, no fear! and I hope we shall zee the fuller o' un next year.' (5) **N.I.**[1] (6) **Sc.** I'm no' for naething the day; awa' ye go! SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) i. (7) **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] Tha's no good an t'I. **Brks.**[1] Drow them things I hev put in the bucket to the pegs, thaay beant no good on. (8) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Fwok jibes aboot Whillimoor cheese, An' mebby it's nea girt cracks, DICKINSON *Lit. Remains* (1888) 193. **Wm.** (B.K.) (9) **e.An.**[1] 'Is the parson a clever churchman?' 'No great matters.' (10) **Cum.**[14] Thou's neah girt things, min. **Wm.** (B.K.) **w.Cor.** She's no ge'at things of a character (M.A.C.). (11) **n.Yks.** Neea-makkins! we's see wheea's gowk! ATKINSON *Lost* (1870) xxvi; **n.Yks.**[2] (12) **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (13) **Brks.**[1] I likes un vurry well no moor'n I vinds un a bit akkerd at times. (14) **Sus.** I've tried all I know and I can't make her cross no one way, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 76. (15) **Sus.**[1] She couldn't find that young nipper no-one-wheres. (16) **Ken.**[1] The doctor said I no ought to get out. **Sur.**[1] You had no-ought. **Sus.**[1] (17) **Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i.

340. **e.Dev.** Ai did leuke, but ai no place ked vaine en, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 2. (18) **Cor.**[1] (19, *a*) **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A poor no sense thing; **Nhp.**[2] I don't feel no sense to-day. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Ess.**[1], **w.Cy.** (HALL.) (*b*) **Sus.** The walking is dreadful, you can't get there, no sense (S.P.H.). (*c*) **Ken.**[1] It don't rain; leastways, not no sense. (20) **Hmp.** We must wait while all roots be up afore we manures garden, it won't be no sense else (W.M.E.F.). (21) **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1 2] **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 139. (22) **Sh.I.** Der no twa wyes aboot hit, 'at da füde o' every laand is da best an' maist sütable for da folk 'ats born an' brought up intil it, *Sh. News* (Mar. 12, 1898). **n.Yks.** 'Thoo'z gitten t'sack hard eneeaf, Jim,' sed Ben. 'Ther 'z neea tweea ways aboot that,' TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 85, ed. 1892. **w.Yks.** J.W.) **w.Wor.**[1] Commonly used to end an argument. **Hrf.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] Zo I zess, Jinny, s'I, there idn no two ways in it, otherways you must vind the money, or you must g'in and zee Mr. Bond yerzul, and zay you be very zorry. (23) **Ken.** 'I tell 'e you no ought to pay, old Simon right to pay: but he aint no principle, not nohow.' Sometimes a person's name might be mentioned and the laconic remark 'no principle' thereby extracted from a bystander (W.F.S.); **Ken.**[1] (24) **Der.**[1] 'Who' is the sound made to stop a horse, and 'tis as much as to say, he never bids himself stop. (25) **w.Som.**[1] Aay bee t-oa·l vur tu goo· un wee·sh noa dhang·kee u-ang·d [I am too old to go and wish 'no thanky' hung]. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 24. (26) **Ayr.** If ye dare to look into the smiddy as ye pass, it'll no' be tellin' you, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 42.

3. Used with another negative: any; in *gen.* dial. use in Eng.

Nhb. Nivver cum ne mair, CHATT *Poems* (1866) 54. **e.Yks.** (T.H.) **w.Yks.** CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* 1884 15. **Lan.** Naw; we never see'n no boggarts neaw, WAUGH *Birthplace Tim Bobbin* (1858) ii. **Not.**[1] Not-no-more. **Lei.**[1] **Lin.** An' weänt nivir git naw 'igher, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 7. **War.**[3] I wouldn't take no price for him. **w.Wor.** A oona sloice it not no more, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) III. 90. **Glo.** Not no better at all, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xii. **Sus.** She han't got no brestès, LOWER *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 8. **Cor.** *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 8.

4. *adv.* Not.

Sc. Courtesy is cumbersome to them that ken it no, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **ne.Sc.** By-and-by he was 'nae himsel' at a', and a',' GORDON *Northward Ho*, 81. **Abd.** MACDONALD *R Falconer* 1868) 81. **Frf.** Do you no see? BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) ii. **Per.** Had it no been for yir health, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 190. **w.Sc.** CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 131. **s.Sc.** Did I no think? WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 233. **Ayr.** No without both sense and capacity, GALT *Provost* (1822) xix. **Lnk.** WATT *Poems* (1827) 93. **Lth.** It's unco sair when ye tyne your heart, Anither no to find, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 53. **Bwk.** HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 15. **Slk.** HOGG *Tales* (1838) 12, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Me no here to listen, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) ii. **N.I.**[1] I'll no do it. **Nhb.** We'se no repine, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 100. **w.Yks.** I'll nae gie it thee, HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1838) I. 312. **Lan.** It'll noa freeze mich, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iv. **Chs.**[1] **Der.**[1] Yo' mun no' goaa. **Shr.**[1] I carna w'ether yo' dun it or no. **Hrf.**[1] **Suf.**[1] Wuthar 'a wool 'a na. **Hmp.** He ne came (H.E.). **w.Som.**[1] Ax Bob whe'er he's comin' or no.

Hence (1) *Na ca deed I, phr.* I will not; (2) **No-see-ems,** *sb. pl.* midges; (3) *no that, phr.* not so very.

(1) **S. & Ork.**[1] (2) **Sur.** The nosee-'ems, or midges, annoyed me, *Cent. Mag.* (Mar. 1884) 780. (3) **Sc.** Nae wonder she is no that weel settled, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xv. **e.Sc.** I heard it no that lang after ye left, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xi. **Abd.** It's no that mony hours sin' I fand it oot, MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 47.

5. Used elliptically for 'would one not,' 'did one not,' &c.

Abd. He wud be sair affeckit no?—he liket the laddikie, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 199.

6. *conj.* Neither; also in phr. *ne . . . ne,* neither . . . nor.

Sc. To dance wi' thee ne dare I, ne may, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 220. **I.Ma.** A minstrel ne infirm nor old, JOHNSON *Isle-iad*, 2.

7. *sb.* In phr. *to give the na,* to grant the first refusal. Cf. nay.

e.An.[1] When you want to sell that horse I wish you would give me the na of him.

N-O, *v.* Hmp. To care. The same word as **Ho,** *v.* (q.v.)

s.Hmp. I didn't know, and I didn't no anything about what you was doing, VERNEY *L. Lisle* in *Cornh. Mag.* (1869) XIX. 119.

NOABRY, NOADER, see **Nobry, Nowther,** *adj.*

NOAG, *v.* and *sb.* Lan. Also in form **nogre.** [nōg, noəg.] **1.** *v.* To hit the knuckles by 'flirting' a marble against them. See **Knog,** *v.* (q.v.)

The last player, left in the game of 'noag,' is 'nogued' by all the others, i.e. he holds his knuckles on the ground and each boy comes within a few inches and flirts his own taw with all the force he can against the boy's knuckles two, three, or four times, as may be agreed upon by the boys when they begin to play (S.W.); **Lan.**[1]

2. *sb.* A game at marbles; see below; also in *comp.* **Noag-hole.**

A game of marbles played by two or more boys, who first make a small hole in the ground, and then by 'flirting' at a distance of about three feet each boy tries to put his own taw into the hole and to keep the others out of it. They toss or ballot in some form for place, and then play in turns; if one boy in playing hits the taw of another, he goes on again continuously trying to drive all the other taws away from the hole, then plays for the hole; if he succeeds in getting into it he is out; and so on till all the boys are out except the last (S.W.); (C.J.B.); **Lan.**[1]

NOAGUR, see **Nauger.**

NOAH, *sb.*[1] Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Nhp. Rdn. Gmg. Hnt. e.An. Sus. Dor. Som. [nō, noə.] In *comb.* (1) **Noah's ark,** (*a*) streaks of thin white cloud, somewhat in the shape of a boat; cf. **ark,** *sb.*[2]; (*b*) the Great Bear, *Ursa Major*; (*c*) the monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*; (2) — **flood stuff,** black deposit containing trees, bones, &c., found below clay in a marsh; (3) — **wood,** lignite.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** If it extends from south to north, it is viewed as an indication of good weather; if from east to west, a squall of wind or rain is certainly looked for (JAM.). **Slk.** STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 21. **Dmf.** The Robin Redbreast has carolled from the house-tops, and Noah's Ark been seen in the heavens, *Dmf. Courier* in *Edb. Evening Courier* (Sept. 18, 1817) (JAM.). **Gall.** When the sky is clear and weather frosty, curious light grey clouds in the shape of ribs will oft arise from a point in the horizon, and stretch over the sky to its opposite on the other side; these cloudy ribs narrow in bulk towards the horizon, and are at the widest right over our heads. . . The ark is a great thaw sign, and brings commonly with it enough of water. It is from its appearing somewhat in the form of a boat, and from its being attended by a deluge, that it has been termed the ark, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 21, ed. 1876. **Cum.** A Noah's ark north and south denotes rain. A Noah's ark east and west denotes fine weather, *Saying* (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** In weather lore it is held that if the Ark remains three days the wind will pass to one of the quarters to which the Ark points. South for rain; North for cold; East for all that is ill; and West to everybody's gain (B.K.). **e.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.) **n.Lin.**[1] If the end point to the sun, it is a sign of rain; if contrary to the sun, of fine weather; if across the wind it is also a sign of rain or wind. **Nhp.** By certain signs to judge the weather right, As oft from 'Noah's Ark' great floods descend, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 27; **Nhp.**[1 2], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** There is a skyey appearance called 'Noah's Ark' (i.e. two small clouds facing each other and resembling two crescents), *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 156. **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Sus.** (C.F.R.) (*b*) **Rdn.** *N. & Q.* (1878) x. 105. (*c*) **Gmg.** (B. & H.) (2) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (3) **Dor.** Found in Worbarrow Cliff, sometimes used as fuel by the fishermen who pick it up when it rolls on to the beach. 'That's not coal, it's Noah's wood: I might have carried home a knitch of it if I would' (C.W.).

NOAH, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] The foot or swing plough.

NOAL, *v.* Sh.I. [nōl.] To nail.

She was noalin' down Sholma's staik wi' a stane, *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898).

NOAN, *v.* Lei.[1] [nōn.] To toll, as a bell.

The bell noans, the've doon choimin'.

NOAN, NOANCE, NOANES, NOANS(E, NOANT, NOAP, see **None, Norn,** *sb.*, **Nonce, Naunt,** *sb.*[1], **Naup.**

NOARDRIN, *adj.* Sh.I. Northern.

An dan da voice o' wir noardrin sea is sad, an' is hit ony winder? CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 39.

NOA-SHIP, NOAST, NOATHER, see **Noe-ship, Noust, Nowther,** *adj.*

NOB, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **nub** w.Yks. I.Ma. Not. War. Shr.[2] Suf.; **nubb** Der.[1] [**nob.**] **1.** *sb.* A bump; a lump, esp. a lump of coal. The same word as **Knob.**

Nhb. Cheps can tell what's i' yor heed Wi' keckin at the nobs

without, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 55. **w.Yks.** Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 60. **I.Ma.** Her hair . . . It was black as nubs, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 77, ed. 1889. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[2] A nub of the loaf.

Hence **Nub-footed**, *adj.* club-footed. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

2. A rounded hill.

Ayr. We lads that live up in the nobs . . . We're handy at neat little jobs Such as chopping and hewing and grubbing, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 343. **Der.** I seen thee comin' ower th' nob a while back, *Good Wds.* (1881) 845.

3. A slang word for the 'head.' See **Knob, 4.**

Stf.[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I'll crack thee nob for thee. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Lon.** There he would engage at a 'bob a nob,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 313. **Oxf.** Rap on the nob! Blackmore *Cripps* (1876) lv. **Dev.** *MS. Prov.*

4. *Comp.* **Nob-ache**, a headache. e.Suf. (F.H.) **5.** A slang word for the 'nose.' See **Knob, 9.**

Gall. Aft his nob was near the gravel, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 24. **Cum.** Jen' lips curlt roun, tow'rts chin an nob, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 98; **Cum.**[14] **Lan.** Give him one on his nob! Westall *Old Factory*, v.

6. The toe. See **Knob, 10.**

Edb. His huge, heavy shoes, full of nails from nob to heel, Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 276.

7. *pl.* Brussels sprouts, *Brassica oleracea gemmifera.* Suf. (C.T.), s.Dev. (G.E.D.) **8.** *pl.* Tanners' bark after it has been used. Der.[1] Cf. **knobble, 5. 9.** *v.* To strike, esp. to strike the head.

n.Cy. (Hall.), **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** For kickin' or nobin', Bamford *Rhymes* (1864) 182.

10. To form buds.

Suf. Them crokers are a nubbin for the bloomth (C.T.).

NOB, *sb.*[2] n.Lin.[1] Hrf.[1] [**nob.**] A young colt. Cf. **nobby**, *sb.*[3]

NOB, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] Sc. [**nob.**] **1.** *sb.* A 'blackleg'; an interloper in a trade. See **Nob-stick.**

Ayr. They ha'e a strong society, the clergy, and hate nobs such as me, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 136. **Lnk.** Nae mercy for the nobs, the blackleg crew, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 174.

2. *v.* Phr. *to nob on a person*, to interfere with his trade; to take his place.

Lnk. Oor first class han's maun seek some ither job, Sin' fiends in human shape begin tae nob On us, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 174.

NOB, *v.*[3] n.Lin.[1] [**nob.**] To drink with a companion; to hob-nob.

NOB, see **Knob.**

NOBBER, *sb.* Cor. A collector of money, &c.

w.Cor. The band nobber came back with three coins in his hand, *Cornishman* (Dec. 29, 1900).

NOBBERD, see **Nobbut.**

NOB-BERRY, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **nobe-**, **nub-** (Jam.). The cloud-berry, *Rubus Chamaemorus.*

Sc. (J.H.B.), **Sik.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** Upon the top of this hill, grows a small berry, commonly called the Nub Berry, *Statist. Acc.* XIII. 243 (*ib.*).

NOBBIN, *sb.* n.Yks.[4] [**no·bin.**] The hair on the crown of the head.

He teeak her biv t'nobbin an' pulled her backkards waay ower.

NOBBINS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [**no·binz.**] Fleshy portions of dried salt fish, small enough to be sold by measure.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Cod-nobbins are the fleshy bits cut from the neck of the cod-fish when the head is removed in preparing the body for salting. The skate and the coalfish yield their proportion of nobbins, and perhaps the ling also.

NOBBLE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Suf. Also written **knobble** Not.; **nobill** w.Yks.; **noble** Der. Shr.[2]; and in form **nubble** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] War.[2] [**no·bl, nu·bl.**] **1.** *sb.* A lump of anything; a small piece of coal. The same word as **Knobble** (q.v.).

Der.[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Bring a few little nobbles (s.v. Nobby). **War.**[2]

2. The round head of a walking-stick.

w.Yks. Heng it if ah hevn't goan an' smash'd t'nobill off mi stick end, *Yksman.* (1888) 223, col. 2.

3. *v.* To strike, esp. on the head; to pelt with stones, &c.

Nhb. A common schoolboy's term (R.O.H.). **e.Yks.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** He knobbled me (J.H.B.). **n.Lin.**[1] To hit on the head with a club or thick stick. **Shr.**[2]

Hence **Nobbler**, *sb.* (1) a church beadle; see below; (2) anything of superior size or quality.

(1) **Der.** The church beadle who walks among the pews, and with a long wand nops upon the head of those whom he sees disposed to be drowsy, or otherwise inattentive to the service, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Shr.**[2] (2) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 31.

4. To rub. n.Cy. (Hall.)

NOBBLE, *v.*[2] Lakel. Yks. Lan. War. Brks. Som. and Aus. Also in form **nabble** Lakel.[2] [**no·bl.**] To steal; to get hold of by stealth; to acquire possession of; to seize suddenly; to cheat.

Lakel.[2] **Cum.** Sir James nobbled the sheriff, who rejected a large number of votes, Ferguson *Hist. Cum.* (1890) xii. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ah thowt ah'd tak a wauk an nobble a few specimans for me-sen, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1892) 32; **w.Yks.**[3], **e.Lan.**[1] **War.**[3] Blest if it [the duck] didn't nobble the old woman's tea, *B'ham Dy. Mail* (Aug. 29, 1896). **Brks.**[1] Jus' as a nobbled a apple out o' my jackut pockut I nobbled he. **w.Som.**[1] Zomebody 've a nobbled the barrow again; drat their heads, I did'n care nit they'd on'y bring un back again. [**Aus.** We're bound to be nobbled some day. Why not cut it now, and stick to the square thing? Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) xi.]

NOBBLE, *v.*[3] Pem. [**no·bl.**] To peel turnips or potatoes; to take the bark off a piece of stick.

s.Pem. Maâry is in the pantry, nobbling turnops (W.M M.).

NOBBLE, *v.*[4] Wor. [**no·bl.**] To hobble about; to 'rub along.'

I've been ill this week or more, but I haven't laid by; I've kept nobbling on (H.K.).

NOBBLE, see **Knobble.**

NOBBLETY, *adj.* Shr.[1] [**no·blti.**] Big, clumsy (as of the head of a walking-stick).

NOBBLING, *sb.* Yks. Nhp. War. Glo. Wil. Also written **nobblin** w.Yks.; and in forms **nubblin** Glo.[1] Wil.; **nubbling** War.[23] [**no·blin, nʉ·blin.**] **1.** A lump of anything, esp. a small round piece of coal; *gen.* in *pl.* See **Knoblings.**

Nhp.[1] When a fire is getting low, it is very commonly said, 'Bring . . . a few nobblings' (s.v. Nobby). **War.**[23], **Glo.**[1], **Wil.** (G.E.D.)

2. *pl.* Pieces of iron broken off by a hammer.

w.Yks. A place where the pieces of iron beaten out by the hammers we have just left (which pieces are technically styled 'nobblins') are re-heated and re-hammered, and three or four of them welded into one huge block, *Phases Bradford Life*, 93.

NOBBLY, *adj.* Yks. Der. e.An. Wil. Dev. Also in forms **nubbly** w.Yks.[2] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] e.An.[2]; **nubly** Dev. [**no·bli, nu·bli, nʉ·bli.**] **1.** Full of lumps; of ground: rough, uneven, stony. See **Knobbly.**

w.Yks.[2], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Wil.** It [the ground] was too nobbly—they [the seeds] coulden' grow long, 'cos the earth warn't deep 'nuff, Swinstead *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 78.

2. In small pieces; small. Dev. Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **3.** Of pebbles, &c.: round. nw.Der.[1] **4.** Of bread: crusty. **Der.**[2] A nice nobbly loaf. **nw.Der.**[1], **e.An.**[2], **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

NOBBRY, see **Nobry.**

NOBBUT, *adv., conj., prep.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Glo. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. Hmp. ? Dev. Also written **nobbat** Wm.; **nobbet** Cum.[1] Wm.; **nobbit** Nhb.[1]; and in forms **na·but** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.; **nebber** nw.Der.[1]; **nebbut** Hnt.; **nepper** nw.Der.[1]; **nobberd** n.Lin.[1]; **nobbud** w.Yks.[15] e.Lan.[1]; **nobbur** Chs.[1]; **nobt** Lan.; **nobut** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Cum.[3] Wm. w.Yks.[34] n.Lan.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Not.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] War.[3]; **nubbut** s.Not. [**no·bət, no·bəd.**]

1. *adv.* Only; nothing but; lit. not but.

Sc. (Jam.); (*ib. Suppl.*) **Don.** Och, nobbut ax me what the norra isn't the matther, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 65. **N.Cy.**[1] Nobbut let me go. **Nhb.** A' that's na' but nonsense, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 123; **Nhb.**[1] Thor wis nobbut him an' me there. **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] It's nobbut me. **Cum.** Thou's nobbet leyke mony, Rayson *Poems* (1839) 56; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** If yal nobbat whist a lile, *Gooardy Jenkins*; 'Twas nobbet last neet, Blezard *Sngs.* (1848) 33; 'Twas no'but a lile I'd geean fra' them, Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 4. **n.Yks.**[1234] **ne.Yks.**[1] They're nobbut just cum'd. **e.Yks.** Nobbut bi dhribs an dhrabs, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 93; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1]

I nobbud wish to shew'th girt folly; w.Yks.[2] I've nobbut one; w.Yks.[345] Lan. Nobt wait a bit, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iv; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1], Chs.[123], s.Chs.[1] Der. Nobbut a small koind o' plaace, Hall *Hathersage* (1896) iii; Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1] s.Not. She's nubbut a child (J.P.K.). Lin. It's nobbut but a gosling blast, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 56. n.Lin.[1] He's nobberd haaf rocked, poor chap. sw.Lin.[1] I'm no-but among the middlings. Glo.[1] There's nobbut a shattering of apples on them trees. Bdf. 'I niver did,' he said, 'nobbut to Eliza,' Ward *Bessie Costrell* (1895) 95. Hnt. It's nebbut me (T.P.F.). e.An.[1] Mr. Smith is a good master, nobbut he is too strict. Hmp.[1] ? Dev. It's nobbut Wil Kenyon, Dalzell *'Anner* in *Cassell's Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 332.

2. Phr. *as near as nobbut*, as near as possible. n.Yks.[2]

3. *conj.* Unless. e.Yks.[1] Ah weeant gan nobbut thoo dis an all.

4. If only.

n.Yks.[1] He'll come, nobbut he can. n.Lin.[1] He said he'd cum nobud it kep fair.

5. *prep.* Except.

Wm. Thar was nahabody left nobbut Lord Robison en me, *Kendal C. News* (Sept. 22, 1888). w.Yks. Ne'er saw nowt nobbut ice, *Alm.* (1881) 25. Lan. Aw've nowt to leov nobbut mi cloas, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 5. Lei.[1] Theer weean't a sool i' th' aouse, nobbut the doog. War.[3]

6. *sb.* In phr. *nobbut else*, nothing else.

Lan. If tha's nobbut else to tawk abeawt, *Widder Bagshaw's Trip* (c. 1860) 16.

NOBBY, *sb.*[1] and *adj.*[1] Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Nhp. [no·bi.]

1. *sb.* A lump of anything; a small round piece of coal. Nhp.[1] Cf. **ncb**, *sb.*[1] 2. The head.

Nhb. Clutcht the side locks on Tom's nobby, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 8.

3. The nose, esp. of children. Cf. **knobby**, **4.**

Lakel.[2] Does it's lăăl nobby kittle? Cum.[14]

4. A little person, whether boy or man.

n.Yks. Nobby went wi' t'cart (I.W.).

5. The game of hockey. w.Yks. (S.P.U.) 6. *adj.* Having 'nobs,' rounded. See **Knobby**, **1.**

w.Yks. All aboot t'green nobby hills, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 25.

NOBBY, *sb.*[2] Dev. Cor. Also written **knobby** nw.Dev.[1] [no·bi.] A small cake or bun; also in *comp.* **Nobby-cake.**

nw.Dev.[1] Cor. Whilst you were away the nobbies [buns] came in without figs [raisins]. . . I ate four nobbies and got but one fig, Baring Gould *Gaverocks* (1887) xxv.

NOBBY, *sb.*[3] Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. e.An. Dev. [no·bi.] 1. A pet name for a young colt; *gen.* used as a call-word. Cf. **nob**, *sb.*[2]

n.Lin.[1] (s.v. Nob), War.[2], s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] A sucking foal. Glo.[1], e.An.[1] nw.Dev.[1] There's a purty little nobby.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Nobby-colt**, a pet name for a young colt; (2) **-horse**, a child's name for a horse.

(1) se.Wor.[1], Hrf.[1] Glo. *Gl.* (1851). Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* (2) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

NOBBY, *sb.*[4] I.Ma. [no·bi.] The name of the smallest of the three classes of fishing-boats in the island, the names of the other two classes being 'luggers' and 'nickies.' (S.M.)

NOBBY, *adj.*[2] and *sb.*[5] Sc. Yks. Lin. e.An. [no·bi.]

1. *adj.* Handy, clever.

n.Yks.[4], w.Yks. (J.W.) Lin. He's a nobby fellow, I'll a-warrant (J.C.W.).

2. *sb.* A rich man; a 'swell'; a 'nob.'

Lth. Gin ye a hearty lass wad win Dinna coort her like a nobby, M'Neill *Preston* (c. 1895) 92.

3. A fool. e.An. (Hall.), e.An.[1]

NOBE-BERRY, **NOBEL**, **NOBERRY**, **NOBILL**, see **Nob-berry**, **Nable**, **Nobry**, **Nobble**, *sb.*

NOBLE, *sb.*[1] ? *Obs.* Sc. The armed bullhead, *Aspidophorus Europaeus.* Edb. Neil *Fishes* (1810) 9 (Jam.).

NOBLE, *adj.* and *sb.*[2] Nhp. Pem. Som. Cor. Also in form **nawble** Cor. 1. *adj.* Big, fine. Also used *iron.*

Pem. Them's noble chickens (E.D.). Cor. Bout a few old taties and turmuts. They are a nawble nack too, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 7.

2. *sb.* In phr. *to bring the noble to ninepence*, to spend lavishly; to live extravagantly. Nhp.[1], w.Som.[1]

[2. The 'noble' was a gold coin of the value of 6*s.* 8*d.* One noble in season bestowed theron May save thee a hundred er winter be gon, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 40.]

NOBLE, see **Nable**, **Nobble**, *sb.*, **Nowl.**

NOB-NOL, *sb.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A rich man; a 'nob'; a 'swell.'

w.Yks. If a chap at's rich or belongs to onny ov these gurt nobnols, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1865) 2.

NOBRY, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Oxf. Som. Also written **noabry** e.Lan.[1]; **noberry** Oxf.[1]; **nobery** w Som.[1]; and in forms **nobbry** Lan.; **noobry** s.Chs.[1]; **nubry** Lan. [nō·bəri, nō·bri.] A dial. form of 'nobody.'

Lan. Nubry seems to see 'em neaw-a-days, Bowker *Tales* (1882) 50; Aw dunnot owe a farthin for neawt to nobbry, *Widder Bagshaw's Trip* (c. 1860) 7; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] Noobry 'll give a poor mon a meal's-meat (s.v. Meals-meat). Oxf.[1] Uuy nev·uur sez nuth·n tŭ noa·buuri. w.Som.[1] I don't care vor nobery [noa·buuree], nor nobery don't care vor me.

NOBSON, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. A blow. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.[1]

NOB-STICK, *sb.* Lan. [no·b-stik.] A 'blackleg'; a rascal. The same word as **Knob-stick**, **2** (q.v.).

s.Lan. As great a nobstick as ever lived, Bamford *Walks* (1844) 192.

NOBT, **NOCHIL**, **NOCHT**, **NOCHTIE**, see **Nobbut**, **Notchel**, *sb.*[1], **Nought**, **Naughty.**

NOCK, *sb.*[1] Cai.[1] [nok.] The corner or extremity of a sailyard, the point of attachment of the weather or lee earing.

[LG. *nokk*, 'das Nock, das äusserste Ende, die Spitze eines Dings; im Schiffswesen das äusserste Ende der Rahen, Segelstangen' (Berghaus); Dan. *nok*, a yard-arm (Larsen).]

NOCK, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also written **nok** Rnf. [nok.] A small metal hook on a distaff.

s.Sc. Ane lint quheill, half ane stane of nockis, rokis, spindillis, *Scotsman* (Oct. 23, 1900). Rnf. Ane spindill wantand ane nok, *Harp* (1819) 101. Lnk. Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) *Gl*, ed. 1733.

[NFris. *noke*, 'die kl. Haken oder Widerhaken an dem Flick bei einem Spinnrade' (Outzen); ON. *hnokki*, the small metal hooks holding the thread in a distaff (Vigfusson).]

NOCK, *v.*[1] Yks. Sus. [nok.] To notch; to keep count by cutting notches on a stick.

n.Yks.[4] Sus. A penny, Sir, and twopence if he don't nock it, Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 132.

[Sw. dial. *nokk*, an incision or cut in timber (Rietz).]

NOCK, *v.*[2] Bnff.[1] [nok.] To exhaust; to tire out.

He fairly nockit himsel wee the first day's cuttan.

NOCK, **NOCKER**, see **Knock**, *sb.*[1], *v.*, **Naak**, **Knocker.**

NOCKET, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **knocket** Nhb.[1]; **knockit**, **nockit**, **nokket** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **nacket**, **noggit** Sc.; **ocket** Nhb.[1] [no·kit.] 1. A slight repast taken between breakfast and dinner; a midday meal or lunch.

Sc. Mackay (s.v. Nugget); The young gentleman's nacket looked good, Scott *Pirate* (1821) xi. s.Sc. (Jam.) Bwk. *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 516. Rxb. Wi' hamely cottage fare regal'd to be At nocket-time, A. Scott *Poems* (1811) 160 (Jam.). Dmf. A piece of bread, eaten at noon as a luncheon (Jam.). Gall. Up the fell his son was climing, Wi' the nocket in his han', Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 6, ed. 1876. Keb. The gazing crowd together ran, O'er cranes o' nackets jumpin, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 78 (Jam.). Nhb.[1] A farm servant's meal, 9.30 to 10 a.m. Ocket, a chance meal taken in the field or between spells of work.

2. A small cake or loaf; esp. one baked for children. Rxb. (Jam.)

NOCKLE, **NOCKLTY-WHOL**, **NOCKUS**, see **Knockle**, **Knuckle**, **Knuckley-hole**, **Knockus.**

NOCKY, *sb.* e.An. [no·ki.] A foolish person; a ninny. e.An.[12], e.Suf. (F.H.)

NOCULATE, *v.* Hmp. To fertilize; an improper use of 'inoculate.'

Them pansies comes that way 'cause of bees noculatin' 'em together (W.M.E.F.).

NOD, *sb.*[1] Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also in form **node** Hmp. [nod.] The nape of the neck. Cf. **noddle**, *sb.* **2.**

Ken. Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); Ken.[1], Sur.[1] Sus. A bit of hair from the 'nod,' Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 112; Sus.[1] It catched me right across the nod of my neck. Hmp. Holloway (s.v. Niddick).

NOD, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. [nɒd.] **1.** *v.* To fall asleep in one's chair; to sleep. Cld. (Jam.), n.Cy., Yks. (J.W.) Hence (1) **Noddy**, (*a*) *adj.* sleepy; (*b*) *sb.* a sleepy person; (2) **Noddy-head**, *sb.*, see (1, *b*); (3) **Noddy-headed**, *adj.* sleepy; dazed with drink.

(1, *a*) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] You're gittin quoite noddy. **War.**[3] You are getting noddy, you had better go to bed. (*b*) **Cld.** (Jam.) (2) **Cld.** (*ib.*) (3) **Cld.** (*ib.*) **War.**[4] Bin drinking parsnip wine, have ye? No wonder yer summat noddy-headed. **Oxf.** (Hall.)

2. *Obs.* To go on one's way cheerfully and carelessly.

Edb. Gif good or ill the warl bodid, He ne'er took tent, but onward nodded, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 57; They soom athort the sa't sea water, An' hameward nod, *ib.* 141.

3. *sb.* A nap; a short sleep, esp. one taken in a sitting posture.

Gall. Fear o' robbers on the road, Or breaking in my house o' sod, Did never discompose my nod, Or gie me fret, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 18. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Lakel.**[2] Ah'll hev a nod whel t'nag baits. **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 15, 1897). **Nhp.**[1]

4. Phr. (1) *to go to nod*, to go to bed; (2) *to play nod*, to begin to nod drowsily; (3) *to slip to nod*, to go to sleep; also *fig.* to die; (4) *friend nods*, sleepiness.

(1) **Lin.**[1] (2) **Lnk.** Sleep their winkers baith let fa', An' they play'd nod, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 118. (3) **Enff.** He the bizzy roun' hath trod, An' quietly wants to slip to Nod; . . Then he may to Astraea soar, Or trudge to Pluto's gloomy shore, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 36; Ten' my flocks the live-lang day, At e'enin than I slip to Nod, *ib.* 42. (4) **Gall.** But while they were at a' this odds, By lucky chance comes on friend nods, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 74.

5. A hint. In phr. *on the nod*, on long credit; see below.

w.Yks. On t'nod, signifying a purchase at an auction sale, or, one bought on credit, with a hint, if the latter, that it may be some time before payment is made. 'He gat a new suit, an Ah dar be bun he gat it on t'nod' (B.K.). [The defendant in a case tried in the Lord Mayor's Court, in which he was sued for £6, advanced to him while he was playing baccarat at a club, . . deposed that he lost over £30 by taking the bank, and that then the players agreed that he might go 'on the nod,' which meant that he might owe what he lost, *Dy. Telegraph* (Oct. 23, 1889) 5, col. 5.]

NOD-COCK, *sb.* Som. A simpleton. (Hall.)

NODDER, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Also in form **nother** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] [no·də(r, no·ðər.] **1.** *v.* To tremble or shake from cold, age, or palsy. n.Yks.[14], m.Yks.[1] Hence (1) **Noddered**, *ppl. adj.* chilled or trembling with cold; (2) **Noddering**, *sb.* a palsied shaking of the head; (3) **Noddery**, *adj.* trembling, shaky.

(1, 2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **n.Yks.** He is old and noddery (I.W.).

2. *sb.* A trembling or shivering fit; esp. in phr. *to be all of a nother.* **e.Yks.**[1] Hoo cawd it is; Ah's all of a nother.

[1. Cp. Bavar. dial. *notteln* (*nodln*), 'sich hin u. her bewegen' (Schmeller).]

NODDER, see **Nowther**, *adj.*

NODDING, *sb.* Rut.[1] [no·din.] Shortbread made with dripping or butter in a pan. Cf. **knodden.**

Put in a bit of nodding into the ooven.

NODDING ISABEL, *phr.* Lan. The great quaking grass, *Briza maxima.* (B. & H.)

NODDLE, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **nodle** m.Yks.[1] Cor.; and in forms **naddle** Dev.[1]; **nuddle** e.An. Suf.[1] [no·dl.] **1.** *sb.* The head; *gen.* used humorously, contemptuously, or to children.

Sc. Confound thy stupid Scotch noddle, *Sc. Haggis*, 52. **Elg.** 'What's in a name,' an' a noddle, maybe too, Tester *Poems* (1865) 145. **Enff.** Taylor *Poems* (1787) 6. **Abd.** Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 160. **Frf.** Lay all your noddles together, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 221. **Per.** Nicol *Poems* (1766) 39. **Fif.** Grey hairs on your nodle, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 73. **Slg.** Muir *Poems* (1818) 11. **Dmb.** Here lies James, a pedantic fool, Whose noddle gaed wrang when at school, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 112. **Rnf.** McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 283. **Ayr.** Baith humour and lair in his noddle had he, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 74. **Lnk.** Crammin' wi lear their wee noddles, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 79. **Lth.** Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 50. **Edb.** Liddle *Poems* (1821) 67. **Peb.** Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 68. **Slk.** The Tweedies gart their noddles crack, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 91. **Dmf.** Shennan *Tales* (1831) 80. **Gall.** Forbye the wee drap in his noddle, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 194, ed. 1897. **Don.** Lookin' as an oul' crow that was turned grey in the noddle with roguery, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 209. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14] **Yks.** Wod's in a mon's noddle there's nobry con tell, Townley *Sngs.* 4. **e.Yks.** Thoo's soft i' thi noddle, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 75. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Wun neet a thowt into me noddle cum, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* 1854) 48; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** A thowt coom int' meh noddle, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 13. **m.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] The part of the head covered by the hair. **Nhp.** On future luck my noddle dances, Clare *Poems* (1820) 14; **Nhp.**[1] **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Brks.**[1] A caught ut on the noddle. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**[1] **Sus.** He lay like a log for weeks, without a morsel of sense in his noddle, *Cornh. Mag.* (July 1893) 44. **w.Som.**[1] **Cor.**[1] I'll pommel thy noddle to browse (s.v. Browse).

Hence **Noddle-araid**, *adv.* head foremost. Rxb. (Jam.)

2. The nape of the neck. Cf. **nod**, *sb.*[1]

e.An. (Hall.) **Suf.** In the noddle o' the neck, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 358; *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); **Suf.**[1] But a lock of hair from the nuddle of the neck. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

3. *Fig.* The temper.

Edb. His noddle gets up like a tap o' tow, but his bark's waur than his bite, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 29.

4. *v.* To shake the head, as from old age; to nod.

Nhb.[1] She'll noddle her head. **Lakel.**[2] Thoo may noddle thi heed, but it's true. **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] To nod, with a quick convulsive motion. **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[3] Tha goes noddlin to thy grave. **Oxf.**[1] 'Ow a noddles 'is 'ead. **Brks.**[1] **Dev.**[1] Thee cast'n think what hanticks and items a had; naddling his head, drowing out his hands, 2. **Cor.** Shaking her finger and 'nodling' her head, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 334. ed. 1896.

Hence (1) **Noddling**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* nodding; (*b*) *sb.* an absent-minded person; (2) **Noddly**, *adj.* weak, trembling.

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.**[3] Tha's bin a noddlin fool all thi lawf. (*b*) **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **Hmp.**[1]

5. *Comb.* (1) **Noddle-block**, a silly fellow; (2) **-box**, the head; (3) **-yed**, a person of loose, unsteady head or brain.

(1) **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). (2) **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **Lan.**[1] **Der.** Howd your tongue, noddle-yed, will yo? Ward *David Grieve* (1892) vi.

NODDLING, *vbl. sb.* Lan. [no·dlin.] Stretching yarn after it has been dyed.

Four women were summoned for not wearing respirators while engaged in 'noddling'—that is stretching yarns after they had been dyed by yellow chromate of lead, *Labour Gazette* (Nov. 1896) 344.

NODDY, *sb.*[1], *adj.*[1] and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **audie** Sc. (Jam.); **nuddy** Oxf.[1] [no·di.] **1.** *sb.* A simpleton; a stupid, careless fellow; an oddity.

Nai. *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.) **Cld.** (Jam.) **Nhb.** Sic was the compensation whilk We'd frae these thowtless noddies, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 84. **Lakel.**[2] Thoo mun be a noddy ta lowse t'bit oot o' t'nag mooth. **Cum.** But sackless, senseless noddies, Rayson *Poems* (1839) 46; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** April-noddy's past an gone, An thoo's a noddy fer thinken-on (W.H.H.). **s.Wm.** April noddy (J.A.B.). **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Thou'rt a gradely noddy, Francis *Fustian* (1895) 189; Don't think that I's sic a noddy as to feight wi' a blackguard like thee, Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 59. **I.Ma.** You ignorant noddy, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 75, ed. 1889. **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] You never did'n zee no jich slack-ass gurt noddy in all your born days.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Noddy-cap**, (2) **-pate**, (3) **-pol(l**, a simpleton.

(1) **n.Yks.** You ma' be suer he's a noddicap er he niver wud a acted sa fondly (W.H.). (2) **w.Yks.**[1] (3) **n.Lin.**[1], **w.Som.**[1]

3. The knave at cards. **Glo.**[1] **4.** A game of cards, resembling cribbage; also in *comp.* **Noddy-fifteen.**

Cum. She . . . lost nineteen pence at noddy, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 68; **Cum.**[14], **w.Yks.**[1], **Suf.**[1] [Noddy is now played as follows: Any number can play; the cards are all dealt out; the elder hand plays one . . . saying, 'There's a good card for thee,' passing it to his righthand neighbour; the person next in succession who holds its pair covers it, saying, 'There's a still better than he'; and passes both onward; the person holding the third of the sort . . . puts it on with 'There's the best of all three'; and the holder of the fourth crowns all with the emphatic—'And there is Niddy-Noddee.'—He wins the tack, turns it down, and begins again. He who is first out receives from his adversaries

a fish (or a bean, as the case may be) for each unplayed card (Hall.).]

5. *adj.* Weak, ailing.

Brks. I were main noddy all the summer (A.C.). **Wil.**[1]

6. *v.* To act foolishly. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **7.** With *it*: to omit counting a point at the game of 'noddy.' **Cum.**[14]

[1. She will not understand him! gull, noddy, Jonson *Alchemist* (1610) IV. ii, ed. Cunningham, II. 56. 4. Master Frankford, you play best at noddy, *Woman Killed with Kindness*, VII. 295 (Nares).]

NODDY, *sb.*[2] Sc. [no·di.] **1.** A four-wheeled covered carriage with the door at the back.

Sc. Drives hame at night in the factor's auld noddy, Vedder *Poems* 1842) 79. **w.Sc.** A noddy and a pair of horses drew up at our door, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 275. **Rnf.** The late coach owner, . . Who sold his cabs and noddies, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 28. **Edb.** Weir rade a midnight coach.—'Twas said, 'Twas o' auld mouldy coffins made; White windin'-sheets the curtains spread O' this black noddy, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 156. **Dmf.** Contrast the gentry i' their noddy, Rantin' aboot an' drinkin' toddy, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 74. **Keb.** The deil drave him aff in a noddy, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 215.

Hence **Noddyful**, *sb.* a carriageful.

e.Lth. The second cargo was a noddyful of Truehearts, . . father, mother, &c., Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 137.

2. Phr. *on Shanks' noddy*, on foot, on 'Shanks' mare.'

Sc. Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Lnk.** Gie me a sax-mile stretch o' road On auld John Shanks's noddy, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* 1873 77.

N·ODDY, *adj.*[2] m.Yks.[1] Also in form **anoddy**. [no·di.] Alone.

So Noddy-cob Hall, a certain cabin built of naturally rounded stones, or 'cobbles' or 'cobs,' and in a lonely place.

NODE, see **Nod**, *sb.*[1]

NODGE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. **1.** *v.* To push, jog; to strike with the knuckles. n.Sc. (Jam.), N.Cy.[1] **2.** *sb.* A push or stroke; esp. one given with the knuckles.

Ayr. Mrs. Pringle gave me a nodge on the elbow, and bade me look at an elderly man, *Steamboat* (1822) 253 (Jam.).

NODGE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Cum. Wm. [nodʒ.] **1.** *v.* To sit or go about in a dull, stupid way. Slk. (Jam.) **2.** With *about*: to travel leisurely. Dmf. (*ib.*) **3.** *sb.* A kind of slow trot. Cum, Wm. (M.P.)

NODGET, see **Nugget**.

NODIE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. The head.

Sc. Beastly bodies, senseless nodies, venemous todies, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 199. **Edb.** Ye hae nae mair sense i' your nodies Than serves to work amang the clodies, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 2.

NODLE, **NODLOCK**, see **Noddle**, **Knodlock**.

NOE·SHIP, *sb.* Yks. Also written **noa-ship** n.Yks.[4] A peculiar arrangement of the clouds somewhat resembling the ribs of a ship. Cf. **Noah's-ark**, s.v. **Noah**, *sb.*[1]

n.Yks.[1] They lie in long lines diverging from one point of, or near, the horizon, and converging to that opposite. 'Noe ship points Ummer'; **n.Yks.**[4]

NOG, *sb.*[1] and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **knog** s.Wor.; **nogg** Gall. ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[3] Hrf.[2] Dev. [nog.] **1.** *sb.* A small log, or rough block of wood. w.Yks.[2], Wil.[1], w.Som.[1] Cf. nug, *sb.*[1] **2.** Hence (1) **Nog-head**, *sb.* a blockhead; (2) **Nog-headed**, *adj.* stupid, 'wooden-headed'; (3) **Nog-man**, (*a*) *sb.* a simpleton; a clumsy workman; (*b*) *adj.* clumsy, awkward, fumbling at work; (4) **Noggy**, see (1).

(1) **Wil.** Wosbird and noghead were the epithets bestowed, Kennard *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) xiii; **Wil.**[1] **Som.** You didden think he wur ridden house did ee, young nog-head? Raymond *Gent. Upcott* 1893 9. **Dev.** Zounds! what a noghead and a fool! Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 287. **Cor.** Hould thy paice, thee noghead, do, *T. Towser* (1873) 55; **Cor.**[2] (2) **War.** (J.R.W.) **Hmp.** Matt Meade's that nog-headed . . . I'd rather die a old maid than put up with such a dunch chap, Gray *Heart Storm* (1891) I. 35–6. **Som.** Muttering complaints in which the words 'pig headed,' 'nog-headed,' constantly recurred, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 117. (3, *a*) **War.** (C.T.O.), **War.**[2], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1] (*b*) **Hrf.**[2] 4 **Cor.** Look as simple as any noggy, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xlvi; **Cor.**[123]

2. A linch-pin; a wooden peg or small block used for various purposes; see below.

Dmf. A very large peg driven through divots, to keep them in their proper place on the roof of a cottage (Jam.). **Nhb.**[1] Square bits of wood piled to support the roof of coal mines. **Dur.** A nail for securing a cross-tree to an upright post, Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); (J.J.B.) **Cum.**[4] Pegs of strong willow eighteen inches or so long, which are used to fasten down the thatch in combination with the symes. 'T'lads gat oot their scys; saw . . . if t'nogs were set square an' fast on t'shaft,' *Cum. Facquet* (Aug. 17, 1893) 6, col. 1. **n.Yks.**[3] 4. **w.Yks.**[2] A piece of wood for supporting the gudgeon or bearing-ends of a grindstone. **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Pieces of wood built into a brick wall. **Der.** (Hall.), **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] The small piece of wood which fits into the hole in the axle-tree of a wheel through which the linch-pin is drawn out.

Hence **Knogged**, *adj.* a building term; see below.

s.Wor. Said of a half-timbered house, in which brick panes have been substituted for the original wattle and dab or daub. Sometimes called 'brick-knogged' (H.K.).

3. A knob or projection such as the stump of a branch; a stake driven into the wall and having a hook on which to hang things. See **Nug**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

Sc. (Jam.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Nhb.**[1] A tree they cut, with fifteen nogs on each side, To clim up the wa' o' Newcastle toun, *Jock o' the Syde.* **w.Yks.**[2] The projection at the back of a sportsman's knife in which a hook, &c., may be fastened. **Lin.** The chain was tied in a knot below the nog. Immediately the nog dropped off, *Lin. Chronicle* (Dec. 21, 1889).

4. One of the pairs of small projecting handles on the shaft of a scythe or shears.

Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 366. **Cum.**[14] **w.Yks.** It was much easier for the man than if he worked the shears himself by means of the 'nog,' Peel *Luddites* (1870) 10. **Chs.**[13], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1], **s.Wil.** (G.E.D.), **Som.** (W.F.R.)

5. A child's name for a clog.

s.Chs.[1] Kŭm taak· dhi nogz of [Come, tak thy nogs off].

6. A piece of elastic iron used in wool-weaving; see below.

w.Yks.[3] Pieces of elastic iron shaped like the letter L, formerly used in woollen weaving to put on the beam to hold the warp; as the piece progressed they fell out one by one. They are not much used now, but 'flanges' instead.

Hence **Nog-end**, *sb.* the end of the loom where the 'nogs' are attached.

Lan. Nog-eend of a loom-pawst, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) vii.

7. A wooden ball used in the game of 'shinny.'

Midl. *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 366. **Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** 'E gor 'it on the nose with the nog, playin at shinny (J.P.K.).

8. A lump of bread, cheese, &c. **Wil.**[1]

9. *pl.* The game of ninepins. See **Knogs**, **2.**

n.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 366. **Lakel.**[2], **w.Yks.**[4], **ne.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1]

10. *v.* With *out*: to hew out. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Dev. He was away 'nogging out' gate-posts, Baring-Gould *Furze Bloom* (1899) 105; You must nogg out two more [granite-posts], *ib.* 111.

NOG, *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Wor. Also in forms **naggie** Sc. (Jam.); **noggie** Gall. [nog.] A small wooden vessel; a pot; a mug; a cup. Cf. **noggin**, *sb.*

Bnff. Withoutten whawkie or a nog o' ale, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 3. **Lnk., Dmf.** (Jam.) **Gall.** A piece of furniture in kitchens for holding plates, bowls, noggies, &c., Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 185, ed. 1876; A wooden vessel with upright handle at one side only. A house with one chimney so nicknamed (J.M.). **s.Wor.** Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896).

Hence **Noggy**, *adj.* slightly intoxicated. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.[1]

NOG, see **Knog**, *sb.*, **Nug**, *v.*

NOGER, *v.* s.Chs.[1] [nō·gə(r).] To bungle.

Yŏ clowisite! what are yŏ nogerin' at? (s.v. Clowisite).

NOGER, see **Nauger**.

NOG(G, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Nrf. A sort of strong heady ale.

Dog W— laid a quart of nog on't, Swift *Horrid Plot* (1723), in *Wks.* (ed. 1745) V. 45; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787); Hone *Table-bk.* (1827–8) II. 849; Seems to be peculiar to Norwich, Forby *Gl.* 1830.

NOG(G, *sb.*[2] Chs. War. Wor. Shr. [nog.] **1.** A knot or any unevenness in the stalk of flax. w.Wor.[1] **2.** Hemp, esp. coarse or refuse hemp or flax; tow; *gen.* in *pl.* Chs.[1], War.[3], Shr.[12] See **Knog**, *sb.* **4.** Hence (1)

Noggen, (*a*) *adj.* made of coarse flax or hemp; (*b*) *sb.* any garment made of hemp; (2) **Noggy,** *adj.* of flax: full of knots and unevenness; (3) **Nog-man,** *sb.* a country weaver; a man who beats out knots from the flax.

(1, *a*) **Shr.**[1], **w.Cy.** (Hall.) (*b*) **Shr.**[2] (2) **w.Wor.**[1] (3) **w.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] *Obs.* 'The nog-man called to beg a spot o' drink: it's 'ard times ŏŏth 'im now nobody spins.' Sometimes a rope-maker was called a nog-man.

NOG(G, *sb.*[3] and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [nog.]

1. *sb.* The knee. The same word as **Knogs** (q.v.).

w.Yks. As sooin as shoo saw ma stop shoo dahn on her noggs, *Yksman.* (May 17, 1879) VII. 310; **w.Yks.**[12]

Hence **Nogged,** *adj.* in phr. *to be well nogged,* of cattle: to have strong legs or joints. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.[1]

2. The angle of a stream. ne.Yks.[1] 3. *v.* To stroll; to jog on; to walk slowly nodding the head the while.

Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** We nogged on up Penny-street, T. Thraddlepin *Sam o Ben's* (1878) 10.

NOGGEN, *adj.* Yks. Chs. Stf. Not. War. Wor. Shr. Also written **noggan** War.; **noggin** Not. [no·gən, -in.] 1. Clumsy, awkward; clumsily made. The same word as **Knogging,** *sb.* 2.

n.Yks.[4], **s.Chs.**[1], **Stf.**[1] **War.** *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 46. **Wor.** 'E've got a 'oss 'an cart (but 'e's a noggen un), Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 9, 1895) 4, col. 3. **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] A noggen mother's better than a gowden faither. **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Noggen-yed,** a blockhead; an obtuse person; (2) **-yedded,** stupid, thick-headed.

(1) **Not.** Hole *Memories* (1892) 193. (2) **s.Chs.**[1], **Shr.**[1]

NOGGER, *adj.* War. Dor. Som. [no·gə(r).] 1. Made of rough pieces.

s.Wor. Arthur [Orthur] Reeves has bought Joshua Lampitt's cart, it's a nogger un (H.K.).

2. *Comb.* **Nogger-head,** a blockhead. Cf. noger.

Dor. *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**[1] Ya noggerhead! laste year thee miad'st a rick, 127. **w.Som.**[1] Call he a good-looking fuller! I calls'n a gurt hugly noggerhead [naug·urai·d], and s'ignorant's a 'oun.

NOGGERLY, *adj.* Hrf.[2] [no·gəli.] Thrifty.

A hard-working noggerly woman she was.

NOGGETY, *adj.* Shr.[1] [no·gəti.] Big, clumsy (as of the head of a walking-stick); also in *comb.* **Noggety-yedded.**

'Han yo' sid my stick?' 'No; whad sort wuz it—a 'ooked un?' 'No; a noggety-yedded un.'

NOGGIN, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **noggan** Sc. n.Cy.; and in forms **naggin** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.[1]; **nuggeen** Wxf.[1] [no·gin.] 1. A small wooden vessel for liquids; a mug. See **Nog,** *sb.*[2]

Abd. To part wi' his frien' o'er a noggin' o' grog, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 206. **Ayr.** What the devil! Not take off my noggin o' nappy? Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) 207. **Lnk.** (Jam.) **Edb.** We'll gladly prie Fresh noggans o' your reaming graith, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 153, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Ir.** Only share of two naggins wid my brother, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) 79. **N.I.**[1] A wooden vessel with a handle, smaller than a 'piggin.' Porridge and milk used to be eaten out of noggins. **n.Ir.** Fetch forrit the toddy, An' missure it out with a noggin or bowl, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 45. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **w.Ir.** Away they run with pails and noggins, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 103. **Wxf.** The milk supplied in plentiful looking noggins, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 191; **Wxf.**[1] **N.Cy.**[2] A little piggin holding about a pint. **Lakel.**[2], **Wm.** (E.C.), **n.Yks.**[124], **m.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** A small mug or wooden pail (J.D.). **Chs.** A wooden kit or piggin (K.); **Chs.**[13] **s.Chs.**[1] These noggins were formerly much used to hold beer. **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.**[1] Give him a noggin, for he's siled the milk. **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Hrf.**[2] A wooden quart used for carrying milk or toast and cider to workmen. **e.An.**[1] [**Amer.** A wooden dipper, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 383.]

2. A small measure of liquid; a quarter of a pint or under; esp. of spirits.

N.I.[1] **Uls.** Short for a naggin of whiskey, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) VI. 42. **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Wxf.** Take his choice between a tumbler of spirits and a noggin of mixed milk, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 83. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** A noggin o' rum (J.E.D.). **Cum.** Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 125; **Cum.**[4] His mooth just held a noggin, an' that was a fair dose at a time, *Cum. Pacquet* (Nov. 16, 1893) 6, col. 1. **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.**[1] One eighth of a pint. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[25] **Lan.**[1] 'What does ta say to a drop o' rum in us [our] tay?' 'Aye sure, let's have a noggin between us.' **n.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A noggin o' gin in a woin-glass. **War.**[3], **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Hmp.** Holloway. **w.Som.**[1], **Cor.**[1]

NOGGIN, *adj.* s.Chs.[1] [no·gin.] Pert, lively.

NOGGIN(G, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Midl. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Bdf. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Som. Cor. Also in form **nuggin** s.Not. [no·gin.] 1. The clay and sticks, or bricks used to fill the interstices of half-timbered houses; courses of brick put between the timber frames of houses; lumps of refuse stone used as fillings for a wall. See **Knogging.**

Chs.[123] **Nhp.**[1] Bring a few noggins to fill in. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Holloway. **Suf.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.** Its less euphonious designation in the Weald is a noggin, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Jarvis's Wig.* **Sur.**[1] Bricks laid in a projecting course under the eaves of a building. **Sus.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Usually brick-noggin.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Noggin(g-ends,** see below; (2) **-haïsen,** old half-timber houses; (3) **-panes,** the filling up of the squares in old timber buildings; (4) **-wall,** a wall built of rough stone.

(1) **Not.** The nogging-ends unconverted are brought into my own yard and burnt, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 161. (2) **s.Chs.**[1] (3) **Chs.**[1] (4) **Cor.**[1]

3. A lump; esp. a large, clumsy piece of anything edible.

Midl. A noggin of bread, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 366. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.** A noggin o' pie, Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**[1] Put a noggin o' coäl upo' th' fire. **sw.Lin.**[1] Gie him a good noggin, and ha' done. **Nhp.**[1] A hungry boy would say, 'Give me a good noggin.' Should a butcher send a small piece of meat, with a heavy bone, we should complain that he had sent such 'a noggin of bone.' **War.** (J.R.W.) **Bdf.** Corner crust of loaf (F.R.C.).

4. A truss. **e.Yks.** A noggin o' sthreea, *Spec. Dial.* (1887) 40.

NOGGINTLE, *sb.* Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] [no·gintl.] A 'nogginful.'

NOGGIT, see **Nocket.**

NOGGLE, *v.* Yks. Shr. Pem. Hmp. Cor. Also written **nogle** Shr.[2] [no·gl.] To manage anything with difficulty; esp. to walk with difficulty because weak or heavily laden.

s.Pem. I was main weak, I could hardly walk, but I noggled it somehow (W.M.M.).

Hence (1) **Noggle-head,** *sb.* a blockhead, a young fool; (2) **Noggle-headed,** *adj., obsol.,* thick-headed, stupid; (3) **Noggler,** *sb., obsol.,* see (1); (4) **Noggling,** *ppl. adj.* (*a*) having a heavy, wriggling gait; (*b*) *obsol.,* blundering; bungling; (5) **Noggly,** *adj.* weak, trembling.

(1) **Cor.**[12] (2) **Shr.**[1] 'Ee's a noggle-yedded auf—nuthin' better. (3) **Shr.**[1] Yo' knowed as I wuz nuthin' but a noggler afore I started; **Shr.**[2] (4, *a*) **w.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **Shr.**[1] Well, yo' han maden a nogglin' job o' that, any ways. (5) **Hmp.**[1] My knees be so noggly.

NOGGY, *sb.*[1] Cum. Wm. Lan. [no·gi.] 1. Coarse thread. **Cum.**[124] See **Nog(g,** *sb.*[2] 2. *Comp.* (1) **Noggy-wife,** (*a*) strong, coarse thread, esp. linen thread; (*b*) a maker of coarse thread; (2) **-wife-thread,** see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.), **ne.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **Cum.**[14] (2) **Lakel.**[2] He's shirts wi'oot buttons, an' as fer his britches, They'd drop off his back, but fer two or three stitches, O' noggy-wife-threed, just to keep hissel tidy. **n.Cum.** (M.P.) **Wm.** Th wire leakd nae thicker then noggy wife thread, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 82. **n.Lan.**[1]

NOGGY, *sb.*[2] s.Chs.[1] [no·gi.] A clog. See **Nog,** *sb.*[1] 5.

NOGLE, see **Noggle.**

NOGLER, *sb. Obs.* Yks. One who haggles in bargaining.

w.Yks. An bowleg'd it bargain; an yo see, if that wor't caise, id happan get call'd a Sheffild nogler az long az he liv'd, Tom Treddlehoyle *Mally Muffindoaf* (1843) 34; *Gent. Mag.* (1777) 166, ed. Gomme.

NOGRE, NO'HN, see **Noag, Norn,** *sb.*

NOHOW, *adv., adj.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lei. War. Suf. Sus. Dor. Also in forms **nohows** n.Yks. Not.[1] Lei.[1] War.[23] Suf. Sus.[1]; **noohow** Dor.[1] 1. *adv.* In phr. (1) *nohows (in) the world,* by no manner of means; (2) *to be nothing and nohow,* to be nothing to boast of; to be very uncomfortable.

(1) **Sus.** I can't swallow it nohows in de wurreld, Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 34; **Sus.**[1] (2) **Sus.** 'Well, Sir, it isn't nothing, and it arn't nohow' [describing the discomfort of an invalid obliged to stay at home during hopping], Egerton *ib.* 68.

2. No matter how.

n.Yks. Nay, marry, that weeant fit, nohows ye can frame it, ATKINSON *Lost* 1870 xxv. **w.Yks.** J.W.) Suf. We haven't fared nohows, but fared to thrive, DICKENS *D. Copperfield* (1850) lxiii.

3. Unsatisfactorily; in a confused, untidy manner; after no regular mode or shape.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Lan.** Facing noways, standing no how but fixt like James o' Joe's loom-ka-waawe, BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1859) 22. **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** Don't put your hat on like that, all nohow (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **War.**[2] 'How did you do at market wi' th' pigs?' 'Oh, nohow'; **War.**[3] **w.Sus.** They be ins and outs, all nohow! GORDON *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 105. **Dor.**[1] Deŏs rick's a-meäde noohow.

4. *adj.* In confusion, unsettled.

Not.[1], **Lei.**[1] **War.**[2] I wünt ask yo' in now, Tom; the place is nohow; **War.**[3]

5. *sb.* Phr. (1) *a nohow*, by any means; anyhow; (2) *to be a nohow*, to be in an unsatisfactory way.

(1) **Der.**[2] I couldna' insense him a no-how. (2) It's a no-how, *th.*

NOID, *v.* Yks. To nod; of corn: to hang the head. n.Yks. (I.W.)

Hence **Noidy**, *adj.* of corn: hanging the head; small, inferior, poor.

n.Yks. Theeaze is noidy heeads o' cooarn (I.W.). **ne.Yks.** The apples this year are only small and noidy (J.C.F.).

NOIE, see **Noy**, *v.*

NOIENCE, *sb.* Yks. [noi·ənS.] Annoyance.

n.Yks. T'sēm əz if it pliaz'd əm tə giv yan sum kōz fər noience (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.** J.W.)

[The single and peculiar life is bound . . . To keep itself from noyance, SHAKS. *Hamlet*, III. iii. 13.]

NOIL, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Lei. Nhp. e.An. Som. Also written **noyl** w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **noyle** e.An.[1] [noil.] 1. The short wool left after combing; the refuse of wool or silk; *gen.* in *pl.*

w.Yks. The small remnant after the sliver has been drawn after straightening the wool (J.T.); (E.G.); It was necessary to comb out the tangled fibres, and clear them from the broken and stumpy hairs and the finest short ones (technically called noils), CUDWORTH *Worstedopolis* (1888) 39; **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Noils are regular and well-understood articles of commerce throughout England. . . There are both coarse and fine noils. Shortness of staple or fibre is the characteristic of noils, and not quality of wool. In the West . . . noil is quite a late importation from the North, along with combing-machines. [While (the wool) is undergoing the operation of combing, it breaks off, and leaves a large quantity of what is called noile, or waste wool, in the comb, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XLIII. 506.]

Hence **Noil-nook**, *sb.* the bin or place where the noil is kept. w.Yks. (E.G.)

2. *pl.* Coarse refuse locks of wool of which mops and 'dwiles' are made. Lei.[1], e.An.[1]

[2. No person shall put any noyles, thrums, &c., or other deceivable thing into any broad woollen cloth, *Statute Jas. I*, in *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 86.]

NOINT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Chs. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Bck. e.An. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **noynt** Sc. (JAM.) w.Cy.; and in forms **nant(y** w.Yks.[2]; **neint** Shr. Hrf.; **nient** I.W.[1]; **ninet** Nhp.[1] Bck.; **nint** Hrf. e.Suf. Wil.[1]; **ninte** Shr.[1] I.W.[1] [noint, m. and s.Cy. **naint.**] 1. *v.* To anoint. Sc. (JAM.), w.Yks.[1] Chs.[1 2 3], I.W.[1], w.Cy. (HALL.) Hence **Nointment**, *sb.* ointment. Sc. (JAM.), n.Yks.[2] 2. To thrash, beat severely. The same word as **Anoint, 1** (q.v.).

Nhb. 'Noint her wiv a twig o' yeck, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 11. **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** Aw'll noint thä thī rig (T.K.); **n.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2 3], **Chs.**[1 2 3], **s.Chs.**[1], **War.**[3], **Shr.**[1] **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.** *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 547. **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Wil.**[1], **Dor.** (W.C. c. 1750), **w.Som.**[1]

Hence **Nointing**, (1) *sb.* a thrashing; (2) *ppl. adj.* deserving of a thrashing. See **Anointing.**

(1) **Cum.**[4] He gev him a good nointin'. **Wm.** (B.K.) **s.Chs.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **Bck.** (A.C.)

3. To run, hurry away. The same word as **Anoint, 2** (q.v.).

w.Yks. T'owd chap catched him i' t'apple garth, bur he gor off, an did'nt he noint, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 11, 1896); **w.Yks.**[2] **Shr.**[1] They wun comin' alung as fast as the pony could ninte. **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **e.Suf.** He's wholly ninting along (F.H.).

4. *sb.* A rogue, a good-for-nothing fellow. e.An.[1]

[1. She fetch'd to us Ambrosia . . . which she nointed round Our either nosthrils, CHAPMAN *Odyss.* (1616) bk. IV, ed. 1875, 331.]

NOINTED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Ken. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **neignted** s.Lan.; **nineted** Nhp.[1] War.[2] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.[2] Ken. I.W.[1]; **ninted** Hrf.[2] [noi·ntid, m. and s.Cy. **nai·ntid.**] Thoroughly bad, wholly given up to evil courses. The same word as **Anointed** (q.v.).

n.Yks.[12], **m.Yks.**[1] **s.Lan.** A neignted young rogue was common . . . some years ago. It is seldom, if ever, now heard, *Manch. Cy. News* (Feb. 8, 1896). **Chs.**[12], **Lin.**[1], **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A common term applied to a . . mischievous boy. 'He's a nineted one.' **War.**[2 3], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'E's a nineted pippin. **Hrf.**[2] Ninetedum [nineted one]. A ninted yarb. **Ken.** A nineted young rascal (W.G.P.). **I.W.**[2], **w.Som.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** She wor a nointed piece, weth her crinolines and hoops, *T. Towser* (1873) 25.

Hence **Ninety-bird**, *sb.* one addicted to evil ways. se.Wor.[1]

NOINTER, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Chs. Stf. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Nrf. Suf. Sus. Wil. Som. Cor. Also in forms **nainter** s.Oxf.; **neinter** Chs.[13]; **nineter** War.[2] Wor. Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] Sus. Wil.[1] Som. [noi·ntə(r, m. and s.Cy. **nai·ntə(r).**] 1. A scapegrace, a mischievous fellow. The same word as **Anointer, 1** (q.v.).

Lakel.[2] Thoo's a nointer. **w.Yks.** (J.H.B.), **Chs.**[13] **s.Stf.** PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**[2] **m.Wor.** A precocious, headstrong, and dare-devil sort of boy or youth or girl (J.C.). **w.Wor.** That lad's a **nineter**, sir, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). **Glo.** A precocious, artful youngster, NORTHALL *Wd. Bk.* (1896); **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **s.Oxf.** David Loveday names his dog 'Nainter' because it is troublesome, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 188. **Bck.** (A.C.) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 35. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus.** She [a cat] is a reg'lar nineter for birds, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1889) 266. **Wil.**[1] A nineter young rascal. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Cor.** (F.L.H.), **Cor.**[3]

2. Something said which causes perplexity or surprise. The same word as **Anointer, 5** (q.v.).

n.Yks. By Go! but that's a nointer (T.K.); When anything was related or told that was of an extraordinary nature the reply would be, 'Aye, nū that's a nointer,' or anything told that was doubtful, 'Nū that's a nointer, A'l bi bun for't' (W.H.). **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 31, 1884) 8.

NOINTER, see **Anointer.**

NOISE, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Rut. Nhp. Hrf. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Dor. Som. Cor. Also in forms **naise** Dor.[1]; **nyze** Chs. [noiz.] 1. *sb.* A quarrel, disturbance, row.

Hrf.[1] There was a great noise in the house. **Ken.** I saw there was goin' to be a noise (D.W.L.).

Hence *to drive a noise*, *phr.* to make a disturbance or noise. Dor.[1] See **Drive, II. 1** (8).

2. A scolding, reproof, fault-finding; esp. in phr. *to make a noise.*

w.Yks. (J.W.) **nw.Der.**[1] To make a noise at one. **n.Lin.**[1] He's alus makin' a noise aboot sum'at; you should nobbut hev heärd him 'cos he couldn't find th' kerk-screw. **Nhp.**[1] If I go out without leave, my mistress will make such a noise at me. **Hrf.**[1] I shall get a noise for this. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1], **Dor.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Dhur ul bee u puur·dee nauy·z neef mae·ustur shúd zee· ut [There will be a pretty noise if master should see it]. Ded mús·us maek u nauy·z kuz aay waud·-n rad·ee? **Cor.**[1] I said there would be a bitter noise when Missus know'd you'd brok un.

3. A scandalous report, rumour, 'bruit.'

w.Som.[1] There's a purty noise 'bout th' old Jack Hill's wive; he turned her to doors torectly he vound out, eens her was gwain on. There'll be a noise wi' the police nif tidn a finished avore ten o'clock.

4. *pl.* Sounds supposed to have been heard before the death of any person.

w.Dor. [Such as] the crowing of the cock by night, and the death-watch, ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834).

5. *v.* To make a noise or disturbance.

n.Lin.[1] I doän't like Drewry's Raw an' th' Skreeds, ther's alus sich ana many bairns noisin' aboot. **Nhp.** Rook, crow, and jackdaw noising loud, CLARE *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 4, in PEACOCK *Gl.* (1889). **Nrf.** Don't keep noising about here, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 171.

6. To scare or frighten away with a noise.

Chs. The two boys were in the kern nyzing the brids away, Green *Knutsford*, in *Chs. N. & Q.* (1881) I. 170.

7. Of birds: to sing.

Nrf. I heard them a noising rarely first thing in the morning (M.C.H.B.).

8. To scold, find fault with.

Rut.[1] She's been noising me: she's allus noising me. **e.An.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Her's noisin wi' zomebody or nother vrom Monday morning to Zadurday night.

9. To spread a report; to gossip.

e.Yks.[1] He gans noisin aboot toon astead o' mindin his bisness; *ib.* Tom's getten wrang, an it's getten noisin all ower toon, *MS. add.*

[**1, 2.** Fr. *noise*, a brawl, wrangle, squabble, chiding, scoulding (Cotgr.). **3.** Behold the noise of the bruit is come, Bible *Jer.* x. 22. **8.** Fr. *noiser*, to chide, scold (Cotgr.). **9.** My office is To noise abroad that Harry Monmouth fell, Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV, Ind.* 29.]

NOISING, *sb.* I.Ma. Nrf. Also in form **nisin** I.Ma. [noi·zin, nai·zin.] **1.** Noise.

I.Ma. All the nisin of the land going into one, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 52.

2. The song of several species of birds.

Nrf. A term given by Norfolk marshmen to several species of birds frequenting their native swamps. They apply it particularly to the song of the Nightjar, Grasshopper, Reed and Sedge Warblers, Forby *Gl.* (ed. 1895).

3. The croaking of frogs. Nrf. (M.C.H.B.)

NOISOME, *adj. Obsol.* Sc. Noisy.

Abd. Ye used to row your gird wi' us, as noisome as a caird, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 189; (Jam.) **Edb.** Some clim, wi' noisome glee, the stile, M^c^Dowall *Poems* (1839) 46.

NOIST, see **Newst**, **Nicet.**

NOIT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. **1.** A projecting knob upon the foot. Also called **Noityon** or **Nutyon.** The same word as **Knoit**, *sb.*[1] **2** (q.v.). Cf. **note**, *sb.*[2]

Ayr. (Jam.) **Ant.** A projecting knob from some of the joints of the feet, esp. from the root of the big toe, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. *Fig.* A 'numskull,' blockhead; an insignificant person.

N.I.[1] A noit of a crayture.

3. A small rocky hill, any small rocky rise.

Gall. Owre the hags and noits does Willie leap, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 476, ed. 1876.

NOIT, NOITHER, see **Knoit**, *v.*, **Note**, *sb.*[3], **Nowt**, *sb.*[1], **Nowther**, *adj.*

NOITLED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Gall. Intoxicated with spirits. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

NOKETT, NOKKER, see **Nooket, Knocker.**

NOKKIN, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] A nugget of solid ore. Cf. **knockin(g**, 3.

NOKKIT, NOLE, see **Nocket, Knoll**, *sb.*[1], **Noll.**

NOLL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Sus. Also written **nol** Sh.I.; and in forms **nole** Sh.I.; **nowl** Sus.

1. *v.* To strike; to beat; to press with the knuckles; to stumble against. See **Knoll**, *v.*[2] **2.**

Sh.I. Could ye no a pu'd a stane oot o' da wa', an' nold her i' da skult [*sic*] wi'? *Sh. News* (Dec. 24, 1898); He nol'd his fit i' ane o' dem, *ib.* (Jan. 7, 1899). **ne.Sc.** (Jam.) **Nhb.** Ha nolled him (R.O.H.). **e.Dur.**[1], **w.Yks.**[5]

Hence (1) **Nolled**, *ppl. adj.* put out of temper, vexed; (2) **Nowling**, *vbl. sb.* a thrashing.

(1) **w.Yks.** He was nolled when I showed him that we knew about his trickery (M.N.). (2) **Sus.** He suffered the penalty of a good nowling, Lower *Stray Leaves* (1862) 91.

2. *sb.* A strong push or blow with the knuckles. ne.Sc. (Jam.)

NOLL, see **Knoll**, *sb.*[1], **Nawl**, *sb.*[1], **Nowl(e.**

NOLLED, *ppl. adj.* e.An. Knotted, matted; also with *up.*

e.An.[1] (s.v. Noils). **Nrf.** Of hair copiously greased: 'His hair was all nolled up' (M.C.H.B.).

NOLT, see **Nowt**, *sb.*[1]

NOLUM WOLUM, *phr.* Wil. Dev. Also in form **nolus bolus** Wil. Whether one likes it or no, *nolens volens.* Cf. **oilins boilins.**

n.Wil. I be gwain nolus bolus (E.H.G.). **Dev.** Here us must baide, nolum wolum, Blackmore *Christowell* (1881) iii.

NOLUS BOLUS, see **Nolum wolum.**

NOM, see **Nominy, Num.**

NO-MAN, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Sur. Also in forms **knowmon** Lan.; **nouman** w.Yks.; **nowman** w.Yks. Lan. Chs.[1]; **nowmon** e.Lan.[1]; **nowmun** Lan.[1] [nō·-mən, nou·-mən.] **1.** In *comb.* **No-man's-land** or **-locality**, a small portion of land without an owner, or where all have right of pasturage. n.Lin.[1] Sur. Son of Marshes *Sur. Hills* (1891) 59. **2.** A stupid person; a fool; a blockhead.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 14, 1895); The recognized half-witted fellow of a village or district was known as 'th' Nouman.' 'Eh, see thee, th' Nouman's comin!' (K.B.) **Lan.** What a knowmon I must be, not to ha' seen that afore, Brierley *Fratchingtons* (1868) *Frap* 5; To feight away like a nowman, Clegg *Sketches* 1895) 428; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1]

NOMBLES, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Lan. The entrails of a deer; also used of other animals.

Sc. That's the haunch and the nombles, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xvii. **w.Sc.** Farmers' wives are bargaining with the butcher for the materials to furnish a good haggis: a sheep's bag and nombles being principal elements thereof (Jam. *Suppl.*, s.v. Noumbles). **Lan.** A poor man . . . had fetched . . . the head and nombles, . . and stewed some of it in the oven, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 110.

[Fr. (Norm. dial.) *nomble*, 'ventre des bêtes à cornes, les organes qu'il renferme. C'est une altération du vieux mot *lomble* qui s'est dit pour *lombes*' (Moisy); Fr. *nombles d'un cerf*, the numbles of a stag (Cotgr.).]

NOMET, *sb.* Yks. [no·mit.] The final decision or verdict.

w.Yks. I told him the nomet, if I caught him at it again, he would have to go before his betters (M.N.); (J.W.)

NOMINEE, *sb.* Chs. [no·mini.] A term used by 'marlers'; see below, and **Marl**, *v.*[1] **4.** See **Nominy.**

Chs.[1] I suspect Leigh [Chs.[3]] is in error in this explanation, and that the 'nominee,' or as I think it should be written 'nominy,' referred to the words the men shouted and not to the person who gave the money; **Chs.**[3] The giver of a present to the lord of the pit for himself and his men, is called the 'nominee,' and when the money is spent in drink afterwards at the public house, the lord and his men 'shout' the name of the nominee.

NOMINEY, *adj.* Ant. In phr. *by the Nominey King*, a petty oath. (W.H.P.)

NOMINY, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. Also written **nomeny** nw.Der.[1]; **nominay** Lan.; **nomine** w.Yks.[3]; **nommany, nomminee** w.Yks.; **nomminy** Lan.; **nomony** w.Yks.[5] Lan. Chs.[3]; and in forms **nom** w.Yks.; ? **noming** w.Yks. Der.[2] [no·mini, no·məni.] **1.** A form of words, a rigmarole; a long, rambling tale; a long, wordy, tiresome speech.

s.Dur. She tellt [told] a fair nominy about it (J.E.D.). **e.Yks.** It was a village lovefeast, and, of the two speakers, one was eloquent and fluent, while the other was all hesitation. The former was said 'ti knaw his nominy, like a chotch clerk; bud tuther chap hadn't getten his nominy off,' Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 7; **e.Yks.**[1] 'He gets weel thruff his nominy,' is said of a town-crier. **w.Yks.** At last the nomony wor begun, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1889) 13; He telled her all t'nom, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 7, 1896); Hold thy nomminee, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 358; The crier at Quarter Sessions, on opening or adjourning the Court, uses 'some mack on a nommany,' beginning with 'Oyez! Oyez!' Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1235] **Lan.** This felley has bin tellin a greyt nominay abeawt mi, Lahee *Owd Yem*, 23; Th' Justice sed a nomony to th' felley, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 39; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] If owd Pennington had been here, he'd a gen us a nominy; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Ey went of wi sich· ŭ nom·ŭni. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

2. A rhyming formula or folk-rhyme; a wassailing or mumming rhyme; complimentary doggerel made at weddings; uncomplimentary doggerel at the ceremony of 'riding the stang.'

Nhb. Pray remember the Nominy sayer, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 160. **Yks.** At the 'riding of the stang' he repeats a speech, or what they call a nominy, which is here subjoined: 'With a ran, tan, tan, On my old tin can, Mrs. —— and her good man, She bang'd him, she bang'd him, For spending a penny when he stood in need. She up with her three-footed stool; She struck him so hard, and she cut so deep, Till the blood

run down like a new stuck sheep,' *Costume of Yorkshire* (1814) 63, in BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) II. 188. **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] A'e ya t'nomminy off? **e.Yks.** When boys go Christmas boxing they have a set form of words. . . Should the boy be unable to recite this rhyme, he would be told he didn't know his nominy, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 8. **w.Yks.** When a boy sneezes any man companion says, 'Say your nominy.' The sneezer then exclaims, 'Bob wood,' &c., *Globe* (Apr. 21, 1890); *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 599; Th' wassailing or mumming rhymes are all nominys, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 15, 1897); **w.Yks.**[1] Complimentary verses, addressed to a bride, immediately after the marriage ceremony in the church, by the first boy in the school, who expects from the bride a present in return. Should she refuse the accustomed gift, instances have been known when the young petitioner, aided by his school-fellows, has taken off the left shoe of the bride; **w.Yks.**[5] When 'riding the stang,' the stang-rider says his 'nomony,' or repeats the customary doggrel rhymes. In 'going a Christmasing,' the juvenile must always patter over his 'nomony,' either into the key-hole, or outside the house, before the bread and cheese and gifts are handed him. **Lan.** I said a two-thri words of a nominy ut my gronmother towd me for t'keep varmint and trouble away, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 172, ed. 1884. **Chs.** A doggrel rhyme, sung in 'riding the stang,' *Chs. N. & Q.* (1881) I. 7. **Nhp.** A knitting nominy used by girls is as follows:— 'Needle to needle, and stitch to stitch, Pull the old woman out of the ditch. If you ain't out by the time I'm in, I'll rap your knuckles with my knitting pin,' *Globe* (Apr. 21, 1890).

[1. *Nominy* repr. the Lat. *nomine*, in the formula '*In Nomine Patris*, &c.,' the invocation to the Holy Trinity, used by the preacher before the sermon.]

NOMMET, NOMMIT, see **Nammet.**

NOMPION, *sb.* Lan. [no·mpiən.] A leader, a great man.

One who is possessed of more knowledge than the common people (HALL.); **Lan.**[1]

NON, *adv.* n.Yks.[1] [non.] Presently, immediately, 'anon.'

NÖN, *v.* Sh.I. Also in forms **nün, nunn** S. & Ork.[1] [nœ̄n, nün.] To hum; to sing softly.

Hit nöns ta da sang o da smootin burn, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 14; Da waandrin breezes nün, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 88; (A.W.G.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Dan. *nynne*, to hum, croon (LARSEN).]

NON, see **Anon,** *int.*, **Nan,** *int.*, **None.**

NO-NATION, *adj.* and *adv.* Yks. Lin. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also in form **no-notion** Wil.[1] **1.** *adj.* Strange, remote, out-of-the-way; uncivilized, rough.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] No-nation spot. **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 716. **n.Lin.**[1] I'd sooner go to Gaainsbr' Ewnion then let mysen to live in a no-naation-plaace like that. **Wil.**[1]

2. Difficult to be understood; stupid; incoherent, wild. **Wil.**[1] A no-notion chap. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

3. *adv.* Very, extremely. Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Cf. **nation,** *adv.* **2.**

NONCATE, *sb.* Yks. [nuə·nkeət.] A silly person, a foolish, unmanly, or thoughtless individual.

w.Yks. Tha noncate, witta hod thy tongue? PRESTON *Poems* (ed. 1881) 4.

NONCE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Der. Nhp. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Cor. Also in forms **nanes** Fif.; **nauns, nines** Cor.[1]; **noance** Cor.[2]; **noanes, noans**(e Cor.; **nones** Cor.[12]; **nooance** I.W.[1]; **noonce** Suf.[1]; **noonst** e.An.[2] [nons, nōns.] In phr. *for the nonce*, (1) for the particular occasion or purpose, for the present; (2) designedly, on purpose.

(1) **Cai.**[1] To say a thing 'far en aince,' usually, as a kind of joke, not quite seriously. The three syllables are heard as one word. **Fif.** To rebut and schue awa Thir damnit faes that siege our wa' Wi' wappens for the nanes, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 106. **Edb.** The game was up for the nonce, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 260. **N.Cy.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] It'll serve for the nonce. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[2], **Ken.**[1], **Sus.**[12], **I.W.**[1] **Cor.** He did it for the nonce. Let us have a song for the nonce (W.S.); O'DONOGHUE *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.*; Disfigure themselves so for the noans, *T. Towser* (1873) 22; **Cor.**[1] Dressed up for the nones; **Cor.**[2] (2) **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** Owd women, loitering for the nonce, Stood praising the fine weather, *Garland* (1818) 343; **Suf.**[1] A did it for the noonce. **e.Suf.** He jossed up agin me for the nonce: 't wa'n't a accident. *Obsol.* (F.H.) **Ess.** An' for the nonce Had gut John in this hobble, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 145; *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1], **Ken.** (K.), **Ken.**[12], **Sus.**[2] **Hmp.** COOPER *Gl.* (1853); **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Cor.** The seat all to midjans and jouds for the noanse, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 43; **Cor.**[1] He gove me a scat on the chaks for the nonce. He didn't do it for the nauns.

[(1) And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepared him A chalice for the nonce, SHAKS. *Hamlet*, IV. vii. 161. (2) *De industria*, for the nonce, of purpose (GOULDMAN).]

NON-COMPEARANCE, *sb.* Sc. A legal term: non-appearance in answer to a citation.

Sc. The remeid is to summon the principal and put him to outlawry for non-compearance, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) ix; Fined them for non-compearance, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 404. **Per.** To puind Andrew Mercer for non-compearance of his nurse, LAWSON *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 132. **Lnk.** That his noncompearance might not wrong the cause . . . he wrote a letter to the chancellor, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 405, ed. 1828.

NONDGE, *sb.* Not. [nondʒ.] A knob or lump. (J.H.B.)

NONE, *adj.*, *pron.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **naan** w.Yks.[1] Lan.; **naane** Wm.; **nan** w.Yks.[5]; **nane** Sc.; **neahn** Nhb.[1]; **neean** n.Yks.[24] e.Yks.[1]; **neen** Abd.; **nin** Cum.[34] Wm.; **noan** n.Yks.[4] w.Yks. Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] Dev.; **noane** Lan.; **non** n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[2] Lan. s.Not.; **nōne** s.Wor.; **nooan** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[3] I.W.[1]; **noon** Wil.[1]; **nuon** Lan.; **nyen** Nhb. [nōn, noən, non, nēn, niən.] **1.** *adj.* With another *neg.*: any.

Sur. There waärn't none caärds in my young daäys, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. vi.

2. *pron.* In *comb.* (1) **Noon-naw,** a stupid fellow; an idiot; (2) **-so-pretty,** (*a*) the London pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*; (*b*) the Virginia stock, *Malcolmia maritima*; (*c*) the Sweet William, *Dianthus barbatus.*

(1) **Wil.** He was 'a gurt hummocksing noon-naw,' JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1881) iv; **Wil.**[1] (2, *a*) **s.Sc.** **Lnk.** PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 192. **Gall.** I should like to plant lads' love and none-so-pretty on her grave, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 272. **n.Cy., Nhb.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp., Glo.**[1], **e.An.** **e.Suf.** *Obsol.* (F.H.) **Dev.**[4] (*b*) **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[4] (*c*) **Ken.**[1]

3. Phr. (1) *none of both*, neither; (2) — *of em both*, neither of them; (3) — *of one's chairs at home*, not quite sane; (4) — *o' me*, not I; (5) — *or both*, (6) — *the two*, see (1); (7) — *un's*, none of us.

(1) **e.An.**[1] (2) **Ken.**[12] (3) **Lan.** Foke met get it hinto ther yeds us aw'd noane o me cheers owhomme, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) ii. (4) **Yks.** 'So ye're going wi' him!' 'None o' me,' TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) ii. **w.Yks.** It's noan o' me, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (5) **Ess.** None or both cud leave their wark, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 77; **Ess.**[1] (6) **Fif.** An assumed tone o' gratification, the deception o' whilk nane the twa seemed to tak' ony notice o', MCLAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 19. (7) **I.W.**[1]

4. Not one; no one.

Abd. Nane o' that has mair nor twa, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii. **Nhb.** There's nyen to blame, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 49. **Cum.**[3] Nin was mead o purpose, 47. **Wm.** Hes naane of ye seen a young thing? HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 142. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.** Ah'm noan o' them At calls at t'time by t'clock, PRESTON *Poems* (ed. 1881) 3. **Dev.** Noan is barren among them, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 2.

5. Nothing.

n.Yks.[2] **w.Yks.** 'Tha mended mi jacket all reight.'. . 'Aw mended nooan on it,' HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1872) *Pref.*

6. With another *neg.*: any; in *gen.* dial. use.

Sc. I want naething from nane o' ye, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah weeant hĕ neean. **Lin.** Sweet-arts! thanks to the Lord that I niver not listen'd to noän! TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 3. **n.Lin.**[1] I hev'n't noan. **s.Wor.** They never uses nōne (H.K.).

7. *adv.* Not; in no wise; by no means; with another *neg.*: by any means.

Sc. By my advice ye will quarrel nane, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) xviii. **Abd.** Neen, neen—jist sax i' the ane an' half-a-dizzen i' the ither, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiii. **Ayr.** I would weary nane, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 3. **Frf.** I wouldna hae been nane angry if she had telled Enoch, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xiv. **Lnk.** I would be nane fear't to try, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 84. **Edb.** I'll gang nane to bed, BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 69. **Slk.** The beggar could run none, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 303, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Ye micht hae preachen nane at Cauldshaws this nicht, CROCKETT

Stickit Min. (1893) 71. **Nhb.** Thou's neahn deef, BEWICK *Tales* (1850) 12. **Cum.**[4] He's none forgetting, CLARE *Rise of River* (1897) 138. **Wm.** Thy neeav'l's like a roond bowl, 'at's nin stinted for lĕquor, RICHARDSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii. 2. **n.Yks.**[1] He's nōne failed; **n.Yks.**[2]; **n.Yks.**[4] He'll neean ho'd back. **e.Yks.**[1] Neeanseeah! he'll nut deeah it. He weeant budge tĭ deeah it this hauf-hoor, nooan-he. **w.Yks.**[1] I naan want it; **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[3] He's nōān baan to do that. **Lan.** HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60; Her arm's non brokken, HAMERTON *Wenderholme* (1869) lxvii; I'm nuon easy cheated, WESTALL *Old Factory* (1885) 174; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Hoo wonna none soft, 92. **Der.**[2] He none osses at it. **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.**[1]; **Not.**[2] He'll none do it. **s.Not.** 'E's non so well off (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] You'll noān get him to speāk if he duz n't want. **sw.Lin.**[1] I'm feeling none so well mysen. **Lei.**[1] 'Teen't non so nassty. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **s.Wal.** Hearts doant break none so easy, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 144. **e.An.**[1] It is none too late. **Suf.** (C.G.B.) **Sur.** 'Ee'll none come now, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvii. **Som.** Who are those two? . . None o' Stow, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 11. **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

8. *Comb.* (1) **None-dow day**, an unlucky day; a day on which nothing will prosper; (2) **-fat**, a name applied to any lean person or animal; a bachelor in lodgings; an effeminate person.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **w.Yks.** A lean [poor] horse is frequently spoken of as a 'naan-fat.' I have often heard the expression, when poor unfed chickens have been killed, 'They are a lot of naan-fats,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (1884); Shoo's a nan-fat, and lives on tea and pancakes (F.K.); **w.Yks.**[5]

9. Phr. (1) *none all there*, not all there; (2) *— knows I*, I don't know and I don't care.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 24, 1895). (2) **m.Yks.**[1] 'Where's t'goodman, dame?' 'None knows I—t'day-work's done, and he'll be landering again some o' t'gates.'

10. For a very short time; 'next to no time.'

s.Chs.[1] Ahy aa)nŭ bin non ŭwee'. **w.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I want yo' to run a narrand for me, an' yo' mun be none away, else the Maister ŏŏl be 'ere afore yo'. **Hrf.**[2] Hadna bin gone none when you come in.

11. *sb.* A cypher. n.Yks.[2] 12. *pl.* The commonality. *ib.*

NONEAR(E, *adv. Obs.* Nrf. Not earlier, not sooner, just now.

T. BROWNE *Tract* viii (c. 1680), in *Wks.* (ed. Wilkin) III. 233; RAY (1691); (K.)

[The cause that I wrote to you non er than I dyde, *Paston Letters* (1465) II. 225.]

NONEK, see **Nannick.**

NONENTITY, *sb.* Sc. Yks. 1. A sinecure.

Ayr. I could . . . render the provostry in your lordship's name a perfect nonentity, GALT *Provost* (1822) xi.

2. *Obs.* Phr. *to be at a nonentity*, to be nonplussed, to be at a deadlock.

Rnf. We are yet at a nonentity as to our Assembly. We have no account of our Commissioner, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) I. 307, ed. 1843.

3. An eccentric person. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

NONE-SUCH, see **Non-such.**

N-ONFALL, *sb.* Nhb. A mishap. The same word as **Onfall** (q.v.).

Maw muthor t'yuk a nonfall an' fell oot o' bed, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 39.

NON-GAIN, *adj. Obs.* Stf.[1] Deficient in intellect.

NONGLE, *v.* and *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [no·ŋkl.] 1. *v.* To nod. Cf. **nontle.** 2. *sb.* A nod.

NON-HEEDED, *ppl.adj. Obs.* n.Yks.[2] Not remembered or respected.

NONNAK, NONNECK, NONNOCK, see **Nannick.**

NONNOCK, *v.* e.An.[1] [no·nək.] To imitate, resemble.

NONNY, see **Ninny**, *sb.*[1]

NO-NOHTLY, *adj.* n.Lin.[1] [nō·-noutli.] Worthless, evil. Cf. **no**, *v.*

I alus knew he was a no-nohtly soort on a man, bud I did n't think he'd hev been up to a trick like this here.

NO-NOTION, see **No-nation.**

NONPAREIL, *sb.* Lon. A kind of confectionery.

Sugar constitutes the base of an almost innumerable variety of hard confectionary, sold under the names of lozenges, brilliants, pipe, rock, comfits, nonpareils, &c., MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 204, col. 1. [To Guildhall coffeehouse, where I drank a dish of coffee and ate six nonpareils, but indifferent ones that I had bought for twopence, BYROM *Remin.* (1735) in *Cheth. Soc.* XXXIV. 597.]

NONPLISH, see **Non-plush.**

NON-PLUNGE, *sb.* Lin. e.An. [no·n-plunj.] 1. A nonplus, dilemma, difficulty. e.An.[1] 2. Phr. *all of a non-plunge*, suddenly, in a hurry.

Lin.[1] He fell sick, all of a non-plunge.

NON-PLUSH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Dur. Chs. Nhp. War. Shr. Hnt. Cmb. Nrf. Suf. Sus. Hmp. Som. Amer. Also in forms **non-plish** w.Som.[1]; **-plutch** Hmp. [no·n-pluʃ, -plʉʃ.] 1. *sb.* A nonplus, dilemma, difficulty; surprise; *gen.* in phr. *at*, or *on*, *a non-plush.*

Fif. She is at a non-plush, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 2. **Dur.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2] He told me sich a tale, I was at a non-plush. **Shr.**[1] 'E ŏŏdna see a poor neighbour at a non-plush fur a bit o' coal, or anythin' else as men or 'orses coulden do. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **w.Som.**[1] **Nrf.** He can eat anything that cum of a nonplush-like, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 64. **e.Suf.** It happened quite a nonplush to me (F.H.). **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.** I was taken all on a non-plutch (T.L.O.D.). [**Amer.** They have caught me at a nonplush, that's certain, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 2nd S. xi.]

2. *v.* To nonplus, to put in a difficulty or at a disadvantage.

Abd. As I am as broad as lang, I would be non-plushed to keep my seat, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 132, ed. 1889. **Don.** They were a wee bit non-plushed, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 77. **Nhp.**[1] I was quite nonplushed, I didn't know what to say, or how to act. **w.Som.**[1] Hon I come t'ax o' un hot business he'd a-got there, he was proper a-nonplisht.

NONPOWER, *sb.* w.Som.[1] The position of a sheep when on its back and unable to get up.

Fat sheep at the time when their fleeces are at the fullest growth very often get upon their backs, and having nothing to kick against are unable to turn. The situation is dangerous, inasmuch as the animal's struggles soon bring on inflammation of the bowels. This position is called a nonpower [naun·paaw·ur]. 'I vound two o' they yoa·z [ewes] to a nonpower z'mornin', but they wad'n hurted.'

[ME. *nounpower*, lack of power (CHAUCER).]

NONSICAL, *adj.* Shr. Hrf. Glo. Som. Dev. [no·nsikl.] A shortened form of 'nonsensical'; eccentric.

Shr.[1] Never 'eed whad that fellow says, 'e's al'ays on ŏŏth 'is nonsical talk. **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[1 2], **Glo.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Terr'ble nonsical [naun·sikul] sort of a man, never can't do nort same's other vokes do do. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1891). **nw.Dev.**[1]

NONSKYEP, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Nhb. Yks. Also in form **nunscape** m.Yks.[1] In phr. *a nonskyep* (*anunscape*), in a state longing or hankering after change. See **Anonsker.**

Nhb. This spreed o' lare sets high and law, A nonskyep efter owt that's new, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 55; **Nhb.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] An alarming occurrence in a locality where relatives dwell will 'set' a person 'all o' t'nunscape,' to go there. Or, having little time to catch a train, a person will be on the nunscape to be off. 'Our lad's anunscape about going to the fair.'

NON-SUCH, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Nrf. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also Amer. Also in forms **neean-siccan, neean-sike** n.Yks.[2]; **nin-sich** Wm.; **none-such** Sc. (JAM.) Sus. Hmp. 1. *adj. Obs.* Unparalleled.

Sc. This would have discovered our iniquity, . . preventing that day of none-such calamity, M'WARD *Contendings* (1723) 88 (JAM.).

2. *sb.* A peerless person; a prodigy; *gen.* used ironically of a stupid, conceited person; a dandy; also used *attrib.*, and in *comb.* **Non-such-as.**

Sc. If that non-such amongst mere men, the meek and zealous Moses, might have his spirit provoked, M'WARD *ib.* **Heb.** As for your Prince, now that I've seen him and spoken with him . . . he's not a nonsuch, S. TYTLER *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 172. **Abd.** His braw Invincibles he thought That they were a' nonsuches, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 132. **Lnk.** Bords roun' yer mutch, Wi' stuffin' an' plaits, like a very nonsuch, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 46. **Edb.** She's a non-such, the maid of my heart, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 100. **Gall.** There never was a nonsuch like our Spurheel, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) ii. **Wm.** But ninsich Geordie does rejoice I' oceans deep o' learnin' choice, SEWART *Rhymes* (1869) 44. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.**[2] I expected to find her a nonsuch-as. **Lan.**[1] [**Amer.** Where onder the sun will you find a nonsuch like what you describe? SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. ix.]

3. The black medick, *Medicago lupulina*, occas. the lucerne, *M. sativa.*

Nrf. He sows it with nonsuch and finds it more profitable,

Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 393. **Sus.**, **Hmp.** (B. & H.) **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Davis *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) vii. **s.Wil.** Ray grass, with usually an intermixture of hop-clover (otherwise trefoil, or nonsuch) on the high lands, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 223. **w.Som.**[1]

4. A variety of apple. **Dur.**[1], **w.Som.**[1]

NONT, NONTLE, see **Naunt,** *sb.*[1], **Nantle.**

NONTLE, *v.* **Not.**[1] [no·ntl.] To nod the head. Cf. **nongle.**

NONTY-NIDDLETY, *sb.* **w.Yks.**[2] [no·nti-nidlti.] A silly fellow.

NOO(A, NOOAN, NOOANCE, see **No,** *adj.*, **None, Nonce.**

NOOAS(E, NOOAZ, NOOBRY, see **Nose, Nobry.**

N·OOD, *sb.* **w.Som.**[1] [nēd, nūd.] A wood, for 'an 'ood'; esp. in phr. *so thick as a nood.*

Neef wuz vur tu lat ut uloa·un, dhu vuuz wúd km aup·-m dhik dhae·ur vee·ul u graew·n zu thik· úz u nèo·d [If (one) was to let it alone, the furze would come up in that field of ground so thick as a nood].

NOODLE, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **newdel Cum.**[14]; **newdle Lakel.**[2] Cum. Wm. e.An.[2]; **newdles Cum.**[134]; **noodles Lin.**[1]; **nudel Cum.**[14]; **nudels Cum.**[1] [nū·dl, niu·dl, w.Cy. nēē·dl.]

1. *sb.* A simpleton; an awkward person; a trifler.

Lnk. [She] was gey an' lang o' bein' married, an' took a noodle o' a man i' the hin'er-en', Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 5. **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] An oald newdles wid a creuk't nwose, 12; **Cum.**[4] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** A . . . noodle loike thee, *Shevvild Ann.* (1852) 11. **Lin.**[1] Rebecca always said that the girl was a poor noodles. **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[2], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sur.** If thou hadn'st bin a noodle 'ee'd a-left it till mornin', Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. i. **w.Som.**[1] Nèo·dl. Implies silliness of character rather than density of intellect. [**Amer.** Puss-proud folks . . . who are jist as big noodles as they be themselves, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxxi.]

Hence **Noodly,** *adj.* foolish.

s.Wil. An old woman at Salisbury said she wanted a proper bonnet, not one of the little 'noodly' fashionable things in the shop-windows (G.E.D.).

2. A slang name for a man belonging to the Northumberland Yeomanry or Volunteers.

Nhb. The Noodles have ne'er been at battle as yet, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 201; **Nhb.**[1]

3. *v.* To act foolishly; to saunter about aimlessly; to waste time.

Lakel.[2] He's allus newdlen aboot t'public hoose èfter some cheap yal. **Cum.**[1] He nudels away his time. **Nhp.**[1] What do you do noodling there? **War.**[3] **Wil.**[1] Noodle along, to move drowsily and heavily, as a very spiritless horse.

Hence (1) **Newdel't** or **Newdled,** *ppl. adj.* bewildered; confused through excessive drinking; (2) **Noodling,** *ppl. adj.* awkward, stupid.

(1) **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** He's newdled wi drink (B.K.). (2) Cum. Thoo silly, newdlin, jealous ass, Richardson *Talk* (ed. 1876) 171. **s.Chs.**[1]

4. To hum idly.

Sh.I. Shū wis noodlin' a bit o' a fiddle tūn till hersel', *Sh. News* (July 10, 1897).

NOODY, *v.* **Oxf.**[1] [nū·di.] To fret, feel melancholy.

I an' my daater lives longways, so I dunt know whether 'er's nöödyin', *MS. add.*

NOOER, see **Nower.**

NOOF, *adj.* and *v.* **Sc.** Also in forms **nufe** (Jam.); **nuif Gall.** [nūf.] **1.** *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sheltered from the weather; snug.

Gall. The frien'ly firs, they keep it noof, Frae Boreas' baul'est devel, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 123, ed. 1897; Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

2. Neat, trim.

Dmf. (Jam.), **Gall.** (A.W.), (J.M.) **Kcb.** His wife was always bra' an' unco noof, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 65.

3. *v.* To enjoy oneself leisurely, to be snug and comfortable.

Lnk. The laird sat noofan o'er his glass, Baith rum and brandy, Naething less, Stood sparkling on the table, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 140.

N·OOFY, *adj.* **Sc.** [Not known to our correspondents.] ? Silly, 'feckless.' See **Oof.**

Bwk. Get up, you noofy bitch, and stick them wi' the graip! stick them a', you noofy bitch! Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 85.

NOOH, NOOIKIN, NOOININ (**G,** see **Nough,** *v.*, **Nookin, Nooning.**

NOOK, *sb.* and *v.* **Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Nhp. War. Wor.** Also in forms **neak Wm. w.Yks.**; **neeak Cum.**[1] **Wm.**; **neuck Sc. N.Cy.**[1]; **neuk Sc.** (Jam.) **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** Lakel.[1] **Cum.**[3] **n.Yks.**[1234] **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] **ne.Lan.**[1]; **neukk Cum.**[1]; **newk Sc. e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] **Nhp.**[1]; **niuk Lakel.**[2]; **nuck Sc.**; **nuick Nhb.**[1]; **nuik Sc. N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.**; **nuke n.Yks.**[23] **w.Yks.**[1] **Nhp.**[1]; **nyuk Nhb.**[1] [nūk, n.Cy. Yks. niuk, niək; Sc. also njūk.] **1.** *sb.* A recess; an interior angle; a crevice; a niche; a corner-seat, esp. a corner-seat by the fire; a remote, out-of-the-way place. Cf. **ingle-nook,** s.v. **Ingle,** *sb.*[1] 4 (12).

Sc. An agreement to take a' the idolatrous sants out o' their neuks, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xix; We're better here by the ingle newk, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) i. **Sh.I.** A auld man sittin' hurklin' i' da chimley neuk, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 70. **n.Sc.** There is no fairy fiddler in the neuk to skirl out encore! Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 145. **ne.Sc.** Grant *Keckleton,* 77. **Cai.**[1] **Mry.** Hay *Lintie* (1851) 26. **Elg.** Tester *Poems* (1865) 108. **Bnff.** Thou . . . puts four stanes in the four nooks of the Ward, and charms the samen [same], Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 54. **Bch.** Hard by the house o' Robie Mill, Just i' the nuik, Forbes *Shop Bill* (1785) 14. **Abd.** Jist luik i'th nuik there ahin the door, Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) 55. **Kcd.** Grant *Lays* (1884) 16. **Frf.** Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 136. **Slg.** In that same dark sooty neuk Anaith the cadger's plaiding pock, Muir *Poems* (1818) 8. **Rnf.** Picken *Poems* (ed. 1813) I. 63. **Ayr.** I'll take a nook in the carriage wi' you as far as the road lies in my way, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xlix. **Lnk.** Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 30. **Lth.** Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 287. **Edb.** Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 399, ed. 1815. **Hdg.** A search-licht that Their dark neuks made as clear, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 66. **Bwk.** We sat at that humble fireside in Tibby's neuk, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 91. **Rxb.** Ilk nuik frae end to end on't, Murray *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 18. **Dmf.** I stapped her in the neuk o' my den, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 86. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Tell them hoo ta gaird their troosers-pocket neuks, Chatt *Poems* (1866) 88; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** My fadder started i' the nuik, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1881) 51; **Cum.**[13] **Wm.** In a neeak sic ez thissen, Wilson *Bit ev a Sang,* 97. **n.Yks.**[1] 'Ye'll finnd him i' Mr. W.'s neuk'; a meadow of angular shape, and almost shut in by the windings of the beck; **n.Yks.**[234], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Carefully hed iv a newk ov a dhrawer, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 42; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] He does nout but sit i'th nook; **w.Yks.**[2345] **Lan.** No more will I keawer i' th' aleheawse nook, Wood *Recitations* (1879) 86. **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[1] **nw.Der.**[1] Sit dhỹ down i' th' nook an warm dhỹ. **Nhp.**[1]

2. A projecting corner; an exterior angle; the corner of a garment or piece of material.

Sc. Caught the standard by the neuk, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 322, ed. 1848. **Sh.I.** Set him doon on da neuk o' a eggbox, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 88. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** I' the neuk o' his plaid, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. **Frf.** Sud we e'en slip oor wa's to be oot when he ca's, Roun' the first nook we gang he'll be standin', Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 113. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 10. **Ayr.** Ye turned a neuk, Burns *Miss Ferrier,* st. 4. **Lth.** Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 173. **Dmf.** Quinn *Heather* (1863) 41. **Nhb.** For dishclout serves her apron nuik, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 10; **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Also the corner of a pillar of coal, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Cum.**[4] The sloping part of the gable of a thatched roof; sods or turf were placed along the 'rigging' or 'ridge' and also down the sloping part of the gable to keep down the thatch. Noggs are put through the sods or flacks to keep them in position. . . In Bewcastle it is quite common to say 'going round the nook,' that is the corner of the gable. **n.Yks.** 'Ya see yon neuk, dooant ya?' 'Aye.' 'Then you hev ta turn at that neuk an' you'l be all-reet' (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** A bleak shoulder, or 'edge,' a bold sharp feature running along the side of a dale, a ridge, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 113. **s.Not.** A corner of a stack or of a load of hay or corn (J.P.K.).

Hence (1) **Nooked,** *ppl. adj.* (*a*) having corners; (*b*) crooked; also *fig.* short-tempered, sharp; (2) **Nuikey,** *adj.*, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) **Sc.** The twa-neukit moon, *Glasgow Herald* (Apr. 3, 1899). **Per.** Thae shapeless, mony-nookit blocks . . . Were hirsled frae the impending rocks, Stewart *Character* (1857) 118. **Rnf.** Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 194. **Lnk.** The corn riddle fu' of the three nucket scons, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 41. **Lth.** The wild

roving rogue has the gled in his ee, Twa three-neukit ee-brees aye louping wi' glee, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 99. **Edb.** Barebanes made his [trenchers] four-nooked, MITCHELL *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 12. **Slk.** A three-neukit stane like a cockit hat, HOGG *Winter Even. Tales* in *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 201. **Cum.** My three-nuik'd hat, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1881) 94. **n.Yks.**[2] 'Four neuk'd,' square. **Lan.** A three-nooked crinoline hung onto th' end ov a clooas-prop, *Accrington Times* (May 16, 1868). *b*) **Abd.** What made you sae neuket wi the man? Ye spak' rael neuket to her. Ye winna force me wi yer neuket wye o' speakin' (G.W.). **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (2) **Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Nuikit).

3. *Comp.* (1) **Nook-end**, the furthest extremity of a corner; (2) **-shop**, a corner shop; (3) **-staves**, the corner stays attached to the projecting ends of the cross-bars in the frame of a cart bottom; (4) **-stone**, a corner-stone; (5) **-stower**, the iron work of a cart to which loads are attached; (6) **-time**, twilight; (7) **-window**, a small square window generally found in old farm-houses in the corner nearest the fireplace of the sitting-room.

(1) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** *ib. MS. add.* (P.) (2) **n.Yks.**[2] **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** You mun get it at t'neuk shop, *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 23, 1883). (3) **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.) (4) **Sc.** That our douchters maye be as nuik-stanes, polishet efter the likeniss o' ane paelice, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) cxliv. 12. (5) **Lakel.**[2] (6) **w.Lth.** In reference to its being the season for pastime or gossiping among the working people (JAM.). (7) **Cum.** They put her in a great armchair and wheeled her into her place by the neuk-window, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 118; **Cum.**[14]

4. Phr. (1) *in the nook*, (*a*) delicate, only fit to sit by the fireside; (*b*) in child-bed; (2) *the capstane of the nook*, the corner-stone; (3) *the far nook*, the extremity of anything; (4) *to do one's nook*, to do one's fair share, esp. of work; (5) *to hold*, or *keep, one in his own nook*, to keep a person under, or in awe; (6) *to stand one's nook*, to take one's proper share; to stand treat; esp. a card-player's term; cf. *to stand one's corner*, s.v. **Corner, 4**; (7) *to turn a nook upon*, to outwit, overreach.

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.**[5] Shoo'l awlus be i' t'neuk. (*b*) **Gall.** He was sent to Wigtown for a bottle of wine . . . to comfort a few gossips who were attending his first wife, then in the neuk, *Caled. Merc.* (Mar. 3, 1823) (JAM.). (2) **Sc.** The stane whilk the biggers rejeckit is become the capstane o' the neuk, HENDERSON *St. Matt.* (1862) xxi. 42. (3) **Sc.** I trow instead of waiting many a one of us be come to the far nook of our patience. BRUCE *Lectures* (1708) 48 (JAM.). (4) **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 15, 1897). **m.Lan.**[1] These cares as we let mek us ill Wod disappear like smook, Iv we but faced 'em wi' a will, An' friends wod do their nook. (5) **Abd.** (JAM.) (6) **Lakel.**[2] (7) **Abd.** (JAM.)

5. A small field or farm.

Cum. An old legal term for 12½ acres of land; still in use at Alston (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[4]

6. A portion; quantity.

Wm. Tak thor twea or three heaam wie yee, theyl be a neak of a novelty for yee, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 63, ed. 1821. **s.Chs.**[1] Ŭ gùd nóok ŭ dhù mùn·i wŭz gon.

7. A damaged short length of cloth. w.Yks. (J.M.)

8. *v.* To conceal in a corner; to hide anything.

War. He heard them talk about 'nooking' the boots, by which he understood they meant to hide them. He went to a cellar next day and found the boots had been nooked there, *B'ham Dy. Post* (Apr. 29, 1899; **War.**[3]

9. *Obs.* To check, put down, humble.

Abd. How of late they you and me did nook, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 88 (JAM.).

10. To trick, outwit, take in. Abd. (JAM.)

NOOKET, *sb.* Yks. War. Wor. Ken. Sur. Also written **nookit** Ken.[1]; and in forms **nokett** War.; **nucket** w.Yks.[3] [nu·kit.] A nook; a corner; a small projection.

w.Yks.[3], **War.** (HALL.), **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Ken.**[1] **Sur.**[1] 'The stone changes just beyond that nooket,' said the quarryman, pointing to a small projection in the face of the quarry.

NOOKIN, *sb.* n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Der. Lin. Also in forms **neukin** n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5]; **newkin** n.Yks.[3] e.Yks.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **nuikin** Dur.[1]; **nukin** Yks. [nū·kin, niu·kin.] **1.** A nook; a recess, esp. the corner seat on either side of an old-fashioned fireplace; a projecting corner.

n.Cy. HOLLOWAY. **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[123] **e.Yks.** Seated in his former place by the neukin, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) i; **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] He nipp'd a lile wee nookin on't, ii. 300; **w.Yks.**[5] Tak t'brush an' sweep t'house awal darn, an' doan't be flaad to goa intul awal t'neukins. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.**[1] I've lost a bob, look in the nookins. **n.Lin.**[1] The corners of a stack.

2. A nickname given in schools to a culprit who is made to stand in the corner. Yks. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

NOOK-SHOTTEN, *ppl. adj.* Chs. Stf. Shr. **1.** Shot into a corner; stationed as a matter of idle habit in the chimney-corner.

s.Chs.[1] *Gen.* used of cheese put aside from the rest as inferior. **Shr.**[1] Sich a neuk-shotten thing inna wuth 'er saut.

2. Having many sharp turns and angles; out of the square; crooked; not level.

Chs.[1], **Stf.** (Miss E.) **Shr.**[1] An old farmer cautioned a certain person against taking a short cut across some fields because the way was very 'neuk-shotten.'

3. Extending from corner to corner, as a path through a field. Stf.[1] **4.** *Fig.* Perverse, 'crooked' in temper as the result of disappointment or of a mistake. Chs.[123]

[1. In that nook-shotten isle of Albion, SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. v.]

NOOL, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Cum. Also in forms **kneul** Cum.[1]; **neull, null** Sc. (JAM.) A small horn, esp. one attached to the skin on the heads of cattle, and not connected with the skull-bone; also used *attrib.*, and in *comp.* **Neull-horn.** See **Knule.**

Ayr. Ill-willy kye suld hae neull horns (JAM.). **Rxb.** (*ib.*) **Gall.** May dew, and fumarts' tears, Nool shearings, nowts' neers, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 115, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** Laughing wi' himsel At seeing auld brawny glowr and shake his nools, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 45. **Cum.**[1]

Hence **Nooled**, *adj.* having mere stumps of horns. Ayr., Rxb. (JAM.)

[Cp. Sw. *knöl*, a bump, knob (WIDEGREN).]

NOOL, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. Cor. Also in form **null** Sc. (JAM.) e.Dur.[1] Lin. [nūl.] **1.** To beat, to strike with the knuckles. n.Sc. (JAM.), Cor.[12] The same word as **Knool** (q.v.). Hence (1) **Nooled**, *ppl. adj.* curbed, broken-spirited; dazed; (2) **Nooling**, *sb.* a beating.

(1) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] It is applied to a person whose appearance indicates fear or over-anxiety. 'The man's fair nooled like.' 'The poor bairn's fairly nooled.' It is also applied to an animal that has had its spirit broken by hard usage, or that has a cowed look through being conquered in fighting with its kind. 'A poor nooled dog.' 'He's a nooled-leukin' beast.' **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 308. (2) **Cor.**[12]

2. To benumb, to allay or assuage pain.

Nhb.[1] Noo give us sumthin' to nool this pain. **e.Dur.**[1] Mr. R., an invalid, rubs his legs to 'null the pain.' **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.** That'l null pain if owt will, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 97; **n.Lin.**[1] Mary's tooth stangs soä, I'm gooin' to gie her sum lodlum to null it.

NOOL, see **Knool, Knule.**

NOOLE-KNEED, *adj.* N.I.[1] [nū·l-nīd.] Knock-kneed. Cf. knule-kneed, s.v. **Knule, 2** (1).

NOON, *sb.* and *v.* Cum. Yks. Shr. Also in forms **neean** Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2]; **neunn** Cum.[1]; **noin, nune** w.Yks. [nūn, nuin, niən.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Noon-spell**, the labourers' luncheon-time. Shr.[1]; (2) **-stead**, the point of noon. n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1] (s.v. Folkstead). **2.** Dinner-time. Cum.[1] **3.** The mid-day meal, dinner.

w.Yks. It's good anuf at a nune, but an huz wimmen muddent hev a sup a Te we mud be hungard, ELLIS *Provinc.* (1889) V. 612.

4. *v.* To eat one's dinner.

w.Yks. He can't come; he's noining (H.W.).

[1. (2) Now it nigh'd the noonstead of the day, DRAYTON *Mooncalf* (NARES).]

NOON, NOONCE, NOONCHINE, see **None, Nonce, Nuncheon.**

NOONING, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. e.An. Amer. Also written **noonin** Lan.[1] Suf.[1]; and in forms **nooinin** w.Yks.[3]; **nooining** w.Yks.[4] [nū·nin.] **1.** Noon; the time of rest allowed to the labourer at noon; the dinner-hour.

w.Yks. Am bān tə sī t'navi ðis nuinin (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[13], **Lan.**[1] **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). [**Amer.** You take Your nooning in the shade of bush and brake, LONGFELLOW *Birds of Killingworth.*]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Nooning-hour**, the dinner-hour; (2) **-piece**, a piece of bread eaten as luncheon; (3) **-scaup** or **-scope**, (*a*) a labourer's resting-time after dinner; cf. **noon-scape**; (*b*) a slight luncheon taken at noon.

(1) **w.Yks.** (E.G.) (2) **Gall.** She gave him her nooning piece of bread to stay his hunger, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 198. (3, *a*) **w.Yks.** WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 543; **w.Yks.**[4] (*b*) **w.Yks.** DYER *Dial.* (1891) 78.

3. A workman's dinner, esp. the dinner of reapers; *gen.* in *pl.*

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Lan.** Why art thou absent from thy nooning? ROBY *Trad.* (1829) I. 464, ed. 1872. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** GROSE (1790). **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 296, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1], **Ess.** (F.H.)

NOON-MEAT, see **Nammet.**

NOON-SCAPE, *sb.* Lan. Also in forms **noonscawp**; **noonscawpe** Lan.[1] [nūˑnˑskēp, -skǭp.] The time when labourers rest in the middle of the day.

In theau'll cum dewn sum noonscawp o' keawrink weh Seroh, un meh o' bit, I'll tell th' moor obewt it, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819 25; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Lan.**[1]

NOONSHUN, NOONST, see **Nuncheon, Nonce.**

NOONY, *sb.*[1] Sc. A luncheon; a meal taken between breakfast and dinner.

Slk. Breakfast, noony, denner, four-hours, and supper a' in ane, CHR. NORTH *Nodes* (ed. 1856) II. 215.

NOONY, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Not. Nhp. War. [nūˑni.] **1.** *sb.* A simpleton.

s.Not. You are a noony to believe tales like them (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3]

2. *v.* To behave like a simpleton.

Nhp.[1] He goes noonying about.

NOOP, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **knoop** N.Cy.[1]; and in forms **knope** Nhb.; **knupe** Nhb.[1]; **nup** Dmf.; **nupe** Cai.[1] [nēp, nūp.] The fruit of the cloud-berry, *Rubus Chamaemorus*; also in *comp.* **Knope-berry.**

Cai.[1] **Dmf.** We have Nupberry hill in Closeburn—well named, for there the plant grows, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Cloud-berries are numerous. . . The shepherds call them knout, or knope-berries, WHITE *Nhb.* (1859) 355; **Nhb.**[1] I was up in good time, and pulled a fine lot of noops, or cloud-berries, *Crossing the Cheviots.*

[Norw. dial. *njupa*, also *nupe*, a hip, the fruit of the wild rose (AASEN); cf. **choop.**]

NOOP, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. Also in form **nup.** [nūp.] A lofty, peak-shaped headland; a mountain top.

The moon hangs over the Noop of Noss, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 13; (A.W.G.); **S. & Ork.**[1] A lofty headland, precipitous towards the sea and sloping towards the land.

[Norw. dial. *nup* (*uu*), a high mountain-top with steep side (AASEN); ON. *gnūpr* (*nūpr*), a peak, freq. in local names (VIGFUSSON).]

NOOP, *sb.*[3] ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **nupe** (JAM.). A rounded projection, a protuberance.

It's just like the noop of my elbow, it whiles gets a bit dirl on a corner, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xvii; (JAM.)

NOOP, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. To walk with downcast eyes and nodding head.

Gall. The Major, wi' the drink that he Had tooted frae the bicker, Began to swing, and noop, and jee, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 499, ed. 1876.

NOOPE, *sb.* Chs.[13] [nūp.] The run of a hare or rabbit.

NOOSLE, see **Nuzzle.**

NOOSLY, *adv.* *Obs.* Sc. Handsomely.

Kcb. The Deil, Wha said he'd noosly crown the tap o' 't, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 38.

NOOST, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) The action of the grinders of a horse when chewing.

NOOST, see **Newst, Noust.**

NOOT, *sb.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) The ball or piece of wood that is struck in the game of shinty. The same word as **Knout** (q.v.).

NOOTY, *sb.* Sus. [nūˑti.] A donkey; also used *attrib.* (E.E.S.), (R.H.C.)

NOOVER, *sb.* Sur. A manœuvre.

I wonders what noover ye be up to now, SON OF MARSHES *Sur. Hills* (1891) 75.

NOOWUR, see **Nower.**

NOOZE, *sb.* Yks. Silk-trade term: a loop in the 'heald' without the metal disk, through which the end of the warp passes. w.Yks. (S.A.B.) Cf. **neese**, *sb.*[2]

NOOZLE, see **Nuzzle.**

NOP, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Lakel. Yks. [nop.] **1.** *sb.* The head or top of anything. e.Yks.[1] The same word as **Knop**, *sb.* (q.v.) Hence **Noppy**, *adj.* many-headed. *ib.* **2.** The rounded head of a flower.

Noo then, can't thoo find nowt betther tï deeah than knock thissle-nops off? *ib.*

3. Wool-trade term: cloth, the surface of which is covered with small lumps of raised wool. w.Yks. (J.M.)

4. *v.* To crop; to nip off the end of gooseberries, currants, &c. **Lakel.**[2] We're thrang noppin berries. **Cum.**[1]

5. To snuff a candle. **Lakel.**[2] Nop t'can'le.

6. To set with precious stones.

n.Yks. As gowld rings nop'd wi' the beryl, ROBINSON *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 14.

NOP, *v.*[2] Not. [nop.] Of clothes: to dry roughly or partially. The same word as **Knop**, *v.*[2] (q.v.).

s.Not. The clo'es is gettin nicely nopped; but they may hing a bit longer (J.P.K.).

NOP, see **Knop**, *sb.*

N-OPE, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Lan. Stf. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. e.An. Cor. Also in form **nopen** Stf. [nōp.] **1.** The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula Europaea.* The same word as **Alp** (q.v.).

Nhb. (R.O.H.) **Stf.** In some parts, *N. & Q.* (1858) and S. vi. 29. **War.**[123] **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Shr.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 66; **Shr.**[1]; **Shr.**[2] The nope's a deuced mischievous bird. **Hrf.**[2], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 45. **Suf.** RAY (1691); **Suf.**[1] **Cor.** RODD *Birds* (1880) 315; **Cor.**[2]

2. A name given to any bird of the titmouse (*Parus*) family. Lan. *Science Gossip* (1882) 164.

[A Nope (bird), *rubicilla*, COLES (1679); *Chochepierre*, a kind of nowpe or bullfinch that feeds on the kernels of cherri-stones, COTGR.]

NOPE, *sb.*[2] Stf. Nhp. [nōp.] The hinder part of the neck, where the head unites with the vertebrae. Stf. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) Nhp.[1] The same word as **Knaup, 2** (q.v.).

NOPE, NOPER, see **Knaup, Naup, Nauper.**

NOPES, *sb. pl.* *Obsol.* Shr.[1] Children. A term employed among the mining population.

NOPINGS, see **Nawpin(g)s.**

NOPPET, *sb.* e.An. [noˑpit.] **1.** A small quantity of anything, whether solid or liquid. e.Suf. (F.H.) The same word as **Knoppit** (q.v.). **2.** A bunch of wood or straw. e.An.[1]

NOPPET, *adj.* Gmg. Lively; convalescent.

COLLINS *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848 50) IV. 222.

NOPPIT, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [noˑpit.] A donkey.

When milk was brought to Sheffield in barrels, fifty years ago, hung on each side of a donkey, that animal was called a noppit.

N-OPPLE, *sb.* se.Wor.[1] (s.v. N.) An apple.

NOPPLESACK, *sb.* Lan. [noˑplsak.] A knapsack.

They put a nopplesack a top o' my back, PEARSON *Ballads*, No. 286.

NOPPS, *sb.* Cum. [nops.] A washing-tub. (J.H.)

NOPPY, *sb.* Lakel.[2] [noˑpi.] A child's name for the head. Cf. **nop**, *sb.* 1.

NOPPY, *adj.*[1] Yks. [noˑpi.] Slightly intoxicated. Cf. **nappy, 2.**

m.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.** [It] made us noppy, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1879).

NOPPY, *adj.*[2] Cum. [noˑpi.] Tidy, neat.

Cum.[1] Ey, a varra noppy laal body; **Cum.**[4]

NOPY, see **Nawpy**, *adj.*

NOR, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. [nōr.] **1.** *v.* To snore. **S. & Ork.**[1] **2.** *sb.* A snore. *ib.*

NOR, *conj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **na** Sc. n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] Lin.[1]; **nar** Sc. s.Wor.; **ner** Cai.[1] Cum.[14] Wm. n.Yks.[4] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Glo.; **nir** Sc.; **nur** w.Yks.[5] Lan. Wil.[1] [nə(r.] **1.** After comparatives: than; in *gen.* dial. use.

Sc. Yin that's better nir the hale crew o' ye, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 13. **Sh.I.** I can dü little mair nor read a shapter i' da Bible, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 4. **n.Sc.** Wha dinna like sermons

preychit mair nor aince, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 51. **ne.Sc.** Nae farer gaen nor yesterday, GRANT *Keckleton*, 111. **Cai.**[1], **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **e.Sc.** Waur nor the beasts that perish, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) i. **Bch.** Tenfaul' praise Belangs him, mair nor ye, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 34. **Abd.** BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 10, ed. 1873. **Kcd.** GRANT *Lays* (1884) 8. **Frf.** MORISON *Poems* (1790) 155. **Per.** Better nor maist. CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 10, ed. 1887. **w.Sc.** There's naething easier nor gettin' acquant wi' her, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 20, ed. 1877. **Fif.** HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 22. **s.Sc.** He's nae mair nor a gommeril, SNAITH *Fiercehcart* (1897) 134. **Dmb.** I've spaed her fortune mair nor ance, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) viii. **Rnf.** They toolzied mair na tongue can tell, PICKEN *Poems* (ed. 1813) I. 130. **Ayr.** Nae mair sense nor that bottle, GALT *Lairds* (1826) iii. **Lnk.** GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 43. **e.Lth.** HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 194. **Edb.** CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 31. **Peb.** AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 128. **Slk.** A hantle better nor onything ye'll say, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 35. **Gall.** Him nae better nor a bairn, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) iv. **Ir.** Many another man would put salt wather between himself and yourself sooner nor become a battin'-stone for you, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 386. **n.Ir.** There wusnae less nor twenty horses, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 10. **Uls.** Mair nor welcome tae, M[c]ILROY *Craig-linnie* (1900) 26. **Ant.** Richer nor the Jews, O'NEILL *Glens* (1900) 5. **Dwn.** It did him mair guid tae see them enjoyin' it nor if he had et it himsel', LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 11. **Lns.** The mistress managed it better nor all that, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 243. **Kld.** Yeer handle is longer nor mine, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) II. v. **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Nicer ner enny pickter, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 3. **n.Yks.**[124] **ne.Yks.**[1] Na mair na nowt. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[12345] **Lan.** Foalk are sharper a deal nur they used te be once, LAYCOCK *Sngs.* (1866) 57; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13] **s.Stf.** I'd rother ha Tom's hoss nor Bill's, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.** Ah loike em better nor onny o't tothers, ROBINSON *Sammy Twitcher* (1870) 18. **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[12] **Lin.** Ye be wuss nor the men-tommies, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 14; **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[123] **n.War.** The lard cakes turned out better nor common, GEO. ELIOT *S. Marner* (1861) 124. **w.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** Better goo to sarvice in the country nar goo into the town, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) xvii. **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[12] **Glo.** He sed 'twer moor ner a pound to pay, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 91; **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] **s.Oxf.** No older nor I be, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 92. **Brks.** He said as the farmers went agin givin' more nor an acre to any man as worked for them, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xix; **Brks.**[1] **Bdf.** Worse folk nor Bessie, WARD *Bessie Costrell* (1895) 6. **Lon.** Bill can read faster nor a dog can trot, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 148, ed. 1861. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** She be larger nor the cock, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 206. **Suf.** Can't you gon we no more nor that? FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 43. **Sur.** Better nor nought, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. ii; **Sur.**[1] **Hmp.** The're a lot mare for'arder nor the other was (W.M.E.F.). **Wil.** Better nur that, BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** You'd ha' had more sense nor to be workin' samplers, *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 453. **Som.** I'll give you summat harder nor words, PALMER *Mr. Trueman* (1895) 104. **Dev.** I naws tha kuntry better nor yu du, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) vii. **Cor.**[3] He guv moor nor tuppence for that. [**Amer.** He is taller nor me, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 380.]

2. Phr. (1) *better nor like*, better than might be expected; (2) *nor better*, better than; more than.

(1) **w.Yks.** Varry oft he did better nor like, to say 'at he had to do it aght ov his own heead, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1869) 43. (2) **Sur.** I've bin postéé these two years nor better, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) i.

3. ? *Obs.* Elliptical use in such phr. as *God nor, the deil nor*, little would one care although.

Sc. Deil nor it were hewn down for me, To puddin' pricks, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 10; Fean nor they were a' sent to France, *ib.* 13; God nar my boat were i' the bottom of the sea if I be not paid, PITCAIRN *Assembly* (1766) 16. **Ayr.** Then down ye'll hurl, deil nor ye never rise! BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 125. **Lnk.** Deil nor they were screw'd in a box of gude hard birk, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 49. **Edb.** Deil nor they were a' horned nowte, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 55. **Peb.** Sorrow nor the drink wad chock ye, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 125.

4. Although; if; that.

Abd. Aw dinna won'er nor ye sud be gey concern't aboot her, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 34. **Per.** Nae wonder nor you're thin. HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 92. **Edb.** I dinna doubt nor we'll agree, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 92.

NOR, NOR A, NORAD, see **Na,** *neg.*, **No,** *adj.*, **Never a, Norward.**

NORAL, *v.* Lakel.[2] [no·rl.] To hit on the head with a stick. 'Ah'll noral thee, thoo nasty paddock.'

NORALEG, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **norraleg** S. & Ork.[1] [no·rəleg.] **1.** A needle with a broken eye, or without an eye.

Sibbie wis i' her kist hunsilin for a norraleg ta rin a string troo da baandi o' a cot till her midder, *Sh. News* (Mar. 25, 1899); To cross witches above the breath, i.e. on the forehead, so as to draw their drörie [blood] with a steel noraleg, deprived them of their power to hurt, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 123; JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 45; **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. The lower leg-bone of a swine.

S. & Ork.[1] Used in making a 'snorick.'

N-ORATE, *v.* Nhp. War. Sus. [norē·t.] To chatter, gossip; to talk over the news of the town. Cf. **noration.**

Nhp.[1] Don't stand there norating. **War.**[2] **Sus.**[1] It very soon got norated about all down the street.

[The same word as *orate*, to make a long speech (used *gen.* humorously or contemptuously).]

N-ORATION, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **noraaytion** Brks.[1]; **norration** N.I.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[34]; **norrayshun** e.Yks.; and in forms **narration** Sc. Wil.[1]; **nurration** Wm. [norē·ʃən, noreə·ʃən, noreı·ʃən.] Loud or prolonged talking, a great noise or clamour; a disturbance, fuss.

Ayr. [He] was roarin' wi' the pain o't like a sticket pig, . . and in very shame at sic a narration in the castle, I spak bauldly oot, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 28. **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** What's the manin' ov all this norration? *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1858) VI. 40. **Don.** MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 165. **Wxf.** I don't care a pig's bristle for your norations, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 71. **s.Ir.** To hear Tatther the Road make a noration, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 369. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Whee's myekin all that norration, aa wonder? **e.Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** There was syke a noration yaw couldn't hear yans-sel' speak (J.E.D.). **Cum.**[3] This was a langish norration for a body wid t'breath leavin him, 31; **Cum.**[4] Five minutes efter we gat in it began to mak a norration. **Wm.** They kickt up sick a nurration, CLARKE *T'Reysh Bearin* (1863); **Wm.**[1] Ther seems to be a girt noration gaen on up yonder. **n.Yks.**[184], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** The biggest norrayshun at ivver was seen, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 38. **w.Yks.** Ah'm glad they're not goin' to rive the drains up an' make a girt noration ovver it (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**[3] **n.Lan.** Ther' wos sic a noration as niver wos seen, MORRIS *Invas. U'ston* 1867) 4. **nw.Der.**[1] **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] I heard a noration and went down stairs to see what the noise was about. **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Theer'll be sich a noration all o'er the pleace if we letten 'er doi wi'out annyun. **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] Polly Long a ran away from Tom, and there's sich a noration about it, *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] **e.An.**[1]; **e.An.**[2] They make a great noration about norn at all. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.**[1] What a noration there is over this here start, surelye! **Sur.**[1] He made quite a noration down the valley from public house to public house. **Sus.**[1] You have no-ought to have made such a noration about nothing. **Hmp.**[1] There's a noration for he. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] He do allus make such a narration about anythin'. **Som.** A grate norâtion, a nâtion naise tha nawtice made, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 137. **w.Som.**[1] There's a purty noration, sure 'nough, 'bout the taties. Volks do zay they baint a worth diggin' some places.

NORDEN, *sb.* Sh.I. The northern part of an island or district. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **nourn.**

[ON. *norðan*, from the north (VIGFUSSON); cp. Dan. *norden*, the north (LARSEN).]

NORDERT, see **Norward.**

NORFOLK, *sb.* Yks. e.An. Wil. In *comb.* (1) **Norfolk dumpling,** (*a*) a particular kind of dumpling made in Norfolk; (*b*) an inhabitant of Norfolk; (2) **— plover,** the stone curlew, *Oedicnemus scolopax.*

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.** Thear wor az much yist az ad raiz'd all t'Norfolk dumplins ats made in a year, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 51. **e.An.**[2] A small loaf or cake of dough boiled instead of baked. **Nrf.** They are the simplest of puddings, compounded of flour, water, yeast, and a dash of salt, 'biled twenty minnets — nayther more nor less,' PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 138. (*b*) **Nrf.** 'Tis a pity we Norfolk dumplin's can't make good use on em

when we've caught 'em [freshwater fish], PATTERSON *ib.* 86. (2) **Nrf.** COZENS HARDY *Broad Nrf.* 1893 45. Wil. THURN *Birds* 1870 89.

NORGAN, *sb.* Dor. [nɔ̄·gən.] A monkey-jacket. (C.W.B.)

N·ORIE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also written **norrie**. [no·ri.] A whim, fancy. See **Orra**, *adj.*[1]

Sc. The order of the vegetables in the kail-pot, and such like nories, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 94. **Bnff.** Let nae daft norie sae biass us As gar us dread, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 5. **Ayr.** 'Twas the reckless inward goad O' norries sent my banes abroad, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 214. **Lnk.** Wha does he think . . . wad pray for sic new-fangled norries as yon? WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 31. **Edb.** Be done wi' a' the nories, Leave them a' to the Whigs and Tories, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 214. **Slk.** What can hae put sic a norie i' your head as that? HOGG *Tales* (1838) 2, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** Though we fu' many things could tell That might be deemed norie, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 167. **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351.

NORIE, *sb.*[2] Sh. & Or.I. The puffin, *Fratercula arctica*. Cf. **Tommy Norie**.

S. & Ork.[1] **Or.I.** Among these we may reckon . . . the pick-ternie, the norie, and the culterneb, *Statist. Acc.* VII. 546 (JAM.).

NORISH, NORIT, see **Nourice, Norward**.

NORKS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.[2] Also written **nauks**. [nɔ̄ks.] The knuckles. 'I'll gie thee my norks' [a rap on the head].

NORL-, NORLE, see **Knurl, Narle**.

NORLOC, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM.) A cyst or large lump growing on the head of some persons even to the size of an orange. See **Knorlack**, s.v. **Knurl**.

NOR'LOCH TROUT, *phr. Obs.* Sc. A joint or leg of mutton; see below.

Edb. A cant phrase formerly denoting a joint or leg of mutton ordered for a club of citizens who used to meet in one of the closes leading down to the North Loch. The invitation was given in these terms, 'Will ye gang and eat a Nor'loch trout?' This was the only species of 'fish' which the North Loch on which the shambles were situated could supply (JAM.).

NORMAN, *sb.* Yks. Shr. Oxf. Suf. [nɔ̄·mən.] **1.** A tyrannical person.

Suf. Near Ipswich I heard a farm-labourer say respecting a master, who was credited with tyrannical conduct, 'Ah, he's a reg'lar Norman, he is' (F.R.).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Norman Gizer**, see **Gizer**, (2) — **thrush**, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*.

(1) **Oxf.** APLIN *Birds* (1889) 47; In the neighbourhood of Banbury, *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 106. (2) **w.Yks.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 2. **Shr.** *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 105. **Oxf.** APLIN *ib.*; *Science Gossip* 1882 105. **n.Oxf.** *N. & Q.* 1899 9th S. iv. 112.

3. The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. Oxf. APLIN *ib.*

NORMANDY WHEAT, *phr. Obs.* Ken. Red wheat. *Bled rouge*, ordinary red wheat; called by some Kentish men Duck Wheat and Normandy Wheat, COTGRAVE (1611).

NORMOUS, *adj.* Lin. Som. [nɔ̄·məs.] A shortened form of 'enormous.'

n.Lin.[1] **w.Som.**[1] Normous sight o' stock to fair.

NORN, *sb.* and *pron.* Shr. Hrf. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Som. Also written **naun** Suf. Sur.[1] Sus.[1]; **nawn** Suf. Sus.; and in forms **nairn** Shr.[2]; **narn** e.An.[1]; **noan** ne.Ken.; **no'hn** e.An.[1] [nɔ̄n, nān.] **1.** *sb.* ? A dial. form of 'nothing'; with another negative: anything.

Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **e.An.**[1] I don't know no'hn about it; **e.An.**[2] 'What have you got there?' 'I ha'n't got norn.' **Nrf.** If 'twont du for nor'n else, SPILLING *Giles* (1872) 6. **Suf.** The pore people think nawn o' me, RAVEN *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 261; (HALL.) e.Suf. That's nawn o' yowr bus'ness (F.H.). **ne.Ken.** (H.M.) **Sur.** I know naun about flowers, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 44. **Sus.** He couldn't do naun but doddle about, *Gent. Mag.* (May 1890) 464; (F.E.); **Sus.**[1]

2. *Comb.* **Norn-but**, only; without possible alternative.

e.An.[1] I can't, sir; I narnbut must go to-morrow. **Sur.**[1] Expresses somewhat of contempt, pity. 'He's naun but a upstart.' **Sus.**[1] I should have gone to Lewes market naunbut I hadn't got naun to take there.

3. Phr. *naun the more*, none the more; after another negative: any the more.

Sus. I'm not goin to have my cat killed naun the more just because they think he poaches, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 9.

4. *pron.* Neither.

Shr.[2] **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Som.** Norn o'm, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

NORN, *adj.* Sh.I. Norse, Norwegian.

S. & Ork.[1] A norn veesick [ballad].

[ON. *norrænn*, Norse (VIGFUSSON).]

NORNIGIG, *sb.* Dev. [nɔ̄·nidʒig.] Also in form **nornig-**. A simpleton, a foolish trifler.

Dev.[3] Git out o' m' zight yü stüpid gert nornigig, ca-'s-n'tee?

Hence **Nornigging**, *ppl. adj* foolish, stupid.

A nornigging gert lout, *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

NORP, NORPINGS, see **Naup, Knawpins**.

NORRA(H, NORRID, see **Never a, Norward**.

NORRIE, *sb.* Sc. [no·ri.] A name for a sow; prop. a pet form of the name Eleanor.

Lth. Norrie in the cruive I tend, Crummie in the byre, MCNEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 96.

NORRIE, NORRIT, see **Norie, Norward**.

NORRY, *adj.* s.Chs.[1] [no·ri.] Sturdy, muscular. Cf. **knur(r**.

Ahy nev·ür seyd sich· ŭ nor·i yuwth; ey)z ŭz aa·rd ŭz nee·lz.

NORSEMAN, *sb.* Yks. [no·s-, no·zmən.] A poor kind of subsoil consisting of hard stony clay.

e.Yks. Extending for a few miles towards the north-west of Pocklington. Nothing will grow whose roots touch this substance (R.S.).

NORT, see **Nought**.

NORTH, *adj., adv.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **narth** se.Wor.[1] [norþ, nōþ, se.Wor. nāþ.] **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **North-bye**, towards the north; (2) **-cock**, the snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*; (3) **-countryman**, one from a district north of the speaker; (4) **-Crawley**, awry, crooked; (5) **-eye**, (*a*) a squint; (*b*) see below; (*c*) in phr. *to have one's north eye on any one*, to look with suspicion at any one; (*d*) to squint; (6) **-light**, *obs.*, the Aurora Borealis.

(1) **Per.** There wes a man in a glen north-bye, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 247. (2) **Abd.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 72. (3) **e.Dur.**[1] One from Northumberland or over the Border. (4) **Nhp.**[1] How North-Crawley her bonnet stands. (5, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] Ees, he's a good-looking young chap enough, nif he had'n a-got thick there bit of a north-eye like. **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[3] (*b*) **w.Crk.** In w.Crk. the points of the compass are generally used instead of 'right,' 'left,' &c. Thus, in an assault case, complainant said defendant hit him 'in the north eye' (G.E.D.). (*c*) **e.Suf.** I've got my north eye on you (F.H.). (*d*) **Suf.** (HALL.) (6) **Or.I.** The North-Light is . . . by reason of its desultory motion called Morrice-Dancers, WALLACE *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 156, ed. 1883.

2. *adv.* In phr. *to have been as far North as any one*, to know as much as any one, to be no more of a simpleton than any one. se.Wor.[1] **3.** *v.* Of the wind: to blow from the north. Bnff.[1]

NORTHER, see **Nowther**, *adj.*

NORTHERING, *ppl. adj.* Som. Dev. Also in form **northern** e.Som. [nɔ̄·ðərin.] Wandering; slightly deranged; incoherent.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Hotever's the matter wi' missus? her zimth all northering [nau·dhureen] like. **Dev.** MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354. **n.Dev.** Ould, northering, gurbed, hadge-tacker Dick, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 75.

NORTHERN, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. [no·rðə(r)n.] In *comb.* (1) **Northern gad**, *obs.*, a spear; (2) — **hareld**, the long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*; (3) — **thrush**, the field-fare, *Turdus pilaris*.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Abd.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 162. (3) **e.Yks.** *Nature Notes*, No. 4. **w.Yks.** (W.F.)

NORTHISH, *adj.* Nhp.[1] [nɔ̄·þiʃ.] Overreaching, grasping.

NORTHLAND, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also in forms **norlan(d** Sc. n.Cy.; **norlin** Sc. [no·rlən(d.] **1.** The North country; *gen.* used *attrib.*

Bnff. A Norlan' bard, o' speech unkempt, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 136. **Abd.** This norlan' blast Ye maunna face again, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 91. **Frf.** Trees, Whase waly taps wag i' the stout norlin' breeze, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 58. **Per.** EDWARDS *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 117. **Slg.** MUIR *Poems* (1818) 26. **Dmb.** Winter blaws her norlan' breath, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 25. **Rnf.** YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 169. **Ayr.** Erskine, a spunkie norland

laddie, Burns *Author's Cry and Prayer* (1786 st. 14. **Ink.** Watson *Poems* (1853) 105. **Lth.** Wither'd by the norlan' breeze, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 223. **Edb.** The northland folk, that come from beyond Tay, Mitchell *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 10. **Bwk.** Tho' a' oor mates are scatter'd wide In cauld nor'land or southern sphere, Calder *Poems* (1897) 64. **Slk.** Gae stemm the bytter norlan gale, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 79. **Rxb.** Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 172. **Dmf.** Bleezin' splendours o' the norlan' nicht, Reid *Poems* (1894) 29. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence **Norlander,** *sb.* one who lives in the north.

Sc. They met with a bold Norlander of Aberdeenshire, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) II. 449.

2. One who lives in the north, a north-country man.

Sc. 'Come in,' quo' she, 'let's chat a while, You strapping sturdy Norlan!' Sharpe *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 123, ed. 1868. **Edb.** Kirsty was a Norlan' bred, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 27.

3. Phr. **Norlan' Nettie,** *obs.*, a term applied to a Highland woman who bartered small articles of dress for wool. Slk. Hogg *Tales* (1838) 273, ed. 1866. See **Netty,** *sb.*[2]

NORTHLINS, *adv. Obs.* Sc. Northwards, in the direction of the north.

Abd. Nae meiths they had, but northlins still to gae, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 82, ed. 1812. **Fif.** He northlins wagg'd his wappen, And down the hill the host gaed stappin', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 74.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *sb.* Nhb.[1] In *comb.* (1) **Lord Northumberland's Arms,** a black eye; (2) **Northumberland pipes,** a small kind of bagpipes.

(1) Lord Northumberland's Arms has for the last two hundred years been synonymous with a black eye. We may doubt whether the notion arose in the black and red which filled the spectacles-like badge of Percy or in the fusils, *Arch. Æliana,* New S. IV. 164. (2) Peculiar to the county of Northumberland. They are played with a pair of bellows, which are 'oxtered' in the right arm. There were formerly four, but are now three drones and a chanter. In the three-drone pipe the largest and smallest drones are tuned in octave, whilst the intermediate drone is tuned in fifth above the lowest drone; they thus sound the notes G, D, G, or their equivalents. The chanter is closed at the end; and, in playing, each hole is covered except the one which sounds; the lifted finger has consequently to be put down and another finger raised, in order to produce the succeeding note; hence the *staccato* effect which gives a peculiar character to the pipe tunes.

NORTING, *adj.* Dev. [nō·tin.] Empty-headed; stupid, careless, good-for-nothing; a derivative of 'nought.'

Whot's take notice ov zich a norting gert theng as 'er is vor? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 9; *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

NORWARD, *adv., adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lan. Sus. w.Cy. Som. Also in forms **norad** Som.; **norard** w.Cy.; **norart** Gall.; **nordert** Sh.I.; **norit** Ayr.; **norrard** Sh.I. Dur.[1] Lan.; **norrid** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **norrit** Nhb.[1]; **norrud** w.Som.[1]; **northart** Rnf.; **norwart** N.Cy.[1] [no·rəd.]

1. *adv.* Northward, towards the north.

Ayr. They're landed, and norward they're comin', Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 21, ed. 1871. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **w.Cy.** The wind be up a bit more nor'ard, *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 743. **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

2. *adj.* Northern.

Rnf. The Northart cauld To distant climes had ta'en its way, Picken *Poems* (ed. 1813) I. 16.

3. *sb.* The north; the direction of the north.

Sh.I. We keepit ta da norrard, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 93; Ir ye gaein ta da nordert? *Sh. News* (July 7, 1900). **Ayr.** The wind began to wear away from the sou-west into the norit, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxiv. **Gall.** Blowing from the Norart, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.** It's gaily to the Norrid yet, Charnley *Fisher's Garland* (1843) 7. **Lan.** You second to the norrard, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) xxviii. **w.Som.**[1] 'Tis lookin' ter'ble black away to norrud—I zim we shall ha znow.

NORWASTERT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A bitter blast; *fig.* anything of a rude cold nature. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

NORWAY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Nrf. Som. Dev. Also in forms **Norawa', Nor-a-wa** Sc. [no·rwē, -wei; nō·wē.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Norway barnacle,** the barnacle goose, *Bernicla leucopsis*; (2) — **crow,** the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*; (3) — **duck,** the scaup, *Fuligula marila*; (4) — **thrush,** the redwing, *Turdus iliacus*; (5) — **wifie,** the little auk, *Mergulus alle.*

(1) **Ir.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 149. (2) **w.Yks., Nrf.** *ib.* 86. (3) **Ant.** *ib.* 159. (4) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 45. (5) **Bnff.** The bird is known in our locality by the curious term of the 'Nor-a-wa-wifie,' from the supposition that it comes from Norway, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) xii.

2. Phr. *to have a voice like a Norawa' bull,* to have a loud, roaring voice.

Rnf. This Will has a voice like a Norawa' bull, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 42.

3. A stone used for sharpening tools.

w.Som.[1] A kind of stone, cut into a long finger-like shape. It is never to be confounded with a whetstone. The latter is a rough grindstone grit for sharpening scythes, while a norway is finer in grain, more of the texture of a hone or oil-stone, but is used dry. **Dev.** (Hall.)

NORWEGIAN TEAL, *phr.* Bnff. The scaup, *Fuligula marila.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 159.

NOR-WORD, *sb.* Lei.[1] War.[3] A by-word; a nickname.

NORY, see **Never a.**

NOSE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **nooas** Lan.; **nooase** Lakel.[2] Yks.; **nooaz** n.Yks.; **noze** Lan. [nōz, noəz.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Nose-bag,** (*a*) a net or covering used to protect horses from the 'nose-fly'; (*b*) a feast, feed; (2) **-band,** of a lead-stone: a loop of stout cord to which one end of the lead-stone is attached, the other being fastened to the line; (3) **-bleed,** (*a*) a bleeding at the nose; (*b*) the common yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*; (*c*) the common feverfew, *Pyrethrum Parthenium*; (4) **-clout,** a pocket-handkerchief; (5) **-ender,** a blow on the nose; (6) **-feast,** a storm; (7) **-fly,** a very small fly which gets into the noses and ears of horses; (8) **-gig(g,** a toe-piece to a shoe; (9) **-gristle,** (10) **-hole,** the nostril; (11) **-nipping,** of the weather: cold; freezing; (12) — **of wax** or **Nosy wax,** a pliable fellow; anything flexible or accommodating; (13) **-pike,** the part of a work-horse's bridle that passes over the nose above the bit; (14) **-rag,** see (4); (15) **-specks,** spectacles; (16) **-wise,** having, or pretending to have, an acute sense of smell; also *fig.* pryingly acute.

(1, *a*) **Hmp.** Holloway. (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] Hon I zeed zo many o' they there whit-neckangkecher fullers comin', I thinks to mysul, there's a bit of a nose-bag a-gwain on in there. (2) **S. & Ork.**[1] (3, *a*) **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1] [**Amer.** Put your hank'chif up to your nose 's if you had the nose-bleed, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xxiv.] (*b*) **Nhb., Suf., Sus.** (B. & H.) [The old English name of the plant, Nose bleed, may have been bestowed upon it either because 'the leaves being put into the nose do cause it to bleede, and easeth the paine of the megrim,'.. or because, on the contrary, 'assuredly it will stay the bleeding of it,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) I. 156.] (*c*) **Ken.** (B. & H.) (4) **Yks.** Soon his nooase claght he dipped inta t'spring, *Adventers e Lunnun* (1862) 21; (J.W.) **Lan.** Hee'd a whoite noze kleawt, *Sam Sondnokkur,* 11. (5) **Lakel.**[2] (6) **Abd.** Ye'll get a nose-feast to-night, for that's a snell wind (G.W.). (7) **Hmp.** White *Selborne* (1788) 293, ed. 1853. (8) **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Som.**[1] The little tip on the upper edge of the toe of a horse-shoe, which helps to keep the shoe in place. **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Grose (1790). (9) **e.Yks.** Betwixt eyebrow and the nose grissles, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 1. (10) **Lakel.**[2] **n.Wm.** T'bees hes teng'd t'nag an' t'nooase-whols is biath swell'd up (B.K.). **Yks., Lan.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**[1] Si)dhi ŭt dhaat· ky'aay bley·din raaynd)th maayth; óo müst ŭ bobd süm·ŭt in ŭr noa·z-oa·l. **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** Pur a bit o' woddin' up yer nose-'oles (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[2], **Oxf.**[1], **Sus.**[1] (11) **Lnk.** Is it possible ye're oot in sic a nose-nippin' nicht as this? Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 9. (12) **Sc.** A plain undesigning nose o' wax, a cat's paw, a straw wisp, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 15. **Frf.** At his back a nosy wax, Fam'd Aberbrothock's pride, Sands *Poems* (1833) 63. **Fif.** The easily imposed on simpleton was a 'cuif,' or a 'nose o' wax,' Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 17. **Ayr.** Her ladyship said I was a nose-of-wax and that she would never speak to me again, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xii. **Slk.** An evendown nose-o-wax not possessing half the sense . . . that's in my one eye, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 160, ed. 1866. **Nhp.**[1] **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). (13) **Nhb.**[1] A riding or carriage horse has no nosepike. (14) **Lan.** Waauvin' his nooas-rag lahke mad, *New Wkly.* (Jan. 5, 1895) 7, col. 2. (15) **Per.** She . . . stared Johnny through her nose-specks, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 91, ed. 1887. (16) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.** On the pride of a Nose-wise S . . . er, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 174 **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *to have the nose on the grindstone*, to meet with the fate of an improvident person; (2) — *look at one's nose*, to frown, seem out of temper; (3) — *make a bridge of a person's nose*, to pass him by in drinking; see below; (4) — *make a person's nose swell*, to make him jealous or mistrustful; (5) — *shoot through the nose*, to supplant another in love; (6) — *measure noses*, to salute.

(1) Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*, **N.Cy.**[1] (2) **Ess.** When they hard she'd nut, They'd so look at their nose, Clark *J. Noakes* 1839 st. 164. (3) **w.Yks.**[1] A phrase used amongst a party of topers when they are drinking together out of a common mug or other vessel. Thus, if the first drink, and by way of joke, offers to give the mug to the third, the second will exclaim, 'Stop thear, thou sall'nt mak a brig o' my noaz.' (4) **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). (5) **w.Som.**[1] He used to go 'long wi' th' old Bob Jones's maid, till Bill Hookins shut-n drue the nose. (6) **w.Yks.**[1]

3. The end, point or projecting part of anything; a promontory, neck of land.

S. & Ork.[1] 'Nose of a pier,' the extreme end that fronts the sea. **Nhb.**[1] Culler Nose. **s.Wor.** The projecting tread of a stair (H.K.). **s.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Som.**[1] The nose of a shaft; the nose of a pick-axe; the nose of a pitcher.

4. The outer rim of any round object.

w.Som.[1] The nose of a wheel—i. e. the edge or outer rim of the nave; the nose of a cask—i.e. the chine or rim.

5. The eye of an apple; the dead blossom on the end of a gooseberry or currant.

n.Yks. Cut their nooazes and gooaks out (I.W.). **s.Chs.**[1]

6. An odour, esp. a fragrant odour, *gen.* used of hay.

e.An.[1] That hay have a buetiful nose. **Nrf.** It is a good thing, and even necessary, that hay should heat to a certain extent, for otherwise it would lack 'nose' and flavour, Haggard *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (May 1899) 47. **w.Mid.** Those meadows grow pretty good hay, it's always got a nice nose to it (W.P.M.). **e.Dev.** The room was like a barn after a bad cold harvest, with a musty nose to it, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) viii.

7. *v.* To smell; to scent out.

Midl. I shall nose it out in the end, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 56. **Shr.**[2] I nosed it afore it cummed on the table. **Hrf.** Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–12). **Lon.** While the bawlers are holding forth, they are critically handling and nosing the fish, and chaffering as to prices, *Sunday Mag.* (1877) 53. **Sur.** He can nose Dickey half a mile down-stream, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 127. **s.Hmp.** 'How can ye go for to be so venturesome?' . . 'They're as little like to nose me here as anywhere,' Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xxiii. **w.Som.**[1] Not stink! tak'n nose it, that's all.

8. To pry; to shove oneself in when not wanted; to dog a person.

Lakel.[2] He was nooasen hissel in wi' tellen lees aboot udder fooak. Ah mak nowt o' fooak 'at's allus nooasen efter udder fooak's bits o' fam'ly affairs. **Dor.** It be Lucy Thatcher up to the Hall he be nosen round, *Windsor Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 432.

9. To rub with the nose; to suck.

Gall. A lamb bleated, and in the quiet I could hear it run pattering to nose its mother, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 172; How many millions ither nosing, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 335, ed. 1876.

10. To reproach.

n.Lin.[1] He's alus noäsin' him wi' it, meet him wheäre he will, I'll noäse him wi' it, you mäy depend, as soon as he cum's oot o' prison.

11. With *over*: to domineer over. Oxf. (Hall.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

12. To take the blossoms off gooseberries or currants.

s.Chs.[1] Óo'z got'n ú grae't baas kitl ú kor'únz tu noa'z ufoa r óo'kn stuur aayt ŭ'dh aays. **Shr.**[1] We nosed about eight quarts o' black curran's after milkin' time, an' then theer wuz a great side-basket o' gooseb'ries to nose.

13. To renew the projecting tread of a stair. s.Wor. (H.K.)

N-OSENY, *v.* Som. [nō'z(ə)ni.] To divine, predict, forebode. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). The same word as **Halsen** (q.v.).

NOSE-THYRL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Also written **nose-thurle** Lin.[1]; and in forms **nose-tirl** S. & Ork.[1] Cai.[1]; **nose-tirrel** Nhb.[1]; **nostirle** Sc. [nō'z-, noəz-, no's-tirl, -tirəl, -pəl.] A nostril.

Sc. At the blastin' o' the breæth o' thy nostirles, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) xviii. 15. **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] In very common use. **w.Yks.**[1] **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 716; **Lin.**[1] He is very broad in the nose-thurles.

[ME. *nose-thirle*, a nostril (Chaucer); OE. *nos-þyrel*, *nos-terle*, nostril (Sweet).]

NOSEY, *adj.* Dev. Cor. Also written **nosy** Dev. [nō'zi.] Impertinent; disdainful; intrusive. See **Nose, 8.**

Dev. She might be nosy next time we meet, Sharland *Ways Village* 1885 114. **Cor.**[2]

NOSHIGIRT, *adj.* Sh.I. In phr. *a noshigirt ting*, a very small person, esp. a small child. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 49.

NOSIE-NAPPIE, *sb.* Sc. A nursery name for the nose.

Abd. Warm him frae the tae to tappie—Brinkie-brow and nosie-nappie, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 252.

NOSRO(U, NOS(S, see **Nossro, Nurse**, *sb.*[1]

NOSS, *sb.* Sh.I. [nos.] A peak; a nose-shaped promontory. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 93; S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **nose, 3.**

[Norw. dial. *nos*, a nose, a promontory (Aasen).]

NOSSET, *sb.* and *v.* Som. Dev. [no'sit.] **1.** *sb.* A dainty dish suitable for an invalid. Som. (Hall.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **2.** *v.* To carouse secretly. Dev. (Hall.)

NOSSOCK, *sb.* Sc. [no'sək.] A dram; a good drink of liquor.

Lnk. Come, come, co' Sawny, and I'll gie you a nossock to heat your wame, it's a cauld day, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 54.

N-OSSRO, *sb.* Chs. Stf. Shr. Also written **nosro** s.Chs.; **nosrou** Chs.[3]; **nossrow** Chs.[1]; and in forms **nurserow** Stf.[1]; **nursrow** Chs.[1]; **nussrow** Shr.[1] [no'srō.] **1.** The shrew-mouse. See **Ard-srew, Harvest-shrew.**

Chs.[13], **s.Chs.** (E.F.), **s.Chs.**[1], **Stf.** (K.), **Stf.**[1] **Shr.** If yow see a . . . nussrow yow must cross your foot or yow will suffer for it, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883 6) 213; **Shr.**[1]

2. The field-mouse. Chs. *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 538.

NOST, *sb.* ? *Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) Noise; talking; speculation about any subject.

NOSTIRLE, NOSTRIL, see **Nose-thyrl, Nowstril.**

NOT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Glo. Suf. Som. Also written **nott** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [not.] **1.** A knob; a ball; also *fig.* a point, conclusion. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*, s.v. Note). The same word as **Knot**, *sb.*[1] **2.** *Obs.* A game; see below.

Glo. A game . . . where the parties, ranged on opposite sides, with each a bat in their hands, endeavour to strike a ball to opposite goals. The game is called Not from the ball being made of a knotty piece of wood, Grose (1790); **Glo.**[1]

3. A head. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*, s.v. Note.) e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence **Not-ache**, *sb.* headache. e.Suf. (F.H.) **4.** A flower-bed. Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

NOT, *sb.*[2] Hmp.[1] [not.] A dial. form of 'gnat.'

We ought to have 'un painted afore the nots be about. They nots be so terrifying.

NOT, *adj.*, *sb.*[3] and *v.* Glo. Brks. Ess. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **knot** Glo. Hmp.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] Cor.[2]; **nott** Wil. Dor. w.Som.[1] Dev.; and in form **nat** Dev. [not.] **1.** *adj.* Of sheep or cattle: polled, hornless.

Glo. Grose (1790); **Glo.**[1]; **Glo.**[2] Because in such cases the brow is thickly knotted with hair. **Brks.** A not sheep, Nichols *Bibli. Topog.* (1783) IV. 56, ed. 1790; **Brks.**[1] A not cow. **Ess.** Ray (1691); **Ess.**[1] **Sus.**[1] He's been and bought some more of these here not-cows. **w.Sus.** Holloway. **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 186; **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1,2] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** As nott cows will keep it back as well as the horned ones, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 141, ed. 1895; **Dor.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Knot-bullock. **Dev.** Varmer Bowden 'th been out to Simonsbath, an' bought a sight ov nat-sheep, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] **Cor.**[2] Knot cow, a cow without horns, having a little knot or knob on the head instead.

2. Smooth, in good condition; of a field: well-tilled.

Brks. That field is not, *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] That ther vield be not, be-ant a? **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1] **Hmp.**[1] Not corn.

3. *sb.* A hornless cow or sheep.

Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** A cross of the new Leicester with the Bampton nott, Pengelly *Verbal Pron.* (1875) 113. [Sheep without horns, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815 XXIII. 414.]

Hence **Nott-wool**, *sb.* wool obtained from a hornless breed of sheep. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Elworthy *Wd. Bk.* (1888.

4. *v. Obs.* To poll; to shear. Ess.(K.); Bailey (1721). Hence **Notted**, *ppl. adj.* polled, shorn, hornless.

Glo.[12], **Ess.** (P.R.) **Hmp.**[1] Knotted sheep. **n.Dev.** Tha cortst tha natted yeo now-reert, or bet leetle rather, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 210.

[1. He massacred a whole flocke of good nott ewes, *Metamorph. of Ajax*, Prol. 2 (Nares). OE. *hnot*, 'mutilum, mutilatum' (B.T.). 4. To notte his haire, *Comas recidere*, Baret (1580); He caused his beard to be notted and no more shaven, Stowe *Annals* (1535) (Nares). For further information on this word see Skeat's *Notes to the Canterbury Tales* (A. 109).]

NOT, *adv.* and *sb.*[4] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **neet** w.Som.[1]; **nit** s.Cy. w.Som.[1]; **nut** n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1] Lan. [not, nət, nit.] **1.** *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Not-payment**, non-payment; (2) **-well**, unwell; (3) **-wise**, half-witted; (4) **-withunderstanding**, notwithstanding.

(1) Abd. He was charged, denounced, and registrate for not payment thereof, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 98. (2) **Rut.**[1] I'm very not-well, thank you! **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.** She is very not well indeed (E.S.). **Hnt.** She has been very not-well, Tuesday will be a week, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 364. (3) **Ant.** (W.H.P.) (4) **I.W.** (Hall.)

2. Phr. (1) *not a blow*, not at all; (2) — *a founded*, nothing at all; (3) — *almost*, nothing like it; not to be compared with it; (4) — *at himself*, not in good health; insane; (5) — *a will*, not voluntarily; (6) — *but what*, although; notwithstanding that; (7) — *can*, not to be able to; (8) — *expected*, not expected to recover from an illness; (9) — *fit*, not able; (10) — *to be named*, breeches; (11) — *to fail*, without fail; (12) *to be not to*, not to be particular to.

(1) **Lon.** He never works himself – never—not a blow, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 275, ed. 1861. (2) **N.I.**[1] (3) **s.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Som.**[1] Shan't zell mine vor no less'n Mr. Gilham. Well then you can keep em—vor yours baint so good, nor neet a'most. (4) **N.I.**[1] (5) **Edb.** The shearers now come not-a-will, But maun be sought, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 38, ed. 1801. (6) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Not but what every one likes it, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) iv. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **e.An.**[1] **Sur.** Not but what if they did the poachers would soon have them, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 182; **Sur.**[1] (7, 8) **N.I.**[1] (9) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (10) **Ayr.** Edie was boring into the silver mine of his not-to-be-named's in search of specie to take on John's bet, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 116. (11) **n.Yks.**[2] Saturda' fo'st, not to fail; **n.Yks.**[4] (12) **Not.** Call 'im Yaller-ochre if yer like; I'm not to a shade, Prior *Renie* (1895) 250. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.)

3. Used redundantly with another negative; in *gen.* dial. use.

N.I.[1] Not by no manner of means. **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lan.** Nay, nay! this is na moor, nut it, *Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 7. **Lin.** I niver not wish'd fur childer, Tennyson *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 13. **Glo.** 'Twon't be not no use, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xv. **w.Som.**[1] There idn nit above zix a-left.

4. Used elliptically: will not.

s.Not. 'Y'ull coom out o' theer, not yer?' 'Ah not' (J.P.K.).

5. *sb.* Phr. *there wasn't a not in the case*, there was no denial in the matter. n.Yks.[2]

NOTABLE, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Glo. Sus. Also written **nottable** Cum.[14] e.Yks.[1] Glo.[1] Sus.[1] [no·təbl.] Of a woman: active, industrious, thrifty; clever in manipulating trifles.

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb.**[1] She's a notable woman. **Cum.** Nottable wid her needle (M.P.); **Cum.**[14], **e.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Hoo's a notable body is Margaret, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1895) 67. **Glo.**[1] **Sus.** Of a woman, esp. a housewife: very clean (E.E.S.); **Sus.**[1] Mrs. Allbones she be a nottable ooman, surelye!

NOTANDUMS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Notes, memoranda.

Abd. Militia lists, scholars' entries, notandums of our Friendly Society, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 9, ed. 1889. **Ayr.** In this notandums I do not intend to taigle the reader owre lang, Service *Notandums* (1890) 7.

NO TANNY BYE, NO TANO BY, see **No tino.**

NOTAR, *sb. Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **noter** Sh.I.; **nottar** Abd. **1.** A notary.

Sc. George Martin was a 'Notar,' i.e. a notary-public, and reader at Dailly, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 319, ed. 1871. **Sh.I.** Filled with all the clauses and quirks that the lawyer and noter could invent, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 61, ed. 1891. **Abd.** Alexander Innes, nottar public in Elgin, cruelly slew Robert Tulloch, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 8. **Lnk.** All writers to the signet, all public notars, and other persons employed in writing or agenting, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 296, ed. 1828. **Edb.** Gin a notar shou'd be wanted, You'll find the pillars gayly planted, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 151, ed. 1785.

2. An attorney. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[1. Fr. *notaire*, a notary, a scrivener (Cotgr.).]

NOTCH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. [notʃ.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Notch-geers**, an iron cock with notches at the end of the beam of a plough. Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. i. 58. **2.** Phr. *to take the notches out of the scythes*, to give money to mowers in the harvest-fields, when out shooting. Hmp.[1] **3.** A run at cricket.

w.Yks. In the early stages of cricket the notches or runs would be counted on a notched stick, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Jan. 2, 1897). **Lan.** (S.W.), **Not.**[13] **s.Not.** How many notches have yer got? (J.P.K.) **Lin.** (W.W.S.), **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **Brks.**[1] How many notches did 'e maayke? **Bdf.** *Free Foresters* (1895) 52. **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.** *Obsol.* How many notches are you? Holloway.

4. A term used in a children's game for the piece of apple which has a bit cut out; see below. Cf. **nitch**, *sb.*[2]

Sus. Children cut a number of slices from an apple; . . one piece has a part cut out; this is called Notch. . . The pieces . . . are replaced and the game consists in one child holding the apple, and pointing to one of the pieces, and asking another child which he will have—Nitch, . . Notch, or No-Notch; if he guesses right he has it; . . if wrong the other eats it, Holloway.

5. *v.* To score, esp. in the game of cricket.

War.[3] He notched one there. **Sur.**[1] The old method of scoring at cricket was by cutting notches with a knife on a twig, and hence runs are even now called notches. I have seen this method of scoring adopted at rustic matches.

6. With *up*: to reckon, count; also used *fig.*

Elg. My mother had kindly notched me up as a tenth muse, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 34. **Ken.**[1]; **Ken.**[2] Alluding to the custom or method of reckoning at cricket, where they take a stick, and cut a notch or nick in it, for every time they run.

7. To dock a person of his wages.

e.An.[1] 'He notched me half a day,' viz. deducted so much from my wages.

[3, 5. Fr. *oche*, a nick, nock or notch, the cut of a tally; *ocher*, to nick, nock, notch, to cut as a tally (Cotgr.); MLat. *occare*, 'secare, scindere' (Ducange).]

NOTCHEL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **knotchel** Lan. Chs.[123]; **knotchell** w.Yks.; **notchell** e.Lan.[1] Chs.[3]; **notchil** Chs.[13]; and in forms **natchell** e.Lan.[1]; **nochil**, **nochild** Lan. [no·tʃl.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *to cry notchel*, to give notice that a certain person or persons will not be responsible for the debts of another.

w.Yks. A'll cry thee notchel! (K.B.) **Lan.** To cry a woman knotchel, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Cry'd no child, Lewis *Gl.* (1839); **Lan.**[1] **e.Lan.**[1] When a wife or a husband leaves home in consequence of domestic disagreement, and the partner left declines publicly to be responsible for her or his debts, it is said to be 'crying his or her natchell.' **Chs.**[1] (s.v. Cry); **Chs.**[3] Crying his wife a notchell.

Hence (1) **Notchel-crying**, *sb.* the practice of declaring that one is not liable for another person's debts; (2) **-notice**, *sb.* the advertisement that one will not be responsible for another person's debts.

(1) **Lan.** On Wednesday there was at Accrington an extraordinary instance of the disgraceful practice of 'notchel crying,' *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 108. (2) *ib.* (1889) 7th S. viii. 268.

2. *v.* To punish a person by advertising that one will not be responsible for his debts.

w.Yks. When a man advertises that he is not responsible for the debts of a person, he knotchells them, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356. **Lan.** He is thus said to 'notchel' her, *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. viii. 268. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[2] When a man publicly declares that he will not pay his wife's debts, which have been contracted since some fixed day, she is said to be 'knotchelled'; **Chs.**[3]

[1. *Will.* The first I think on is the king's majesty (God bless him!), him they cried nochell. *Sam.* What, as Gaffer Block of our town cried his wife? *Dial. on Oxford Parliament* (1681) in *Harl. Misc.* II. 114 (Dav.).]

NOTCHEL, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Yks. Lan. Nhp. Also written **knotchel** Nhp.[1] [no·tʃl.] **1.** *v.* To cut unevenly.

w.Yks. (J.W.) Nhp.[1] How you knotchel the cloth!

2. *sb. pl.* Fragments, broken meat, leavings of a feast. Lan.[1]

NOTCHET, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* e.An.[1] A notable feat; something that deserves to be marked or recorded.

NOTCHET, *sb.*[2] Suf. Ess. [no·tʃit.] **1.** A small quantity of anything. e.Suf. (F.H.) **2.** *Obs.* Used contemptuously of anything insignificant. Ess. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 125.

NOTE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. and Aus. [nōt, noət, not.] **1.** In phr. (1) *a clinking note*, £1 in gold; (2) *to take note of*, to pay attention to; (3) *to tell notes*, to repeat the remarks of some worthy.

(1) Bnff. I'll spur the steed for clinkin notes, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 5. (2) Frf. Rab an' his spouse took nae note o' their havers, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 27. (3) Cai.[1] It is the practice of some old women to move from parish to parish to attend sacramental occasions. These often group together in some hovel, and after the service tell notes.

2. A spoken remark; a saying.

Ayr. He was a great oddity, and had some very droll notes, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 49.

3. A bill; an invoice of goods.

e.Yks.[1] The term bill is not usually made use of for a statement of account. 'Ah've cum tī sattle mī note.' w.Yks. (J.W.)

4. A bank-note for £1.

Sc. The note, the auld scounrel, your grandfaither stole frae me, *Sc. Haggis*, 93. Elg. Gin I get twa-three notes, they'll get sarkies an' coats, TESTER *Poems* (1865) vi. Abd. I' the locker, in a clout, Was safely row't a hunner notes, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 19. Kcd. The litter wad 'a paid the rent, An' left a note, or near, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 12. Frf. WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 39. Per. What was't ye gae her, sir? was na't a note? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 228, ed. 1887. Lnk. I'se warrant 'twad cost a poun' note, Ilka groat. NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 18. Gall. LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 66. [Aus. 'I'll take two pounds for him.' 'No you won't. I'll chance a note for him, and that's about our last shilling,' BOLDREWOOD *Colon. Reformer* (1890) ix.]

5. Notice.

Slk. As on some things below her note, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 102.

NOTE, *sb.*[2] Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **1.** A knob, ball; a head; also *fig.* a point, conclusion. See **Knoit**, *sb.*[1]; cf. **noit.**

2. Phr. *to the note*, to the head or point; to the hammer, axe, &c.

NOTE, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also in forms **noit** w.Yks.[13] ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **not(t** Sc. (JAM.); **noyt** w.Yks.; **nwote** Cum.[14] [nōt, w.Yks. noit.] **1.** *sb.* State, condition; business, employment.

w.Yks. We're at a bonny noyt wi yond alterations, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 14, 1895); Tha'll keep me at this noit all day. Ôm always at this noit, *Hlfx. Courier* (May 29, 1897); John Smith has been on the spree, and lost his job—he's made a sad noit on't (M.A.); He's at a poor noit (G.H.); w.Yks.[3] What noit are ye at? We sud be at the same noit as before. Lan. (HALL.)

2. Of cows: the period during which a cow gives milk; the time of calving when milking begins.

N.I.[1] A cow is said to be 'commin' forward to her note' when the time of her calving draws near. 'For sale, a Kerry cow, five years old, at her note in May,' *Belfast Paper* (1875). n.Cy. (HALL.) Cum.[1] She'll be up to her nwote at April day; Cum.[4] w.Yks. A cow's milk for one year. They hire a cow for a summer at so much a noyt (K.); BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[123] Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 278. ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] If a cow is expected to calve pretty soon, it would be said, 'Oo's for an early note'; Chs.[3] In bills of sale a cow is often mentioned as an 'early note,' viz. one that will calve soon. nw.Der.[1]

3. Phr. *in good note*, said of a dairy of cows when all the cows come into milking at the best time for cheese-making.

Chs.[23] s.Chs.[1] Wot noa·t)s óo fuur?—Oa·, óo kùmz in i prit·i gùd noa·t.

4. A single milking.

w.Yks. She gave two gallons a noit (S.P.U.).

5. Necessity; occasion for. n.Sc. (JAM.) **6.** *v.* To use, employ, have occasion for; to enjoy.

n.Sc. He notes very little (JAM.). Ags., Rnf. He would note it (*ib.*). N.Cy.[2], Nhb. (K.), Dur. (HALL.)

[1. The next day be þe none new note rysys, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 3025. OE. *notu*, use, profit, advantage, employment (B.T.). 2. Cp. ON. *nyt*, the profit or produce of kine, milk, *fella saman nytina* is said of a cow that is in profit or gives milk all the year round till she calves again (VIGFUSSON). 6. ME. *notien*, to employ (*Ormulum*); OE. *notian*, to employ, enjoy (B.T.).]

NOTE, *v.*[2] *Obs.* n.Cy. Lan. To push or gore with the horns, as a bull or ram. Cf. **knoit**, *v.*

n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.[1] Lan. RAY (1691). [To note (run at), *Cornupeto, impeto*, COLES (1679).]

NOTE, *v.*[3] *Obs.* Wxf.[1] A contraction for *I ne wot*, I know not.

Note vidy [I do not know where]. Note will we dra aaght to-die?

NOTE, see **Nowt**, *sb.*[1]

NOTELESS, *adj.* Sc. e.An. [nō·tləs.] **1.** *Obs.* Unknown, unnoted.

Abd. SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* Rnf. Wi' ilka noteless flower that blaws, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 8. Ayr. A bard of rustic song, Who, noteless, steals the crowds among, BURNS *Bard's Epitaph*, st. 2.

2. Not taking notice, esp. used of old people with failing powers.

e.An.[1] Ess. A woman said of her aged father-in-law, 'He lies, as you may say, just like a noteless pig' (S.P.H.); Ess.[1]

NOTH, see **Nowt**, *sb.*[1]

NOTHER, *pron.* Som. Dev. Another.

w.Som.[1] Zome man or nother 've a-bin yur, 'cause can track'n all drue the field. I s'pose can get zomebody or nother to do it. nw.Dev.[1]

NOTHER, NOTHERGIS, see **Nodder, Guess**, *sb.*[2]

NOTHING, *sb.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. Also written **nothin** Ant. s.Chs.[1] Oxf.[1] Sus.; and in forms **naethin'** N.I.[1]; **nawthun** Cor.; **nothink** Glo. [nu·þin, nɐ·þin.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Nothing's nest**, a thing of no value or importance; (2) **-tearing**, nothing extraordinary. (1) War.[2] He's found a nothing's nest. (2) Dev.[3]

2. Phr. (1) *an empty nothing*, a vain, conceited person; (2) *a thing of nothing*, a mere trifle; (3) *nothing ava*, nothing at all; (4) *—but*, nothing to hinder that; (5) *to nothing*, exactly, thoroughly.

(1) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (2) s.Chs.[1] Ahy pik·t yaan·dŭr lit·l tit·u mahyn up fur u thingg·u nuth in. 3 N.I.[1] (4) Lan. I told her I knew nothing but I could come and assist at that time, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 86. (5) Chs.[3] So and so's clothes will fit D— to nothing. Why, I beat him all to nothing.

3. With another negative: anything.

Glo. Never buy nothink! BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iii. Oxf.[1] Didn't see nothin' at all, *MS. add.* Ess. I don't know nothing (W.W.S.). Sur.[1] I didn't know nothing where ne'er a nest was. Sus. I hadn't done nothin', EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 11. Cor. I cuddn't be nawthun else, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 375.

4. *adv.* Not at all; by no means; in no wise; with another negative: by any means.

sw.Lin.[1] There's nothing so many goes out as did. The snow wastes nothing. I don't feel nothing as strong as I did. e.An.[1] Nothing so large. w.Som.[1] He idn nothin' so large as this. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 14.

NOTICE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Wor. Dor. [nō·tis.]

1. *sb.* In phr. *to take notice*, to take care, pay attention.

Uls. Ellen was aye one that liked to be taken notice to, HAMILTON *Bog* (1896) 50. w.Wor.[1] This gardener sims to tak' a dill more notice than th' other 'un wuz use to do.

2. *v.* To attend to, take care of.

Abd. I'll traivel yer stallions or notice yer kye, Or muck them an' milk them at sunset an' dawn. OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 147.

3. To give notice of dismissal or leaving.

Dor. Notice me so much as ever ye like, I'll not clean them pigs out afore Saturday' FRANCIS *Fynmore's Widow* (1901) pt. I. v; I be come to tell 'ee, Mrs. ——, as I wish to notice ye for Saturday week, *ib.*

NOTIFIED, *adj.* Yks. Rut. Nhp. War. Bdf. e.An. Also in forms **nooatified** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.; **notrified** Nhp.[1] War.[3] [nō·t-, noə·tifaid, -fid.] Well-known, distinguished, celebrated.

n.Yks.[12]; n.Yks.[4] Aye, he war a nooatified chap yance ower.

e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.[1] Rut.[1] My good man's a notified man for mowing. Nhp.[1] He's a very notrified singer. War.[3] Bdf. Notified folk lived in Ootun once (J.W.B.). e.An.[1]

NO TINO! *phr.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **no tanny bye** Cor.; **no tano by, no-tany by** Dev.; **no tino by** w.Som.[1] Dev.; **notsino** Cor.[1]; **no zino** w.Som.[1] [nō tai·nō, — zai·nō.] An emphatic negative; see below.

w.Som.[1] An emphatic negative = 'not that I know.' (Very com.) Often varied to 'no tino by!' 'Did 'ee meet wai un to last?' 'No tino! [noa tuy·noa!] th' osebird was to shuttle vor me.' (Equally com.) = 'Not as I know.' 'Be you gwain to fair to-marrow?' 'No zino! [noa zuy·noa!] I 'ant no stock to part way, nor neet no money to spend.' Dev. 'I zay, Bill, yū bant agwaine tū church theäse marning, be 'e?' 'No-tany-by! tidden wo'th while tū go tū listenee tū sich a old drummeldrane as 'e is,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). nw.Dev.[1] Cor. 'Set fast here for hours.'.. 'No tanny bye,' exclaimed the good man, Lyall *Donovan* (1882) xx; Cor.[1]

NOTION, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. I.Ma. Not. Lin. Also in forms **nooashin** n.Yks.; **nooashun** Wm.; **noshin** Nhb. [nō·ʃən, noə·ʃən.] In phr. (1) *like Morley's ducks, born without a notion,* see below; (2) *taking the notion,* conceiving a fancy, the first stage in love-making; (3) *to have a very poor notion,* to prove oneself of little practical use; (4) — *have,* or *take, a notion of,* to have a fancy for; to fall in love with; (5) — *have no notion of anything,* to fail to make a right or full use of it; (6) — *take the notion,* to make up one's mind; to form one's opinion.

(1) Not. Spoken of some one on the occasion of his committing a stupid action. A public-house at Sneinton . . . had been kept by generations of Morleys, and one of them, in answer to a complaint of their straying into a neighbour's garden, said his ducks were 'born without a notion,' *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 10. (2) Gall. In the regular routine of a matrimonial transaction; first, taking the notion; secondly, courting, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 226, ed. 1876. (3) Wm. He's a varra poor nooa'shun if yan gangs bi his plewin (B.K.). w.Yks. (J.W.) (4) Sc. I hae lang, altho' I didna tell, Had a strang notion o' the lass mysel', *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 14. Sh.I. Tinks doo does he hae ony scarr iv a notion o' her ava? Burgess *Sketches* 2nd ed.) 28. Abd. She hed aye a kin' o' notion o' the loon, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 131. Per. Ilka ane yonder 'ill hae a' thing he's a notion o', *Sandy Scott* (1897) 49. Fif. I've an awfu' notion o' that coat, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 137. Rnf. Wha in the douce happy days o' lang syne Wad e'er taen a notion o' fleein'? Picken *Poems* (ed. 1813) II. 44. Ayr. Service *Notandums* (1890) 50. Lnk. Dame Fortune . . . Whilestak's a notion o' a chiel, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 38. Wgt. A spinster in the neighbourhood had a 'notion' of him—was, in fact, only waiting till he would 'speer' her, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 338. Don. Don't you go for to tell me . . . that the Masther hadn't a notion, an' a mortial powerful notion, of the Widow's Mary, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 18. Nhb. Aw belangs te maw troo-luve, an' he hes a keen noshin on us, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 10. n.Yks. Bill had a bit of a nooashin o' ma, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 59. I.Ma. I never took notions on Betsy Lee, Nor no more did she, I suppose, on me, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 5, ed. 1889. (5) Lin. 'Th' hoss has no notion of his feet.' Said of an animal that slipped and stumbled frequently (M.P.). (6) Per. If our young Captain has wance ta'en the notion, they may save their breath to cool their ain parritch, that would gainsay him. He'll gang his ain gate, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 92, ed. 1887.

NOTIONABLE, *adj.* Wm. Also in form **nooashunable.** Having a fancy or inclination to a thing.

He's garn ta wed t'hoose-keeper. She's bin nooa'shunable a gay lang time (B.K.).

NOTIONATE, *adj.* Sc. (J.W.) N.I.[1] [nō·ʃənət.] Obstinate; self-opinionated; fanciful.

NOTIONED, *pp.* n.Yks.[2] Also in form **nooation'd.** In phr. *to be nooation'd upon,* to be based upon (an idea).

NOTISH, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **nooatige** n.Yks.[2]; **nooatish** n.Yks.[14]; **notage** m.Yks.[1]; **notidge** Yks.; **nwotish** Cum.[3] [nō·tiʃ, noə·tiʃ, noə·tidʒ.] A dial. form of 'notice.'

N.I.[1] Nhb. Bliss him that teuk notish o' the', Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) ii. 19. Cum.[3] When i' t'market neets she'd nwotish Signs o' drink i' Cursty Benn, 168. Yks. I is to gie notidge, *Sng. Dial.* (1800) 14. n.Yks.[124], m.Yks.[1]

NOTLINGS, *sb. pl.* Som. Also written **notlins, nottlins.** [no·tlinz.] A pig's 'chitterlings.' The same word as **Knotlings** (q.v.).

Swfetman *Wincanton Gl.* 1885; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1]

NOTMATOT, *sb.* Glo.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A hobbledehoy.

An old woman hearing of the marriage of some very young couples, said, 'Well, what notmatots shall we have married next?'

NOTOMIZE, NOTOMY, see **Anatomy, Nottomy.**

NOTOUR, *adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **nottour, noture.** Notorious.

Sc. For Peter Brown, that notour loon, Escap'd, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 101. Rnf. A public declaration of some of the more notour branches of them as grievances in the Claim of Right, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 208, ed. 1843. Ayr. Among other notour and celebrated places, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 64. Lnk. Matteis of fact, abundantly notour in the time I am writing of, but now perhaps not so much known, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 88, ed. 1828. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351. Gall. Her children were well kenned and notour rebels, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxvi.

Hence **Notourly,** *adj.* notoriously.

Sc. This was notourly known in the time, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 331, ed. 1871. Sh.I. Murderis and murdereris notourllie known, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 285, ed. 1891. Rnf. The Earl and his rebels are likewise noturely perjured, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) II. 92, ed. 1843. Ayr. He was nottourly kent through a' the kintra-side as ane sicker warlock man, Service *Notandums* (1890) 105. Lnk. Things notourly known in this period I am describing, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 334, ed. 1828.

[Fr. *notoire,* notorious (Cotgr.).]

NOTRIFIED, NOTSINO, see **Notified, No tino.**

NOT(T, *v.* Sc. [not.] *Pret.* and *pp.* form of 'need.'

Elg. They nott na idle, meanless-toil To meet the ev'ning fare, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 117; I wat she is a sair-not wife, Oor wife Bell, Tester *Poems* (1865) 106. Bch. (Jam.) Abd. Timmer was the only thing I not, Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 148; Tho' he whiles wad gi'e a snarle, Ye notna heed, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 241; Fan soor scones were nott at Yeel, *Goodwife* (1867) 41; As I could aye dae my ain turn, the siller wisna nott, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 6, 1898). Frf. 'She's awfu' determined like.' 'Ay, that she'd nott to be,' Paton *Inveresk* (1896) 83.

NOTT, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. In *comb.* **Nott-and-loopwork,** ? part of the process of weaving.

Rnf. There's A-m sae active at our shopwark, In doctoring our draughts an' doupwark, Wha jinks about his nott an' loopwark Just like an eel, Making our mounting, tail and tapwark To operate weel, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 152.

NOTTAMY, NOTTIMIZE, see **Anatomy.**

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE-TIDE, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] The fresh water of the Trent after rain or snow, as distinguished from the tidal water.

When there is a Nottinghamshire tide our clew-head doors at Butterwick don't open, sometimes, for a week together.

NOTTINGS, *sb. pl.* Chs. Also written **knottings** Chs.[123]; **nottins** s.Chs.[1] [no·tinz.] Thin, inferior corn.

Chs.[1] Wheat which remains in the husks after threshing and is separated in winnowing. Used for feeding poultry; Chs.[23] s.Chs.[1] Wheat which refuses to be separated from the husks in threshing.

NOTTLED, *ppl. adj.* Hmp. [no·tld.] Of cattle: stunted in growth. Holloway. The same word as **Knottled,** s.v. **Knottle.**

NOTTOMY, *sb.* Nhp. Dev. Cor. Also in form **notomize** Dev. Cor. [no·təmi.] A skeleton. The same word as **Anatomy** (q.v.).

Nhp.[1] Wasted to a nottomy. s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.)

NOUCHTIE, see **Naughty.**

NOUGH, *sb.* Irel. A hillock. n.Ir. *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 480. Cf. **knoll,** *sb.*[1]

N·OUGH, *v.* Sc. Also in forms **nooh** Sc.; **now** Cld.

1. Of the wind: to blow gently. See **Hough,** *v.*[2]

Sc. O Lord, we pray thee to send us wind, no a rantin', tearin' wind, but a noohin' [noughin'] soughin' winnin' wind, Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1867) 26.

2. In phr. *to now and talk,* to talk loudly, loquaciously, and foolishly. Cld. (Jam.) Hence **Nowan,** *ppl. adj.* of a talker: silly, loquacious. *ib.*

'NOUGH, *adj. Obsol.* Suf. In phr. *not 'nough enough,* of bread: not properly baked. e.Suf. (F.H.) See **Enough, 2.**

NOUGHT, *sb., adj., adv.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **naught** w.Yks.[1] Chs.[28] Shr.[1] Cor.; **nort** War. Suf. w.Som.[1] Dev.[2] Cor.[2]; **nowght** Yks. Lei.[1]; and in forms **naet** Dmf.; **naght** Hmp.[1]; **naowt** Chs.[1]; **nate** Ken.[1]; **neat** Dor.[1]; **neawt** Lan.; **noat** n.Yks.; **nocht** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1] Lan.; **noght** Sc.; **noht** n.Lin.[1]; **noot** s.Not.; **no't** sw.Lin.[1]; **note** Not.[1] Lin.[1]; **noth** Abd. (Jam.); **noucht** Sc. (Jam.) Wxf.[1]; **nout** N.I.[1] Cum. n.Yks. w.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] s.Chs. Not.[12] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[23] Hnt. Suf.; **noutt** Yks.; **nowt** Rxb. n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] Wm. n.Yks.[234] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[235] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] s.Stf. Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Not. Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Rut.[1] Nhp.[1] Shr.[1] Glo. Brks.[1] Nrf. Sur. Sus. s.Hmp.; **nowte** Cum.[3]; **nurt** w.Som. [nōt, nāt, nout, Sc. noxt.] **1.** *sb.* Nothing.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** 'Tis nocht but richt, in summer nicht, A lassie watch her somebody, Tester *Poems* (1865) 220. **Bnff.**[1], **Abd.** (Jam.) **Kcd.** Nocht save fearsome tales o' 'Bonny' Ran the country roon, Grant *Lays* (1884) 33. **Per.** Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 17. **Frf.** We hae noucht to gie, Johnston *Poems* 1869) 100. **s.Sc.** Watson *Bards* (1859) 105. **Rnf.** Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 214. **Ayr.** Nocht but dule and dolour pruve, Service *Notandums* (1890) 91. **Lnk.** Ye've nocht in yer pouches but dirty green rags, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 46. **Lth.** Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 85. **Edb.** McDowall *Poems* (1839) 40. **Bwk.** Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 58. **Slk.** Saw you nocht? Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 89. **Rxb.** I'm seeking nowt but what I've rowt for, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 186. **Dmf.** Thou hast nae't frae thy mammie, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 30. **Gall.** Irving *Lays* (1872) 63. **Wgt.** Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 209. **N.I.**[1] I got it for nout. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.** I want for nowt that she can gie me, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 13; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Ah'll hev nowt ta deea wi' 't. **Cum.** We had nout better to drink, Ritson *Borrowdale Lett.* (1866) 4; There's nowt sae queer as folk, *Old saying* (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** That 'ats nowt's nivver e mich danger, *Old saying* (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[3] Had ribbins for varra near nowt, 3; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah knaw nowt aboot it. **e.Yks.**[1] What Ah diz is nowt tī neeabody bud mysen. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] ii. 285; **w.Yks.**[234]; **w.Yks.**[5] Tha'll take nowt an' gi'e nowt. **Lan.** Ey knoas neawt abowt him, Ainsworth *Lan. Witches* (ed. 1849) i; Ah ne'er see nocht like it! (F.P.T.); **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.** I've got nout for thee (E.F.); **s.Chs.**[1] **Midl.** I think nowt on it, Bartram *People of Clopton* 1897 140. **s.Stf.** I had nowt to do wi' that job, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**[1]; **Der.**[2] Now't but a tinker'd consarn (s.v. Tinkered). **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** He waent do it for note (J.H.B.); There's noat like laziness for comfort, Prior *Renie* (1895) 248; **Not.**[1] **Lin.** Thoort nowt o' a noorse, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 1; **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] She was sittin' by th' fire doin' noht. **sw.Lin.**[1] I can't do no't, to mean o't. **Rut.**[1] It's nowt o' the kind! **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] It all means nout. **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[23], **Shr.**[1] **Glo.** I can ride whoam free and fur nowt, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vii. **Brks.**[1] All as I do's this year zims to come to nowt. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.Suf.** I don't know nort about it (F.H.). **Sur.** He could'na leave me nowt i' his will, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvi. **Sus.** It was nowt but a field, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 37. **Hmp.**[1] **s.Hmp.** I thowt as it weren't for nowt as I heerd the old ash-tree a-groaning, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) III. 37. **Dor.**[1] To plāy var nēat. **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[2] **n.Dev.** That's nort to nobody, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 621. **Cor.** I b'lieve I be nort but a dead man, *T. Towser* (1873) 10; **Cor.**[2] What's good for nort comes to no hort.

Hence (1) **Noughtless,** *adj.* good-for-nothing, valueless; (2) **Noughtlike,** *adj.* of inferior quality, unsatisfactory; (3) **Noughtness,** *sb.* nothingness, wickedness; (4) **Nowter,** *sb.* 'a fool's errand.'

(1) **n.Yks.**[2], **Suf.** (C.D.) (2) **n.Yks.**[2] A nought-like fellow. **e.Yks.**[1] Jack's nowt like at plewin [ploughing] wheear Bill cums, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Lan.**[1] (s.v. Owt-like). (3) **n.Yks.**[2] (4) **nw.Lin.** 'I thowt it wod all turn out a nowter.' Said . . . in reference to boring in search of water in obedience to the direction of a person who professed to find water by aid of a divining-rod (E.P.).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Nought-at-dow,** (*a*) worthless; of no account; (*b*) a worthless, thriftless, or unsuccessful fellow; (*c*) nothing good; wickedness; (2) **-penny,** bringing or earning no pay; (3) **-penny job,** work done without pay; (4) **-penny love,** disinterested affection; (5) **-vent,** a speech which is little to the point.

(1, *a*) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Lakel.**[2] He's nowt-at-dow. **Cum.** What is she?—nought 'at dow, Anderson *Ballads* 1805) 2; **Cum.**[4] *b* **Nhb.**[1], **Wm.** (W.H.H.) **n.Yks.** Tak no noatish ov a fella like that, he's a regler nout-ot-dow (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[12] **n.Lan.** He's a sad shaffelin ev a fella is Jack Todd, a girt nowt-et-dow (W.H.H.). (*c*) **Wm.** An nowt et dow wed cum omma. Clarke *Jonny Shippard's Jurna* (1865). **n.Yks.**[2] He's efther nowt o' t'dow. (2) **n.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (3, 4) **n.Yks.**[2] (5) *ib.* It was all a nought-vent.

3. Phr. (1) *all a piece of nought,* all nonsense, humbug; (2) *all to nought,* (*a*) completely, entirely; (*b*) exactly; (3) *as* (*if*) *nought were,* as if nothing had happened, as if there was nothing to do; (4) *as near as nought,* nearly, almost; (5) *a thing of nought,* a valueless trifle; (6) *at nought,* on no consideration whatever; (7) *nought* or *nothing to mean aught* or *nought,* nothing of any importance; (8) *nought a deal,* not much; (9) — *almost,* almost nothing; (10) — *at* (*the*) *mack,* (11) — *at sort,* nothing of the sort; (12) — *boiling over,* of an indifferent quality or character; (13) — *but well,* nothing but what is good; (14) — *good to,* good for nothing; (15) — *in a manner,* see (8); (16) — *in sport,* only in jest; (17) — *marchantable,* not well; not up to the mark; (18) — *nobbut,* nothing but, nothing except; (19) — *no less nor,* nothing less than; (20) — *o'clock,* of no account; (21) — *of a fellow,* a fellow not good for much; (22) — *of all noughts,* anything thoroughly bad; esp. a depraved and worthless person; (23) — *of* (*the*) *sort,* nothing of the sort; (24) — *that dows* (*for ought,* of no profit or advantage; (25) — *that's ought,* of no good whatever; (26) — *to crack on,* nothing to boast of; (27) — *to mean ought,* nothing to speak of; (28) — *to nail to,* of health: nothing to build upon; (29) — *to nobody,* of no consequence to anybody but the speaker; (30) — *to one,* not related to one; (31) — *to speak on,* see (27); (32) *that that's nought,* the devil; (33) *to be a person to nought,* to resemble him closely; (34) — *be nought with,* to be guilty of an act of impurity with; (35) — *call* (*all*) *to nought,* to abuse violently; (36) — *make nought on,* to make no account of; (37) *up to nought,* valueless.

(1) **w.Yks.** An' when ah gat to t'spot, it wor all a piece o' nowt (J.R.). (2, *a*) **w.Yks.**[1] He beat him au to naught. (*b*) *ib.* It fits au to nout. (3) **w.Yks.** I was walkin quietly, with a cabbage under my arm, as nowt wor, *Saunterer's Sat Jnl* 1877 21; What should they see but th' same noisy beggar peearked o' th' wall, just as if nowt wor, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (Dec. 1871), in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 14, 1895). **Lan.** Th' lass . . . pood eawt a pair o' tungs, pickt up th' bowt wi' um, placed it on th' anvil, an' then walkt off to her play amung th' durt as if nowt wur, Wood *Hum. Sketches,* 82. (4) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **sw.Lin.**[1] As near as nowt done. (5) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (6) **n.Yks.** He didn't like it at nowt (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[1] He could not be counselled at naught; **w.Yks.**[5] Can't come it at nowt [Can't accomplish it by any means]. (7) **w.Yks.** J.W., Not. L.C.M.) (8) **n.Lin.**[1] 'What have you been doing to-day?' 'Why noht a deäl, it's rain'd oher hard.' (9) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (10) **Lakel.**[2] 'Dud thoo tell me that ye wanted a whelp oot o' oor bitch?' 'Nowt-at-t'-mack, we've mair dogs ner we know what ta deea wi'.' **Wm.** 'Nowt et t'mak,' ses Lib, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 6. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (11) **w.Yks.** Ah think tha'll do nowt at sooart, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896). (12) **Wm.** He's nowt-boilin-ower is t'auld beggar nut, er else he wad'nt treat his wife e that way (B.K.). (13) **n.Yks.**[1] Ah nivver heared nowght but weel ov 'im; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah can saay nowt bud weel on him. (14) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). (15) **Cum.**[14] (16) **w.Yks.** A'a John, yer nowt i spooart, aw'll pay yo in a while, Bickerdike *Beacon Alm.* (1875). (17) **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.** (Hall.) **n.Dev.** 'How dost try I?'. . . 'Why fath . . . nort marchantable,' *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 327-9. (18) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** There's bin nowt nobbut wars sin' these Georges started gafferin, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) ii. (19) **w.Yks.** *Alm.* (1881) 25. (20) **w.Yks.** He's nowt o'clock, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Their present St. George was nowt o'clock wi' t'sword, Burnley *Sketches* (1875) 127. (21) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (22) **w.Yks.**[1] **Lin.** I beänt sich a Nowt of all Nowts as 'ull hallus do as 'e's bid, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). **n.Lin.**[1] Him a preächer! a real noht o' all nohts like him! (23) **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**[1] **Lin.**[1] Yah may tell me so, but I knows it's nowt o' sort. **n.Lin.**[1] I niver said noht o' th' soort e' all my life. (24) **e.Yks.**[1] (25) **Yks.** Grose (1790) *MS.*

add. (P.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[1] Nout at's out can come o sike like wark; **w.Yks.**[5] Th'art nowt 'at's owt. **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Fling it upo' th' fire, it's noht 'at's oht. (26) **Cum.** There's nowte here to crack on, *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (Nov. 1866) 188; **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Der.**[2] He's nowt to crack on. **Not.**[2] It is a wicked deed and nout to crack on. (27) **w.Yks.** Leave me onny brass? Now! nowt to meean owt (Æ.B.). (28) **n.Lin.**[1] Noä, I doänt get noä better. You see, I've noht to naail to. The doctor said, if he'd hed a good constitution he could hev reighted him up, bud you seä he'd drunk soä hard, ther' was noht to naail to. (29) **w.Yks.** It's nowght to nob'dy what I du, an' Ahs't just suit misen abaht it, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 14, 1895). (30) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Yo're nowt to me—we're noane akin, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 204. **Nhp.**[1] He's nowt to me. (31) **w.Yks.** 'Is ther ony meyl i' t'bin lass?' 'Now [no], nowt ta speyk on' (S.K.C.). (32) **w.Yks.**[1] (33) **Chs.**[1] He's his fayther to nowt. (34) **w.Yks.**[1] (35) **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[3] (36) **Nrf.** If so bein' a man had gan all his houseful for love, 'twud be right made nowt on, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 7. (37) **n.Yks.**[4] It's up ti nowt neea waay.

4. Anything quite worthless.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] It's a noht, chuck it up o' th' fire.

5. A person of no importance; a worthless person; a ne'er-do-weel.

Cum. Thoo brazzen-feäced nowt, Caine *Hagar* (1887) viii. **Wm.** A girt nowt ev a fella (W.H.H.). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[4] He's a nowt. **w.Yks.** Great hectoring nowts like yond' Irish Peter, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) v; (J.W.) **Lan.** Dick, th's nobbut bin a nowt ov a lad, Ferguson *Moudywarp*, 11. **se.Lan.** The whole gamut of Lancashire epithets was wasted on him. 'A ornery beggar,' a 'nowt,' *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 697. **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] A naughty child is often addressed as 'Yŏ little nowt.' **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1]

6. *pl.* A game of marbles at the conclusion of which each player retains his own stakes. **e.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Keepins).

7. A cry which forbids a player at marbles to place his 'taw' near the ring. Lan. *Manchester City News* (Oct. 10, 1896). **8.** *adj.* Worthless, good-for-nothing, bad, vicious; cross, nasty.

Rxb. *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 537. **n.Cy.** A man may spare, And still be bare, If his wife be nowt, *ib.* ix. 117. **Wm.** Hee's fearful nowt, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 14, ed. 1821. **n.Yks.** Ah'll tell tha what, he's nowt, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** (B.K.); **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[5] *Introd.* 18. **Lan.** She's th' nowtest owd piece i' Christendom, Burnett *Haworth's* (1887) xxx; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] He's a nowt lad; **Chs.**[2][3], **s.Chs.** (E.F.), **s.Chs.**[1] **Der.**[1]; **Der.**[2] He's nowt. **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Ken.**[1]

9. No; none.

Wxf.[1] **Cor.** You've naught occasion to say I be stealing, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* 1893 xiv.

10. *adv. Obs.* In no wise.

Sc. Wi' good white bread, and farrow-cow milk, I wat she fed me nought, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 166.

11. *v.* To abuse violently. **Chs.**[2]

NOUGHT, see **Nowt**, *sb.*[1]

NOUKER, *sb.* **Hrf.**[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] A sharp fellow. 'He's a nouker.'

NOUL, NOUNCE, see **Nowl(e, Nous(e.**

NOUNSE, *sb.* **Dor.**[1] The eyelet hole of a rope.

NOUP, see **Knop**, *sb.*, **Naup.**

NOURICE, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* **Sc.** Also written **nooriss**; **nouris** (Jam.); **nurice**; and in forms **norish, nurish, nurrish.** A nurse; also used *attrib.*

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Mony a ane kisses the bairn for love of the nurice, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); A year a nurish, seven year a da, Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 139. **Sh.I.** Its wan lips it pressed to the nourice cauld breast, But nae milk had the nourice ta gie, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 241. **n.Sc.** I bare a bairn ere he came hame And set it on the nourice knee, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 56, ed. 1875. **Elg.** Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 98. **Abd.** Ten thousand crowns to Lady Jane, Sat on the nourice knee, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 68. **Per.** Where ye had but ae nourice, Your young son shall hae three, Sharpe *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 5, ed. 1868. **Slk.** Mithers and nourices will hush the babbies on their breists wi' the cry o' 'the Ganner,' Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 267.

Hence (1) **Nourice-fee**, *sb.* the wages given to a wet nurse; (2) **-skap** or **-ship**, *sb.* (*a*) the place or situation of a nurse; (*b*) the fee given to a nurse.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Or.I.** I'll come back an pay the norish fee, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 243. **n.Sc.** I paid the nourice fee As an honest woman wou'd, Kinloch *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 83, ed. 1868. **Abd.** Gin she had but milk, Then sud she gae frae head to foot in silk; Wi' castings rare, and a gueed nooriss-fee, To nurse the king of Elfin's heir, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 68, ed. 1812. (2, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.); 'Who this woman is, and what is her connexion with the former proprietor's family?' 'O, it was something of a nourice-ship, I believe,' Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) iii. (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.)

[The industrie of his nurice, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 146. Fr. *nourrice*, a nurse (Cotgr.).]

NOURISHMENT, *sb.* **Chs.**[1] [nərɪʃmə·nt.] Wine or spirits given medicinally.

'How's Betty to-day?' 'Oh, oo conna live lung, oo tay's nowt, neaw, bu' nourishments.' There is a strong accent on the last syllable.

NOURN, *sb.* **Sh.I.** The north. **S. & Ork.**[1] See **Norden.**

NOUS(E, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **nowce** Dev.; **nowse Chs.**[1] Brks.[1]; and in forms **? nounce** Not.[2]; **nouss** Not. [naus, s.Cy. **neus.**] Sense; discernment; ability; tact; acuteness.

Sc. Wi' yer auld strippet coul, Ye luke 'maist like a fule; But there's nouse in the linin', Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Cum.** Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 218. **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[2] Used . . . sixty years ago. **Lan.** Theau'd allus nouse to find thy road about, Doherty *N. Barlow* (1884) 66; **Lan.**[1] Sense and ability, combined with quickness of apprehension; cleverness, combined with common sense. . . Similar in meaning to the word gumption. **Chs.**[1] **Not.** (J.H.B.); **Not.**[1]; **Not.**[2] He'll none do; he's no nounce. **Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Glo.** She's sure to make some mistake, she has no nous (A.B.). **Oxf.** She has no nous about her (M.A.R.). **Brks.**[1] T'yent no good to ax he to do't, vor 'e a yent got no nowse. **Hrt.** (H.G.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf.**[1] Ah'a don't want for nouse. **w.Som.**[1] Th' 'ead o' un's a put on vitty—there's some nouse about he. **Dev.** Plenty o' nowce in hee's heyde, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 119, ed. 1871. **Colloq.** Nor fancy, because a man *nous* seems to lack, That, whenever you please, you can 'give him the sack,' Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *St. Medard.*

Hence **Nousy**, *adj.* sharp, bright. **Hrt.** *Hrt. Merc.* (May 19, 1888).

[A word borrowed direct fr. the Gr. *νοῦς*, mind.]

NOUST, *sb.* **Sc.** Also in forms **naust** (Jam.); **noast** Cai.[1]; **noost** Sh.I. [nūst, nōst.] A landing-place for boats; a slip either natural or artificial into which a boat is drawn up for protection.

Sh.I. My boat i' da winter noust, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 54; He venter'd aff mony a time whin it wis a temptin' o' Providence ta lave da noost, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 34; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 167. **Cai.**[1]

[Norw. dial. *naust* and *nøst*, a boat-house (Aasen); ON. *naust* (Vigfusson).]

NOUST, see **Anewst, Newst.**

NOUSTER, *sb.* **Or.I.** A landing-place. (S.A.S.), **S. & Ork.**[1] See **Noust.**

NOUSTY, *adj. Obs.* **w.Yks.**[1] Peevish.

NOUT(S, NOUZLE, see **Nowt**, *sb.*[1], **Nuzzle.**

NOVATION, *sb. Obs.* **Sc.** The introduction of something new, an innovation.

Sc. Nouations in a church, even in the smallest things are dangerous, *Sermon* (1618) in Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844) I. 65. **Abd.** Mr. Andrew Cant being minister at Aberdeen . . . began to bring in novations, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 28.

NOVEL, *sb.* **Suf.** The navel. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) See **Nable, Nowl.**

NOVELS, *sb. pl. Obs.* **Sc.** News, tidings.

Rnf. When you favour me with a line, I'll be glad to have your thoughts of it, with all your novels, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) III. 167, ed. 1843.

N·OVER, *sb. Obsol.* **Sus.** High land above a precipitous bank of a river. See **Overs**, *sb. pl.*[2]

Sus.[1] I goos across the nover now-and-agin (s.v. Now-and-agin); **Sus.**[2] **e.Sus.** Holloway.

NOVICE, *sb.* **Yks.** Also written **nuvvis** **w.Yks.** [nu·vis.] A term of reproach, used of a person who is awkward in manner or procedure.

A clumsy child who has damaged an article, will be called, angrily, a 'great novice' (C.C.R.); Very common (J.W.). **w.Yks.** Thah nuvvis, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 196.

NOVITY, *sb. Obs.* **Sc.** A novelty.

Mr. William huffed at the novity, Fountainhall *Decisions* (c. 1700) *Suppl.* III. 146, ed. 1759 (Jam.).

NOW, *adv.*, *int.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **naa** w.Yks.[3]; **nah** w.Yks.: **nau, neaw** Lan.; **noo** Sc. Cum.[14] Wm. n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] n.Lan. [Sc. n.Cy. **nū**, w.Yks. **nā**, Lan. **nē**, s.Cy. **neu**.]

1. *adv.* In *comb.* **Now-or-never**, a name given to a house or hut hastily built to establish a claim to land.

Sur. It was a notion held among the peasantry in olden times that he who could in one night erect a 'mushroom hall' or a 'now-or-never' without hindrance from the officials of the manor had obtained a copyright to the land. HEATH *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 145

2. Phr. (1) *ae now*, very soon; cf. **enow**, *adv.*[2]; (2) *by now*, just now; (3) *how now?* (*a*) how do you do now? (*b*) what is the matter? (4) *now abouts*, about this time; (5) *—and nan*, now and then, occasionally; (6) *—and so*, unsettled; (7) *— days*, nowadays; (8) *—for you*, a salutation on meeting a friend; (9) *—just*, a moment ago, just now; (10) *now! now!* (*now!* an exclamation commanding silence; (11) *now right*, immediately, at this moment; (12) *—then*, see (8).

(1) **Sc.** Jean will be wi' us ae noo, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) i. (2) **Som.** I seed un by now, Miss Urs'la, so I did, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 46. (3 *a. b*) **Der.**[1] (4) **n.Yks.** T'show will begin nowabouts (I.W.). **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (5) **Abd.** To glance at it noo an' nan, *Good Wds.* (1878). (6) **Sh.I.** A' Sunday da wadder wis noo an' sae—a kind o' wasterly röd, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 239. (7) **Per.** Noo-days, nae flesh kind can we keep But chockit kye, an' braxy sheep, FORD *Harp* (1893) 347. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (8) **n.Yks.** Noo fō ye! Good mooanin, John (I.W.). (9) **Lan.** KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale, Schofield Mill* (1860) I. 52. **War.**[2] He can't be fur off; he was here now just. **Shr.**[1] (10) **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2] (11) **w.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **w.Som.**[1] I'll do un away vor ee now-right, avore I goes to dinner. **Dev.**[1] 3. **n.Dev.** *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 488. **nw.Dev.**[1] (12) **ne.Yks.**[1] Noo! Noo then; wheer's ta forr? **w.Yks.** He dropped in every day for twenty years with the laconic cry of 'Nah then!' SNOWDEN *Tales Wolds* (1894) 153.

3. Presently, in a short time, just.

Pem. I'll come now, I've a got my frock off. 'Now at onst' is the expression when they mean really 'now' (E.D.). **Suf.** He's now a-coming (S.J.).

4. *int.* A form of salutation, equivalent to 'How do you do?' n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[3] 5. An exclamation of discontent.

Sc. He was never pleased with his work who said, Now, when he had done with it. 'Now,' at the having done a thing, is a word of discontent, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 143-4.

6. *sb.* In phr. (1) *in* (*the*) *now*, see **Enow**, *adv.*[2]; (2) *the now*, just now, at present; at once; directly; (3) *at*, or *by, nows and thens*, at odd times, occasionally; (4) *nows and again*(*s*, (5) *— and nans*, (6) *—and then*(*s*, now and then, occasionally.

(1) **Sc.** Ye may laugh brawly i' the now, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 298. **ne.Sc.** GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 96. **Abd.** The grun' 's het i' the noo, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 150. **Yks.** I'se be there i' now, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) xii. **Lan.** His chimbley ull want to be swept i' t'neaw, LAHEE *Owd Neddy*, 12. (2) **Sc.** No the now; wait till after worship, DICKSON *Kirk Beadle* (1892) 78. **ne.Sc.** Ah'm awfu' bad the noo, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 112. **Abd.** I'm thinkin' he'll be at hame the noo, MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* (1863) III. 127. **Frf.** The servant gaed in to Duff's the noo, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) ii. **Per.** A' be come straicht the noo frae the doctor's study, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 38. **w.Sc.** CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 88. **Fif.** I dinna ken hoo she lives the now, HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 10. **Ayr.** As for the courtin',—I'm no' i' the tidd the noo, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 48. **Lnk.** MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 9. **e.Lth.** Ye're no' at ane o' your prayer-meetins the noo, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 63. **Gall.** Tell my mither I'll be doon the noo! CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) v. **Nhb.** She 'ill be at Morpeth the now, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 123. (3) **w.Sc., s.Sc.** He jist comes at nows and thens (JAM. *Suppl.*). **n.Yks.**[1] Whcea, she's dune it at noos an' thans, at neeght-tahms an' holidays. **m.Yks.**[1] He comes at nows and thans. (4) **Kcb.** Ye can come an' gie's a han' noo's an' again, ARMSTRONG *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 49. **n.Yks.**[4] (5) **Abd.** Noo, only noos and nans, *Good Wds.* (1878) 385. **Frf.** Tam drank nows and nans, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) x. **Gall.** A gless or twa noos an' nan's, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) xxvii. (6) **Or.I.** FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 248. **Abd.** There are some folk in this worl' . . . that's better o' tak' doon noos an' thans, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 20, 1900). **w.Sc.** CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 282. **Fif.** Jist tak a nibble at it noo's an' than's, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 30. **Ayr.** I find that scarting [writing] a bit note noos an' t'ans doesna fatigue me to the same extent, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 242. **Lnk.** They . . . took a sip o't noos an' than—But never fell fu', MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 54. **Nhb.** I had noos an' thens a coat o' a great man tae make, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 33. **Dur.** Letting the better part o' them primroses die for want o' a sup o' water nows and thens, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1897) 265. **e.Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Yusta wallap es noos an thans, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 9. **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] Yan sees him noos and thens. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Ah'll cum tī see ya, noos an thens, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1] I see him nows and thans. **w.Yks.** An' that wor only nahs and thens, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) i; **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lan.** A bit of a laugh noos an' thans at āld Bamthet, GIBSON *Flk-Sp.* (1869) 78. **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Not.** His work's on'y nows an' thens (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] He could have a labourer; if not always, nows and thens to help him, CHENY *Ruth and Gabriel*, i. **sw.Lin.**[1], **Wor.** (H.K.) **s.Oxf.** ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 113. **Sur.** I gives 'ee a bit nows and thens, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. i.

NOW, NOWCE, see **Nough**, *v.*, **Nous**(e.

NOWCH, *sb.* and *v.* Der.[1] [nouʧ.] 1. *sb.* A swelling on the forehead or head, caused by a blow.

By Gum, he had a fine nowch o'er t'yead. That wor a nowch an' no mistak'.

2. *v.* To give a blow which causes a swelling on the head.

He did nowch him.

NOWD, NOW(**E**, see **Knowd, No**, *adj.*

NOWER, *adv.* Yks. Oxf. Also written **nooer, noowur** Oxf.[1] [nō·wə(r).] A dial. form of 'nowhere.'

w.Yks.[3] **Oxf.**[1] I ben't agwain nooer [noo·uur].

NOWL, *sb.* ? *Obs.* e.An. The navel. e.An.[1] Nrf. HOLLOWAY. Cf. **nawl**, *sb.*[2]

[ME. *noule*, the navel (STRATMANN).]

NOWL, see **Knoll**, *v.*[2]

NOWL(**E**, *sb.* Yks. War. Wor. Suf. Som. Cor. Also written **noul** War.; and in form **noll** w.Som.[1] [**noul, nol.**] The crown of the head, the 'noddle.'

w.Yks. *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 14, 1883). **War.** WISE *Shakespere* (1861) 155. **se.Wor.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Jim, how did thy noll zee the bursh last? I'd comb un out nif I was thee. **Cor.**[1] A pig's head; **Cor.**[2] Used satirically.

[With hard nol . . . ȝe withstoden eueremore the Hooli Goost, WYCLIF (1388) *Deeds* vii. 51. OE. *hnol*, 'vertex' (ÆLFRIC); OHG. 'sinciput' (GRAFF).]

N·OWN, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Oxf. Also in forms **nawn** m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Oxf.; **nyawn** Ags. (JAM.) [Yks. **nǭn, nǫən.**] Own; only used after *poss. pron.* Cf. **nain.**

Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Ags.** His nyawn (JAM.). **m.Yks.**[1] Thou's my nawn bairn. Thou's a nawn pet. **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Meh nown broother, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1746) 41. **Oxf.** (K.)

NOWP, NOWSE, see **Naup, Nous**(e.

NOWSE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Also written **nouse** Sc. Nhb. Dur. [**nouz.**] 1. Nothing. Cf. **aughts, owse.**

se.Sc. Nouse on him we now can graff Sin' he is dead, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 213. **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** They say dry bargains stand for nowse, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 52; **Nhb.**[1] Nowt and nowse are indifferently used.

2. Phr. *nouse and ouse*, nothing and something. Nhb., Dur. (J.H.)

NOWSTRIL, *sb.* Lin. Also written **nostril** Lin. [**nō·stril.**] A blow on the head, a 'knowster.'

n.Lin. ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 312; **n.Lin.**[1]

NOWT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. e.An. Also written **knout** Sc. Nhb.; **knowt, knowte** Sc.; **nolt** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Cum. e.An.[1]; **nought** Gall.; **nout** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum. Wm.; **nowte** Sc. Cum.[4]; and in forms **nawt** Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks.; **noit-** w.Yks.; **note** n.Cy.; **noth** n.Yks.[2]; **nouts** Bch. e.Yks.; **nowts** Edb. ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] [**nout.**] 1. Cattle, esp. black, horned cattle; occas. *sing.*

Sc. 'And whae has got my skins, baith sheep and knowte?' put in the butcher, TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 139. **n.Sc.** BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) II. 26, ed. 1875. **ne.Sc.** Fin the nout begins to fleck and gehr, Ye may lat oot the byre mehr and mehr, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 132. **Cai.**[1] **Mry.** Fruits, an' flowers, an' fusky stills, black nout an' wavin' corn, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 53. **Bnff.** Success to horses, nowt, and sheep, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 21.

Bch. Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 34. **Abd.** The animals fittest to be employed in this are young nolt, Alexander *Notes and Sketches* (1877) 27. **Kcd.** Grant *Lays* (1884) 3. **Frf.** That canna bring a yark, without A' sweatin' like a burstin' nowt, Sands *Poems* (1833) 105. **Per.** He's growin' like his nowte awee, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 51. **e.Fif.** Havin' coom sooth . . . wi' a drove o' Heelan' nowte, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiv. **Dmb.** Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 49. **Rnf.** Tell how mony knowt ye hae, Barr *Poems* (1861) 102. **Ayr.** They wha begin wi' stealing needles and prins, may end wi' horned knout, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ii. **Lnk.** I've got knocked ower by a nout or stirk, Ewing *Poems* (1892) 15. **Lth.** Herds had ca'd the heavy nout in Frae the snaw-clad drearie bent, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 168. **Edb.** Nowts and horse their foods maun ha'e As weel as ithers, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 26, ed. 1801. **Bwk.** Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856 126. **Slk.** Five hundred head of good English nolt, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 627, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Shennan *Tales* (1831) 38. **Gall.** Foddering the nought among the biels, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 333, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** What we stan'in' stanes ca', Were set up nowt tae claw, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 46. **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** As long as grund grows grass, And knout grows hair, Roddam of Roddam for evermair, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 16; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 308; **Cum.**[1] Gan' an' fodder the nowt; **Cum.**[4], **Wm.** (M.P.), **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Thompson *Hist. Welton* (1869) 171. **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence **Noiter**, *sb.* a cattle-keeper, a neat-herd. **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Nowt-beast**, an animal of the ox tribe; (2) **-doctor**, a veterinary surgeon; (3) **-fair**, a cattle-fair; (4) **-foot**, calves'-foot; cow-heel; (5) **-foot jeel** or **-foot jelly**, calves'-foot jelly; (6) **-foot oil**, (7) **-foot saim** or **-foot same**, oil obtained from the feet of cattle; (8) **-geld**, *obsol.*, cornage rent, originally paid in cattle; a horn tax; (9) **-head**, a blockhead; a coward; (10) **-herd**, a keeper of cattle; (11) **-hide**, ox-leather; (12) **-horn**, a cow-horn; in phr. *cold enough to pierce a nowt-horn*, excessively cold; (13) **-leather**, see (11); (14) **-market**, a cattle-market; (15) **-tath**, luxuriant grass growing from dung; (16) **-tongue**, an ox-tongue.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** [He] mith ken aboot a nowte beast weel aneuch b' guess o' ee, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 107. **s.Sc.** A palin' round aboot, To keep the kye an' nout beas' oot, Watson *Bards* (1859) 72. **Gall.** Mis-caa'ed Alick for a muckle nowt-beast, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 207. **Nhb.**[1] When a single animal is spoken of it is not uncommon to say 'a nout beast.' (2) **Gall.** It is reduced by nowt doctors to a fine powder, and blown through the hollows of quills into cattle's eyes which have motes in them, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 129, ed. 1876. (3) **Dur.**[1] 'Nowt Fair' is held at Darlington on the first Monday in March. **Cum.** The word is retained in Nout-fair, the name of the Fair hill above Penrith (M.P.). **ne.Yks.**[1] (4) **Sc.** Cauler nowt-feet in a plate, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 86, ed. 1871. **Slg.** Mall brings barley-kail in, Wi' great nowt-feet and sing'd sheep-heads, Galloway *Poems* (1804) 66. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] A boiled nout-foot is a common accompaniment to the sheep's trotters and the minch-meat of the tripe-wife's stall. (5) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Lth.** Partans, nowt-feet-jeel, stew'd rabbits, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 13; **Nhb.**[1] (6) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.** (M.P.), **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Put some nowt-foot oil on't (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (7) **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). (8) **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 308; **Cum.**[4] Rent paid by certain customary lands towards the cost of a person to watch for, and give notice, by blowing a horn, of the approach of an enemy. **n.Yks.**[2] A term still occasionally heard. (9) **Sc.** (K.); Ca'd him a nowt-head and a snool, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 6. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (10) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Slk.** Wee Willy the nout-herd, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 26, ed. 1866. **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** The nout heard wages weare for every beast 2*d.*, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 119. **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). (11) **Sc.** Nae brunt-laed tawse o' strong nowt-hide Need they for paumies, Stewart *Character* (1857) 58. (12) **Sc.** (Jam.); A muckle nowt-horn to rowt on had he, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 302. (13) **Rnf.** Ye war o' as guid nowt leather, As e'er was ken'd to rax a tether, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 33. (14) **Abd.** He had first visited the nowt market, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xx. (15) **Sc.** (Jam.) (16) **w.Yks.** It wor a boiled nawt tung at shoo tewk, *Pudsey Olm.* (1877) 19.

3. *Fig.* A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a lumpish, inactive man.

Sc. What garr'd ye blaw out the crusee, Davie, ye stupid nout? *St. Kathleen* (1820) III. 159 (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] **Mry.** *Surv. Gl.* (Jam.) **Elg.** He truly is a nowte. Jock Hack, Tester *Poems* (1865) 128. **Abd.** They're nowt, but I'm nae a nowt, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 62. **Lnk.** You ugly nowt! Swithe! frae my sight, ye filthy ragged cowt! Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 195. **Edb.** The feghtan', staran' stirk; And his big brother nowt, That kicks his muckle bresy wife, *Carlop Green* (1793) 118, ed. 1817. **Gall.** A great, strong, kindly, hard driving 'nowt' of a man, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 82. **? n.Cy.** He's just a great soft nowt, . . and now he's wanting to get married, Shipton *Bearing the Yoke*, vii. **e.An.**[1]

Hence **Noltish**, *adj.* stupid.

Gall. Better than any noltish Galloway Laird, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xiv.

[1. Nout or flockis of scheip or gait, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 7; Baþe nowwt ȝ shep, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 15558. ON. *naut*, cattle, oxen (Vigfusson).]

NOWT, *sb.*[2] Stf. War. [naut.] A dial. form of 'newt,' *Triton cristatus.*

s.Stf. Her welly had a fit when her fun a nowt in the cellar, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**[2]

NOWT, *v.* Sc. To injure, hurt; to beat, strike. Mackay. See **Knoit**, *v.*

NOWT, see **Nought.**

NOWTERER, *sb. Obsol.* ne.Yks.[1] A cattle-keeper. See **Nowt**, *sb.*[1]

'Canst ta tell ma wheer t'beeos is?' 'Naw, bud mebbe t'nowt-therer can tell ya.'

NOWTHER, *adj., pron., conj.* and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **nauther** w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **nawder** ne.Lan.[1]; **nawther** w.Yks.[18]; **noader** m.Yks.[1]; **noather** m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; **nodder** Sc.; **noither** w.Yks.[1]; **noother** Sc.; **norther** w.Yks. Suf.; **nother** w.Yks.[1234] Lan.[1] Der.[1] nw.Der.[1] Not.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Sus. Dor.[1] w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Amer.; **nouder** Wm.; **nouther** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Lei.[1]; **nowder** Lakel.[2] Cum. Wm. n.Yks.[4] m.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **nowdir** w.Yks.[1]; **nowdther** Cum.; **nudder** Ken.; **nutha** Suf.[1]; **nuther** Brks.[1] Nrf. Ken.[1] Sur.[1] Sus.[1] Hmp.[1] Dor.[1] Som. Dev. Cor.[2] Amer. [nō·ðə(r, nɑə·ðə(r), no·ðə(r), nʉ·ðə(r).]

1. *adj.* No, not any.

w.Som. Ee ad'n u-gau't aun nuudh'ur aa't [He had not got on any hat]. 'Noa' would usually be used with general or pl. nouns, and 'nuudh'ur' with those of the definite or personal class, as 'nuudhur koa'üt,' Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 25.

2. *pron.* Neither; after a *neg.*: either.

Lakel.[2] They're nowder o' them neea gurt catch. **Cum.** Nowdther on 'em's natur, Farquhar *Shilling for Thoughts* (1890) 8. **Wm.** Mappen nouder ev us, Close *Satirist* (1833) 159. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] 'Which on 'em did it?' 'Noather on em.' **Nhp.**[1] I wont ha' nother on 'um.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Nother-nother**, (*a*) never another, no other; (*b*) never a one, not one; (2) **— one**, see (1, *b*).

(1, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] I've a-brokt my bizgy-stale, and I an't a-got nother-nother nif was to gee a guinea vor'n. We shan't never meet wi' nother-nother 'oss, nit a bit like th' old Colonel. (*b*) *ib.* Cas-n vind nother-nother screw bigger-n thick? There idn nother-nother lemon vor to be had in the town, nit vor love nor money, zo Mr. Baker zess. (2) *ib.* Lai'n-s dhee nai'v, Bee'ul, wút?—Aay aa'n u-goa'ut nuudh'ur wau'n vur tu lai'n dhee [Lend me thy knife, Bill, wilt?—I have never a one to lend thee]. **nw.Dev.**[1]

4. *conj.* Neither; freq. used at the end of a sentence after a *neg.* for 'either.' Cf. **neither.**

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Bnff.** I nowther tastit grief nor wae, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 49. **Abd.** Well I can tell you nowther mair nor less, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 50. **Per.** Nicol *Poems* (1766) 21. **s.Sc.** T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 349. **Rnf.** Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 78. **Ayr.** We noother hae stable nor hay for her, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 119. **Lnk.** For nouther bread nor butter, Hamilton *Poems* (1880) 59, ed. 1885. **Edb.** Sche nodder saw, nor heard him, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (Scenary ed.) 717. **Dmf.** Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 46. **Gall.** Nowther like I the yallow-wym'd-ask, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 410, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** There's nowther holes nor steanes to crack on, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 63. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** I nowther heed house, lan, or siller, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 79; Theer 'ill be feùls up theer, as theer is doon here, an' mebby neah mair o' them nowder, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 131, ed. 1886. **Wm.** I can mak' nowt o' ya', nowder back nor edge, Ward

R. Elsmere 1888 bk. I. ii; Nowther caff bed ner blanket. WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 115, ed. 1821. **n.Yks.**[24], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** I can look for nowther horse nur man, BRONTË *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) ix; **w.Yks.**[1234] **Lan.** Noather th' lad nor th' rum turn't up, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 46; 'Well then, quick march?' 'Nay, I cannot do that nother,' GASKEL *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 48; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** To see if aw were asleep or dreamin', but aw were noather, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 13; **Chs.**[1] **Der.**[1] Noa'dh u r. **nw.Der.**[1] Nŏther here nor there. **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Naudh'ur. **Lei.**[1] **Brks.**[1] 'No, a wunt nuther!' 'Nuther' is only used for 'indeed' in such cases as the above, coming thus at the end of a sentence to make it more emphatic. **Nrf.** Where I come from is nuther here nor there, SPILLING *Giles* (1872) 8. **Suf.** Noo, tain't that norther, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 25; **Suf.**[1] **Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**[1] Giving an emphatic termination to a sentence. 'And I'm not going to it, nuther.' **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** No, nor yet Jerusalem nother, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 45; **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Dor.**[1] 'You cān't do it.' 'Nor you nōther.' **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Nif thee art'n gwain, I baint gwain nother. **Dev.** I tellee I bant agwaine tū ayte your orts, nuther! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 109. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** Nor I nuther, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 88; **Cor.**[2] [**Amer.** It don't seem to hang very well together nother, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. v.]

5. Phr. (1) *nowther to dee nor dow*, of a sick patient: to remain in the same condition, to neither recover nor get worse; (2) *— end nor side*, no meaning, sense, no connexion; (3) *no, indeed I nowther*, an exclamation of strong dissent or surprise: not I, indeed! 'well I never'; cf. **nay, 2** (4).

(1) **Cum.** 'Nowther dee ner dow' expresses the tediousness of long illness to lookers-on, and the apparent perversity of those who neither die nor thrive (M.P.). (2) **Chs.**[1] There's noather eend nar side to his tale; aw can mak nowt on't. (3) **w.Yks.** Nay'n deed E nawther, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 28, 1896). **Lan.** 'Birch, leave this room.' 'Nowe, indeed aw nother,' LAHEE *Owd Yem*, 14.

6. *v.* To browbeat, undervalue.

n.Yks.[2] 'He nowthers his men ower mitch,' as being good 'neither for one thing nor another,' by way of exacting more labour.

[OE. *nā-hwæþer, nawþer, nāþor.*]

NOWTHER, *v.*[2] Yks. [nō·ðər.] Of wind: to veer round to the north. Cf. **north, 3.**

n.Yks. T'wind's Nowtherin (T.S.).

NOWTIT, *ppl. adj.* Abd. (JAM.) Of a potato: having a hollow in the heart.

NOWZEL, see **Nuzzle.**

NOY, *sb.*[1] Pem. **1.** A kneading-trough; a chest used in pickling pork.

n.Pem. A shallow oblong chest, without a lid or cover, used in pickling meat, more especially pork (W.M.M.).

2. A wash-tub. [Not known to our other correspondents.] **s.Pem.** (E.D.); LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

NOY, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also written **noie** n.Yks. [noi.] **1.** *v.* To annoy.

n.Cy. (HALL.), **N.Cy.**[1] **n.Yks.** A duant thint't a varra nīberli act tə noie yan ənudər ər ā mebi kəd əv noid dhem misel (W.H.).

Hence **Noying,** *ppl. adj.* vexatious, worrying. n.Yks.[4]

2. *sb.* Annoyance; harm, mischief.

Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 293. **Or.I.** At first he played de notes o' noy . . . An' dan he played da notes o' joy, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 206. **n.Sc.** She's fa'en into shame, and lost her good name, And wrought her parents noy, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) II. 196, ed. 1875. **Fif.** TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 188. **n.Yks.**[4]

[**1.** Men, ȝe ben britheren; whi noyen ȝe ech othere? WYCLIF (1388) *Deeds* vii. 26; *Noyen* aphetic form of *anoyen*, to annoy (CHAUCER). **2.** Is none to nymen hym nere his noye to amende, *P. Plowman* (B.) x. 60.]

NOYES, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Ken.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Noisome; noxious; dangerous; of roads: bad to travel on. See **Noy,** *v.*

[Þat we be delyuered fro noyous and yuele men, (WYCLIF) 2 *Thess.* iii. 2. An aphetic form of ME. *anoyous* (CHAUCER).]

NOYL(E, NOYT, NOZE, NO ZINO, see **Noil, Note,** *sb.*[3], **Nose, No tino.**

NOZZLE, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Brks. Hnt. Som. [no·zl.] The nose. Cf. **nuzzle.**

w.Yks. (J.W.), **Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Brks.**[1] The nose of a horse. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**[1] Holloa, Bill! hot's a-do'd to thy nozzle? hast a-trode 'pon un? [Nozle, the nose, JOHNSON (1755).]

NOZZLE, *v.* Yks. [no·zl.] To strike or hit violently; to do anything with great vigour.

w.Yks. Ðaz nozld ðat krakit bǫəl ən reit ən ǫəl. A did nozl ðat paint ə driŋk (J.W.).

NOZZLE, see **Nuzzle.**

NUB, *sb.*[1] and *v.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. [nub.] **1.** *sb.* A nudge. The same word as **Knub** (q.v.).

Cum. Ah gev me comred a nub noo, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 184; **Cum.**[14], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

2. *v.* To nudge; to jog, shake; to beckon.

n.Cy. To give a person a hint or signal by a private touch with the hand, elbow or foot, GROSE (1790). **Cum.** When they't finished t'cards my matey nubbt meh eh me bed, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 234; **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[3], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1]

NUB, *sb.*[2] e.An. [Not known to our correspondents.] The nape of the neck. (HALL.), Suf.[1]

NUB(B, see **Knob, Nob,** *sb.*[1]

NUBBIE, *sb.* Sc. An unsociable person, who is worldly, yet lazy. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

NUBBIE, see **Knobby.**

NUBBIN, *sb.* Lei. Nhp. [nu·bin.] The stump of a tree left after the trunk has been felled.

Lei.[1] Applied also to the wood or piece when used for firewood. **Nhp.**[2]

NUBBLE, *v.* Nhp.[1] [nu·bl.] To double up the fingers, and press them down with the thumb.

NUBBLE, see **Knobble, Nobble,** *sb.*

NUBBLETY, *sb.* Yks. [nu·blti.] A novelty; something fresh and dainty.

n.Yks. This show will be a nubblety tĭ t'bairns (I.W.).

NUBBLIN(G, see **Nobbling.**

NUBBLING, *adj.* Midl. [nu·blin.] Awkward; fumbling. (E.S.) See **Knobble.**

NUBBLIN(G)S, NUBBLY, see **Knoblings, Nobbly.**

NUBBOCK, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [nu·bək.] A lump. Cf. **knoblock.**

He's got a gret nubbock on his neck. File them nubbocks off!

NUBBUT, see **Nobbut.**

NUBBY, *sb.* Yks. [nu·bi.] A novice. w.Yks. DYER *Dial.* (1891) 60.

NUBBY, see **Knobby.**

NUBBY-JOE, *sb.* I.W.[2] [nu·bi-dʒō.] A walking-stick having a large knob at the end. See **Knobby, 3.**

If I onny gits 'long zide on 'en wi' my nubby Joe he'll zoon be afeared o' me.

NUBLY, NUBRY, see **Nobbly, Nobry.**

NUCE, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **ness.** Destitute, in very necessitous circumstances.

Abd. A nuce or ness family means a destitute family, *Statist. Acc.* XVI. 385 (JAM.).

NUCH, *v.* *Obs.* Nhb. To tremble. (HALL.), Nhb.[1]

NUCHID, *adj.* *Obsol.* Shr. e.Cy. s.Cy. Also in form **nush'd** e.Cy. s.Cy. [nu·tʃid.] Of animals: stunted in growth in consequence of neglect; starved in the upbringing.

Shr.[1] That pig o' Molly Robe'ts's is nuchid; it'll never come to nuthin'. **e.Cy., s.Cy.** RAY (1691).

NUCK, *v.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To notch, hack; to make nooks or angles; used *fig.*

Rnf. The lines o't [a song] were crucket, and nicked and nucket, In a manner I scarce can explain, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 13.

NUCKAR-HOLE, *sb.* Sus. See below. Cf. **nicker-pit.**

There are certain pools South and East of Arundel . . . called by the people thereabout Nuckar holes. They are very deep, and considered bottomless, because such strong springs rise in them, that they never require to be . . . emptied and cleaned out. A mystery . . . attaches to them amongst the common people, who seem to have a vague notion of their connexion with another bottomless pit, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xii. 501.

NUCKELT, see **New-cal'.**

NUCKER, NUCKET, see **Nicker,** *v.*, **Nooket.**

NUCKLE, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Trifling work; uncertain and unprofitable employment. (HALL.)

NUCKLE, see **New-cal'**.

NUCKY, *sb.* Sc. Also written **nuckie** S. & Ork.[1] [nʉ·ki.] **1.** *Obs.* A tiny corner. See **Nook**.

Lth. If it but touch of you a nucky, It will you fell, THOMSON *Poems* 1819 130.

2. The tassel of a cap, the knob on the top of a night-cap. S. & Ork.[1] **3.** A fish-hook. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1]

NUD, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Chs. [nud.] **1.** *v.* To nod with the head; to butt with the head.

Chs.[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Ah shouldna like be nudded by that mon (viz., a bull) as wi han i' th' shippin.

Hence **Nudding**, *vbl. sb.* the forward jerking motion of the head made by a calf when sucking. s.Chs.[1]

2. *sb.* A violent shock or impetus.

Chs.[3] Oo come wi' such a nud roight o' the top o' my yed.

3. The pull of a fish on a fishing-line. Cf. **nug**, *sb.*[2] **3.**

Sh.I. He feels a heavy weight and knows it to be the nud o' a fish, i.e., a halibut, which is never named, but always spoken of as da fish, or da glyed shield, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 135.

NUDACK, NUDDICK, see **Niddick**.

NUDDLE, *v.*[1] Yks. Nhp. Suf. [nu·dl, nʉ·dl.] **1.** To press closely or snugly, as an infant to its nurse's bosom; to press close as for warmth. See **Nuzzle, 3.**

n.Yks.[1] **e.Yks.**[1] They wer all nuddled up iv a cooaner, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Nhp.**[1]

2. *trans.* To press close, as a nurse presses a child to her bosom; to squeeze together or compress, as a bundle that is carried under the arm.

n.Yks.[14] **w.Yks.** Nuddlin't choild e the arms, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 188; **w.Yks.**[2]

Hence **Nuddled**, *ppl. adj.* squeezed; freq. with *up*.

n.Yks.[2] As a parcel carried in the hand is apt to be squeezed out of shape. **e.Suf.** As in sitting in a 'tight place' (F.H.).

3. To press wheat into the earth with a roller in spring to prevent the frost from rooting it up. w.Yks.[2]

NUDDLE, *v.*[2] Yks. Chs. Nhp. e.An. Sus. [nu·dl, nʉ·dl.] **1.** To hang down the head; to walk in a careless, half-stupid manner.

w.Yks.[1] **Nhp.**[1] To hang down the head, elevating the shoulders, so as to contract the neck, when walking. 'How he goes nuddling along.' **e.An.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus.** She kept all-on nuddling about till she got behind for the train, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 513.

2. With *off*: to go away. s.Chs.[1]

NUDDLE, NUDDLING, see **Noddle, Newdling**.

NUDDLY, *adj.* Sus. [nʉ·dli.] Having a sensation of fullness in the head.

She wasn't swimy but nuddly, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 369; *ib.* 513.

NUDDY, NUDEL(S, see **Noddy**, *sb.*[1], **Noodle**.

NUDGE, *sb.*[1] s.Chs.[1] [nudʒ.] A gnat.

Dhŭ nüj·iz bigy'in·ŭn tŭ bahyt ŭt neyts.

NUDGE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. [nudʒ, nʉdʒ.] **1.** *sb.* A slight push.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **s.Not.** Ah caught his foot by the heel an' gen it a nudge up, an' 'e fell ower on his back (J.P.K.).

2. *Fig.* A hint.

Chs.[1] I did give you a bit of a nudge yesterday, but you did not seem to take it.

3. A slight movement, exertion. Cld. (JAM.) **4.** Molestation; annoyance; sorrow; pain.

Bnff.[1] The death o's wife nivver ga' 'im a nudge.

5. *v.* To move; to stir oneself.

Bnff.[1] He didna nudge oot o' the corner. **Cld.** (JAM.)

6. To follow after closely.

n.Lin.[1] Mr. —— goäs his sen to th' shop, if it be but for a penn'o'th o' salt, bud he alus hes his sarvant lass nudgin' a hint him, to hug it hoäm.

7. To molest, cause inconvenience to. Bnff.[1]

NUDGE, *v.*[2] Nhp.[1] [nudʒ.] To hang down the head, elevating the shoulders so as to contract the head when walking. Cf. **nuddle**, *v.*[2]

NUDGE, see **Nug**, *sb.*[1]

NUDGEL, *sb.* Dev.[2] [nʉ·dʒl.] A lump of any hard substance. 'Isn't that a fine nudgel of coal?'

NUDGELING, *adj.* Lei. Nhp. [nu·dʒlin.] Hearty, robust, tough in constitution.

Lei.[1] 'Shay's a moor noojlin' caow nur to'other.' 'What do you mean by nudgeling?' 'Moor 'aardy loike, 'ull ate anythink, an' too'n the weather,' i e. turn the weather, stand the rain. **Nhp.**[2] A nudgelin chump of a boy.

NUDGER, *sb.* Lan. [nu·dʒə(r).] **1.** The head. se.Lan. (B.K.) **2.** A hat. *ib.*

NUDGING, *adj.* ? *Obs.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Cheerless; solitary; living in obscurity from penurious habits.

NUDGING, *vbl. sb.* Lei. War. [nu·dʒin.] In phr. *to go a-nudging*, to go birds'-nesting; to hunt after birds or small animals.

Lei.[1] Ah'm gooin' a-noodgin'. **War.**[3]

NUDYAN, *sb.* N.I.[1] [nʉ·ḏjən.] A bunion.

NUENTY, NUFE, see **Nunty, Noof**.

NUFFEN, *adj.* Lin. [nu·fən.] Of food: well done, sufficiently cooked. (HALL.), Lin.[1] See **Enough, II. 2.**

NUFFIN-IDOLS, *sb. pl.* Glo. Wil. Also in form **numman-idles** Glo.[1] Pansies, *Viola tricolor*.

Glo.[1] A corruption of Love-in-idleness. **Wil.**[1] (s.v. Love-an-idols). **n.Wil.** The old people commonly called, and some still call, pansies by this name (E.H.G.).

NUG, *sb.*[1] Yks. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms **nudge** n.Dev. [nug, nʉg.] **1.** A knot; a protuberance; a bunch of hair. Cf. **knudge, nog**, *sb.*[1] **3.**

Dev. Didee iver zee zich doomshaws as tha maidens be? they dü 'th their 'air pin tap ov their 'eads in nugs! wan awver tuther, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] That was to show their high-kick'd loady heads, prink'd out in the tip of the mode, way a lamming wallige of hair bevore and a vumping nug beheend, 8.

2. A lump; a block; a rough, unshapen mass of anything.

Wil. A small piece of bread, cheese, &c. (G.E.D.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Usually qualified by 'great.' 'A gurt nug o' timber.' **n.Dev.** Here, chiel, 's a nudge of kissing-crust, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 126.

Hence (1) **Nug-head**, *sb.* a blockhead; (2) **Nug-headed**, *adj.* stupid.

(1) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] A gurt nug-head. **nw.Dev.**[1] (2) **w.Som.**[1] Ya gurt nug-headed son of a bitch!

3. *pl.* Weaving term: angular iron plates inserted at the edges of the warp when being wound on the yarn-beam to keep the outside sections in position. w.Yks. (D.L.)

NUG, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sh.I. Dev. Also written **nugg** S. & Ork.[1] Dev.; and in form **nog** nw.Dev.[1] [nʉg.] **1.** *v.* To nudge; to jog with the elbow; to knock, strike.

S. & Ork.[1] **Dev.** To nugg a person's head, *MS. Prov.* **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. To nod.

Sh.I. 'Dat doo may say, Sibbie,' Girzzie answer'd, an' Tamy juist nuggid his head, *Sh. News* (May 20, 1899); **S. & Ork.**[1]

3. *sb.* The pull of a fish upon a fishing-line. Cf. **nud, 3.**

Sh.I. Hit's hirsel'. I ken be her nuggs apo' da line, *Sh. News* (July 21, 1900).

4. *Comb.* **Nug-o'-da-taft**, seat for pulling in a fishing-boat.

Sh.I. Each man had his 'ain lug o' da taft,' . . and this order was never altered, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 111; Mr. Spence speaks, apropos of the boat, that each man had his 'ain lug o' da taft.' The correct expression is 'nug,' *Sh. News* (Oct. 21, 1899) 5, col. 3.

NUGET, NUGGEEN, see **Nugget, Noggin**, *sb.*

NUGGET, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Som. Cor. and Aus. Also written **nuget** Sc. (JAM.); and in form **nodget** Ir. [nʉ·git.] **1.** A lump of anything. Cf. **nug**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. A nugget of sugar, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 393. **Som.** (W.F.R.) **Cor.** Casy put his hand in his pocket, and, taking out the nugget of cake, held it timidly out to his rival, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) 239.

2. A short, thick-set person or animal. Cf. **knudge**.

Sc. *N. & Q. ib.* 366. **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Ir.** I knew a great able nodget once in the Co. Wickla, *Spectator* (Dec. 23, 1899) 950, col. 2. [**Aus.** A small thick bullock, *N. & Q. ib.* viii. 481; We branded the little red heifer first—a fine fat six months old nugget she was, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) ii.]

NUGGIE, *sb.* Cor. [nʉ·gi.] **1.** A gnome; a fairy said to be heard working in the tin-mines. Cf. **nicker**, *sb.*[1] **3.**

The 'spirits of the mine' . . . are almost as much dreaded by the Cornishman as the manes of his ancestors by the Chinaman. . . They call them 'nuggies' or 'knockers,' HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 359; **Cor.**[123]

2. The knocking sounds heard in the tin-mines, attributed to the 'small people.' w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

NUGGIN, *sb.* Sh.I. [nɐ·gin.] A slight repast, a luncheon. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **nocket.**

NUGGIN, see **Noggin(g.**

NUGGLING, *vbl. sb.* Dev. The slow, lazy trot of a horse. *MS. Prov.*

NUGGY, *adj.* e.Yks.[1] [nu·gi.] Of dough: light and elastic.

NUIF, *adj.* Sc. Intimate. Slk. (Jam.)

NUIF, see **Neof.**

NUIKKEL, NUIKKELT, NUIL, see **New-cal', Nawl,** *sb.*[2]

NUISANCE-MAN, *sb.* Oxf.[1] A sanitary inspector.

The nuisance-man ööl be round this wik, *MS. add.*

NUISANT, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Hurtful, harmful.

Edb. Those nuisant useless drones, That lordly stalk like petty kings, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 104.

[Fr. *nuisant,* hurtful (Cotgr.).]

NUIST, *v.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To beat; to bruise.

Lnk. (Jam.) **Gall.** When two are boxing, and one gets the other's head beneath his arm, he is said to nuist him with the other hand, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

2. To eat or munch continuously. Rxb. (Jam.) Cf. **noost.**

3. *sb.* A blow. *ib.* **4.** A greedy, ill-disposed, ignorant person. Mactaggart *ib.*

NUKIN, NULE, see **Nookin, Knool, Knule.**

NULL, *sb.* Cor.[12] [nɐl.] A dry crust.

NULL, *v. Obs.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To finish off; to reduce to nothing.

Gall. The eater nulls the hearty lunch, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 113, ed. 1876.

NULL, see **Nool,** *sb., v.*

N-ULLET, *sb.* n.Yks.[4] Also written **nullot.** An owl. See **Howlet.**

NULLING, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] Also in form **nulsing.** [nu·lin.] The fine ornamentation on the 'slope' or the 'nog' of a knife.

NULLS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] A game. S. & Ork.[1]

NULLY, *v. Obs.* Sc. To nullify.

Edb. There's ither bars to nully your pretence, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 274.

NULSING, see **Nulling.**

NUM, *v.* n.Lin.[1] Also in form **nom.** [num.] To make a circle of earth round the breach of a Trent bank.

When th' Trent bank brust, it wesh'd a grut hoäle, an' thaay'd it to nom roond afoore thaay could stop it.

Hence **Num-bank,** *sb.* a circle of earth round the breach of a Trent bank.

When a breach happens in a bank, it is often impossible to make another bank on the exact spot where the old one stood; in that case, a circle of earth is made round the breach which is called a 'num bank.' 'For making num bank 20 roods at 1*s.* 3*d.*,' *Bottesford Moors Acc.* (1812).

NUM(B, *adj.* Sh.I. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. e.An. Also written **numm** Nrf. [num, nɐm.] **1.** Clumsy; stupid; dull, heavy, insensible.

Cum. I very near cut my thumb-end off. . . I thought it was a very num trick (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[14] **ne.Yks.**[1] Aw dear! what a numb lahtle lad thoo is. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He's as numb as a hagstock (C.W.D.). **Lan.**[1] He's oather new at his job, or a bit numb. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **e.An.**[1] As num as a post. **Nrf.** My old head fare as numb as a beetle, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 349. **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence **Numness,** *sb.* stupidity.

Lan. One o' th' natives o' Unsworth, who is oather plagued wi' numness or nowtiness, . . began to alarm his neighbours, Wood *Hum. Sketches,* 66.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Num-chance,** (*a*) a stupid person who does not answer when spoken to; cf. **mumchance, 2**; (*b*) luck, in contradistinction to skill; (2) **-cleut,** a clumsy person; an indifferent workman; (3) **-customer,** a dull, stupid person; (4) **-hand,** see (2); (5) **-head,** see (3); (6) **-headed,** stupid; (7) **-luck,** see (1, *b*); (8) **-thumbs,** see (2).

(1, *a*) **e.An.**[1] She niver offered to do a hand's tu'n, but stood garpin an' starin' just like a numbchance. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 99. **e.Suf.** He stood like numchance (F.H.). (*b*) **Cum.**[1] He dud varra weel, bit it was o' num chance; **Cum.**[4] (2) **Cum.**[4] (3) **Lan.** He is a numb-customer, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 457. (4) **n.Yks.**[1] Nobbut a numb hand. (5) **n.Yks.** This joiner's a numb-head (I.W.). **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** They're awlus lettin' us see what num-yeds their feythers are, Dottie *Rambles* (1898) 85. (6) **ne.Yks.**[1] They wean't a'e ti be varry numb-heeaded uns for that job. (7) **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[1] (8) **Cum.**[14]

3. Slow in sailing, almost motionless.

Sh.I. Wir boat wis as gude as could keel saut watter, whin her head wis loose, bit shü wis numb whin shü wis inunder a closs reefed sail, *Sh. News* (Sept. 24, 1898).

NUMBED, *ppl. adj.* Nhb.[1] [**numd.**] Clumsy, awkward.

What a numbed woman she is!

NUMBER, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A statement of quantity.

Abd. The cordiners of both Aberdeens . . . were commanded . . . to give up the number of their leather, and to make up . . . their portion of 20,000 shoes, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 264.

NUMBLEDY, *adj.* Wm. [nu·mldi.] Rickety, unsteady through weakness.

But he was numbledy in t'kneas, walked numbledy ye kna, Rawnsley *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 169.

NUMBLING, *adj.* w.Yks.[3] [nu·mlin.] Awkward, unhandy, fumbling.

NUMBLY, *adj.* Sus. Numb.

w.Sus. My legs feel numbly already, Gordon *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 14.

N-UMBRELL, *sb.* Lan. Also in form **numberell.** A dial. form of 'umbrella.'

Sayroh . . . did . . . feel summat . . . keep twitchin at hur numberell, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun,* 65. **e.Lan.**[1]

NUMBY, *adj.* and *sb.* Nhb. Not. Nhp. Also written **nummy** Nhb.[1] s.Not. [nu·mi.] **1.** *adj.* Benumbed by frost; clumsy. Nhp.[1] **2.** *sb.* A dolt; a numskull.

Nhb.[1] Co'by! ye numby. **s.Not.** He is a nummy, 'e can't larn noat (J.P.K.).

NUMER, *sb.* ? *Obs.* e.An.[1] A dial. form of 'number'; see below.

Not that we substitute it in general usage for number. We use that word as other people do. It seems, in fact, as if, having got the word 'numerous,' we looked back to find the substantive belonging to it, not knowing 'number' to be so. And when we have got it, give it a stronger signification; for by 'numer' we always mean a great number. 'What a numer on 'em there was!'

[Nowmere, *numerus, Prompt.*]

NUMERATE, *v.* n.Lin.[1] [niu·mərēt.] To increase in number.

Them primroäses numeraates fast, Miss. Bud a few year sin ther' was hardlins one to see e' th' wood, an' noo ther's clcods on 'em.

NUMEROUS, *adv. Obsol.* Wil. Very, exceedingly.

n.Wil. I be numerous fond o' puddin (E.H.G.); (G.E.D.)

NUM'LED, *ppl. adj.* m.Yks.[1] [nu·mld.] Benumbed.

m.Yks.[1] My fingers is fair num'led.

NUMMAN-IDLES, NUMMAT, see **Nuffin-idols, Nammet.**

NUMMATIN, *sb.* Dev. [nɐ·mətin.] A luncheon; a slight repast. See **Nammet.**

She would have 'zummut good for nummatin,' by one o'clock, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) xi; Now missis, 't is time for your nummatin, *Reports Provinc.* (1887).

NUMMET(T, see **Nammet.**

NUMMIL, *sb.* Not.[2] [nu·mil.] A clumsy fellow.

NUMMIT, NUMMOCH, NUMMY, see **Nammet, Numby.**

NUMP, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? To nibble. Cf. **mump,** *v.*[1] **2.**

He maun hame . . . To nump his neeps, his sybows, and leeks, And a wee bit bacon to help the broo, Hogg *Jacob. Rel.* (ed. 1874) I. 97.

NUMPINOLE, *sb.* Wil.[1] [nɐ·mpinōl.] The pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis.*

NUMPKINS, *sb.* Suf. [nɐ·mkins.] A dolt; a numskull. e.Suf. (F.H.)

N-UMPOST, *sb.* ? *Obs.* e.An. A corruption of 'imposthume.' **e.An.**[1] **Suf.**[1] A numpost i' the hid.

NUMPS, *sb.* Nhp. War. Dev. [numps, nɐmps.] A dolt, a fool. Nhp.[1], War.[3], Dev. (Hall.)

NUN, *sb.*[1] Sc. Lan. Not. e.An. Hmp. [nun, nɐn.] **1.** The blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus.*

Edb. Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 106, ed. 1815. **Hmp.** The blue titmouse, or nun, is a great frequenter of houses, White *Selborne*

(1788) 84, ed. 1853. [*Mesange nonnette*, a little titmouse, called the Nun, because she seems to wear a nun-like fillet about her head, Cotgr. (1611).]

2. The adult male of the smew, *Mergus albellus*. e.An. (R.H.H.) **3.** *pl.* The green-winged orchis, *Orchis Morio*. Not. (B. & H.) **4.** The hardy Indian balsam, *Impatiens glanduligera*.

Lan. The flowers being supposed to resemble a nun's cap in shape (*ib.*).

NUN, *sb.*[2] se.Wor.[1] [nun.] A small piece of wood used in the game of 'bandy' (q.v.).

NŬN, NUNC, see **Nön, Nuncle, Nunk.**

NUNCH, *sb.*[1] Der. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Suf. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. and Amer. Also written **nunche** Dor.[1] Amer. [nunʃ, nʉnʃ.] **1.** The intermediate refreshment between breakfast and dinner, lunch. See **Nuncheon.**

Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1], War. (J.R.W.) Wor. A mid-morning's lunch of cider. 'Shove the barrel here, and I'll have my nunch' (W.B.). se.Wor.[1] s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 15. Glo.[1], Suf.[1] Hmp. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 120; Hmp.[1] Wil. They'll make a vamous nunch for me, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 97; Wil.[1] Dor. Meal at 9 o'clock (C.V.G.); Dor.[1] There, wi nunches all a-spread, The hây-miakers . . . Da smile, 137. Som. Johnny from his hut of hurdles looked up from his bit o' nunch, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 100. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* 1896, I. 380. Nfld. Patterson *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

2. Food taken between regular meals, at any time of the day. w.Som.[1] Come on, soce! let's have our bit o' nunch.

NUNCH, *sb.*[2] Wil. [nʉnʃ.] A poor, weakly creature. n.Wil. He bain't nothen but a nunch (G.E.D.).

NUNCHEON, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also written **nunchen** Dor.[1]; **nunchin** Nhp.[2] se.Wor.[1] Glo. Brks.[1] Wil.[1] w.Som.[1]; **nunchion** n.Cy. Nhp.[1] s.Wor.[1] Nrf.; **nunchun** I.W.[1]; **nunshon** m.Yks.[1]; and in forms **noonchine** Hmp.; **noonchion** n.Cy.; **noonshun** n.Yks.[2] War.[4]; **nunching** Brks. [nu·n-, nʉ·nʃən.] **1.** A luncheon; a slight repast taken between meals, either in the fore- or afternoon.

n.Cy. (K.) n.Yks.[2] It was n't a dinner, it was only a bit of a noonshun. m.Yks.[1], Midl. (E.S.), Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[12] War.[4] You'll be glad of a bit of noonshun. Wor. Nunch, a mid-morning's lunch of cider. If with bread and cheese called 'nuncheon' (W.B.). w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] Glo. How I remember those days in the corn-field when thou didst sit down for thy 'nunchin' in the burrow of the hedge, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xii; Glo.[12], Oxf.[1] Brks. A table was laid out for luncheon or 'nunching,' as the boots . . . called it, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) iv; Brks.[1] Nrf. *Gent. Mag.* (1830) 156, ed. 1884. Ken.[12] Sus. A meal taken at 4 o'clock (F.E.). Hmp. Their lunch or noonchine consists of bread and cheese, with the small beer they take in their kegs to the field, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 335; Hmp.[1], I.W.[1] Wil.[1] About Salisbury Nuncheon is between 10 and 10.30 a.m., and again at 4 p.m., and is a very small meal, merely a piece of bread and glass of beer, while Nammet is at 12, and is equivalent to dinner. n.Wil. They wunt be whoam afore night; thaay got thur nuncheon wi' um, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) ix. Dor.[1] The chaps, Wi' bits o' nunchèns in der laps, 130. Som. She was to send a 'nunchin' out into the field, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xvi. w.Som.[1]

2. *Comp.* **Nuncheon-bag**, the bag in which ploughmen and others carry their luncheon; in phr. *to have no nuncheon-bag*, of a horse: to be deficient in 'barrel.'

Brks. (M.J.B.) Wil. Jan was hungry. He had bartered the food for his 'nunchin-bag' at dinner-time for another child's new slate pencil, Ewing *Jan Windmill* (1876) 74; Wil.[1]

[ME. *noneschenche*, a donation for drink to workmen; see Skeat *Etym. Dict.* (s.v. *Nunchion*).]

N-UNCLE, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lei. Wor. Shr. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **nunkle** Lei.[1]; and in forms **nunc** m.Yks.[1] Dor.; **nunk** w.Yks.; **nunks** Dev.; **nunky** Lan. [nu·ŋkl, nʉ·ŋkl.] **1.** *sb.* An uncle; also used as a familiar term of address to an elderly man.

n.Cy. Holloway. n.Yks.[2] Nuncle an naunt. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Sum teld us he'd a nunk it East, A dried-up wizen'd tyke, Preston *Poems, &c.* (1864) 12; w.Yks.[1234] Lan. The'ill be first though nunky, Roby *Trad.* (1829) II. 110, ed. 1872. s.Chs.[1], Der.[1] *Obs.*, Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Dun yo' call yore Nuncle a noud mon? Shr.[2] (s.v. Naunt.) Glo.[1], Hmp.[1] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825). Dor. Well, nunc, how do you feel? Hardy *Trumpet-Major* (1880) vi. Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] How be you, Nuncle Jim? Dev. Ha, old nunks, I told thee so! (R.D.B.)

2. *pl.* The magistrates.

s.Chs.[1] Jack Done's bin up afore his nuncles again (s.v. Randomshot).

3. *v.* To cheat; to impose upon.

n.Cy. Holloway. Lei.[1] Yo' shain't noonkle may. Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1]

[1. Nuncle Lear, nuncle Lear, tarry and take the fool with thee, Shaks. *K. Lear*, I. iv. 338.]

NUNDER, *prep.* Nhb.[1] Under; a shortened form of **Anunder** (q.v.). 'It's nunder the tyeble.'

NUNITY, *adj.* Glo. Friendly.

ne.Glo. Thee an' um be getting full nunity, it seems to I, *Household Wds.* (1885) 142.

N-UNK, *sb.* Oxf. s.Cy. Also written **nunc** s.Cy. [nʉnk.] A large shapeless piece of anything; esp. of bread. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* s.Cy. (Hall.) The same word as **Hunk**, *sb.*[1] (q.v.)

NUNK, NUNKLE, NUNKS, see **Hunk**, *sb.*[1], **Nuncle.**

N-UNKUT, *adj. Obsol.* s.Chs.[1] [nu·ŋkət.] Awkward, clumsy. The same word as **Unked.**

Owd Mester —— used to say abowt annybody as was very clumsy, 'They bin very nunkut.'

NUNKY, NUNN, see **Nuncle, Nön.**

NUNNING, *prp.* Hrf. [nʉ·nin.] Passing the time in a solitary, uninterested manner; see below.

I went in one evening after dusk and found my o'd aunts sitting together silent . . . and asked, 'Well, what are you at?' 'We are just sitting nunning here' (N.G.).

NUNNY, NUNSCAPE, NUNSHON, 'NUNST, see **Nanny, Ninny**, *sb.*[1], **Nonskyep, Nuncheon, Anent.**

NUNT, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To make an effort. (Hall.)

NUNT, *adj.* Not. [nunt.] Close, compressed, tidy. Cf. **nunty, 3.** 'How nunt she looks' (J.H.B.).

NUNTING, *adj.* Nhp. e.An. Sus. [nu·ntin, nʉ·ntin.] **1.** Curtailed in dimensions, so as to have an appearance of scantiness; awkward-looking. Cf. **nunty, 2.**

Nhp.[1] Applied almost exclusively to articles of female dress, more particularly to a cap or a bonnet. A small unbecoming bonnet would be called 'a nunting little thing.' Sus. (Hall), Sus.[12] e.Sus. Holloway.

2. Sullenly angry. e.An.[1] Cf. **nunty, 6.**

NUNTY, *adj.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. e.An. Ken. Sus. Also in form **nuenty** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [nu·nti, nʉ·nti.] **1.** Of dress: stiff, formal, old-fashioned; dowdy.

Cum.[14] Applied to female dress only. m.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] Applicable to female dress only. Sus.[1]

2. Of dress: mean, shabby, scrimp, scanty. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum.[4], Nhp.[1] **3.** Precise in dress, neat, trim, dapper.

Not.[1] Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 716; Lin.[1] He is very nunty in his dress. Lei.[1] A nunty little man. A nunty cap. War.[3]

4. Handy, convenient.

Shr.[1] Ah! they 'adna sich nunty things to get on ŏŏth the work forty 'ear ago.

5. Stout, combined with shortness of stature.

n.Yks.[2] A little nunty lass. e.Yks.[1]

6. Of persons: ill-tempered, cross, sulky.

Ess. (W.W.S.) Ken. That made him look nunty (D.W.L.). Sus. De mistus ool huff an hang de jib an be hem nunty fer a purtty bit, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 339; Sus.[1] Ye be middlin' nunty this marnin' seemingly; I dŏânt know naun what's putt ye out.

NUON, NUOST, NUP(E, see **None, Newst, Noop**, *sb.*[123]

NUPPIT, *sb.* Yks. [nu·pit.] A simpleton. w.Yks. (G.H.), w.Yks.[3]

NUR, *sb.* Chs. War. [nə̄(r).] **1.** A hard knot of wood; used *fig.* of a rough, hard-working man. The same word as **Knurr, 1.**

s.Chs.[1] Ey)z ŭ reyt-daayn nuur ŭv ŭ fel·ŭ; slai·vin frŭm mau·rnin dhŭn neyt, ŭn wel·i nahy wuu·rkin iz fingg·urz tŭ dhŭ bóoŭn.

2. The head. War. (Hall.) See **Knur(r, 4.**

NUR, NUR A, see **Knur(r, Never a.**

NURBLE, *v.* and *sb.* Wm. [nə·rbl.] **1.** *v.* To wear away slowly. 'Thoo's nurbled thi shun off at t'teeas' (B.K.).

2. *sb.* Anything wasted or worn away slowly. *ib.*

N·URCHIN, *sb.* Yks. [nə·tʃin.] A hedgehog. w.Yks. (G.H.) The same word as **Urchin** (q.v.).

NURDY, *sb.* Wor. [nə·di.] The smallest pig of a litter; also a small, unhealthy creature; a weakling. s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1] The same word as **Knurdy** (q.v.).

NURG, *adj.* N.I.[1] [nərg.] Miserly, stingy.

NURGLE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **nurg.** A short, squat, little, savage man. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

NURGLING, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A person of a 'nurring' or cat-like disposition. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

NURICE, NURISH, see **Nourice.**

NURITY, *sb.* Ken.[1] [niu·riti.] The nourishing quality, the goodness of a vegetable.

The bruts run away with all the nurity of the potato.

NURK, *sb.* Wil.[1] [nə̄k.] The worst pig of a litter.

NURKER, *sb.* Yks. Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Also written **nirker** Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[23] [nə̄·kə(r).] **1.** Of persons: one difficult to outmatch whether in excellence or wickedness.

e.Yks.[1] **s.Stf.** Yo' keep yer eye on 'im, he's a nurker, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Anec.* (1895). **War.**[2]

2. Of things: anything difficult to outmatch, the finishing stroke, the last blow, a 'clincher.'

Lei.[1] 'That's a nirker!' is a phrase applicable when the ace of trumps is laid down at whist. **Nhp.**[1] That's a nirker. **War.**[23] **Shr.**[1] 'Whad sort'n a milker's that cow, Maister?' 'Whad sort'n a milker? W'y 'er's a reg'lar nurker.'

NURKIN, *adj.* e.Yks.[1] [nə·rkin.] Of superlative excellence. Cf. **nuiker.**

Mine's a nurkin watch; it beeats chotch clock bi hauf-an-hoor a day.

NURLE, NURP, see **Narle, Nearp.**

NURPIN, *sb.* Hrf. [nə̄·pin.] A person of small stature. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); Hrf.[1]

NURR, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **nerr** (JAM.); **nirr** S. & Ork.[1]; **nyrr** Sh.I.; **nyurr** Gall. [nər.] **1.** *v.* To snarl or growl as a dog. Cai.[1], Rxb., Gall. (JAM.)

2. To purr like a cat.

S. & Ork.[1] **Gall.** Auld Crumwhull wad straik his back . . . Than wad he cock his tail fu' straught, And nyurr awa wi' glee, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 149, ed. 1876.

Hence **Nurring,** *ppl. adj.* feline, catlike in disposition. **Gall.** A person of a nurring, or cat disposition, *ib.* 367.

3. To fret, to be discontented. Abd. (JAM.) **4.** *sb.* The sound made by a cat. Sh.I. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 164.

NURR, NURRA, see **Knur(r, Never a.**

NURRAL, *sb.* *Obsol.* Suf. [nə·rəl.] The neck.

e.Suf. Look out, or I'll wring your nurral (F.H.).

NURRAN, NURRA ONE, NURRATION, see **Never a one, Noration.**

NURRING, *adj.* Chs.[13] [nə·rin.] Active; clever; painstaking; striving, enduring.

NURRIS-BRAID, *adv.* *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) Of working: too eager and furious to be long kept up.

NURRISH, NURRUN, NURRY, see **Nourice, Never a one, Never a.**

NURSE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. War. Oxf. I.W. Dor. Som. Also in forms **nos** n.Yks.; **noss** s.Chs.[1]; **nuss** I.W.[12] [nərs, nə̄s, nəs.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Nurse-bairn,** a child put out to nurse; (2) **-child** or **-chilt,** (*a*) see (1); (*b*) an illegitimate child; (3) **-tend,** to nurse; (4) **-tender,** a sick or monthly nurse; (5) **-'s-vails,** *obs.*, a nurse's clothes when penetrated by nepial indiscretions; (6) **-wench,** a nursery-maid.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2, *a*) **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Nos'-chahylt. **War.** (J.R.W.) **w.Som.**[1] Nuus'-chee·ul. (*b*) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] (3) **s.Chs.**[1] Wot)s dhaat· big· faay wensh ŭ dhahyn dóoin naay, Bil?—Oa·, óo)z gon aayt ŭ)nos·tendin ['What's that big, faï wench o' thine doin' nai, Bill?' 'Oh, hoo's gone aït a-nosstendin'']. **I.W.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] To 'nurse' or 'nursing' are not used alone in the ordinary sense. 'How is it you are not at school?' 'Plaise, sir, I be a-fo'ced to bide 'ome to mind the baby, 'cause mother goes out nuss-tendin'.' (4) **N.I.**[1] **w.Ir.** 'There's none in the room, dear,' says the nurse-tindher, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 102. **Lan.** Aw sot loike a nurse-tender, as quiet as quiet, LAHEE *Owd Yem,* 12. **I.W.**[2], **Dor.** (W.C.), **w.Som.**[1] (5) **Oxf.** (HALL.) (6) **s.Chs.**[1] Óo)z liv·d widh ŭm ev ŭr sin óo fost went aayt saa·rvis; óo wüz nos·-wensh fŭr th chil·dürn fost goa· of.

2. A hardy tree planted to shelter a more tender one.

Slk. 'There has been much planting of trees lately in the forest?' 'To my taste, rather ower muckle—especially o' nurses,' CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 219.

3. *v.* To spoil with tender care; to fondle; to pay attention to from interested motives.

n.Yks. Ah think the mudder's spoilt tha, lad! Sheea's nost tha all the life, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1892) 81. **Nhp.**[1] She's nursing the old gentleman up, with the hope of getting his money.

NURSE, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. An onset. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

NURSEROW, see **Nossro.**

NURSERY, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Shr. Also in form **nuzzery** e.Lan.[1] **1.** A plantation of trees; esp., but not exclusively, of young trees. n.Yks.[14], e.Lan.[1] **2.** A nurseling. Shr.[1]

NURSES, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* ne.Lan.[1] The kidneys. See **Near,** *sb.*[1]

NURSING, *ppl. adj.* Not. Also in form **nuss.** In phr. *a nursing and seaming school,* see below.

Little girls of eight or so often go out to nurse a baby, and have to stitch while the baby is asleep in the day, and they are kept to stitch after the baby is put to bed. This is called a 'nussing and seaming school,' *Good Wds.* (1865) 125.

NURSPELL, *sb.* Lin. A boys' game. (HALL.) The same word as **Knur-spell,** s.v. **Knur(r, 3 (2).**

NURSROW, see **Nossro.**

NURT, *v.* Sur. Sus. [nə̄t.] **1.** To nurture; to train or bring up; to pet, give extra care to.

Sur.[1] Speaking of the young cattle, the stockman said, 'We must nurt 'em along a little bit through the winter.' **Sus.**[1]

2. To entice; to allure.

Sur.[1] The cat got up in the tree and we did all we could to nurt her down. It's the little dog which nurts the other away hunting. **Sus.**[1] He got linked-in with some chaps as wasn't no good, and they nurted him away, and he never come back nuther.

NURTRUS, *adj.* Sh.I. Cold, disagreeable, inclement. S. & Ork.[1]

NUSE, *sb.* Oxf. [nius.] In *comb.* **A nuse,** (1) near, hard by; in phr. *a nuse the matter,* nearly right, handy, ship-shape; (2) nearly, approximately. The same word as **Anewst** (q.v.).

(1) **Oxf.**[1] To have things a bit a nuse the matter, *MS. add.* (2) What a nuse is the price o' nutmegs? *ib.*

NUSE, *v.* Sc. To knead. BROWN *Dict.* (1845).

NUSENESS, *sb.* *Obs.* e.Cy. A nuisance. (HALL.)

NUSH, *sb.* Cum.[4] [nuʃ.] A big and rather offensive bullying person.

NUSH'D, see **Nuchid.**

NUSK, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A mess. 'It's such a nusk here' (W.W.S.).

NUSLE, NUSSLE, NUSS, NUSSEL, NUSSROW, see **Nuzzle, Nurse,** *sb.*[1], **Nestle, Nossro.**

NUSTHMA, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [nʊ·smə.] A dial. form of 'asthma.'

Mrs. Hookins is a ter'ble a-troubled wi the nus'ma [nús·mu].

NUT, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sh.I. Irel. and Eng. Also written **knut** Lakel.[2] [nut, nɐt.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Nut-brown,** ale; (2) **-buss,** a hazel-bush; (3) **-cracker,** the nut-hatch, *Sitta caesia*; (4) **-crack face,** a face in which the nose and chin approach each other owing to the loss of teeth; (5) **-crack night,** All-Hallows' Eve; see below; (6) **-crome,** a nut-hook; (7) **-deaf,** very deaf; (8) **-jobber,** see (3); (9) **-knacker,** a nut-cracker; (10) — **Monday,** the first Monday in August; formerly the first in September; (11) — **Nan,** a supernatural appearance; a 'boggart'; (12) **-poke,** a bag for carrying nuts; (13) **-rags,** the male catkins of the hazel-nut, *Corylus Avellana*; (14) **-sherd,** a nut-garden; (15) **-stembles,** the shoots from the stock of a hazel-bush after it has been cut down; (16) **-stinger,** a grub which bores a hole in nuts; (17) **-tree,** the hazel, *Corylus Avellana*; (18) **-white,** of a pale colour.

(1) **Lan.** Whether the parson would have cared to leave the 'nut-brown,' BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 121. (2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Shr.** So called from the bird's habit of striking and splitting with its beak filberts or hazel-nuts, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 34; **Shr.**[1] (4) **Cum.**[14] (5) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] The anxious lover on this night places two nuts side by side in the fire. One is his or her own representative, and the other that of the loved one. If the two burn quietly together, the augury of a happy wedded life is inferred. If, on the contrary, the nuts crack and fly apart, it omens ill for the future of the couple. **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] (6) **e.An.**[1], **Ess.** (W.W.S.), **Ess.**[1] (7) **Not.** Whoever has not observed this is nut-deaf and sand-blind, HOOTON *Bilberry Thurland* (1836). (8) **War.**[3] ANDERTON *Lett. Cy. House* (1891) 134. **Brks.** SWAINSON *ib.* 35. (9) **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 238. (10) **Wm.** Nut Monday is still a great occasion in Kendal, *Quart. Rev.* (1867) CXXII. 380. (11) **Lan.** After dusk, each rustle of the leaves, or sigh of the night wind, . . to the timid wayfarer heralded the . . . appearance of old wizards and witches, 'Nut Nans' and 'Clap cans,' HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 52; I'd back it again oather witch, fairy, clapcan, Nut Nan, Jenny Green-teeth . . . or the dule hisself, WAUGH *Owd Cronies* (1875) ii. (12) **Wm.** As black as Auld Nick nut-pooak, *Old saying* (B.K.). (13) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] Hanging like rags on the bush. (14) **Nrf.** I went down into the nutsherd to look over the fruits o' the walley. GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1866) vi. 11. (15) **Nhp.**[1] (16) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1] (17) **Nhb.**[1] (18) **nw.Der.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *as sweet as a nut*, very sweet; fresh; untainted; (2) *to have neither nut nor gall in one*, to have no spirit.

(1) **Ant.** (W.H.P.) **w.Yks.** T'meits əz swīt əz ə nut (J.W.). (2) **w.Yks.** *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889).

3. The head; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Sh.I. Next door to cranky; soft in the nut, *Sh. News* (Jan. 15, 1898). **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Lakel.**[2], **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Like new milk, doesn't split one's nut like, BRIERLEY *Cotters*, xiii. **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **s.Stf.** He welly broke his nut wi' a stick, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1], **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **w.Som.**[1] War! Mind thy nut. **Cor.**[3] A crack on the nut.

Hence **Nut-ache**, *sb.* a headache. e.Suf. (F.H.)

4. Phr. (1) *to be off one's nut*, to be demented; (2) — *crack a person's nut*, (3) — *warm a person's nut*, to punch his head; (4) — *work one's nut*, to think.

(1) **w.Yks.** If ivver a taan went cleean off it nut, Bradforth did, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1883) 19. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **s.Chs.**[1] Ah'l kraak· dhi nùt fo)dhi [Ah'll crack thy nut fo' thee]. **s.Not.** Ah'll crack yer nut for yer if yer don't keep quiet (J.P.K.). **Suf.** If there's any more nonsense . . . I shall just catch 'old of a bit o' timber an' crack their nuts for em, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 403. (3) **n.Lin.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] (4) **s.Chs.**[1]

5. The cavity in the head just below the ear; a gland, esp. a gland under the ear. n.Lin.[1], e.An.[2] Hence *to put one's nuts up, phr.* to press with the fingers behind the lobes of the ears. n.Lin.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.) **6.** The pancreas, esp. of veal or lamb; a lobe of fat in a slaughtered animal.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** Jim had bought a pig's fry. . . I ate of all parts, the 'nut' and the 'mint'. . . were really good, EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 76. **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Dor.**[1]

7. The nave or axle of a wheel.

War. (J.R.W.) **I.W.**[2] The waggon wheels got stuck up to the nuts. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1], **Dor.**[1] **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] The wheel mid do nif the nut o' un wad'n a ratted. **n.Dev.** His reply was dubious—'The ruts be up to the nuts of a leary putt, an' it would take a good plough to draaw'n through,' JEFFERIES *Red Deer* (1884) x.

8. A shrewd, hard-headed man.

s.Stf. He's a reglar nut, it'll tak yer all yer time to get o'er him, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

9. A troublesome, disobedient boy; a foolish fellow.

Yks. (HALL.) **w.Yks.** He's a little nut and gets war every day (H.L.).

NUT, *v.* Not. With *up*: to push or move slightly; to nudge.

s.Not. A took 'im by the collar, rammed my knuckles down 'is neck, an' nutted 'im up. He dug 'is knuckles into my neck-'ole an' said, 'Now then, nut up!' (J.P.K.)

NUT, see **Not**, *adv.*

NUTCH, *sb.* Not. [nutʃ.] A notch.

s.Not. Who's cut a nutch i' this stick? (J.P.K.)

NUTCH, see **Nitch**, *sb.*[1]

NUTHALL, *sb.* Dev.Cor. Also written **nutall** Dev.[4]; **nuthal** nw.Dev.[1]; **nuttal** Dev.; **nuttall** Cor.[2]; **nuttol** s.Dev. e.Cor.; and in form **nuthalse** nw.Dev.[1] [nʉ·tl.] The hazel, *Corylus Avellana*; also used *attrib.* and in *comp.* **Nuttal-bush.** See **Hall**, *sb.*[2], and **Halse**, *sb.*[2]

Dev. A fishing-rod made of hazel is generally called 'a nut-all rod,' *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 135; **Dev.**[4], **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** (B. & H.); (Miss D.) **Cor.**[12], **e.Cor.** (Miss D.)

NUTIL, *adj. Obs.* n.Yks.[2] Useless; effeminate.

NUTMUG, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] [nu·tmug.] A nutmeg. [ME. *notemuge*, a nutmeg (CHAUCER).]

NUTTEN, *sb.* I.W. Som. Also in form **nüthen** e.Som. **1.** A donkey.

I.W. (HALL.); **I.W.**[2] They drove the waggon right into the donkey and keert and beeat the poor nutten's voot off.

2. A great stupid fellow. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

NUTTER, *v.* Oxf. Brks. [nʉ·tə(r).] To whinny softly, as a mare and colt to one another. Oxf.[1] Cf. **gnatter**, **2.** Hence **Nuttering**, *vbl. sb.* the whinnying of a colt; the hard, discontented noise made by a horse before whinnying. Oxf.[1], Brks.[1]

NUTTERY, *sb.* Suf. [nʉ·təri.] The hazel-tree, *Corylus Avellana.* e.Suf. (F.H.)

NUTTING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Chs. Lin. Brks. Suf. Dor. Som. Cor. Also written **nutin** Wm.; **nutten** Dor.[1]; **nuttin** Cum. [nu·tin, nʉ·tin.] In *comb.* (1) **Nutting-bag**, a bag for carrying nuts; in phr. *as black as the Devil's nutting-bag*; (2) **-crook**, a nut-hook; (3) **-day**, see below; (4) **-hook**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) a hooked nose; (5) **-tyne**, see (2).

(1) **Cum.** Her smock's leyke auld Nick's nuttin bag, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866 393. **Wm.** WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 16. **Lin., Brks.** *N. & Q.* (1900) 9th S. v. 38. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Som.** *N. & Q. ib.* (2) **Dor.**[1] Beaky nuttèn-crooks to pull The bushes down, 177. (3) **Cor.** There was a curious custom in the town of Penryn. . . On some particular day in September or October . . . about when the hazel-nuts are ripe, the festival of nutting-day is kept. The rabble of the town go into the country to gather nuts, returning in the evening with boughs of hazel in their hands, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 401, ed. 1896; The ceremony of choosing a mock mayor . . . at Penryn . . . in September or October, when hazel-nuts were ripe, and 'nutting day' was kept by the children, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 241. (4 *a*, *b*) **Chs.**[1] (5) **Sc.** My daddy left me gear eneuch . . . A nebbed staff, a nutting-tyne, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 581.

NUTTOL, see **Nuthall.**

NUTTY, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Dev. In *comb.* (1) **Nutty-cock**, *obs.*, a term of endearment; (2) **-crack night**, the ninth night before Martinmas Day; cf. **nut-crack night**, s.v. **Nut**, *sb.* **1**; (3) **-white**, white as the kernel of a nut.

(1) **n.Cy.** Brenky my nutty-cock, Brenk him away; My nutty-cock's nivver Been brenk'd to-day: What wi' carding and spinning on t'wheel, We've nivver had time to brenk nutty-cock weel: But let to-morrow come ivver so sune, My nutty-cock it sall be brenk'd by nune, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 53. (2) **n.Yks.** Nutty-crack neet Ah mooant forget, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 5; **n.Yks.**[4] A feast of apples and nuts is indulged in. (3) **Dev.** A glass vessel containing nutty-white celery in it, the leaves at the top not unfolded, not green, but of the colour of pale butter, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) vii.

NUTYON, see **Noit**, *sb.*

NUVITOUS, *adj. Obsol.* Shr.[12] Also in form **nuvituous** Shr.[1] Nutritive.

NUVITUOUS, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Shr.[1] A rarity; a dainty.

I went to see poor owd Mrs. Farley o' Wren'all, an' 'er gid me a piece o' Marigold-cheese—it wuz a nuvituous; I hanna sid one fur 'ears.

NUVVIS, see **Novice.**

NUZ, *sb.* War.[12] [nuz.] The ball of hard wood used in the game of 'shinty.' The same word as **Knuz** (q.v.).

NUZZLE, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. Glo. Brks. Suf. Sur. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also in forms **noosle** Bnff.[1]; **noozle** Sc. w.Som.[1] Cor.; **nouzle** Cor.; **nowzel** Brks.[1]; **nozzle** Lnk. Nhb.[1] Lan.[1] Suf.[1] Sur.; **nusle** w.Yks.; **nussle** e.Lan.[1] [nu·zl, nʉ·zl, no·zl.]

1. To push or poke about with the nose. Cf. **nozzle**, *sb.*

Suf.[1] Allus a nuzzlin about. **Sur.** The carp and tench roll, nozzle, and root there, Son of Marshes *Sur. Hills* (1891) 211. **Dev.**[1] Vease away the pigs from nuzzling [muzzling, ed. 1837] in the corn, 30, ed. Palmer.

2. *Fig.* To spend time on trifles; to loiter. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Cf. **nestle, 5.** **3.** To push in the nose, as an infant into the nurse's bosom; to creep closely or snugly; to nestle closely for protection or warmth. Cf. **nuddle, *v.***[1]

Sc. Davie all this while lay with his nose almost in the fire, nuzzling among the ashes, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxiv. **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* May 29, 1897 ; w.Yks.[1] **Lan.** Like a child nozzling up to his soft nest, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 123; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** *Sheaf* 1878 I. 37; **Chs.**[1] **Nhp.** Who nuzzling sat with brooding breast, Clare *Remains* (1873) 162; **Nhp.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **Brks.**[1] Zee how the puppy an' the cat nowzels down together avoor the vire this cawld weather. **Cor.** (W.S.) [**Amer.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249; Green *Virginia Flk-Speech* (1899).]

4. *trans.* To poke anything with the nose; to root with the snout as a pig; *gen.* to press, poke, push; also used *fig.*

Rxb. Ye're still but a young man yet, son, an' experience may noozle some wit intil ye, Hogg *Winter Tales* (1820) I. 14 (Jam.). **s.Chs.**[1] Taak· Mes·tŭr Daa·rlitnz poa·ni in·tŭ)th baak· os·-boks, ŭn gy'iv· im ŭ bit ŭ kuurn tŭ nùz·l [Tak Mester Darli'ton's pony into th' back hoss-box, an' give him a bit o' curn to nuzzle]. **Suf.**[1] Let um alone, he'll nuzzle it out [said of a dog]. **w.Som.**[1] Said of pigs: to root with the snout. 'They pigs must be fresh a ring'd, they be nuzzlin the field all over. I never didn zee no sich pigs as they be vor to nuzzly.' Said of a dog or other animal. To arrange the straw for his bed with the nose, as most animals do before lying down. If a dog be put into a place with fresh straw, he will first noozle [nèo·zl] out a hollow. **Dev.** They there pegs be out in tha geärden anuzzling up awl tha tatties, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 108. **Cor.** Ever since that I noozled the nepple, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 33.

5. To seize by the nose; *fig.* to catch, assail, to expose to stormy weather.

Bnff.[1] **Lnk.** An approaching storm which was likely to nozzle us between Stobcross Docks an' Partick, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 85. **Nhb.** He nozzl't a rabbit or twa, Armstrong *Wanny Blossoms* 1876, 74; Nhb.[1]

Hence **Nuzzler**, *sb.* (1) a peg in a mole- or mouse-trap, which when touched by the mouse, releases a spring. s.Chs.[1]; (2) a mouse's nest caught up on the teeth of a mowing-machine. *ib.*

[**1.** See howe this sowe nosylleth in the grounde, *auisez comment ceste truye fouille du museau en la terre*, Palsgr. (1530). **3.** She nuzzleth herself in his bosom, Stafford *Niobe* (1611) 199.]

NUZZLER, *sb.* Nhp.[1] [nu·zlə(r).] A square of flannel for covering or wrapping round an infant, till it attains sufficient strength to be carried upright.

[A der. of obs. E. *nuzzle*, to nurse. Julian nuzzled in the manners of Asia, Holland *Ammianus* (1609) (Nares).]

NWOTE, NWOTISH, see **Note, *sb.***[3], **Notish.**

NYABOK, *sb.* Sc. A diminutive, talkative person. Gall. (J.M.)

NYAFF, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **neaphle** Dmf.; **nyaffle** Bnff.[1]; **njafək, njafin** Sh.I. A trifle, a thing of no value; anything small of its kind. The same word as **Gnaff** (q.v.). Cf. **naff, nauchle, niff-naff.**

Sh.I. 'A njafin njafək,' a little child foolishly brought up, Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* 1897 67; Jam.) **Bnff.**[1], **Dmf.** Jam.)

NYAFF, see **Naff.**

NYAFFLE, *v. Obs.* Bdf. Written **nyafl.** To eat in a hasty, gluttonous manner. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 130.

NYAFFLE, see **Naffle.**

NYAGIR, *sb.* Sh.I. The halibut, *Hippoglossus vulgaris.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

NYAM, *v.* and *int.* Sc. Also written **nyum.** [njəm.] **1.** *v.* To chew. Slk. (Jam.) **2.** *int.* In *comb.* **Nyum-Nyum!** a child's expression of pleasure at anything good to eat.

Sc. Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Lnk.** To ilk ither we wad wink, An' whisper N'yum! n'yum! Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 153.

NYAP, see **Gnap.**

NYAPH, *sb. pl.* Sc. The female nymphae, clitoris, pubes, &c. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

NYAPPY, *adj.* Irel. [nja·pi.] Hungry. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). See **Gnap.**

NYARB, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [njarb.] **1.** *v.* To fret; to be discontented. Abd. (Jam., s.v. Nyarr). Cf. **nyirb.** Hence **Nyarbin'**, *ppl. adj.* fretful, peevish.

Abd. He's a coorse nyarbin sorra o' a mannie, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 29, 1900).

2. *sb.* A fretful, peevish complaint or quarrel. **Bnff.**[1]

NYARG, *sb.* Sh.I. A short, dangerous, or troublesome sea. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

NYARG, see **Nag, *v.***[1]

NYARGLE, *v.* and *sb. Obs.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To wrangle. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824); (J.M.) **2.** *sb.* A foolish person, fond of disputing.

Gall. That being is a nyargle, who—'Whenever there gets up dispute, Will still change sides, and try confute,' Mactaggart *ib.*

NYARR, *v.* Sc. [njar.] **1.** To growl or snarl as a dog does. Cai.[1] The same word as **Gnar(r, *v.*** (q.v.) Cf. **nurr.** **2.** To cry like an angry cat.

Gall. She nyarr'd whan she gat him as he'd been a mouse, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 413, ed. 1876.

NYATT, NYATTER, NYAUCHLE, NYAWN, see **Nat, *sb.***[1], **Gnatter, Natter, *v.*, Nauchle, Nown.**

NYBER, NYDER, see **Neighbour, Neither.**

NYE, *sb.* Der. War. Wor. Hrf. Brks. Ess. Sus. Hmp. Also written **ni** Brks.[1] Sus.[12] Hmp.; **nie** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [nai.] A brood of pheasants. Cf. **eye**, *sb.*[2]; see **Nide**, *sb.*[1]

Der.[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **Wor.** (H.K.), **Hrf.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 186. **Sus.**[12] **Hmp.** Holloway; **Hmp.**[1] [Nye of pheasants (among fowlers), a flight, or great company of those birds, Phillips (1706); A nye of feasants, *Phasianorum grex*, Coles (1679).]

[OFr. *ni*, 'nid' (La Curne).]

NYFEL, NYFLE, see **Knifle, Nifle.**

NYIGG, *v.* Sh.I. [njig.] To tug.

He's nyiggin at dee redder sair, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 36.

NYIM, *sb.* Sc. Ir. Also in form **nymmie** Sc. [njim.] A very small piece or quantity. Lth. (Jam.), Ant. (W.H.P.)

NYIRB, *sb.* Bnff.[1] Great peevishness. Cf. **nyarb.**

NYIRR, see **Gnar(r, *v.***

NYIT, *v.* and *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) Also in form **nyat.** **1.** *v.* To give a smart stroke with the knuckles. The same word as **Knoit**, *v.* (q.v.) **2.** *sb.* A sharp stroke with the knuckles. 'He gae me a nyit i' the neck.'

NYL, see **Nile**, *sb.*[2]

NYLE, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) **1.** A dial. form of 'navel.'

2. Phr. *her nyle's at her mou*, of a woman: far advanced in pregnancy.

NYMMIE, NYMPHING-GANG, see **Nyim, Nimpingang.**

NYND, NYOAG, see **Nigh-hand, Njoag.**

NYOD, *int.* Sc. A disguised form of the word 'God,' used in exclamations; a modified oath.

ne.Sc. Nyod, Ah'm nae seer but Ah did the same, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 54. **Abd.** Nyod, didnin he tak' a gey fling? Alexander *Johnny Gibb* 1871) iv.

NYOW, NYPE, NYPKEN, see **New, *v.*, Neep, Napkin.**

NYRE, NYRR, see **Near, *sb.***[1], **Nurr.**

NYSE, *v.* Sc. To beat; to pommel; a boys' word. The same word as **Knuse** (q.v.).

Lth. (Jam.) **Edb.** A word in use among the boys of the High School of Edinburgh. 'I'll nyse you,' I'll do you a mischief, Mackay *Dict.* (1888).

NYST, NYTE, NYTHE, NYTTL, see **Neist, Nicet, Knoit, *v.*, Nide, *sb.*[1], Njittle.**

NYUCKFIT, *sb.* Cld. (Jam.) The snipe, *Gallinago caelestis.*

A name supposed to be formed from its cry when ascending.

NYUK, NYUM, NYURR, NYZE, see **Nook, Nyam, Nurr, Noise.**

O

O. **I.** Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, OE. **o** in closed syllables has generally become open ǫ in the modern dialects.

II. In Sc., Irel. and Eng. n. of the Humber, OE. **o** in open syllables has generally become ō or respectively uə. In w. and s.Yks. and in the district round about Blackburn in Lan., it has become ǫi. In the remaining parts of Eng. it has fallen together with OE. ā, that is, it has become ō, or uə (oə); see Vol. I. 1.

III. The normal development of OE. ō is:—
1. Long ū in Lan., I.Ma., Chs. (see **6**), n.Stf., Der. (also **iu, ʊu**), Not., Lin., Rut., Nhp., War. (also **iu**), Wor. (also **iu**), Shr. (see **4**), Pem., Glo., Oxf., Brks., Bck., Bdf., Hrt., Hnt., Cmb., Ess., Ken., Sus., Hmp., I.W., Wil., Dor., e.Som.
2. In ne.Sc. it has become ī; in the remaining parts of Sc. it has generally become ü (rarely ū) or respectively œ.
3. ṻ or œ̄ in Nrf., Suf., w.Som., Dev., Cor.
4. **iu** in Cum. (also **iə**), Wm., nw.Yks., ne.Lan. (see **1**), Flt., Dnb., Stf. (except e.Stf.), s.Der., Lei., w.War., n.Wor., ne.Shr.
5. **iə** in Nhb. (rarely **iu**), Dur. (also **iu**), Cum. (also **iu**), n., ne., m. and se.Yks.
6. **ui** in w. and s.Yks. **7.** **œu** in s.Chs. **8.** **ʊu** in sw.Der., e.Stf.

O, *sb.*[1] Irel. Nhb. In phr. (1) *a round O*, a stupid, silly fellow, a 'softy'; (2) *fickly O's*, a game played on a slate or on paper; cf. **fickle**.
(1) **N.I.**[1] (2) **Nhb.** A broken slate with a game of 'fickley O's' never rubbed out, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 134.

O, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Sc. Yks. Also written **oe**. A small island.
Sc. The husbande biggit now on his öe, R. Jamieson *Elfin Gray* in Scott *Lady of Lake* (1810) note XLIX, ed. 1894; Öe, an island of the second magnitude; an island of the first magnitude being called a 'land,' and one of the third magnitude a 'holm,' *ib.* **n.Yks.**[2] We sail'd round a bit of an O.
[Dan. *ø*, an island (Larsen); Sw. *ö* (Widegren); ON. *ey* (Vigfusson).]

O, *sb.*[3] Der.[1] [ō.] A dial. form of 'ewe.'

O, *sb.*[4] Lan. A dial. form of 'hall.'
Albeit dignified by the rustics of the neighbourhood as 'th' O,' in point of size and accommodation it was little more than a large cottage, Westall *Old Factory* (1885) xxii.

O', *adj.* A dial. form of 'all' (q.v.).

O, see **Of, Oh, On, Owe, Oy(e, Who.**

OACHENIN, *sb.* Cai.[1] [ō·χənin.] The early dawn, the part of the night before daybreak.

OACHERING, *prp.* ? *Obs.* w.Yks.[3] Also in form **ochering**. Lavishing.

OAF, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **aowf** se.Wor.[1]; **hoaf** Glo.; **naowf** se.Wor.[1]; **olf** Glo.[1]; **oof** Sc. (Jam.); **ooff** Bnff.[1]; **ouf** n.Cy.; ? **oup** n.Cy. w.Yks.; **ouph** Sc. Hrf.[2]; **ouphe** Sc. Yks. [ōf, ǭf.] **1.** *sb.* An elf; a goblin. The same word as **Awf** (q.v.).
Fif. The tricksy kindly ouphes that hail'd them heretofore, Tennant *Anster* 1812 141, ed. 1871. **Lth.** They tirl the neebors' snecks Like ouphes this nicht, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 44. **n.Cy.** Oup [*sic*], Grose (1790). **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 19, 1883). **w.Yks.** Oup [*sic*], Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Der.**[1] *Obs.*
Hence (1) **Ouphish**, (2) **Ouphish-like**, *adv.* elvish, elf-like.
(1) **Lth.** An imp-like, ouphish ditty Made the vera Leech grow witty, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 115. (2) Quo' he to hisself Wi' ouphish-like lauch an' jibe, *ib.* 146.

2. In *gen.* colloq. use: an idiot, a fool; a dolt, blockhead, a stupid fellow; the clown of a circus.
Fif. (Jam.) **Edb.** Not like grinnan' oaf, *Carlop Green* (1793) 173, ed. 1817. **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** He canna help what he's deunn, he's nobbut an oaf (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** What are you standing there for, you great oaf? Francis *Yeoman Fleetwood* (ed. 1890) 240. **Chs.** (F.R.C.), **Chs.**[123], **Stf.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Wor.** I was an oaf for eating that apple (W.C.B.); In the remote parts of Worcestershire the clown at a circus is still called the oaf. . . The writer heard a native . . . give a verbal description of rope dancing, one of the incidents of which was that 'the oaf cum an' choaked 'is fit'—that is, the clown came and chalked the feet of the dancer, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 353. **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 15. **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[2] The most bitter character that can be given of a man is by describing him as a prodigal half oaf, or as a rogue oaf. **Glo.** What an oaf that fellow is (A.B.); Mary told him 'to sit down and be quiet, and not to go and make a hoaf of himself,' Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 88. **e.An.**[1] **s.Cy.** Grose (1790).
Hence (1) **Oafish**, *adj.* half-witted, foolish, silly; cf. **awvish**; (2) **Oafishly**, (3) **Oafly**, *adv.* foolishly, absurdly; (4) **Oaf-rock**, *sb.* a half-witted, weak-minded person; (5) **-rock'd**, *adj.*, see (1); (6) **Oof-looking**, *adj.* having a look of stupidity.
(1) **n.Yks.**[124] (2, 3, 4) **n.Yks.**[2] (5) **n.Yks.**[24] (6) **Bnff.** (Jam.)

3. A miser. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] **4.** An animal whose face is so covered with hair that it can scarcely see. Fif. (Jam.)

5. *v.* To walk stupidly; to act in a foolish, childish manner; to play the fool; also with *about*.
Bnff.[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] **Wor.** Always used of grown-up people. Persons who are romping about and behaving in a silly, childish fashion are said to be 'oafing about,' *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 198. **Glo.**[1] They was oafin', and sparrin' some time. They kep olfing with one another.
Hence **Oafing**, *ppl. adj.* stupid, foolish. **n.Yks.**[14], **m.Yks.**[1]

OAF, see **Olf.**

OAFF, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Ayr. (Jam.) Also in form **ooff**. Decrepit, worn down with disease.

OAFFIS, see **Oaves**, *sb. pl.*[1]

OAG, *v.* Sh.I. [ōg.] To crawl, creep, scramble; to wriggle.
Time is oagin lack a wirm, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 110; I gat me in an' oagit awa ta bed, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 94; I oags ta da broo, best I cood, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1]

Hence **Oagin**, *vbl. sb.* the moaning of the wind.

I couldna stand yun oagin troo da stroods at nicht, BURGESS *Lowra Biglan* 1896 50.

OAGARHIUNSE, see **Ogerhunch.**

OAK, *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [ōk, oək, ēk, iək; jak, jek; wōk, wuk.] **I.** Dial. forms. **1.** *sing.*: (1) **Aac**, (2) **Aäk**, (3) **Aik**, (4) **Ak**, (5) **Auk**, (6) **Eac**, (7) **Eak**, (8) **Eake**, (9) **Eike**, (10) **Eke**, (11) **Oche**, (12) **Whoke**, (13) **Woak**, (14) **Wock**, (15) **Woek**, (16) **Wok**, (17) **Woke**, (18) **Wuck**, (19) **Wuk**, (20) **Yaak**, (21) **Yack**, (22) **Yak**, (23) **Yeäck**, (24) **Yeck**, (25) **Yek**, (26) **Yik.**

(1) **n.Cy., Yks.** (B. & H.) (2) **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** T'aäk coomed aat afore t'esh (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**[1] (3) **Sc.** Good aik timber, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) v. **Gall.** Wi' the aik kibblings I'd never fight mair, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 68, ed. 1876. **Dwn.** The aiks the knowes hae shaded, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 152. **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1] (4) **ne.Yks.**[1] Pronounced yak. (5) **m.Yks.**[1] Aoh'k, ao·k. (6) **n.Cy.** (K.) (7) *ib.* **m.Yks.**[1] Ih'k. (8) **n.Yks.** (W.H.) (9) **n.Cy., Yks.** (B. & H.) (10) **n.Cy.** *ib.* (11) **n.Yks.**[2] (12) **Der.** Drive him aneath th' tawest whoke-tree, CUSHING *Voe* (1888) I. ix. (13) **w.Yks.**[3] **Glo.** When I'd a-hung un up in th' woak tree, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xiv. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** As we wer catchèn vrom our laps Below a woak our bits an' draps, BARNES *Poems* (ed. 1879) 78. (14) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (15) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (16) **w.Yks.**[3] (17) **Hmp.**[1] This pronunciation, though not general in n.Hmp. now, used to be so. (18) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (19) **Shr.**[1] The Squire's levellin' the wuk this 'ear. **Glo.**[1] **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (20) **Cum.**[1] (21) **n.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. Wm. If 't ash tree buds before 't yack, GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* 1877) 50. **n.Yks.** Awd stiff yack nut eeasy bended, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878 25. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] 22 **n.Cy.** (B. & H.), **Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[1] **Ya'k** cubbert. **Wm.** Double yak deurs, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 5. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.**[2] Me grannum's aud yak-kist. Yak-bink [oak bench]. **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[13], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (23) **ne.Lan.**[1] (24) **Nhb.** Then 'noint her wiv a twig o' yeck, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) II. **Dur.** It's a' green hills en big yeck trees, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkins' Visit* (1877) 9. **Cum.** The yeck kist cried out murder, RAYSON *Poems* (1839) 8. (25) **Nhb.** His leg pletted oure his Yek Pleught, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) II. **Lakel.**[1] Yek cubbert. **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 291. (26) **Cum.**[1]

2. *pl.*: (1) **Akis.** n.Cy. (B. & H.); (2) **Oaken.** Hrf.[2]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Oak and nettle day**, May 29; (2) **-apple**, a sprig of oak or maple; (3) **-apple day**, see (1); (4) **-atchern**, an acorn; (5) **-ball**, an oak-apple or oak-gall; (6) **-ball day**, see (1); (7) **-bee**, the cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*; (8) **-berry**, see (4); (9) **-billet timber**, small oaks, crooked oak, not good enough for timber; (10) **-crammel**, a knotty branch of oak, an oak cudgel; (11) **-day**, see (1); (12) **-dotteril**, a pollard oak; (13) **-eggar**, a moth; (14) **-fern**, the common bracken, *Pteris aquilina*; (15) **-fork**, an oak stem forked naturally at one end; (16) **-gnar**, an oak-knot; (17) **-heir**, a young oak-tree left growing when a wood is cleared; (18) **-leather**, a kind of fungus found in old oaks; (19) **-lungs**, the pearl moss, *Chondrus crispus*; (20) **-marble**, see (5); (21) **-mass** or **-mast**, see (4); (22) **-prod**, an oak-peg; (23) **-snag**, a thick oak-branch; (24) **-stake**, (25) **-stob** or **-stoup**, an oak-post; (26) **-tree clay**, (27) **-tree loam**, the Kimmeridge clay; (28) **-web, -cub, -ub**, or **Ocop**, see (7); (29) **-wood**, a forest of oak; (30) **-wright**, *obs.*, a worker in oak.

(1) **Not.** A custom now dying out existed . . . on the twenty-ninth of May, or 'Oak and Nettle day,' as it is termed. The rising generation sally out in the morning, their caps and button-holes adorned with sprigs of oak. They also provide themselves with a bunch of nettles. They request all persons they meet with 'to show your oak.' . . Supposing they are unprovided . . . their face, neck, and hands are well nettled, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 381. (2) **Dev.**[4] There need be no apples on the sprig. (3) **Nhp.**[1] On this day it was formerly the custom for all the principal families in the town of Northampton to place a large branch of oak over the door of their houses, or in their balconies, in remembrance of the restoration of Charles the Second. The oak-boughs are gradually disappearing; but the corporate body still goes in procession to All Saints' church, accompanied by the boys and girls of the different charity schools, each of them having a sprig of oak, with a gilt oak-apple placed in the front of their dress; and, should the season be unpropitious, and oak-apples be scarce, small gilded potatoes are substituted. . . Some villagers in the country notice the day, by decorating their houses with branches of oak, or by children carrying them about in their hands. **War.**[3] Houses were decorated with boughs or sprigs of oak bearing oak-apples. Boys wore the latter in their coats. Those who neglected or were unable to provide themselves with this decoration were whipped about the hands and face, by their fellows, with stinging nettles. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Dor.** The 29th of May, Oak-apple Day, was called Shicsack Day, when all loyal urchins were expected to display a bit of oak in their hats or caps, *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1889) 517. **w.Som.**[1] It is still the custom for all the public-houses, and many private ones, to fasten a green bough of oak at the side of the outer door. When they can be got, oak-apples are stuck on this bough, often covered with gold-leaf. . . Farm boys also stick sprays of oak with oak-apples if procurable in their hats, while the horses always have to be 'trimmed' with oak on King Charles's day. (4) **Chs.**[13] **s.Chs.**[1] Oa·k-aachŭrn. (5) **s.Chs.**[1] Oa·k-bau. **War.**[3] (6) **Shr.** On this day, branches of oak bearing 'oak-apples' or 'oak-balls' are hung at the doors of many houses in Shrewsbury; about Newport the cart-horses are adorned with oak-boughs, and in many places the railway-engines are similarly decorated. Many people in all ranks keep up the custom of wearing sprays of oak with 'balls,' if possible, on this day. Young men and lads wear an oak-ball and a few leaves in their hats, and about Market Drayton I am told that a boy who shows himself without a bit of oak is apt to receive some sort of chastisement from his companions. The National school children in many places beat those who wear no oak with stinging nettles, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883-1886) 365. **War.**[2] It is the custom to wear an oak-ball in the hat or buttonhole on May 29, and to decorate horses with the same. (7) **Hrt.** The darr or oak-bee, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. i. 67. (8) **Yks.** (B. & H.) (9) **Nrf.** He has recently brought down a cargo of oak-billet-timbers in three or four feet lengths of the more slender boughs, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 66; Small oaks, or the arms of oak timber-trees, are cut into short lengths and used for smoking herrings with (M.C.H.B.). (10) **n.Yks.** (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[2] A stunt yak-crammel. (11) **Not.** The locomotive engines are sometimes decorated with oak leaves. School children nettle those among them who are not wearing oak leaves on the 29th of May (L.C.M.). **sw.Lin.**[1] (12) **Nhp.** The knarled oak-dotterel, CLARE *Rur. Muse* (1835) 77. (13) **Sc.** Watching . . . an oak-eggar moth settle lazily on a moss cushion, STEEL *Rowans* (1895) 144. **Som.** COMPTON *Winscombe Sketches* (1882 140. (14) **Nrf.** From the appearance of the section of the vascular bundles in the rhizome (B. & H.). **w.Som.**[1] Oa·k-vee·urn. (15) **n.Yks.**[2] Used for various country purposes. (16) *ib.* (17) **Hmp.** A number of oak-heirs and ash-tillows are left at each cutting, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 329. (18) **Ir.** (B. & H.) (19) **Lon.** Sold in Covent Garden market under this name, *Loudon's Gardener's Mag.* (1832) VIII. 94, in (B. & H.). (20) **Dev.**[4] When ripe is used for the game of marbles. (21) **Dev.**[2] Old crooked oak is loaded with oak-mass. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** I'd rethur tamp wilkies an' toads in ma belly, Ur oak-masts an' bittles, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 231; **Cor.**[2] (22) **n.Yks.**[2] (23) **Sc.** He'll glower at an auld warld barkit aik-snag as if it were a queez-maddam in full bearing, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxi. **n.Yks.**[2] 24, 25 **n.Yks.**[2] 26, **Wil.**[1] BRITTON *Beauties* (1825) III. (27) **Wil.** The deep oak-tree loams about Mere . . . a low flat tract of land under the foot of the chalk-hills, of a strong deep loam, with a substratum of clay, over a very thick vein of blue marble. The soil is very sour, as appears by its abundant and spontaneous production of oak trees, DAVIS *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) xii; **Wil.**[1] (28) **s.Ir.** (A.S.-P.) **w.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 358. **Som.** West of the Parret this insect is called 'wock-web,' because it infests the oak, and spins its web on it in great numbers, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] They rooks be doin' purty well wi' they there oak-'ebs. **Dev.** A brown beetle, that feeds much upon the leaves of oak, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 309; I zay, Polly, düee put a pin drü thease oakweb's tail, an' yü'll zee 'ow 'e'll buzzee when I spin 'th'n roun' my 'ead wi' theäse bit ov coord, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); *Science Gossip* (1874) 263; **Dev.**[2] The weather is going to change, there are so many oak-webs about to-night. **nw.Dev.**[1] **w.Dev.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 259. **s.Dev., e.Cor.** (Miss D.), **Cor.**[1] (29, 30) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. Phr. *to go 'twixt the oak and the rind*, to make fine distinctions, to split hairs, to quibble.

w.Som.[1] Hence the phr. has come to mean the quibbling by

which a trimmer agrees with both sides, 'runs with the hare and hunts with the hounds.' **nw.Dev.** We usually add to the phrase 'where the devil can't go' (R.P.C.); **nw.Dev.**[1]

3. An oaken cudgel.

Lnk. 'Hand me out yon muckle oak.' She brought the stick, MUIR *Minstrelsy* 1816) 31.

4. *pl.* The suit of clubs in cards.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] The parish clerk . . . after having been playing cards late on Saturday night, dozed during the service next day, and . . cried out, 'Oaks be trumps, Mr. Hosegood.' An old distich is, 'Oaks be trumps in Horner 'ood, There they growed, and there they stood.' **Dev.** There, I'm beggared ef hoaks bant trumps again! Why, that's dree times urning, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 88; **Dev.**[1] From the resemblance which they bear to the oak-leaf. **nw.Dev.**[1]

Hence **Oak-wuck**, *sb.* the club at cards. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

5. The maple, *Acer campestre.*

Dev.[4] I have been astonished to find how constantly the Maple is called Oak.

OAKABELL, see **Okabel(l.**

OAKEM, *sb.* Dev. [ō·kəm.] The cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris.* Cf. **oak-web**, s.v. **Oak.**

n.Dev. Oakems, ticks, longcripples 'll do, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 124.

OAKEN, *adj.* Suf. Som. In *comb.* (1) **Oaken-apple day**, (2) **-bough day**, May 29. Cf. **oak-apple day**, s.v. **Oak.**

(1) **Suf.** MOOR *MS.* (HALL.) (2) **w.Som.**[1] (s.v. Oak-apple day.)

OAKIE, *sb.* Cai.[1] [ō·ki.] The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile.*

OAKUM, *sb.* Yks. [ō·kəm.] Ochre.

n.Yks. I'll colour t'walls wi yalla oakum (I.W.).

OALAMINT, *sb.* Sh.I. Element; used *attrib.*

He flauchtered up i' da oalamint air wi' da ting o' a shiken spriklin' an' pleepin' in his neb, *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897).

OALIK, **OALPH**, see **Olik**, **Olf.**

OAM, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Dur. Also written **ome** Dur.; and in forms **oom**, **owme** Sc. (JAM.); **uim** Or.I.; **yoam** Per.; **youm** Bnff.[1]; **yowm** Abd. [ōm.] **1.** *sb.* Steam, vapour; a blast of warm air; a warm aroma.

Sc. Oam of the kettle (JAM.). **Sh.I.** FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 424. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Bnff.**[1] Fin a set ma nose in at the kitchy door, a fan the youm o' the dainner. **Abd.** (JAM.); I'm sere ye'll fin the yowm, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 3. **Per.** Oor strath is noo a' fu' o' yoam Like bilin' saut, FERGUSSON *Vill. Poet* (1897) 151. **e.Fif.** Naething seen but speeritual oam ascendin' to the ceilin', LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxv. **Dur.** The ome of salt pans (K.).

2. *v.* To blow with a warm, close air. Bnff.[1]

[Norw. dial. *ome*, smoke, the smell of something burning (AASEN).]

OAM, see **Holm**, *sb.*[1]

OAMLY, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [ō·mli.] Unpleasant or hurtful to the feelings.

[Norw. dial. *aumleg*, also *omli*, poor, wretched, miserable (AASEN); ON. *aumligr* (VIGFUSSON).]

OAMPLE, see **Hamble.**

OAMY, *adj.* Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] Light, porous; *gen.* used of ploughed land. (HALL.)

OAN, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] An awn, the beard of barley. Hence **Oantling**, *sb.* an awn. See **Awntlings.**

OAN, see **Own**, *v.*[2]

OAR, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Wil. **1.** *sb. pl.* The arms.

Nhb.[1] A cant term. 'Drop swingin yor oars, man.'

2. *Comp.* **Oar-cock**, *obs.*, the water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus.* Wil. SMITH *Birds* (1887) 222. **3.** *v.* To row, ferry.

Sig. Come oar me o'er, to row like you there's nane, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1804) 56. **Gall.** It was my daft Maxwell lass . . . that was oaring the wives across, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) iv.

OAR(E, **OARFIS**, see **Ore**, *sb.*[2 8], **Oaves**, *sb. pl.*[1]

OARLI, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **wurli.** [ō·rli.] The gate of a burn or brook. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 45.

[ON. *ār-hliðr*, the gateway or gap of a river; see JAKOBSEN (*l.c.*).]

OARTINS, see **Ortin(g)s.**

OARY, *adj.* Stf.[1] [ō·ri.] In *comp.* **Oary-floor**, a division in the nether coal.

OAS-, see **Oaze.**

OAST, *sb.*[1] Yks. Glo. Sur. Sus. Ken. s.Cy. Dev. Also in forms **haust** Sus.[12] Ken.; **host** s.Dev.; **oost** e.Yks. w.Yks. Glo.; **ost** e.Yks. w.Yks.; **oste** Ken.; **oust** Ken. [ōst.] **1.** A kiln for drying hops. Cf. **east**, *sb.*[1]

e.Yks. (W.C.S.) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** Oast's on fire! O'REILLY *Stories* (1880) II. 302. **Ken.** GROSE (1790); **Ken.**[12] **s.Cy.** RAY (1691). **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.)

Hence (1) **Oast-hair**, *sb.* the hair-sieve used in oast-houses; (2) **-house**, *sb.* the house containing the kiln for drying hops; (3) **-man**, *sb.* the man employed in drying hops.

(1) **Sus.**[1] [Wear and tear of oast hairs, and hop bins, &c., STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1855) II. 319.] (2) **Sur.**[1] **Ken.** When an excess duty was charged on hops, the letters 'O. H.' had to be painted on all oast doors, signifying 'Oast House' (W.G.P.); After picking, the hops are removed to the 'oast-houses,' in which they are dried. These are for the most part built of brick, and perfectly circular up to a height of 14 or 15 ft., whence they terminate in a cone, surmounted by a cowled chimney, peculiarly shaped, to allow the vapour from the hops to escape, MURRAY *Handbk. Ken.* (1892) *Introd.* 13; *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 195; **Sus.**[12] (3) **Ken.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 153.

2. *Obs.* A kiln for drying malt. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 310. Hence **Oast-cloth**, *sb., obs.*, the coarse haircloth upon which the malt was spread to dry upon the kiln. Ken. (K.)

[1. OE. *āst*, 'siccatorium' (ÆLFRIC). **2.** Du. *ast*, a place where barley is dried to make malt with (HEXHAM).]

OAST, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in forms **hoast** Cum.[4] Wm.; **ost** n.Cy.; **woast** Cum.[4]; **wost** n.Cy. [ōst.] The curd for cheese before it is taken from the whey.

n.Cy. It is sometimes called 'cheese-ost' or 'wost,' I suppose to distinguish it from the fleeting curd of the whey of new milk (after the cheese-curd) which is the basis of that old country dainty curds and cream, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 90; **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] So called when it begins to scum over the whey. **Cum.** FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 181; **Cum.**[24] **Wm.** She hed just takenth hoast awt oth whey, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 66, ed. 1840; J.H.) **w.Yks.**[1]

[Dan. Sw. *ost*, cheese; ON. *ostr* (VIGFUSSON).]

OAST, see **Oss.**

OASTE, *sb. Obs.* Nhb. The name given to the mariner or stranger who came to buy coals at Newcastle. See **Hoastmen.**

Nhb.[1] The vendors of coal, &c., were the Incorporated Company of Hoastmen, and their clients or customers were 'oastes.' The 'seal of the fraternity of the Ostmen of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne' represents an oaste advancing, hat in hand, to meet the coal merchant. The Hoastman extends his right hand to grasp that of the oaste, with the salutation 'Welcome, my oste.' 'It appears from the earliest entries in the books of this society (the Merchant Adventurers), that the stranger arriving at the port of Tyne to buy coals is called "the oaste",' BRAND *Hist Newc.* (1789) II. 270 *note.*

OAT, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. and Eng. [See **Oak.**] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Aet**, (2) **Ait**, (3) **Ate**, (4) **Awt**, (5) **Eet**, (6) **Oath**, (7) **Owet**, (8) **Uet**, (9) **Wat**, (10) **Wet**, (11) **Whet**, (12) **Whoat**, (13) **Whooat**, (14) **Whot**, (15) **Whut**, (16) **Woat**, (17) **Wot**, (18) **Wōt**, (19) **? Wud**, (20) **Wuet**, (21) **Wut**, (22) **Wutt**, (23) **Yait**, (24) **Yeat**, (25) **Yet**, (26) **Yett**, (27) **Yit.** [For development of OE. **ā**, see **A, III.**]

(1) **Sh.I.** Ir ye shorn muckle o' da aets? *Sh. News* (Sept. 29, 1900). (2) **Sc.** There was some half-fous o' aits, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) vii. **Bwk.** HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 45. **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **Sh.I.** MANSON *Almn.* (1900) 126. (4) **Lan.** (B. & H.) (5) **m.Yks.**[1] Ih'-t (s.v. Groats). (6) **Wxf.**[1] (7) **Dev.**[1] 69. (8) **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Groats). **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 45. **Rut.**[1] (9) **n.Yks.** (W.H.) **e.Yks.** CARR *Craven Gl.* (1828). **m.Yks.**[1] Waats (s.v. Groats). **w.Yks.**[1] (10) **Dev.** Mind yû dawnt vurgit tû gie tha 'osses their wets, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** An' stay vor wimb a strik' o' wets, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 37. (11) **Dev.**[1] 69. (12) **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.** Moore's folk are eawt i' th' fields cuttin' whoats, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) xxxv. **Chs.**[123], **Stf.**[1], **Der.**[2] (13) **w.Yks.**[2] (14) **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.**[25], **s.Lan.** (S.B.), **n.Lin.**[1] (15) **Lan.**[1] **Sur.** At the stam o' the whuts, SON OF MARSHES *Within an hour of Lond.* (ed. 1894) 57. **Sus.**

(F.A.A.) (16) **Cum.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Dor.** (C.W.) **Som.** RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 152. (17) **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Groats), **w.Yks.** (C.V.C.), **nw.Lin.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] (18) **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Groats). (19) **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[3] (20) **m.Yks.**[1] Wuchitts (s.v. Groats). (21) **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123] **Der.**[1] *Old* wŭt's (*mod. pron.* wuut s); **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Rut.**[1], **War.**[24], **s.War.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Hrt.** (J.W.), **Cmb.** (W.M.B.), **Ken.**[1] **Sur.** The wuts were not much better, *Cent. Mag.* (Mar. 1884) 775. **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.), **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[4], **nw.Dev.**[1] (22) **Dev.** BLACKMORE *Slain by Doones* (1896). 23 **Cum.** B. & H. **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Groats). (24) **Nhb.** And saved me both yeats, hay and grass, RITSON *N. Garl.* (1810) 51. **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Groats). (25) **Nhb.** GROSE (1790). **Dur.**, **Cum.**, **e.An.** (B. & H.) (26) **Nhb.** Come here, Mary, an' kill thur yetts, an grind thim, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 36. **Dur.**, **Cum.**, **e.An.** (B. & H.), **Dev.**[1] (27) **Sc.** A year famous, chiefly for its short corn and dear oatmeal and yits, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) ii. **Nhb.** A' kinds iv grain but yits, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 136.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Oat-brush**, oat stubble; (2) **-bursten**, oats dried over a fire; (3) **-cake**, (*a*) a thin cake made of oatmeal and water; (*b*) in phr. *oat-cake folk*, poor people; (4) **-cart**, to carry oats in harvesting; (5) **-clump**, ? a clump of growing oats [not known to our correspondents]; (6) **-farle**, one of the divisions of a cake of oat-bread; (7) **-flight**, (8) **-flyer**, the chaff of oats; (9) **-fowl**, the snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*; (10) **-hulls**, see (8); (11) **-land**, land on which oats are cultivated; (12) **-leave** or **Aitliff crop**, a crop of oats; (13) **-rive**, a group of corn-sheaves set up in a field to dry; (14) **-seed**, the sowing of oats, the season appropriated for the sowing of oats; (15) **-seed bird**, the grey wagtail, *Motacilla melanope*; (16) **-shaff**, a sheaf of oats; (17) **-skeiters**, the wild angelica, *Angelica sylvestris*; (18) **-sowing**, see (14); (19) **-straw**, the straw of oats; (20) **Oats and beans and barley**, a singing game; see below; (21) **—and vetches**, a mixture of oats and vetches sown together to mow green for horses.

(1) **Lei.**[1] (2) **Sh.I.** We packed up aboot a half lispond o' da best ate bursten, MANSON *Alm.* (1900) 126. (3, *a*) **n.Yks.** Cake made of watmeeal, soat, an' watter, an' hardend afoor t'fire (W.H.). **w.Yks.** Stif brawes, thick wot-cakes, an' cheese, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 34; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Keep him eawt o' th' seet o' wutcake, BRIERLEY *Traddlepin*, xii; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Seen still about Macclesfield, but not much used elsewhere, unless in the N. East corner of Chs.; **Chs.**[3], **Der.**[2] **Hmp.** A light cake made of oat-flour; which is toasted and buttered when eaten, HOLLOWAY. (*b*) **w.Yks.** Oat-cake folk, while they's pie-crust, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) III. 131, ed. 1874. (4) **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) (5) **Dev.** All of me in the water but my face, and that stuck into a wutts-clump, BLACKMORE *Slain by Doones* 1896. 6 **Sc.** Wi' whauks o' gude ait-farle cowins, A. WILSON *Poems* (1790) 91 (JAM.). (7) **e.An.**[1] Much lighter than that of any other sort of grain. **Suf.** Used by the poor for stuffing beds, RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 297, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] (8) **w.Mid.** More liable to be blown about than that of other corn. 'I thought there was summut a'matter with that bullock; 'e's got an oat-flyer in'is eye' (W.P.M.). (9) **Sh. & Or.I.** NEIL *Tour* (1860) (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Or.I.** A small bird, rather less than a sparrow, resorts here in winter, supposed to be the same with what is by some called the Empress bird in Russia, and is called by the people here Oat-fowls, because they prey on the oats, *Statist. Acc.* VII. 461 (JAM.); SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 72; **S. & Ork.**[1] (10) **Wil.**[1] Pronounced Wut-hulls. (11) **Slg.** Bob over the oatland swift roams thro' all Scotland, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1802) 71. (12) **Sc.** The crofting consists of four breaks, whereof one after a year's rest is dunged for bear, .. the third oat-leave, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 213 (JAM., s.v. Bear-lave). **Ayr.** In the old husbandry the crop after bear or barley (JAM.). (13) **e.Lan.**[1] (14) **Sc.** Quhan did that happen?—During the aitseed (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Gin ye war throu' wi' the hurry o' the ait-seed, ye maun jist tak' twa days' leasure, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 35; The 'ait-seed' was not even begun, and almost six weeks would in all probability elapse before it could be carried into execution, *ib.* (15) **Nhb.**[1] **Yks.** SWAINSON *ib.* 44. [The yellow wagtail . . . resorts to . . . newly sown ground, where one of its country names is the Oat-seed Bird, *Monthly Pkt.* (May 1855) 385.] (16) **n.Yks.**[2] (17) **Mry.** Children shoot oats through the hollow stems (B. & H.). (18) **Cai.**[1] (19) **Cai.**[1] **Cld.** He'll ride nae mair on ait-straw sunks, NIMMO *Sngs.* (1882) 98. **e.Yks.** That had teed up his slops wiv a lang wot-sthreea wisp, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 39. **Som.** A han'vull of woat straw, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 152. (20) **Abd.** Oats and beans and barley grows Not so fine as the farmer sows, You nor I nor nobody knows Oats and beans and barley grows. This is the way the farmer sows. . . Here he stands and takes his ease, Stamps his foot and claps his hands, And turns around to view the land. Waiting for a partner, waiting for a partner, Open the ring and take one in, And kiss him (or her) as he (or she) enters, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 8–9. **Yks.** See the farmer sow his seed, See he stamps and takes them in, Stamps his foot and claps his hand, And turns him round to view the land. O! waiting for a partner, Open the ring and take one in. Now you're married, &c., *ib.* 8. **w.Yks.** Waitin' for a partner, Waitin' for a partner, Open the ring and take one in, And now you've got your partner. . . . Now you're married you must obey, &c. In the Wakefield version, a little boy is placed in the centre of the ring first; he chooses a girl out of the ring at the singing of the third line, and kisses her. They stand hand in hand while the others sing the next verse, *ib.* 9; In a Sheffield version, .. four young men stand in the middle of the ring with their hands joined. These four dance round the first lines. After 'views his lands,' these four choose sweethearts, or partners, from the ring. The eight join hands and sing the remaining four lines. The four young men then join the larger ring, and the four girls remain in the centre and choose partners next time, *ib.* **Lan.** *ib.* 3. **I.Ma.** Oats and beans, barley and groats, &c. . . Slip the ring and take one in, And kiss her when you get her in. Now you're married you must agree, &c. . . When the kiss is given all the children forming the ring clap their hands, *ib.* 5, 6–10. **n.Stf.** In the Tean version, the children turn round with their backs to the one in the centre, and stand still when singing 'waiting for a partner,' *ib.* 9–10. **Not.** Oats and beans and barley-corns, you or I or any one else, You or I or any one else, oats or beans or barley-corns, &c., *ib.* 5. **Lin.** The children in the Lincolnshire Wold village playing . . . and dancing round as they sang the following words: 'A-waitin' fur a pardner, A-waitin' fur a pardner, You an' I an' iv'ryone knows How whoats an' beans an' barley grows. Fost tha farmer saws 'is seed, Then he stans an' teks 'is ease, Stamps 'is feet an' claps 'is 'ands, And turns him round to view tha lands. A-waitin' fur a pardner, &c. . . Now you're married you must obaä, You must be true to all you saä, You must be kind and very good, And help y'er wife to chop tha wood. A-waitin' fur a pardner,' &c. In the dance the boys and girls form a ring. A boy stands in the centre, singing with the rest, as they dance around. There is no particular order, but generally at the second singing of the chorus the 'gentleman' chooses a 'lady' partner, and both stand in the centre, singing with those composing the ring, 'Now you're married,' &c. Sometimes 'gentleman' kisses partner. When the whole song is finished, sometimes the gentleman makes one of the ring, and the lady remains in the centre and chooses a partner; sometimes both join the ring and a fresh boy goes into the centre and waits for a partner. . . The children in the neighbourhood of Horncastle yet play at this game. It is probably common to other parts, *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xii. 493. **nw.Lin.** In a version from Kirkby-on-the-Bain: . . 'There is no proper commencement of this song. The children begin with "A-waitin' fur a pardner," or "Oats and beans," just as the spirit moves them, but "A-waitin" is the usual beginning here,' GOMME *ib.* 10. **Nhp.** Does you or I or anie one knowe Where oates and beanes and barlie growe, The farmer comes and sowes ye seede, &c. . . Open the ringe and take mee in, Make haste and choose your partner, &c., *Nhp. N. & Q.* I. 163 in GOMME *ib.* 3. **Shr.** Form a ring, with one in the middle; move slowly round, and 'suit the action to the words' in italics. Chorus. Oats and beans and barley grow! Oats and beans and barley grow! Do you or I or any one know How oats and beans and barley grow? First the farmer *sows* his seed, Then he *stands* and takes his ease, *Stamps* his foot and *claps* his hands, Then *turns round* to view the land. Waiting for a partner, waiting for a partner! Open the ring and take one in! (Another girl enters the ring, they close up and move round again.) Chorus. Now you are married you must obey, You must be true to all you say, You must be kind, you must be good, And help your wife to chop the wood! BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 608. **Nrf.** Hops or beans or barley corn, You or I or anyone all: First the farmer sows his seed, &c. Waiting for a partner, a partner, a partner, He opened the ring and called one in, And now he's got a partner, &c., GOMME *ib.* 7. **Hmp.** Oats and beans and barley corn, &c., Waiting for a partner. Open the gate and let her come out, And see the one you love the best. Now we're merry and wish you joy, First the girl and then the boy, Seven

years after, seven years past, Kiss one another and go to your class, *ib.* 6. **I.W.** Where the wheat and barley grows, You and I and nobody knows, &c., *ib.* 7. (21) **Chs.**[1]

2. *v.* To turn oats. Sus. (S.P.H.)

OAT, see **Aught**, *pron.*

OATH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Stf. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Suf. Also in forms **aith(e** Sc.; **oth** Sh.I.; **othe** Suf. [ōþ, Sc. ēþ.]

1. *sb.* In phr. *to give one's oath*, to take an oath administered to one.

Sc. (A.W.) **Abd.** Quha sall give thair aithes that the said armour belangis to thame thameselfes, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 70. **Per.** Assigns to the said John Monday next to give forth his aith thereupon, LAWSON *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 122. **Cld.** Auld Mysie says she can gie her great aith, NIMMO *Sngs.* (1882) 103.

2. *v.* To swear; to take an oath as to anything.

Sh.I. 'Dat's whin I say sic a weighty oth.' 'Doo can oth lesser,' *Sh. News* (Feb. 3, 1900). **Stf.**[1] **s.Wor.**[1] I'll oath it. **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1] **Suf.** (HALL.); **Suf.**[1] 'Tis true, I'll oath it.

OATHER, OATHERS, see **Other**, *adj.*[1 2], **Others.**

OATMEAL, *sb.* Yks. e.An. Hrt. Also in form **wotmeeal** n.Yks.[2] **1.** Grits; oats husked and split but not ground.

e.An.[1] We never reduce our oats to meal, though we use the name. We . . . only use what we improperly call meal in the composition of gruel, or of puddings in time of scarcity.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Oatmeal crowdy**, (2) — **kale**, oatmeal gruel; (3) — **kernel**, a thin ear of wheat.

(1) **n.Yks.** We eat wotmeeal crowdy (I.W.). (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **Hrt.** A thin, or what we call an oatmeal kernel, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. i. 45.

OATTY, *sb.* and *adj.* Nhb. Yks. Also in forms **wotty** n.Yks.; **yittie** Nhb.[1] **1.** *sb.* Oats of very short stalks. Nhb.[1] **2.** *adj.* Mixed with wild oats. n.Yks. (I.W.)

OAVE, see **Hauve**, *v.*[2]

OAVES, *sb. pl.*[1] Gmg. Pem. Ess. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **auvis** nw.Dev.[1]; **oaffis** Dev.; **oarfis** Dev.[3]; **oavis** Ess.[1] n.Dev.; **office** s.Pem. Som. w.Som.[1] Dev.; **offis** Dev.[1]; **ovees** Cor.[1]; **overs** Hmp.; **oves** Sus. Hmp. Dor.[1] Som.; **ovess** Sus.; **ovice** Gmg. Cor.[23]; **ovis** Som.; **ovus** I.W.[12]; **ovvice** Cor.[2]; **ovvis** Dev.[1] Cor.[1] [ōvz, ō·vəs, o·vis, ō·fis.] The eaves of a building or of a rick; also used *attrib.*

Gmg. COLLINS *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848-50) IV. 222. **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1], **Sus.** (F.A.A.), (F.E.), **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.), (H.E.), **I.W.**[12] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.**[1] The pea that rangled to the oves, 133. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Quite distinct from a projecting roof, in which the wood framework forms the projection or eave, and which must have an [au·fees] projecting from it, sufficient to carry the rain-water into the shuting or clear of the wood-work. Office tiles or slates are the first row on the bottom of the slope of a roof. **Dev.** Düee lūkee zee how tha conkerbils be ahanging tū tha oaffis, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 64; *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 135; 1646. Pd. for nayles and timber for an Ouis bord, iiij*d.*, *Woodbury Chwardens' Acc.*; **Dev.**[13] **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790). **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[123]

Hence **Office-dropping**, *sb.* eavesdropping.

w.Som.[1] The legal or customary right to so much space beyond a wall, where the adjoining property belongs to another person than the owner of the roof, as will permit the rain dropping from the eaves of a roof.

[ME. *ovese*, eaves (STRATMANN); cp. MLG. *ovese* (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN); EFris. *ôse* (KOOLMAN).]

OAVES, *sb. pl.*[2] Wil. The chaff of oats, 'oat-hulls.' Wil.[1], n.Wil. (G.E.D.) Cf. **oaze.**

OAVIS, OAVVER, OAXTER, see **Oaves**, *sb. pl.*[1], **However, Oxter.**

OAZE, *sb.* Shr.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Also written **oas-** Shr.[1] [ōz.] In *pl.* light grains that are winnowed out, covered with the husk or chaff. Also in *comp.* **Oaze-corn.** Cf. **oaves**, *sb. pl.*[2] The same word as **Hose**, *sb.*[1] **3.**

Hence **Oasins**, *sb. pl.* chaff mixed with light grain.

Shr.[1] Jack, yo' hanna 'afe winnud that corn; I got a blind-sieve fūll o' oasins out on a strike.

OB, see **Hob**, *sb.*[23]

OBADIAH, *sb.* e.An. Lon. [obədai·ə.] A game; see below.

e.An. The players stand in a row. The child at the head of the row says, 'My son Obadiah is going to be married, twiddle your thumbs,' suiting the action to the word by clasping the fingers of both hands together, and rapidly 'twiddling' the thumbs. The next child repeats both words and actions, and so on all along the row, all the players continuing the 'twiddling.' The top child repeats the words, adding (very gravely) 'Fall on one knee'; the whole row follows suit as before (still twiddling their thumbs). The top child repeats from the beginning, adding, 'Do as you see me,' and the rest of the children follow suit, as before. Just as the last child repeats the words, the top child falls on the child next to her, and all go down like a row of ninepins, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 13-14. **Lon.** *ib.* 14.

OBB, OBBLY-ONKER, see **Abb, Hoblionker.**

OBBUT, *int.* Lan. Lin. [o·bət.] An asseveration: 'oh! but.' See **Aye but.**

ne.Lan.[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Child: 'I sha n't.' Mother: 'Obbut you will, or I'll leather you as long as I can stan' oher you.'

OBDER, *sb.* Sh.I. [o·bdər.] A porch or portico; the cross-piece over the door. JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 56; S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *ofdyri*, the 'over-door,' the lintel (VIGFUSSON).]

OBEDIENCE, *sb.* Sc. Not. Lin. War. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hrt. Suf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also in forms **bedence** Suf.; **obadience** Brks.[1] [əbī·diəns, əbī·djəns.] A curtsey, bow; *gen.* in phr. *to make one's obedience.*

Abd. She started, stopped, made an obedience to the minister, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xliv. **Edb.** 'If ye'll no take it amiss, sir,' said I, making my obedience, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* 1828 viii. **Not.** Now, make your obedience to the lady (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** I hope you showed your obedience when you met her ladyship. Now then, do your obedience to the gentleman, like a good gell (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1] I saw his reverence and made my obedience to him. **n.Lin.**[1] You mun alus mak yer obedience to th' parson. **sw.Lin.**[1] I always larn them to make their obedience. **War.**[24], **s.War.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] Make your obedience to the lady, *MS. add.* **Brks.** (E.G.H.); **Brks.**[1] A labourer's little girl . . . would receive orders from her mother, 'maayke yer obadience to the laaydy.' **Hrt.** I made her my obedience (G.H.G.). **Suf.** I made my obedience to him (C.G.B.); Now then make your bedence (M.E.R.); All the widders get up and make their obedience, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 51. **Ken.**[1] Now Polly, make your obedience to the gentleman; there's a good girl. **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1]

OB-EE, *int.* n.Yks.[1] A call for geese.

The call or summons for the geese which, having spent the day a-field are wanted at home in the evening to be fed and housed for the night. At the first sound of the call they put themselves into instant motion.

OBEED, see **Oobit.**

OBEISANCE, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lin. Hrt. Also in form **'beisance** w.Yks. Hrt. [əbē·səns.] **1.** *sb.* A bow, curtsey.

w.Yks. Now, then, honey, go to t'school and mind and make a 'beisance to t'master (C.C.R.). **sw.Lin.**[1] Now then, children, where's your obeisance? **Hrt.** If I should happen to meet yer any time, and shouldn't make my 'beisance to yer, GEARY *Rur. Life* (1899) 76.

2. Compliance of manner, deportment.

w.Yks. There's not much 'beisance about him (C.C.R.).

3. *v.* To curtsey, make a bow.

sw.Lin.[1] Well, there he was obeisancing at me again.

OBEN, see **Oven.**

OBERING, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A hint, an inkling.

Gall. I gat the obering o' a wadding that's to happen soon, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 367, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** Dinna ye mind, wife, thon nicht that you an' me had the first obering o' what was like to be, *Good Wds.* (1881) 563.

OBERINS, *sb. pl.* N.I.[1] In phr. *wee oberins*, trifling work.

OBEYANT, *adj. Obs.* n.Yks.[2] Obedient.

OBFUSTICATED, *ppl. adj.* Brks.[1] Also written **obvusticaayted.** [Not known to our correspondents.] Confused from any cause; somewhat stupefied by drink.

[A corr. form of lit. E. *obfuscated*, darkened, clouded, obscured, muddled (C.D.).]

OBGESTER, see **Opgester.**

OBIT, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Ags. (JAM.) The name given to a particular length of slate.

OBITCH'S COWT, *phr.* Shr. A legendary colt; see below. See **Forty, 2.**

Shr.[1] 'Forty sa' one, like Obitch's cowt.' A common expression . . . applied to persons of a 'certain age' who affect youthful manners; Shr.[2] There wuz wunst a lâây dhed, un a burrieden her in her jewels. An there wuz a mon, a callen him Obitch, as went to her grave i' th' dhêâd o' the niht and taked away her jewels off her: and ivir ater he was always hainted by a cowt. . . They usen to say if ivir ony body was a gween to be married, if a wuz any thin aged like, 'Her wuz as ould as Obitch's coult, forty sa' one.'

OBJECT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lin. Dor. Cor. Also written **objekd** Sh.I.; and in forms **objeck** Abd.; **objick** Sh.I. Cor. [o·bdʒekt.] **1.** A deformed or diseased person; an imbecile; a miserable creature. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. 'He's a mere object,' he's a perfect lazar (Jam.). Sh.I. I'm a pûir deein' objekd wi' da life just blatterin' in, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 42; What aboot da objick ting o' calf? *Sh. News* (Feb. 10, 1900). ne.Sc. He an' his faither hae kept alive, an' nearly free frae pain, that puir object, Bobbie Ettles, Grant *Keckleton*, 37. Cai.[1] Abd. He'll mak' the laddie an objeck for life, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x; Weel, weel; it cud 'a never been naething but an objeckie, *ib. Ain Flk.* (1882) 199. Ayr. The auld man, if we were to forsake him now, would be a perfec object, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxx. Lnk. A twisted-lookin', bowley-leggit, wee handfu' o' humanity like your insignificant bit object o' a man! Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 23. Edb. Poor helpless object, prest wi' care, That racks her mind, M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 33. Ir. Do you see that 'innocent' or 'unfortunate' or 'object'? *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 113. Don. Tackling the two objects, that it was a moral to see, into the plough, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 171. Nhb. Thrawin' her in the teeth o' that dressed-up object, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 126. w.Yks. (J.W.), n.Lin.[1] Dor. You're not an object, Mr. Locke. Dear no, not at all an object. I think a body 'ud soon get used to—to one side bein' a little different from t'other, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 530. Cor. An objick, that's what we do call ould Meary, *The Telescope.*

2. *Comp.* **Object-man**, a noticeable person, a man of dignified mien and manner.

Wm. [Wordsworth was] poorly dressed. . . But for aw that, he was quite an object man, Rawnsley *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 163.

OBLIGATE, *v.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **oblegate, obligat** Sc.; and in forms **hobligaate** s.Wor.; **obolygate** Amer. [o·bligēt, -eət.] To oblige; *gen.* in *pass.* to be obliged, to be under moral compulsion, to be indebted, to be engaged in necessary work.

Sc. I was oblegated to tak a stap doun to the cross, *Sc. Haggis*, 90. Cai.[1] Abd. Ye hae been unco guid to me, an' I'm mair obligatit till ye nor I can say, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxiii. Frf. I . . . was obligat that way to hae them, Sands *Poems* (1833) 106. Ayr. He was obligated to take the benefit of the divor's bill, Galt *Provost* (1822) vi. Edb. He had been obligated to leave, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. Gall. When she came to New Milns she was obligated to go to the Scots kirk with Sir James, Crockett *Anna Mark* (1899) xl. Don. I'll be happy to obligate ye, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 73. n.Cy. (J.W.) w.Yks.[1] Ye'll feafully obligate Yower hummle, bud illified sarvent, Hannah Bickerdike, ii. 355. Lan. Went on the 4¾ thing signified by the bread in the Lord's Supper, what it obligates the receiver to, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 14; In use at the present time amongst Freemasons (S.W.). Not.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3] Wor. I was obligated to get me a donkey, for a man throwed a stone and broke my pony's leg (H.K.). s.Wor. Au wuz hobligaated to scrobble about, Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) XV. Hrf.[1]; Hrf.[2] A man excused his absence from church by saying, 'I've been much obligated lately.' Glo.[1] Hrt. I don't care to be obligated to him to put the horse up (E.H.G.). Hnt. (T.P.F.); When you killed a pig, you was obligated to part with all the best joints, to buy salt with, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 295. Lon. We is obligated to steal it, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 76, col. 1, ed. 1861. Sur. He might appear to credit your assertion, 'jest to obligate ye,' as our country folks say, Son of Marshes *Within an hour of Lond.* (ed. 1894) 196. w.Som.[1] Rather a 'fine' word, used chiefly in narrating to a superior—usually in a deprecating or apologetic sense. 'I could'n come no vaster, 'cause I was obligated vor to bide gin the gun was a-do'd.' Dev. I refused at first, but I did it afterwards because I was obligated to, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 100. [Amer. Speach finally begins witch nobuddy needn't feel obolygated to read, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (ed. 1866) 377.]

OBLIGEMENT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **obledgement** N.I.[1]; **obleegement, obleegment** Sc. [əblī·dʒment.] A kindness, service, favour.

Sc. This is an obleegement, Seatoun *G. Malcolm* (1897) II. 29. Sh.I. When doo's düne dat dey'll tink 'at der düne dee obleegement forby, *Sh. News* (Mar. 4, 1899). Abd. Tae remind him o' the obleegement he rendered twelve months afore, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 16, 1901). Per. It would be a great obligement gin ye would tell us a' your experience, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 80. Rnf. It's no often I seek an obleegment, *Good Wds.* (1878) 244. Gall. The bailie's wife, that had taen twa seats in his kirk juist for obleegement, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 13. N.I.[1]

OBLIONKER, OBOON, see **Hoblionker, Aboon.**

OBRIGDT, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sh.I. An altered mark upon an animal. S. & Ork.[1]

OBS-BOBS, *int.* Oxf.[1] In phr. *obs-bobs and buttercups*, an exclamation of surprise. *MS. add.*

OBSCURE, *adj.* and *v.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** *adj.* Secret, concealed.

Abd. In effect we had no certainty where he went, he was so obscure, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 294.

2. *v.* To conceal, hide.

Lnk. He being withdrawn, and obscuring himself, as also making refusal to yield obedience to his majesty's commands, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 65, ed. 1828.

OBSERVE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **obsarve.** [obsə·rv.] **1.** *v.* To watch, guard.

Sc. When the multitude arrived at the Cowgate Port, they . . . made it fast, and left a small party to observe it, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) vi.

2. *sb.* An observation, remark.

Sc. Lord Melfort . . . would be doubtless very pleased to have the advantage of my observes, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xii. Per. Granny Speirs said a guid obsarve o' him no lang syne, Fergusson *Vill. Poet* (1897) 45. w.Sc. I shall be bauld to mak this observe, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 281. Rnf. Upon the whole of your observes, I desire to be further confirmed in the solid impressions of a peculiar conduct of the Spirit of Christ, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709-31) I. 90, ed. 1843. Ayr. I may juist mak the observe, Service *Notandums* (1890) 7. Lnk. I shall only make an observe or two, to set matters . . . in their due light, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 399, ed. 1828. Edb. I thought the body a wee sharp in his observes, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii. Slk. You've made a maist excellent observe, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 274. Gall. A maist sensible an' just observe, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii; *Obsol.* (A.W.)

OBSHACKLED, see **Hobshackled.**

OBSTEER, *adj.* n.Lin.[1] [o·bstiə(r).] Stubborn, sulky, awkward.

Charlie's a real obsteer man, bud he's noht so bad as his faather ewsed to be.

[A dial. form of 'austere,' the *ob-* being due to the first syllable of 'obstinate.']

OBSTIC, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. An obstacle, objection.

Edb. Gif we soud mak ony obstic Our dams wad clank us wi' the kail-stick, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 58.

OBSTRACKLOUS, *adj.* m.Yks.[1] [obstra·klәs.] Obstreperous, wayward, masterful.

He's obstracklous past biding.

OBSTROPOLOUS, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **obstropalous** Sc. Cor.[3]; **obstropilous** Lan. nw.Der.[1] Hmp.; **obstroppelus** Brks.[1]; **obstroppulus** Oxf.[1]; **obstropulous** Ir. w.Yks. e.Lan.[1] Nhp.[1] Hnt.; and in forms **obsthropalus** e.Yks.[1]; **obstrapulous** Sc.; **obstroplus** Wil.; **opstropolous** w.Som.[1] [obstro·pәlәs.] A corruption of 'obstreperous'; unmanageable, unruly; refractory, obstinate.

Ayr. Noo dinna ye be obstropalous, or tak the huff, Service *Notandums* (1890) 58. Ir. What they call obstropulous, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. xviii. N.Cy.[1] Cease such obstrop'lous roar. Nhb. He'll suen sattle obstropolous Billy, Oliver *Local Sngs.* (1824) xii. n.Yks. (T.K.), e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Cumin' up to his horses, he'd turn'd obstropulous, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) x; (J.W.) Lan. If he hauses t' be obstropilous, he shall smell at this timber, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 216. e.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1] Lin.[1] He is a very obstropolous lad. n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1] War.[3]

He is a most obstropolus child. **Shr.**, Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.** An obstropolous gentleman (W.W.S.); **Brks.**[1] The bwoy was got maain obstroppelus an' zo I zent 'un to schoold to be broke in a bit. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf.**[1] I was going my rounds, and found this here gemman werry obstropolus. **Ess.** Yit, some wor so obstropolus, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 108; **Ess.**[1] **Ken.** Don't be obstropolous (H.M.). **Hmp.** Holloway. **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] They there boys be that there opstropolus [aup·straup·ulus], there idn no doing nothin' vor em, nor neet way em. **Cor.**[3] [**Amer.** When . . . he got obstropolous, he got another ticklin' with the nettles, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* 1836) 1st S. xxv.]

Hence **Obstrapulosity**, *sb.* obstreperousness, restiveness, resistance.

Edb. If ye show any symptom of obstrapulosity, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiii.

OBSTRUCTIVE, *adj.* w.Cy. Disobliging.

I never was obstructive; I always likes to oblige a friend, *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 753.

OCCASION, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Nhp. Glo. Brks. Suf. Cor. Also in form **occagion** Chs.[123] [əkē·gən, əkē·ʃən, Chs. əkē·dʒən.] **1.** *sb.* Cause, necessity, motive, reason. See **Casion.**

Rnf. I'm out o' my reason, as I hae occasion, Barr *Poems* (1861) 25. **Chs.**[123] **Glo.** What's the occasion of hurrying? (G.S.)

2. Needs, necessities.

Sc. It is no uncommon thing for servants when they are being hired, to stipulate for permission to attend at so many sacraments —or, as they style them in their way—occasions, Lockhart *Peter's Lett.* (1819) III. 306 (Jam.); I'm gaun to Haddington for the occasion, Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 18. **Or.I.** To attend sacramental 'occasions' in the open air, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 89. **Abd.** Was not that a noble holding forth that he gave us on the afternoon o' the last occasion, Ruddiman *Parish* (1828) 21, ed. 1889. **s.Sc.** We will get the people warned for the occasion to-morrow, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 306. **Ayr.** Falling from his horse in coming from the occasion, Galt *Legatees* (1820) viii.

3. *pl. Obs.* Business, affairs.

n.Yks. If the said Hanley, his wife, or any of his family doe abuse the said Hutchinson, his wife, &c. (they going about their occasions), *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (Oct. 6, 1609), in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) I. 173.

4. *v.* To do temporary or occasional work; to apply for such work.

Chs.[1] I occagioned all the masters in the town, but could not get any work. **Nhp.**[1] When trade is flat, and a shoemaker's master cannot give him full work, he goes about occasioning, i.e. he takes a specimen of his work, and applies to other masters for occasional or temporary employment.

OCCASIONALLY, *adv.* Yks. Chs. Lei. Suf. Also in form **occagionally** s.Chs.[1] [əkē·gən(ə)li, Chs. əkē·dʒənəli.] On occasion, if necessary; as a makeshift, for the occasion or present necessity.

w.Yks. 'I cannot go on Wednesday, but I can go on Friday occasionally.' Suppose a man is making a wheel . . . and by some mistake it is made too small, he would say, 'Well, it is too small for a gig, but it will do for a phaeton occasionally,' *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 226. **Chs.**[1] 'Can you make shift with this axe? It's not very sharp.' 'Yoi, it'll do occasionally'; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] It i)nŭ wot yŭ mi kau· ŭ ek·stri gy'ai·n tóol, bŭr it)l dóo ŭkai·jùnŭli [It inna what yŏ may caw a extry gain tool, bur it'll do occagionally]. **Lei.**[1] It's packed as it'll goo to Coventry, or Birnigam, or Liverpule, ockesionally. I shall not permit any boys to go harvesting this year without a note from their parents to say that it is occasionally. **Suf.** I asked a man if he was going into the village that day and he said, 'No, sir, but I could do, occasionally' (C.T.).

OCCUPATION, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Chs. **1.** *Obs.* A salt-house or holding. Chs.[1] **2.** *Comb.* (1) **Occupation lonnin,** (2) **— road,** a by-road or lane; see below.

(1) **Cum.**[4] A by-road or lane laid down for the beneficial occupation of the lands bordering on it, leading generally to fields or a farm; it is kept in repair by the neighbouring tenants. 'He met M—— about sixty yards down the occupation lonning,' *C. Patr.* (Oct. 26, 1894) 3, col. 2. (2) There was an occupation road through a field of his father's, and other people besides the defendant had a right of way over it, *ib.* (Oct. 18, 1895) 7, col. 3. **w.Yks.**[2] A road neither turnpike nor parochial, but the common though private property of those who have made it for themselves and tenants.

OCCUPIER OF WALLING, *phr. Obs.* Chs. An officer in salt-works; see below.

Four sworn officers chosen yearly to see equal dealing [in the salt-works, Namptwych] between lord and tenant, Ray *Mining* (1691).

OCCUPY, *v.* Sc. Wor. **1.** *Obs.* To be busy with.

Abd. Lasses, occupy your wheel, And strait the pin, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 15; He thocht that if he would occupy his book well, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 27.

2. *Obs.* To work, labour.

Per. Permitting their servants to occupy on the Sabbath-day, as well as on the rest of the week, Lawson *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 171.

3. To operate, as medicine does.

s.Wor. The doctor sent the stuff, but it aint occupied yet, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 30.

OCEANS, *sb. pl.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **awceans** Brks.[1]; **oachans** Lan. [ō·ʃənz, oə·ʃənz.] A large quantity; an abundance, multitude, more than enough. Also used *advb.* Cf. **lotions.**

Sc. (A.W.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **n.Yks.** We hev oceans of watter (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** There'll be oachans o' butties for Tommy an' Fred, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 293. **Not.**[1] If you give me a dozen it will be oceans. **n.Lin.**[1] Ther's oäceans o' taaters here to-year. **Nhp.**[1] A mistress complaining to her cook that the gooseberries in a pie were not sufficiently baked, she replied, 'Oh! ma'am, they were oceans done.' **War.**[23] **Brks.**[1] 'That was a vine baskut o' plums 'e zent I this marnin'.' 'Eese an' ther be oceans moor wher thaay come vram.' **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[2] The squire has got oceans of money. **Sus.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] There's oceans [oa·ushunz] o' worts 'pon the hill, nif you mind to pick 'em. Nit another drap, thank ee, I've a-'ad oceans. **Dev.**[1] One of his larning vendeth oceans of things that pleaze en that other vokes see nort in, 3.

OCH, *int.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. I.Ma. Wal. Also in form **ogh** I.Ma.; **oh·** Sc. n.Cy.; **oich** Sc. [oχ.] **1.** An exclamation of sorrow or regret.

Sc. Ay, ay, those were days indeed. . . But noo—Oich! oich! *Sc. Haggis*, 123. **Abd.** The horrors, och, an head-aches seize Us the neist day, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 68. **s.Sc.** Yet och! that a wa' should be made The bone o' the deadliest strife, Allan *Poems* (1887) 94. **Dmb.** Och, Willie, it hurts me sair, An empty pouch, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 87. **Rnf.** But, och! it wadna dae, Young *Pictures* (1865) 9. **Lnk.** Och! I'll awa' hame to my mither, I will, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 78, ed. 1897. **Ir.** 'Och, botheration,' said Patsey, Lever *Jack Hinton* (1844) xxxix. **n.Ir.** Och! his lake wasn't known Throughout all Innishowen, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 6. **Ant.** Och! golden leaves are flyin' fast, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 2. **Don.** 'Och-och! och, och, och!' says poor Rody, *Pearson's Mag.* (July 1900) 53. **I.Ma.** Ogh! the chree was crying like to break her heart, all I could get out of her was, 'Ogh! ogh! lave me alone' (S.M.).

Hence (1) **Och-och,** (2) **Ochone,** *v.* to exclaim 'och.'

(1) **Don.** What are ye och-ochin' about, Rody? *Pearson's Mag.* (July 1900) 53. (2) **Don.** Keening and ochoning one louder nor another, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 190.

2. *Comb.* in exclamations of regret, sorrow, &c.: (1) **Och-and-anee,** (2) **-an-ee, -a-nie** or **-on-ee,** (3) **-anee anee,** (4) **-an-heigh-ho,** (5) **-hey** or **-hey, hum,** (6) **-hon(e, -aine,** or **Ohon,** (7) **-hon(e-a-ri(e, -hon(e-orie,** or **-on-a-righ,** (8) **-hon-ee** or **-honey,** (9) **-hone, ochone, ochree,** (10) **-hon(e ochrie** or **-hone achrie,** (11) **-how,** (12) **-och-anee,** (13) **-ony oh,** (14) **-ra,** (15) **-rig in di,** (16) **— thin.**

(1) **Ir.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (2) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Cai.**[1] Ochanée got [quoth] I. A strong expression of shock to the feelings. **Rnf.** As for my wisdom, och-on-ee! Witness me haverin' to a flee, Young *Pictures* (1865) 175. **Ayr.** A cheek, smooth as the polish'd stane—But, och-an-ee! the rose was gane, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 187. **Peb.** My Peter dying! Oh anee! *Lintoun Green* (1765) 71, ed. 1817. **Gall.** 'Ochanee—ochanee!' she said softly to herself, using the old half-Erse keening cry of

Galloway, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 128. N.I.[1] Ant. Och anee! wi' ne'er a voice to cry, I like the weary cloud or drownin' moon it sank, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 24. (3) n.Ir. Och, anee, anee, it's no lang till it's oot o' sicht, Lytle *Paddy McQuillan*, 11. (4) Don. Och an heigh-ho! I wis iver an' always unfortunate, *Cent. Mag.* (Oct. 1899) 954. (5) Per. Buried grief aft finds relief in 'Och, hey. hum,' Ford *Harp* (1893) 375. Rnf. Och hey! Johnnie lad! McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 323. Lnk. Och hey! how bauld is Betty, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 42, ed. 1897. (6) Sc. Ohon, that I should have lived to see the day! Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) vii. n.Sc. Ohon, alas! says Patrick Spens, That bodes a deadly storm. Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 2, ed. 1875. Cai.[1] Elg. Och hon! och hon! that I sud clink The elegiac screed, Tester *Poems* (1865) 93. Bnff. This letter than read grave Mess John, An' cried, 'O wow! Ochon! Ochon!' Taylor *Poems* (1787) 95. Bch. Ohon! how well I might have kent . . . How a' would be, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 34. Abd. Ohon! ohon! the want o' siller, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 606. Kcd. Alas! ohon! ohon! That ever I should come to this, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) l. 452. Frf. The body's warrant's come at last, Ohon! Ohon! Sands *Poems* (1833) 27. Per. Och hone, och hone! I'm surely to dee this mornin', Stewart *Character* (1857) 131. Dmb. Ochon, ochon! I fear that's far away, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 118. Rnf. Ohon! quo' I, O shame, O fye, O what a sicht to see! Barr *Poems* (1861) 85; Ochone for the dool they've been hearin', Neilson *Poems* (1877) 56. Ayr. Ochon for poor Castalian drinkers, Burns *Ep. to Major Logan* (1786) st. 10. Lnk. We'll be for nae mair use, I fear, To him, och hon! Rodger *Poems* (1838) 174, ed. 1897. Lth. Oh, hon! for the wearie beginning o't! Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 220, ed. 1856. Peb. They'll moan o'er Grumphy's fa', Ohon! Ohae! *Lintoun Green* (1685) 86, ed. 1817. Slk. Ochone, ochone! quod the poor auld man, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 308. Hdg. Ochone! gif my dreid fears come true, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 178. Ir. 'Och hone!' says poor Biddy, crying out, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 60. n.Ir. Then cum the weddin' day, an' ochone! but that's the tryin' time! Lytle *Paddy McQuillan*, 61. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Wal. Och hone! what will I do? Beale *Gladys* (1881) xxiv. (7) Sc. O hon-a-ri! O hon-a-ri! what'll she do now? Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxii. Per. Och on a righ! Och on a righ! Why should she lose King Shames, man! Ford *Harp* (1893) 53. Rnf. As for mysel', och hone a ree, I'm toiling on wi' little glee, Barr *Poems* (1861) 153. Edb. Alas, and ohon orie! they lose the sweetest, completest, dearest, truest pleasure that this world has in store, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. (8) Lnk. Och-hon-ee! one misty night Nainsel will lost her way, man, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 8, ed. 1897. n.Ir. Ochone! an' och honey, Ye'd plenty av money, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 52. (9) Abd. The fleas are dead for want o' meat—ochone! ochone! ochree! Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 151. Ayr. Och-on, Och-on, Och-rie, Burns *Highland Widow*, st. 1. Dmf. Thae nocht left me ava, Ochon, ochon, ochrie, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 199. (10) Elg. His bonny wife—Och hon! a-chree! What can I do for thine and thee? Tester *Poems* (1865) 96. Lth. Och-on och-ric! Och-on-och-rie! I'm weary, sad, and lone, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 272. (11) Ayr. But och how! this was the last happy summer that we had for many a year in the parish, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xiv. (12) Kcb. Och, och, anee! just see thae breeks, Sae dirty, ragg'd, an' torn, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 141. (13) Wxf. Ochony oh! we will have that dudherer of a MacCracken bothering our lives out again, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 243. (14) n.Ir. Ochra, none ov your oul' wumman's notions for me, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 20. (15) Per. Och rig in di! Och rig in di! She shall break a' her banes, then, Ford *Harp* (1893) 53. (16) Ir. Such phrases went round as 'Och, thin,' Lever *H. Lorr.* (1839) vi.

OCHERING, see **Oachering**.

OCHIDORE, *sb.* Dev. ? The shore crab.

Oh! the ochidore! look to the blue ochidore! Who've put ochidore to maister's poll! Kingsley *Westward Ho* (1855) 44, ed. 1887.

OCHIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **oghie** Ags. (Jam.) [o·χi.] In phr. *neither eechie nor ochie*, neither one thing nor the other; nothing. See **Eechie**.

Abd. Ichie nor ochie now ye winna hear, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 56, ed. 1812. Ags. I can hear neither eeghie nor oghie (Jam., s.v. Eeghie). Frf. Neither eechie nor ochie had a single creatur' to speak aboot, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 4, ed. 1889.

OCHT, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **ought** Sc. [oχt.] 1. *sb.* Anything. The same word as **Aught**, *pron.*

Sc. I'm wantin' to see gin he wants ocht in my line, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 155. Abd. They've dun ocht but befrien'et the people, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii. Per. When ye ask for ocht, Let it be seasonably socht, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 64. Dmb. Ye ne'er ha'e oucht but a crap o' windle-strays or rashes, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxvii. Rnf. Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 23. Ayr. Service *Notandums* (1890) 57. Lnk. As sure as ocht tae her I'll lift my han', Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 117. Edb. McDowall *Poems* (1839) 46. Slk. Saw nae-body ocht? Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 89. Dmf. Ocht frae that quarter Wad gledden yer heart, Reid *Poems* (1894) 43. Gall. Hae ye ocht ye wad like to bring wi' ye? Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 97. Wgt. Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 183. Uls. Dis 'e niver say ocht aboot 'is ain folk? McIlroy *Craiglinnie* (1900) 123. Dwn. He didnae say ocht, Lytle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 12.

2. Phr. (1) *neither aucht nor ocht*, neither one thing nor another; (2) *no ae ocht*, not a whit, nothing at all; (3) *ower ocht*, beyond everything, surprising, extraordinary.

(1) Abd. Nidder aucht nor ocht, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. (2) Sh.I. No ae oucht haed we bit twartree gaupins o' kleepie stanes, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 249. (3) Sc. (A.W.) n.Ir. It's ower ocht hoo muckle waens can eat, Lytle *Paddy McQuillan*, 11.

3. A person of consequence, a 'somebody.'

Lnk. Mony mair o' laich degree, That ne'er were ocht, and ne'er wad be, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 17. Dmf. Jock Aitken, Lowrie, and Jim Paton, Are ochts amang them, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 58.

4. *adj.* Any.

Lnk. Ocht ill aboot him nane daur say, McLachlan *Thoughts* (1884) 46. Lth. Scarce a donkey's load is O' oucht kind grain, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 160. Hdg. Thack an' rape Secure a sonsy well-won crap Against the rains, an' ocht mishap, *ib. Poems* (1896) 93.

OCHT, see **Ought**, *v.*

OCK, *sb.* Yks. [ok.] A small brass button.

w.Yks. Such as are worn on the waistcoat, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 21, 1895).

OCK-, see **Hawk**, *v.*[1]

OCKER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **occur**, **ockar** Sc.; **oker** n.Cy.; **okir** Sh.I.; **okkir** S. & Ork.[1] [o·kər.] 1. *sb.* ? *Obs.* Interest on money, usury; increase.

Sc. Be the aulde law of this realme is called ocker and usurie, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 138. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Fif. Taking of ockar besyd conscience and guid lawes, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 350, ed. 1842. Edb. I borrow silver dear for ocker To them that are in debt and grief, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 393, ed. 1815. n.Cy. (K.)

Hence **Ockerer**, *sb.* a usurer, an exchanger of money.

Sc. Thou sudst hae putten my money to the ockerers, Henderson *S. Matt.* (1862) xxv. 27; Lat the ockerer rax owre ilk haet that was his, Waddell *Ps.* (1871) cix. 11; They may be punished as ockerers, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 122. Fif. All the manswering merchants and occurrars amangs the Burrowes, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 400, ed. 1842.

2. *v.* To increase, to add to. S. & Ork.[1]

[1. Thai sal paye ocker till the fende, Hampole (c. 1330) *Ps.* lxxi. 14. ON. *ōkr*, usury; cp. OE. *wōcor*, G. *wucher*.]

OCKER, OCKERD, see **Hacker**, *v.*, **Awkward**.

OCKERDOCKER, *sb.* War.[2] [o·kədokə(r).] A black pebble striped with some other colour.

A greasy-looking black pebble, striped with some other colour, regarded as a lucky stone. I do not think the word is of old standing in War.

OCKERIL, *sb. Obs.* Nhb.[1] A little cabin or resting-place where the men at a rolling-mill had each his own seat for resting, and eating chance meals between heats.

OCKET, see **Nocket**.

OCKEY-INDEY-BERRIES, *sb. pl.* War.[2] The cocculus-indicus plant, *Anamirta cocculus*.

[Ok'-ē-in'-dē-ber'-iz]; used to adulterate beer, or to stupefy or destroy pigeons, &c.

OCK-NAME, *sb.* Sh.I. A nickname. Cf. **eke-name**, s.v. **Eke**, *sb.*[1]

This was the origin of the 'Ock-name' of tarry wumple, which clave unto the Moad family ever after, *Sh. News* (Feb. 5, 1898).

OCKSHUNS, *sb. pl.* Dev. [o·kʃənz.] In phr. *to frinder up to ockshuns*, see below. Cf. **auction, frinder**.

An old lady, . . speaking of another friend who had excited

herself in a little wrangle, said, 'She was frindered up to ockshuns,' *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

OCKSTER, OCKSTHER, see Oxter.

OCKY, *adj.* and *v.*[1] Irel. Chs. [o'ki.] **1.** *adj.* Dirty, nasty; *gen.* used of or by children. Ir. (A.S.-P.) **2.** *v.* Of a cow: to void ordure. s.Chs. (T.D.)

OCKY, *v.*[2] Yks. Lan. Also in form **ok·** Lan. [o'ki.] To lie; to tell untruths.

n.Yks. He's ockyin (I.W.). **Lan.** I'm sure if thoos ut lyn ur okin to owd Harry, theu'rt his none broother sed I, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 35.

Hence **Ockyer** or **Ockier**, *sb.* a liar, 'fibber.'

n.Yks. Ah nivver knew him to be a ockier (I.W.).

OCOSE, OCTION, see Acause, Auction.

OCTOBER-SUMMER, *sb.* Lin.[1] Fine weather occurring in October, St. Luke's summer.

OD, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **odd** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Cum. Wm. e.Yks. w.Yks.[5] Lan.[1] Chs.[13] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] Brks.[1] I.W.[1] Dor. w.Som.[1] Dev.[1]; and in forms **ad** Sc. Nhb.[1] w.Yks. w.Som.[1] n.Dev. Cor.[1]; **oad** Nhb. e.Yks.; **odds** Sc. Der.; **ord** w.Yks.[5]; **ud** Cum. [od, ad, æd.] **1.** A corruption of 'God,' used as an oath or exclamation.

Sc. Odds, man, I dressed him up like a Highlandman, *Sc. Haggis*, 89. **Elg.** Od, I feel yawfu' drowsy—I'll e'en tak' a sleep, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 135. **Bnff.** Od man, I wunner ye dinna think shame, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 71. **Abd.** Od, ye're aye i' the richt, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 140. **Kcd.** Od, bundle up, and come away, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 93. **Frf.** Od, 'ooman, can ye no guess? INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 168. **Per.** For—'od! I kenna what, It gars a thoughtless lassie think, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 299. **w.Sc.** 'Od! he maun surely be an unca auld man! CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 57. **Fif.** 'O'd, what a word! MCLAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 10. **s.Sc.** Odd man, I think wi' ha'f an e'e A body may th' oppression see, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 329. **Dmb.** Odd, Mr. M'Cheatrie, ye're weel named, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xviii. **Rnf.** Odds, mistress, I'd fain introduce ye tae Jean, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 52. **Ayr.** 'Od, it really looks like a serious affair! JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 269. **Lnk.** O'd, but I was in a fix, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 13. **e.Lth.** 'Od,' quoth I, .. 'od, Maggie, the precentor did it geyan weel,' MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 235. **Edb.** Od, ye hae a fine time o't, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 239. **Peb.** Od! I'll may be skail the bike, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 178. **Slk.** Od, I wadna gie ye for the hale o' them, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 59, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Odd, it should be a lang while afore I wud offer him a snuff oot o' my box, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 334. **Lan.** Odd, boh yoarn bobbersome, on awnsurt him awvishly too-to, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 28. **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **Der.** Odds! it's a shame, LA FANU *Uncle Silas* (1865) I. 271. **w.Som.**[1] **n.Dev.** Ad! chell ream [I will stretch] my heart to tha afore Ise let tha lipped [escape], *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 17.

2. *Comb.* in oaths and exclamations: (1) **Od bin,** (2) **-'s blastnashun,** (3) — **bless one,** (4) **-'s blood,** (5) **-'s bobs,** (6) **-'s bobs and butter-cakes,** (7) **-'s-bodikins,** (8) **-'s bods,** (9) — **bon it,** (10) **-'s breawns,** (11) **-'s breed,** (12) — **burn,** (13) — **co's it,** (14) **-'s daggs,** (15) — **dal,** (16) — **damn t'ort,** (17) **-(s dang it,** (18) — **deyannashun,** (19) — **diebon,** (20) — **doll it,** (21) — **drab it,** (22) — **drabbut it,** (23) — **drat,** (24) — **drot it,** (25) — **dy,** (26) **-(s fish,** (27) **-'s flesh,** (28) — **hang-leet-on-one,** (29) **-'s heart or Odsart,** (30) **-'s heft,** (31) — **Kirst,** (32) **-'s like,** (33) **-'s me,** (34) **-'s mine,** (35) **-'s my life,** (36) — **name it all,** (37) — **nation,** (38) **-'s niggers,** (39) — **ounds,** (40) — **plague one,** (41) — **rabbit(s, rappit,** or **Odds rabbet,** (42) — **rabbit lit on one,** (43) **-'s rackit,** (44) — **rat,** (45) — **rot, rots,** or **rut,** (46) — **rottle,** (47) **-'s sake,** (48) **-'s sang,** (49) — **save,** (50) — **scosh,** (51) **-'s scurse,** (52) — **sink,** (53) — **smash,** (54) — **so** or **zo,** (55) — **spittkins,** (56) — **splet,** (57) — **stock,** (58) — **swinge,** (59) — **ton,** (60) **-'s wender(e)-kins,** (61) — **white** or **wyte,** (62) **-('s white light on,** (63) — **woth,** (64) **-'s wowks, weawks, wux,** or **wucke,** (65) **-'s wounds (and death,** (66) **-'s wunters,** (67) — **zooks** or **sooks,** (68) — **zookers,** (69) — **zose** or **zoes,** (70) — **zounderkuns hauw,** (71) — **zounds.**

(1) **Cum.**[4] (2) **I.W.**[1] Odds blastnashun! My mind nothun doant zim to vaay noohow to-night, *Append.* (3) **w.Sc.** "'Od bless me!' said he, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 58. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (4) **Lan.** Odds blid, I'd a bin like th' king o' Prusho, WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 33, ed. 1801. (5) **N.Cy.**[1] Exclamation of surprise. **Cum.**[4] **Yks.** 'Odsbobs, my lass,' says she, 'Ah'll gang wi' thee to t'world's end,' *Spec. Dial.* (1800). **e.Yks.** 'Odd's bobs!' said the startled hedger, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 20. **w.Yks.**[25] **n.Lin.**[1] Odds Bobs! who wo'd ha' expected to see you a weet daay like this. **Nhp.**[1] **ne.Wor.** A favourite exclamation of surprise or pleasure. 'Od's bobs, titty-me-'obs!' (J.W.P.) **Som.** 'Odds bobs!' she laughed. 'An' when you be down, the tongue o' ee can't zo much as go "tick",' RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xiv. **w.Som.**[1] Aud'z baub'z! Interj. of pleasure. (Very common.) Often it is 'Odds bobs, here's fun!' (6) **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.**[1] A humorous expression of surprise. 'Odds-bobs-an'-buttycakes, here's a bonny mess!' (7) **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.** 'Ods bodikins, Nic, . . and that's a parson's oath, ROBY *Trad.* (1829) II. 207, ed. 1872. (8) **n.Yks.** 'Odsbods, my lass,' says she, *Broad Yks.* 19. **w.Yks.**[2] (9) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1] (10) **Lan.** Odz breawns, boah if I'd bin oz Mr. Windy, WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 8, ed. 1801. (11) **Cum.** Udsbreed! the French are coming, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 82; **Cum.**[4] (12) **w.Yks.**[2] Od burn thee, come home, or I'll dit up thy sight; **w.Yks.**[5] One reproaches a dog, day after day, in the same never-varied phrase, ''Ord burn thee fowl coit!' (13) **n.Lin.**[1] (14) **Wm. & Cum.**[1] 'Ods daggs! he'll be a darter, 202. (15) **Lakel.**[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (16) **w.Sc.** Od, dam 'ort! I know there's a lemon about the house, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 41. **e.Lan.**[1] (17) **Cum.** Od dang't! waur than that, when I greap'd my breek pocket, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 142; **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Dev.** BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 36; **Dev.**[1] Ods dang et, I wish I had the trimming o' an, 15. (18) **I.W.**[1] Odd deyannashun seyze thee! *Append.* (19) **Lakel.**[2] (20) **w.Yks.**[2], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] (21) **w.Yks.** (Æ.B.) (22) **Brks.**[1] (23) **Lakel.**[2] **w.Yks.** Od drat that cat! ah'd nearst a-trodden on't (Æ.B.). **Lan.** Od drat yo an' yo'r hair oil, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 267. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Brks.**[1] (24) **w.Yks.** (Æ.B.) (25) **Cum.**[4] (26) **Elg.** Odd, fish, Geo., I wish, Geo., Ye wad stap ower the hill, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 131. **Lan.** Odds fish, they're partly like karron crows, mon, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) *To the Reader*, 7. (27) **Lan.** Ods flesh, mon! I've hardly any pashonse, when e think att, WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 21, ed. 1801; If theaw has ale or punch, Oddsflesh, aw'll ha' my tay, RIDINGS *Muse* (1883) 19. (28) **Wm.** (B.K.) (29) **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 17, 1885) 1; **w.Yks.**[1] Ods heart, Bridget, thou gat into a feaful hobble, ii. 294. **Lan.** Odds heart, howd teh tung, Meary, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 24. (30) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Ods heft! what a seet for Bob Cranky, *N. Minstrel* (1806–7) pt. iv. 77. (31) **Dmb.** 'Od Kirst, if ane Had wun' like yours I do believe he might, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 8. (32) **Lan.** Odds-like, boh that wur o good neatert Justice, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 28. (33) **Lan.** Odds me, Meary! whooa the Dickons wou'd o thowt o' leeting o thee? *ib.* 15. (34) **Lan.** Odds mine on didney let hur gooa, *ib.* 22. (35) **Dmf.** Ods my life, I think you are a guid sowl yet, *Good Wds.* (1882) 497. **w.Yks.**[2] Says Mr. Moore, 'Ods my life, You shall not beat your wife.' (36) **Dor.** 'He has sold his soul to the wicked one.' ''Od name it all,' murmured the timber-merchant, HARDY *Woodlanders* (1887) I. iv. (37) **Dor.** Odd nation dang my old sides if he couldn't! *ib. Ethelberta* (1876) I. i. (38) **I.W.**[1] Oddsniggers, you mos'nt do that. [The landlord . . . cried, 'Odds niggers! there is the commodore,' SMOLLETT *P. Pickle* (1751) ii.] (39) **Wm.** Od ounds, lad, but ther was kittle wark eh them times, GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 66. (40) **Dor.** Od' plague you, you young scamp, HARDY *Blue Eyes* (ed. 1895) 4. (41) **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.**[14] Od rabbit 'em. **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] Od-rabit him! **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[5] 'Od-rabit' thuh! thou's awlus i' mischief! 'Od-rabit that lad! ah wonder he hes n't tummel'd i' t'fire an' burnt hizsel! **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Ken.**[1] **Ess.** 'Sides, od rabbet it! I hate to see sich trapesin' through the dart, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 52. **Som.** Odds rabbet un, he's so quick's a bird, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) i. **Dev.** BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 36; **Dev.**[1] **Cor.** 'Ad-rabbat thee, Jan,' said the maid, 'I'm all-flushed,' FORFAR *Jan's Crtshp.* (1859) st. 4; **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] (s.v. Rabbet et!) (42) **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[12] Od-rabbit-lit o' them! God's wrath alight on them. **m.Yks.**[1] Od-rabbit-lit o' t'like. (43) **Kcb.** There's Jess o' the Glen, Ods rackit, she'd make me a marrow, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 219. (44) **Wm.** Od rat, barn, ther was some queer folk lang sen, GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 66. **n.Yks.**[1] Od rat 'em. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] 'Od-rat-em! ah wish ad nivver knawn 'em! 'Od-rat-it! have forgotten to bring my clĕan appron darn stāars wi' muh! **Suf.**[1], **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** 'Od rat it, you've Smal time to git things vitty, ROCK *Jim an' Nell*

(1867) st. 2. **Cor.** 'Ad rat those Cornish maids,' says he, 'They can't be quiet a minute,' FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 19. (45) **Cum.** Odd rots! the Deil may teck her, RAYSON *Poems* (1839) 45; **Cum.**[4], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** An shaated in a red-faced rage, Od rot it, hod the din, PRESTON *Poems, &c.* (1864) 7. **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **n Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Glo.** 'Od rot ers little keärkiss, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 49. **I.W.**[1] **Cor.** Od rot tha body, Saundry, who said so? HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 460, ed. 1896. (46) **Lan.** Od rottle the; whot seys to! TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) *To the Reader*, 11. (47) **Sc.** Od's sake, I was fleyed for him, DICKSON *Kirk Beadle* (1892) 102. **Frf.** Od sake, and that was the famous Dr. Guthrie, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 30. **Per.** Odd sak! my heart fairly lap i' my mouth, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 65, ed. 1887. **Rnf.** 'Odsake, ay, the flees mak' o' yer milk a guse-dib, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 111. **Lnk.** Odsake, hoo the bodies did tease me, M^cLACHLAN *Thoughts* (1884) 21. **Lth.** Odsake, lass, They'll very soon be here, M^cNEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 2. (48) **Lakel.**[2] (49) **Sc.** 'Od save us a', SWAN *Aldersyde* (ed. 1892) 175. (50) **s.Chs.**[1] (51) **Lakel.**[2] (52) **Cum.**[4] **n.Lin.**[1] 'Od sink it. (53) **Nhb.** 'Od smash ye! let's heave out wor planks on the ice, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 3; **Nhb.**[1] (54) **Lan.** Oddzo then, . . I'd hav' o pash at Piggin if e pede for garthing, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) *To the Reader*, 7. **Brks.** Od so! if she don't marry some one soon, MACQUOID *Brks. Lady* (1879) pt. I. v. [Odso! I have but sixpence about me, FIELDING *Wks.* (ed. 1784) II. 8.] (55) **Fif.** Oddspittkins! how with poise exactly true, Clean forward to the ribbon'd pole they sweep, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 76, ed. 1871. (56) **Cor.** Adsplet hes ould head, *T. Towser* (1873) 83. (57) **w.Yks.**[2] (58) **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Odswinge, lad, there will be rare drinking, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 7; Odswinge! this is brave! *ib.* 184; **Cum.**[4] 'Odswinje! lads,' sez ah, 'it mun surely be this Hebrew,' SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 213. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Dev.** Odswinge! my lord, we weer long jaws, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 198. (59) **Nhb.** Od ton, man! RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 198; Oad, ton! they say, Tib, tou's a wutch, *ib.* 394. (60) **Dev.** BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 36; **Dev.**[1] Ods-wenderekins! speak; I'll dawl thee jaws for thee, 14. (61) **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** And he bledder'd, od-white te', tous broken my shins, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Oddwhite justice an king teea, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 16; She dud flite an sed 'Odd white tae,' *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 19. **w.Yks.** (C.W.D.), **ne.Lan.**[1] (62) **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Theer whee sud I see, but Watty the laird—Od wheyte leet on him! ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 6. **Wm.** & **Cum.**[1] 'Od wheyte leeght on you a', 177. **Wm.** (J.B.) (63) **e.Yks.**[1] Oad woth it, Ah can't get it reet, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (64) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Cum.** Odswucke, man! doff that durty sark, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 183; **Cum.**[4] **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). (65) **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[3] Od's wüns an' deeth, that's what I' forgitten! 26; **Cum.**[4] 'Ods wons! t'grunstane splat ebben in two! RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 34. **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). (66) **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Odswunters! I says, what ye divent ken me! ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 141; Ods wunters! it was as black as tudder was white, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 6; Yen cryt out 'od's wonters,' GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 71; **Cum.**[4] (67) **Sc.** Appear the bouncin' lasses; Whase shape, adzooks, An' killing looks, A. WILSON *Poems* (ed. 1876) 83 (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Ayr.** Odsooks! ye greedy monk, . . I wonder'd you took sic pain, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 110. **Cum.**[4], **ne.Lan.**[1], **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[1] [Adsooks! you baggage (cried the lover), you shouldn't want a smock nor a petticoat neither, SMOLLETT *P. Pickle* (1751) lxxxvii.] (68) **Cum.**[4] **I.W.**[1] Oddzookers, a contraction of 'God succour us!' [Odzookers! I have hit o't, FIELDING *T. Jones* (1749) bk. XVIII. ix.] (69) **Wm.** Od zose, exclaimed an old man, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 118. **ne.Lan.**[1] (70) **I.W.**[1] Oddzounderkuns hauw, what dost do that vor? (71) **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] 'Odzounds! wah is it awal that? **Lan.** Ods zeawns, Tum! WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 19, ed. 1801. **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[1]

OD, ODAL, see **Hold**, *v.*, **Hud**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], **Udal.**

ODD, *adj.*, *adv.*, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [od.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Odd and eve(n,** a game; see below; (2) **— cart,** a cart used for odd jobs; (3) **— child,** an illegitimate child; (4) **·come-short-lies,** an occasion or day close at hand; (5) **·come-short-lums,** (6) **·come-shorts,** small miscellaneous articles; odd fragments; the dry droppings of animals; (7) **— end,** the odd trick at whist; (8) **— horse,** a horse used for odd jobs of carting; (9) **— laddy,** a boy kept on farms to do odd jobs; (10) **— lads,** the order of Odd Fellows; (11) **·like,** odd-looking; (12) **— man,** (*a*) a man employed on a farm to do odd jobs; a workman who does odd jobs; (*b*) a game; see below; (*c*) a game of cards; (*d*) to cheat; (13) **— mark,** that portion of the arable land of a farm set apart for a particular crop as it comes in order of rotation in the customary cultivation, land that is being prepared for seed; (14) **— number,** a mistake, an error of judgment, a disadvantage; (15) **— one,** (*a*) an eccentric person; (*b*) the extra pig of a litter; (16) **— or even,** (17) **— over even,** see (1); (18) **·strucken,** eccentric; (19) **— talk,** chatter, gossip, trifling dialogue; (20) **— time,** leisure, spare moments; a time by chance.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **War.**[3] The contents of the closed hand are guessed as odd or eve. If the guesser in reply to the question 'odd or eve?' says 'eve,' and an odd number is found in the hand, he makes the contents eve by contributing the necessary marble or nut or other article of boyish commerce. If, on the contrary, he is right, he takes one of the articles held. Also used as a substitute for tossing for precedence in games. **Hrt.** Shoot in the ring, odd and even, and pitch in the hole, are the leading games, WICKHAM *Bluecoat Boy* (1841) x. [**Amer.** What do you say to a game at all-fours, blind-hookey, odd and even? SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. xi.] (2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Yks.** OLIPHANT *New English*, II. 104. **w.Yks.**[3] (4) **Sc.** She is to be married and off to England ane of thae odd-come-short-lies, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xvii; She'll sing out some of these odd-come-shortlies, *ib. Guy M.* (1815) xxviii. (5) **Nhp.**[1] (6) **Nhp.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Som.** *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 93. ['Odd-come-shorts' I have heard applied, but not so generally, I think, to the dry droppings of animals, *ib.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 136.] (7) **n.Lin.**[1] (8) **Nhb.**[1] **Ken.** They take the odd horse for that (D.W.L.). (9) **Nhb.**[1] (10) **w.Yks.**[3] (11) **Rnf.** Sae many odd-like beuks, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 23. **Nhb.**[1] Th' aad meer hes an oddlike leuk gan i' the field her lyen. (12, *a*) **Chs.**[1] **s.Not** *Gen.* an inferior workman, and the expression is sometimes used contemptuously to imply such inferiority. 'Ah niver tho't as Jack ud suit yer; 'e's noat but a hodd-man' (J.P.K.). **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.** Wanted,—An Odd Man to help in Garden, take charge of horse for Mowing Machine, and work Oil Motor, *Oxf. Times* (Feb. 10, 1900) 1. **Hrt.** What we call an odd man, or one that is to set his hand to any common business, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. ii. 132. **Ken.** Alfred's to be odd man; the old man won't come back to work any more (D.W.L.). **Dor.** William Privet used to be their odd man, HARDY *Wess. Flk.* in *Harper's Mag.* (Mar. 1891) 599. (*b*) **w.Sc.** A game played by two or three hundred persons who form a circle; everyone places his stick in the ground before him by way of barrier. A person called the odd man stands in the middle and delivers his bonnet to any one in the ring. This is nimbly handed round and the owner is to recover it; and on succeeding takes the place of the person whom he took it from, and that person takes the middle place, PENNANT *Voyage to Hebrides*, 231, in GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 449. (*c*) **Lin.**[1] (*d*) It is a common expression to say we 'odd-man'd him,' *ib.* (13) **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* A farm on the 'four-course' system, having 200 acres arable land, apportioned into equal parts for grain and green crops —as wheat followed by turnips, barley or oats by clover or vetches —would have 50 acres odd-mark. **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); Almost one third of the arable land is constantly under the culture of wheat, and that third during its preparation for the seed is termed the odd-mark, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 325; If a farm comprised 150 acres, under tillage, it was divided, according to the old mode of husbandry, into three equal parts; one under fallow, another under wheat, and a third under Lent grain; the odd-mark particularly applies to the fallow, as under preparation for wheat, DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–1812); **Hrf.**[1] I have sown rather more than my oddmark of wheat and barley this year; **Hrf.**[2] The quantity of land which an outgoing tenant is allowed to sow with wheat, &c. Generally one-third of the arable land on the farm. (14) **Wil.** Well, ye see, it's an odd number to displease parsons, SWINSTEAD *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 26. (15, *a*) **Cum.** An' went where nobbut odduns durst, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 172. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.** *N. & Q.* (1882) I. 224. (*b*) **Chs.** When a sow farrows her litter of young pigs, and there should happen to be more mouths than teats; then the extra one is called the 'oddin,' odd one, *ib.* (16) **Sc.** (A.W.) **N.I.**[1] A boy shuts up a few small objects, such as marbles in one hand, and asks his opponent to guess is the number odd or even. He then either pays or receives one, according as the guess is right or wrong. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Lan.**[1], **Lin.**[1] (17) **n.Lin.**[1] (18) **s.Chs.**[1] Dhai)n sŭm des·pŭrt od·-strŭkn wee·z ŭbuw·t ŭm [They'n some despert odd-strucken wees abowt 'em]. (19) **n.Yks.**[2] (20) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Cum.** (M.P.) **n.Yks.**[2] At

an odd-time. e.Yks.[1] Ah can't see aboot it noo, bud Ah sal hev a bit ov odd time next week. w.Yks. (J.W.)

2. Occasional.

Ayr. I felt it a duty to put my hand to, and do any odd turn that would leave my wife and the serving-woman freer, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 282. Lnk. Lasses for an odd transgression Afore them made a forc'd confession, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 220. Ir. Poor Andy missed an odd taste of it so bad, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 21. Cum. (M.P.), w.Yks. (J.W.)

Hence **Oddly**, *adv.* occasionally, now and then, here and there. Rut.[1] You only see hares in the Field now oddly.

3. Solitary, single; lonely, out of the way, sequestered.

Elg. In an odd neuk in Elgin's auld kirkyaird, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 113. Cum. An odd house. An odd body, a person sitting alone (M.P.). n.Yks.[2], n. & e.Yks. (M.C.F.M.), e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Aw stopt to have an odd gill, HARTLEY *Tales*, 2nd S. 32; w.Yks.[25] Lan. By th' side of an odd cup o' tea, WAUGH *Sngs.* (ed. 1871) 75. ne.Lan.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Not. You'll see an odd-house just past the lane-ends (L.C.M.). Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] An odd hoose, odd tree, odd kitlin'. He lives e' a odd hoose upo' th' Warpin' Bank side. sw.Lin.[1] It was a niced house, but it was so odd; there wasn't a place of worship within three mile. Lei. STERNBERG *Dial.* (1851); Lei.[1], War.[3]

Hence *an odd one, phr.* a single one, one among many.

Cum. Theer' nobbut oddens better leükin', RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 148; Thoo'd clear the platter o' the odd 'en, BURN *Poems* (1885) 385; I may have kilt an odd an or two i' my time, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 93. s.Wm. J.A.B.) w.Yks. Just an odd 'un (J.T.F.); w.Yks.[5] 'How monny hes tuh?' 'An odd un.' n.Lan. T'odd un (G.W.). n.Lin.[1] Oor parson ewsed to këäp two curates, bud noo he's a gooin' to mak' shift wi' a odd un. Shr.[1] In counting at cards, *one* is 'the odd un,' *Introd.* 45.

4. Different. Not.[1], Lei.[1] 5. *adv.* Out of the usual course, singularly, strangely.

Per. Whae'er of silken gouns shall bode Will get a sleeve, or things gae odd, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 195. Rnf. You could not think on sitting odd Mong decent men, M GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 157.

6. Differently. Not.[1], Lei.[1] 7. *v.* To work at odd jobs.

Lan. Joe . . . was a well-known hanger-on at loose jobs, 'odded about' at sales and removals, &c., BRIERLEY *Cotters*, v; Hoo then crope off to bed leovin' Jimmy oddin abeawt wi' soidin up, STATON *Loomnary* (c. 1861) 126.

8. To redress an inequality. See **Odds**.

e.Lan.[1] The pastime of New Market fell on inconvenient days, and was odded by changing the date on which it should occur in future.

9. *sb.* A point; a small point of land or promontory. Sh.I. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 95. ne.Lan.[1] 10. Phr. (1) *to go to the odd*, to be lost; (2) *to make odd of*, to make a difference for, to treat differently.

(1) Sc. 'He'll let nothing go to the odd for want of looking after it.' Spoken of scraping, careful people, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 165. (2) Don. The naybours was axed in, an', Donal, we'll be makin' nowise odd o' you, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 181.

11. In golf: one stroke played more than the opponent; the handicap given to a weaker opponent.

Sc. If your opponent has played one stroke more than you, i.e. 'the odd,' your next stroke will be 'the like,' *Golfer's Hndbk.* (ed. 1881) 35 (JAM. *Suppl.*); 'An odd,' 'two odds,' &c., per hole, means the handicap given to a weak opponent by deducting one, two, &c. strokes from his total every hole, *ib.*

ODD, see **Hold**, *sb.*

ODDENLY, *adv.* Lakel.[2] [o·dənli.] Continuously, without intermission. The same word as **Hoddenly** (q.v.).

Them tweea's gian tagidder oddenly fer twenty year, an' afoor that, ivver sen they war barns.

ODDER, ODDIE-DOD(DIE, see **Other**, *adj.*[1], **Hoddy-doddy**.

ODDISH-LIKE, *adj.* Nhb.[1] Odd-looking.

ODDLE, *sb.* Or.I. Also in form **oddler**. [o·dl.] A sewer. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1] See **Addle**, *sb.*[1]

ODDLE, *v.* Yks. War. [o·dl.] To go about in an uncertain or useless way; to trifle. Cf. **hoddle**, *v.*

w.Yks.[2] There's a beast yonder not right; it's oddlin' to itsen. War.[2] The gaffer wunt 'ave a chap oddling about the place.

Hence **Oddling**, *ppl. adj.* trifling, uncertain, dallying.

I don't like his oddling way of doing business, *ib.*

ODDLIN(G, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Also written **odlin(g** m.Yks.[1] Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3] [o·dlin.] 1. Any person or thing standing alone, or differing from others; the last remaining survivor of a family or community, the last article of a set; a remainder.

e.Yks.[1] Apples is ommost deean, bud Ah think we've a few oddlins left. m.Yks.[1] Two odlings of lambs. w.Yks. Nivver havin seen, ner been ta t'sea, I began ta feel like an oddlin, *T. Toddles' Alm.* (1870) 23. Not. The only one left of a clatch or litter (J.H.B.). s.Not. Her father an' mother's dead; she's got no brother nor sister; she's an oddling (J.P.K.). Lin.[1] It's a poor wankling thing, it's an odlin. n.Lin.[1] 'My wife's deäd, an' all my bairns is deäd, an' I'm noht noä better then a odlin' noo.' A single chicken or duck of a brood, when all the others have died. sw.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Often said with reference to the propensity of parents to spoil an only child—'the oddlin''s allays the dillin'.' Nhp.[1] One differing from the rest of a family, brood, or litter; *gen.* applied to the smallest, or to one with any peculiarity. War.[3]

2. In *pl.* form: a solitary house, a house standing by itself remote from others. Lei.[1] They live at an oddlins.

3. *pl.* Things of diverse sorts or sizes.

Lei.[1] 'Stuck about wi' oddlins,' was the description of a cap decorated with old scraps of ribbon. Shr.[1] Them 'tatoes i' that wisket's oddlin's.

4. An odd or eccentric person.

e.Yks.[1] s.Chs.[1] 'One o' God's oddlin's' is a common expression for an eccentric person.

5. *pl.* Particulars, details. n.Yks.[2] I tell'd 'em t'oddlings on't.

ODDLINS, *adv.* Yks. [o·dlinz.] Here and there, occasionally. (C.W.D.) See **Oddlin(g**.

ODDMENT, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also written **odment** Dur.[1] w.Yks.[1] Stf.[1] Not. Lin.[1] War. Lon. e.An.[1] Hmp.[1] w.Som.[1] [o·dment, -mənt.] 1. A scrap, fragment, remnant; a trifle; the smaller edible portions of a pig; *gen.* in *pl.*: odds and ends; also used *attrib.*

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. The oddments tee, beat boil or fry, Provided geussy be a good un, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 26; Nhb.[1] Applied also to the sundry edible portions of a goose or a pig. Dur.[1] s.Dur. A've been putten t'pig oddments away (J.E.D.). Cum. An old woman as a witness in a law court said 'she sold sweetmeats, and all kinds of oddments.' Sometimes the small portions of a pig's carcase are called oddments (M.P.); Of aw his bit oddments A shottle the bailies hae taen, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 117; Cum.[1] n.Yks.[1] Ah was laiting up a few oddments (payments of small debts, or bills due) an' Ah said, Ah'll hug t'priest his bill on an' a'; n.Yks.[24] e.Yks. He saw a fellow stanin atop ov a teeable, sellin keeal pots, pooakers, oddments, an' keltherment, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 35; e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. A toathree herrings, a pot o' marmalade, an ahnce o' bacca, an' a few other oddments, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 123; w.Yks.[123] Lan. Clooas an' oddments bought an' packed, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 86; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], Stf.[1], nw.Der.[1] Not. (L.C.M.); Split the odment (J.H.B.); Not.[13] Lin.[1] You may keep the odments for yourself. n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] When the oddment of potatoes were offered by auction. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] If a person gives little sums on account, he is said to pay his debt off 'by oddments'; Nhp.[2] War. (J.R.W.); Trading as grocer, general oddment business, coal dealer, &c., *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Oct. 27, 1900); War.[3], s.Wor. (F.W.M.W.), s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] The Maister bought a lot o' oddments at the sale at Betchcot. Hrf.[2], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1] Lon. In the Waterloo Road, at an 'omnium gatherum' shop, I saw the above word [odments] written in legible characters upon a piece of pasteboard suspended in the windows, *N. & Q.* (1856) and S. i. 433. e.An.[1] Suf. The rose looking in at the window has power to banish rags and oddments, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 50. Hmp.[1], s.Wil. (G.E.D.), (E.H.G.) Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] 'Purty good sale up to Yercombe, was it?' 'Ees; zold ivrything—wadn nort but a vew odments a-left.'

2. Phr. *to an oddment*, to a fraction.

w.Yks. It's just nah twenty year sin, to an oddment, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1858) 3.

3. One slightly defective in mental power. Lakel.[2]

ODDNER, *adj.* War. Also in form **hodner**. Odder.

No hodner sight this many a day, MORDAUNT & VERNEY *Hunt*, II. 288; War.[3]

ODDS, *sb. pl.*, *adj.*, *adv.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Aus. and Amer. Also written **ods** Cum.[1];

odz(e Hrf.[2]; and in form **oods** Sh.I. [odz.] **1.** *sb. pl.* Inequality, difference; change; balance; different kinds; consequence, matter.

Sc. The omission of a point sometimes makes great odds in the sense, *Scoticisms* (1787) 64. **Sh.I.** Gibbie is luikin' fine, Sibbie, doo'll see a great oods apon him, *Sh. News* (Oct. 28, 1899). **Bnff.** Nae odds tho' rack rents fin' a scheme To mak them doucer, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 11. **Bch.** There's odds twixt handling pens with ease And a firelock, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 30. **Abd.** 'Which is Willie Todd's ane, and which is mine?' 'There's nae odds; tak' which ye like,' *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Per.** There's this odds atwixt us and the folk in the parable, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 92. **Fif.** That rain we had last week made a michty odds on them, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 19. **Rnf.** Wha' gets their wife or gets their gear, It maks but little odds, BARR *Poems* (1861) 12. **Ayr.** There's an unco odds atween doing a service and becoming a slave, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xiv. **Lnk.** Experience mak's a' the odds betwixt the man an' bairn, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 105. **Edb.** Gif they frown, sair broken heads Is gi'en them, to mak up the odds, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 48; There's an unco odds on ye, miller, sin' I saw ye last, BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 128. **Gall.** But fourscore years mak an unco odds o' the times, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 25, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** Maybe it wouldn't make much odds, HAMILTON *Bog* (1896) 84. **Dwn.** A begood till see there wuz a quer odds in weemen, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 25. **Nhb.** What odds is't what Watson says? CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 31; Houts! what odds of a ferret? LILBURN *Borderer* (1896) 383. **Cum.** It maks a varst o' odds atween earnin' a croon an spennin five shillin', FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 144; If there is (summat wrang), what odds is't to thee? DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 115; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** It'll mak neea odds to me (B.K.); Fooak . . . tell enny mack a lees, it's lile odds tullem whilk, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 26. **w.Yks.**[5] 'What odds is that to thee?' 'Odds eniff al hersŭre yuh.' **ne.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** There's odds of women and odds of men, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 139, ed. 1889. **s.Chs.**[1] Óo)l fahynd dhŭ odz wen óo goz ŭwee· thrŭm wom [Hoo'll find the odds when hoo gos awee throm wom]. **s.Stf.** What odds which way it's done? PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] What's the odds noo, how thoo was treäted when thoo was a bairn? **Lei.**[1] There is no great odds or difference, at the least-wise in the number of the words. **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2] There's odds in children. It's no odds to me what you do. **War.**[3] **Wor.** It's no odds how soon that be done (H.K.). **s.Wor.**[1] There's an odds in childern. **se.Wor.**[1] What odds is it to you? **Shr.**[1] Yo'n find the odds w'en yo gwun to another plack. **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[1 2] **Glo.** Rather cold, Joice; but this scarf do make a vast odds, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. vii; **Glo.**[2] **Oxf.**[1] I says t' ee, 'What odds?' Chent noa odz tŭ yoo [Chent no odds to you]. **s.Oxf.** 'Tain't no odds whether 'ee do or whether 'ee don't, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 97. **Brks.** There aint much odds atwixt em, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xix; **Brks.**[1] What thaay do's yent no odds o' mine nor yourn nether. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Hmp.**[1] Tweren't no odds to he that he lost it. **Wil.**[1] That don't make no odds to I. **Dor.** I mid het she wi' a besom-stake and t'ooden be no odds, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 47; **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Well, I suppose it isn't much odds, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 98. **w.Som.**[1] You mind your own business, tid'n no odds to you. **Dev.** He do worrit an' plague hesell 'bout no end o' things as idden no odds to we, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 154. **n.Dev.** Why, thare odds betwe' sh—ing and tearing won's yess, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 294. [**Aus.** Ah, your mammy was English? . . . Well, that ought to make an odds, NISBET *Bail up* (1890) vii. **Amer.** All deacons are good, but there's odds in deacons, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (ed. 1866) 199.]

2. The exact opposite of anything, the reverse.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **s.Chs.**[1] Yoa· bin dhŭ odz ŭ mey, iv yoa lahy·kn stond ŭp, wen yoa)kn rest yŭr legz [Yo bin the odds o' mey if yo liken stond up, when yo con rest your legs]. **Lei.**[1] 'Are ye stiff an' toired?' 'Noo!' 'Then ye're the odds o' may.' **War.**[2] You're the odds o' me; I like to get my work done in good time.

3. Result. **n.Yks.**[2] What's t'odds on't?

4. Phr. (1) *odds and evens* or *ebms*, a betting game; (2) *by odds*, by far, considerably; (3) *by odds and bobs*, piecemeal, at odd times; (4) *in odds with*, at odds with, at variance with; (5) *little odds of* or *a leet odd of*, just about.

(1) **Per.** Ye who have often played with Will At odds and evens for a gill, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 93. **Lakel.**[2] (2) **w.Som.**[1] Where's thick I bought? he's better'n tother by odds. We shall want a sight o' stuff, you 'ant a-zen' enough by odds. (3) **Lin.** I done it by odds and bobs, WHITE *Eng.* (1865) II. 21. (4) **Abd.** The Jaffrays in Aberdeen, whom . . . he fell in odds with, did him no good, but were the ground of his death, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 220. (5) **w.Som.**[1] 'How many was er there?' 'Well I count was little odds o' vower score.' **Dev.**[1] I'll meet tha here a leet odds of two o'clock, 10. **nw.Dev.**[1]

5. In double *pl.* form: odds and ends, small miscellaneous articles; the change or balance of money.

Wil.[1] **n.Wil.** Teant nothing but a lot o' oddses (E.H.G.). **Som.** Now boy, pick up the oddses (W.F.R.); Fifty pound and the oddses be the duty, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 116.

6. *adj.* Different. Also in double *pl.* form **Oddses.**

Shr.[1] Yo' bin odds to me if yo' can drink Sich belly-vengeance as this. **Glo.** Er's harmless enow when he comes yereby, er 'oodn't do none mischy, but 'tis oddses to that when er's whoam, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xvi.

7. Strange, remarkable.

w.Som.[1] 'Tis odds to me however they bullicks could a-went in thick way. 'Tis odds eens our Jan can't do it so well's he.

8. *adv.* More in quantity or number, over.

w.Som.[1] 'How much stuff have ee got—dree or vower load?' 'No, tid'n 'boo one or a leetle odds.'

9. *v.* To balance an account. s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1]

10. To alter, remedy, redress; to undo.

s.Stf. I'll sune odds that, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.** Whichever way 'twere . . . we can't odds it, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) vii. **War.**[2] Her's master an' missis as well, just now; but I'll odds it after a bit; **War.**[3 4] **s.War.**[1] It'll all be odds'd in a bit. **Wor.** We've oddsed the greate a bit (H.K.). **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.) **w.Wor.** Thin odds it, says I, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 30. **w.Wor.**[1] We're sorry as we ever shifted; but we canna odds it now. **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] We mun odds this, it ŏŏnna do to lave it athatn. **Hrf.**[1]; **Hrf.**[2] Only a twelvemonth ago I gave you a guinea to marry me, and now I'll give you two to odze it. **Glo.** I wishes as thaay as odds'd un had a-waited till arter I'd a-got whoam, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) viii; **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** It can't be oddsed (H.R.H.). **s.Oxf.** Us cu'n't odds it no'ow this time, mother, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 20. **Brks.** It'll be oddsed in a bit, 'ooman (W.H.Y.); Let it be as it will, we can't odds it (E.G.H.). **Hmp.**[1] **s.Hmp.** But what's the use of talking? you can't odds it with me, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) viii. **Wil.**[1] I'll soon odds that, *Wil. Arch. Mag.* XXII. 112. **n.Wil.** (W.C.P.) **Som.** I ought to have put more earth there when I dug it over first, but I don't see how to odds it now (W.F.R.).

11. To fit, make even; to manage, contrive.

Shr.[2] 'Odds this bhwòard.' A carpenter's term. **w.Som.**[1] I tried all I know'd how, vor to make it out way the reed I'd a-got, but I could'n odds it nohow. You can odds it very well nif you be a mind to.

12. To matter, signify. **Suf.** That don't odds a sight (C.T.).

ODDS, see **Od.**

ODDY, *adj.* Oxf. Brks. Wil. [o·di.] Strong, vigorous, hearty; lively. Oxf. (HALL.), Brks.[1], Wil.[1] The same word as **Hoddy,** *adj.* (q.v.)

ODIN, *sb.* : *Obs.* Or.I. In phr. (1) *the black stone of Odin*, a large black stone; see below; (2) *the promise of Odin*, a promise of marriage supposed to be particularly binding.

(1) Towards the north side of the island [of Shapinshay], and by the seaside, is another large stone, called the Black Stone of Odin. Instead of standing erect like the one above mentioned, it rests its huge side on the sand, and raises its back high above the surrounding stones, from which it seems to be altogether different in quality, *Statist. Acc.* XVII. 235 (JAM.). (2) At some distance from the semi-circle, to the right, stands a stone by itself, eight feet high, three broad, nine inches thick, with a round hole on the side next the Lake. . . A young man had seduced a girl under promise of marriage. . . The young man was called before the Session; the Elders were particularly severe. Being asked by the minister the cause of so much rigour, they answered, 'You do not know what a bad man this is; he has broke the promise of Odin.' Being further asked what they meant by the promise of Odin, they put him in mind of the stone at Stenhouse with the round hole in it, and added that it was customary, when promises were made, for the contracting parties to join hands through this hole; and the promises so made were called the promises of Odin, *Trans. Soc. Antiq. Sc.* I. 263 (*ib.*); **S. & Ork.**[1] A particular sort of contract, accounted very sacred by some of the inhabitants of Orkney, the contracting parties joining hands through an orifice in the 'black stone of Odin.'

ODIOUS, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **ojious, ojus** Don. [ō·diəs.] **1.** *adj.* Used as an intensitive, in the same way as 'terrible'; exceedingly great.

Sh.I. In October, e nicht he cam on ta blaw Wi a odious tömald o' rain, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898 7; I'm gotten an odious lodd o' da caald, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 15. Rnf. (Jam.) Don. It'll be ojus the desthruction he'll make among the birds, *Harper's Mag.* (Sept. 1899) 509; Willie's pile of money was by no means as big as what it used to be, but there was an odious pile of it yet, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899 98. Cav. Yon odious crop o' praties will stand us through the winter (M.S.M.).

Hence **Odiously**, *adv.* greatly.

Sh.I. Lord bless dee for da sid o' tea, fir it's revived me odiously, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 48.

2. *adv.* Exceedingly.

Sh.I. Robbie was said to be an odious gude amous-bairn, Manson *Alm.* (1900) 122; Du seems ta be takin odious grit draws. Clark *Gleams* (1898) 49; S. & Ork.[1] Odious good or bad. Don. Me poor mother used to suffer ojious with it, *Harper's Mag.* (Jan 1901 328.

ODIT, *sb.* Cor. [o·dit.] An adit; a passage for carrying off water from a mine. Used *attrib.*

Billum and I belonged together driving the odit level, Tregellas *Tales, Tremuan*, 8.

ODMEDOD, see **Hodmandod.**

ODOCITY, *sb.* Rut.[1] [odo·siti.] Ability, 'gumption'; spirit, energy. The same word as **Docity** (q.v.).

I seems as if I hadn't the odocity to work or to eat or anything.

OE, see **O**, *sb.*[2]

ÖEL, *sb.* Sh.I. Haze, vapour.

I döna laek dis önd o' haet, wi' da öel risin' oot o' da grund, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 240.

O'ERHING, *v.* Sc. To overhang.

A rock hangs nodding o'er its chrystal stream, And flowers, Narcissus-like, its waves o'erhing, *Poet. Museum* (1784) 45 (Jam.).

OERTENS, see **Ortin(g)s.**

OERTS, *adv.* Shr. In phr. *oërts as*, in comparison to. Cf. **over, 10.**

Shr.[1] The corn's frummer i' the yed oërts as last 'ear; Shr.[2] Mrs. Smith's gownd is dear oerts as thisn.

O'ERWART, OEY, see **Overthwart, Oy(e.**

OF, *prep.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [əv, ə.] **I.** Dial. forms. **1.** (1) **A**, (2) **Aa**, (3) **Af**, (4) **Av**, (5) **Er**, (6) **Ev**, (7) **I**, (8) **Iv**, (9) **O**, (10) **Oh**, (11) **Ov**, (12) **Uv.**

(1) Wm. T'saame way a thinkin', Robison *Auld Tales* (1882) 3. w.Yks.[1] A bit a natural rist. n.Lan. T'beäms a our house, Phizackerley *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 17. Lin.[1] Out a work. n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], Suf.[1], I.W.[1] w.Som.[1] What manner a man. Dev. Let's drink drap a ale, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 49. (2) Cum.[1] (3) Wxf.[1] (4) Ir. The whole time av prayers, Lever *H. Lorr.* (1839 vi. Wxf.[1] n.Lan. A peäs av a pomegranaät, Phizackerley *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 3. Ken.[1] I ha'ant heerd fill nor fall av him. (5) Ken. A plug er terbacker, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1899) 92. (6) Wm. About a quarter ev a mile, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 289. w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lan. Ise be varra fain at tell ye ought ette be ev any use, *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (Jan. 1867) 270. (7) Don. Which i' yez is to go on for the priest? *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 476. (8) Nhb. The greatur pairt iv a cake, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 136; 'O'' is changed into 'iv' before a vowel, as 'iv a',' of all, Robson *Newc. Sng. Sol.* (1859) *Notes.* (9) Sc. Speak about what ye ken something o', Scott *Midlothian* (1818) ix. Wxf.[1] Nhb. The preposition 'of' is . . . pronounced . . . ò' short, the vowel retaining its English sound, Forster *Newc. Sng. Sol.* (1859) *Notes*, iii. e.Dur.[1], Cum.[1] Wm. Will ye tak a drop o' whisky? (B.K.) n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. One o' them 'at Ben Preston tells abaht, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) I. Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] I.Ma. A gate o' the teethin, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 4. Der.[2] s.Not. Before consonants and *h*. When it is used before a vowel the letter is commonly aspirated to avoid the hiatus. 'Fower peck o' happles' (J.P.K.). Lin. Thoort nowt o' a noorse, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 1. War. All a bag o' moonshine (J.R.W.). w.Wor.[1] Glo. Ye've a power o' gumption, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 115. Brks.[1] A vine lot o' ship. Sur.[1], Wil.[1] w.Som.[1] 'Of' becomes short *o* [*u*] when followed by a consonant or a long vowel, not alone. 'A ter'ble sight o' stones.' 'Of' becomes long *o* [*oa*·] when followed by a short vowel, provided that vowel is the initial of a syllable. 'Now thee's a-at oaf th' aid oa· un.' 'Of' becomes [*oa*], medial length, when standing alone at the end of a clause. 'They never don't know hot her's a-doin' o'.' Cor. None o' your genteel slices na, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) i. (10) Nhb. Aw was up at the Mistrisses . . . ith howl oh wounter, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 9. (11) Wxf.[1] Nhb. His heels poppin out ov his clogs, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 10. Cum.[1], n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] Used before vowels. w.Yks. T'screams ov it, *Yksman.* (1888) *Xmas. No.* 23. e.Lan.[1], Rut.[1], Ess.[1] w.Som.[1] It retains its final *v* sound only—(*a*) When followed by a short vowel standing alone, such as the indef. adj. *a*, even though in rapid speech it may sound like the initial of a syllable. Beet uv-u skad· u kaew·nt [Bit of a scad, I count]. (*b*) When followed by a long vowel standing alone. Uur ded-n wau·nt noa·urt uv ee· [She wanted nothing from him]. (12) Lan. Th' feaundations uv a church, Bowker *Tales* (1882) 65. War.[2] Dev. Tha zong uv zongs, Baird *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 1.

2. Var. contractions: (1) **O'd**, of it; (2) **Oiye**, of you; (3) **O'm**, of them; (4) **Omma**, (5) **Omme**, of me; (6) **O'n**, of him; (7) **O's**, of us; (8) **O't**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) of the; (9) **O'th**, see (8, *b*); (10) **Oven**, of him or it; (11) **Ovt**, (12) **Ud**, (13) **Uth**, see (8, *b*).

(1) Sc. Tirin' o'd, Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) v. (2) w.Yks.[1] I sa nout oiye, ii. 17. (3) Ayr. In to the mooth o'm, Service *Notandums* (1890) 14. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). w.Som.[1] (4) Yks. It's all at's left omma, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 25. (5) w.Yks.[1] (6) w.Cy. (J.W.) Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). Dor. I'll pull the heäir o'n, Barnes *Poems* (1869-1870) 3rd S. 58. e.Dev. Tek hold o' th' limbs o'n, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 8. (7) Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). (8, *a*) Sc. That were the warst o't, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) iv. Dmf. A clout to rowe the feetie o't, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 30. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (*b*) n.Yks. Ony yan ət lot əl diu (W.H.). w.Yks. It coorse ot week, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 32. n.Lin.[1] Get oot o' t'hoose wi' thë, thoo loongin' theäf. (9) Cum. Out oth fwoald, *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 309. e.Lan.[1] One o' th' better sort. (10) Barnes *Gl.* (1863). (11) n.Yks. Ā duənt laik ony əvt lot (W.H.). (12) Dur. T'lilley ud valleys, Moore *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 1. (13) Lan. Aw cud'nt fur shame sho me yed eawt uth dur, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) ii.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In phr. (1) *about of*, about; see **About, 9**; (2) *difference of*, difference between; (3) *just of*, just about, just; (4) *of course*, used redundantly or as a mere expletive; (5) *to be of it*, to be about it, to be the fact; to be near the truth; (6) *what's this of it?* what is this about? what is the matter?

(1) w.Som.[1] I picked up about of a basket full. I s'pose there was about of a score o'm. (2) Dmb. As it's·gloamin' he wad ne'er ken the difference o' us, Cross *Disruption* (1844) ix. (3) s.Stf. Her sot just o' heer, an' I stood just o' theer, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). War.[2] I sid 'im jist uv 'ere. (4) Chs.[3] 'He asked me for some money, and of course I gave him some.' This does not necessarily intimate that there was any cogent reason for giving the money. Hmp. Of course our Jim went over to Southbourne to get some work yesterday; and of course it's a long way to walk. Of course the baby is teething now (H.C.M.B.). (5) Dev. 'Do you dare to tell me my landlord positively refuses to have the well cleaned?' 'That's ov it, Maister Jan Pawkinharne,' Stooke *Not Exactly*, i. (6) Sc. 'Eh whow!' ejaculated the honest farmer, as he looked round upon his friend's miserable apartment and wretched accommodation—'What's this o't! What's this o't!' Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xlv; What's this o't now, Mr. Sampson, this is waur than ever! *ib.* xlvii.

2. Used with a *pers. pron.* to form a genitive instead of the *possess. adj.*

Sc. A paper about the neck o't to show which of the customers is aught it, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii; Instead of 'yts heid,' 'yts han'le,' 'yts ayn,' are generally used 'the heid o'd,' 'the han'le o'd,' 'the ayn o'd,' or 'ayn o't.' 'Luik at the ein o't,' Murray *Dial.* (1873) 192. Ayr. The dyvour's pappin' twa into the mooth o'm for every ane that goes into the dish, Service *Notandums* (1890) 14; I wad hae thrawn the neck o' him, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 189.

3. Used to form names: the son of.

w.Yks. Sam o' Bill's o' Jacky Tordoff's, Cudworth *Bradford* (1876) 51; 'Dʒak ə Bil ə Bobz,' means that Bob is Jack's grandfather. This mode of expressing 'the son of' is very common in those parts of w.Yks. bordering on Lan. (J.W.) Lan. Did ye see Long Tom o' Sally's on t'roäd? (F.P.T.); Ike-o'-Sams, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 8; Owd Yethurt o' Grunsho, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 55.

4. Used redundantly after *prp.* and gerunds.

Sc. Even the tender and the old behoved to serve, notwith-

standing of their infirmities, *Scoticisms* (1787) 117. **n.Yks.** Ah sal be tring o' tha, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 50. **w.Yks.** 1668. Mending of the font, £00 00s. 06d., *Acc. Bradford Par. Chwardens*; (J.W.) **Not.** The new medecine's a doing of him a deal of good (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **sw.Lin.**[1] It doesn't pay for sending of them to Lincoln. Mr. B. is doctoring of him. **Nhp.**[1] He's always a teasing of the dog. **Suf.** What were that you was a singun o'? Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 10; **Suf.**[1] He is leaving of him. **Ess.** You carn't help likin' of him all the saime, Downe *Ballads* (1895) 33. **Sur.** Be you a mäkin of a chronology, sir? Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 40. **w.Som.**[1] 'What do er keep on hattin' o' me vor?' 'He wadn hattin' o' ee, he was on'y pushin' o' ee.' **n.Dev.** 'What be doing of up there!' she cried, Chanter *Witch* (1896) xii.

5. Used redundantly after certain *trans.* verbs. The examples given below are only a few specimens out of a great number.

Sc. I dinna mind o't, Maggie, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 339, ed. 1894. **m.Yks.**[1] Winnot thou let t'baby cuddle o' thee? **Lin.** He . . . enticed me to go and accept of the place, De la Pryme (1698) 187, in *Surtees Soc. Publ.* **Suf.**[1] Taste of it. I missed of him. **Sur.**[1] After several verbs, e.g. bring, clean, find, mend, &c. 'I'll clean of it presently.' 'I can't find of it.' **Som.** I have done o't, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Twadn her faut, her could'n help o' it. I never didn tich o' un. **Dev.** He is turned of seventy, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 32; I could not touch of it, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 135.

6. From, out of; in consequence of.

Sc. Free of (W.C. c. 1750). **e.Sc.** The air came breathing in of the fields, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) iv. **Frf.** Sometimes no very free o' fear, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 6. **Per.** My granny's gotten her death o't a', Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 11, ed. 1887. **Slk.** Ah! let us alane o' her, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 329, ed. 1866. **Gall.** My mither o' him dreads aye skaith, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 46, ed. 1897. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Yks.**[4] That meer he gat of t'broon meer's deean weel. **w.Yks.**[2] I bought a rare good knife of him. **s.Not.** 'E's took a penny of our Sally. He'll borrer of anybody (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**[1] I bought the fowls of the butter woman. **w.Som.**[1] Uur ded'n wau'nt noa'urt uv ee' [She wanted nothing from him]. [Whether you do boil snow or pound it, you can have but water of it, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 24.]

7. On, upon.

Sc. I will wait of you, *Scoticisms* (1787) 64. **Cum.** He up ov his legs an' says, Gwordie Greenup *Anudder Batch* (1873) 13; Three-to-one again the Ginger pile—evens of the duck-wing, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1880) I. 6, ed. 1888. **e.Yks.**[1] All ov a sahd [all on one side], *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1] Iz' uv' aos'baak [He is of horseback]. Yaan' muon'ut dipin'd uv' im [One must not depend of him]. **w.Yks.** Ther's somedy traidin' ov us heels, Hartley *Budget* 1869) 76; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Ov cawr weddin day, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) xiv; Well, Billy, aw think aw hit uv a plan, Laycock *Sngs.* 1866, 28. **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** As soon as 'e gor up of 'is feet, 'e runned away (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Thou's rode of 'is back like a babby, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] I only set her of ten eggs. It seemed to press of it overmuch. **Rut.**[1] He happened ov his ooncle in Stahmford. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **Wor.** 'E 'elps the coachman, manages the 'orses, waits uv 'em, and sich as that (H.K.). **s.Wor.** He had no hair 'uv his head, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 8. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Cor.**[3] Of purpose.

Hence *of a fire, phr.* on fire, alight.

e.Lan.[1] **Suf.**[1] 'Twas all of a fire in a moment. **Ess.** They things are near of a fire, they'll get bunt up (W.W.S.); **Ess.**[1]

8. In.

e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** He's noane poarly ov hissen; he's nobbut sprained his enkle, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 5, 1895); Ah'm all reight o miseln, but this [a cancer] 'ull finish ma sooin (B.K.). **Lan.** (S.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] *Obs.* That none shall keep commons but those that are resident of their house which they keep commons for, *Hibbaldstow Court Roll* (1613). **Wor.** (H.K.) **Suf.** A-walking . . . right of the middle o' the road! Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 47.

Hence *long of doing anything, phr.* long in doing anything.

Sc. Ye wadna be lang o' tirin' o'd onyway, Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) v. **Ayr.** Him and his man werena lang o' howkin' a grave, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 283. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.)

9. Of time: on; in, in the course of.

Frf. So long as women sit up of nights listening for a footstep, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xl. **Nhb.** The cuckoo comes of mid March, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 50. **n.Yks.** He drahves up ov a neet, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 38. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Who's to find it all over a moor like this of a neet? Hamerton *Wenderholme* (1869) i. **n.Lin.**[1] It happen'd of Christmas Daay neet five-an-tho'ty year sin. **sw.Lin.**[1] He'll come of Saturda'. **Nrf.** You see them mostly of a night and morning, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 205. **Som.** Only of a morning did she display any excitement, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 69. **w.Som.**[1] I baint saafe what day 'twas, but I do think 'twas of a Thursday. **Der.** 'Er'd ride a bit tü vox-hounds of a morning, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 48; I think t'was of a Thursday, *Reports Provinc.* (1885, 101.

10. Of duration of time: for, during, throughout.

Yks. It very frequently happened that I did not see him of a day, *Trial of W. Dyon* (1828) 15. **n.Yks.** Ah cahnt deea't uv ü wahl (I.W.). **ne.Yks.**[1] Of a long while, of a good bit, &c., 38. **w.Yks.** He has not written of a long time, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). **Lan.**[1] He's not been here of ever so lung. **Chs.**[1] We'n not heeard on him of ever so long. **Not.** He's never been near us of a fortnight (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] I haven't had any medicine of a fortnight. It's not been done of a many years. **Lei.**[1] Ah shain't be theer of a dee or tew. **Nhp.**[1] I can't go of a week. **War.**[3]

11. For, on account of, in behalf of; in proportion to. *Gen.* in phr. *to wait of.*

Sc. My toe is something the worse of my walk to the top of Belvidere, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) iv; His great longing . . . to be able to write something of which not only himself, but others in the world, would be the better, Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) xii. **Abd.** That's twa wauchty beasts o' their age, min' ye, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 155. **Per.** He wudna be the waur o' a doctor, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 352. **Ayr.** Grown gilpies o' lassocks and tumfies o' servant callants aboot the hoose were fleyed o' their vera life to gang doon the auld wood in the gloamin', Service *Notandums* (1890) 52. **e.Lth.** There was never a great measure o' reform cairrit yet, without somebody bein nane the better o't, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 158. **Slk.** Something she had been the waur of, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 330, ed. 1866. **e.Dur.**[1] To wait of any one. He's shootin' of us [he's shouting for us]. **Cum.**[3] Faith was hardly fowerteen—stiddy aneuf of her yeage, 18. **Yks.** I was up waiting of my master until two o'clock, *Trial of W. Dyon* (1828) 8. **w.Yks.** Will you call of me, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); (J.W.) **Lan.** Wait of me a minute, Fothergill *Probation* (1879) i. **Not.** The gells wait of each other coming out of church (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** We shan't wait much longer of him (J.P.K.). **Lin.** We've been waiting of you ever so long (W.F.S.). **n.Lin.**[1] I've been hollerin' of thee for th' last hairf hoor. **sw.Lin.**[1] The childer wait of each other at the lane-ends. **Lei.**[1] Barton waited of Farmer Elborough. **Nhp.**[1] Call of him to-morrow. **War.**[3] **Hrf.** E waz a winin away, er said, of all the world lïk a child az iz simple, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.).

12. With, as regards; in company with, together with.

Gall. Wha winna be content wi' this Is ill to please o' wardly bliss, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 44, ed. 1897. **Nhb.** 'Lisbeth's goin' to get me ma tea, and ye'll, mebbe, tak' a cup along of us, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Ruined.* **Yks., Lan.** (J.W.) **s.Wor.** I seen him along 'uv his wife. He used to walk 'uv a big stick, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 8; Ov a light in mah 'ond, Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Borrow's Jrn.* (1896). **Glo.** Thease 'ere roäd . . . have a-run'd away o' we, and us can't stop un nohow, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vii. **Suf.** What's amiss of John, that he doesn't go to work? (F.H.) **Sur.** You never shook haänds o' me, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvii. **Ken.**[1]; **Ken.**[2] I have no acquaintance of him. **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.**[1] You just come along o' I! **Som.** Have you finished of it? (J.S.F.S.); Theer wa'n't nothin' the matter o' the Union, Murray *Nov. Note Bk.* (1887) 255. **Dev.** Ginger 'e'd got un for to come an' live 'long o' Liza, *Country House* (Apr. 1896) 82. [**Amer.** What's the matter of him? *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 421.]

13. At.

Rnf. She's as gude o' the dinging as he's o' the driving, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 44. **Don.** Who looks in of the barn door with a snicker of a laugh, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 164. **w.Yks.** T'wife begins o' me agean, *Yksman.* (1888) *Xmas No.* 23. **w.Som.**[1] I wadn a larfin' oa' 'er. Tidn nort to larf o'.

14. Of time: to, before.

Sc. (A.W.) **Sh. & Or.I.** It is common to say '5 minutes o' ten' for 5 minutes to ten (J.M.).

15. As; like; esp. in phr. *of a rule.*

N.I.[1] The same of that. **e.Dur.**[1] Or onything o' that. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **I.Ma.** You see, of a rule, A fellow doesn like to look like a fool, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 11, ed. 1889. **Wor.** He does it of a rule (H.K.).

OFF, *adv., prep., adj., sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. Also in forms **aff** Sc. Bnff.[1]; **of** Dur. Cum.[4] w.Yks. Lin.; **orf** n.Yks.[1]; **oft** Cum.[1] [of.] **1.** *adv.*

In *comb.* (1) **Off-break**, a schism; (2) **-cast**, an outcast, castaway; (3) **-come**, (*a*) the termination or result of any affair; the reception met with; (*b*) an excuse, pretence, evasion; an apology; a strange speech; (*c*) a stranger; one who is not a native of the district; (4) **-comed**, from a distance, strange, foreign; (5) **-comer**, see (3, *c*); (6) **-fall**, a dropping, a scrap fallen off; (7) **-faller**, one who declines from any course; an apostate; (8) **-falling**, (*a*) a falling off, decline; a deterioration; (*b*) *obs.*, a scrap, anything cast off and thrown on one side; a perquisite; (9) **-fend**, *obs.*, to ward off; (10) **-gang**, (*a*) an outlet; (*b*) a commencement, start, outset; (11) **-ganger**, one who journeys outwards; (12) **-gangin'**, (*a*) the amount or proportion of a crop due to the out-going tenant of a farm who leaves while the crop is growing; (*b*) of a tenant: out-going, leaving; (13) **-gate**, (*a*) an outlet, exit; a sale or market for goods; (*b*) an excursion from home; (14) **-go**, see (10, *b*); (15) **-going**, (*a*) a departure; death; (*b*) see (10, *b*); (16) **-kessen**, cast off; (17) **-lat**, (*a*) see (10, *a*); (*b*) a great display; (18) **-locked**, locked up; (19) **-put**, (*a*) a delay, postponement; a pretence for delay, an evasion; a feint; (*b*) one who delays or procrastinates; (*c*) a makeshift, esp. a hasty meal; (20) **-putten**, dilatory, delaying, trifling; (21) **-putter**, a loader of coals into a vessel at a staith or spout; the agent of a colliery at a shipping quay; (22) **-putting**, (*a*) a putting off; delay, procrastination; (*b*) see (20); (23) **-scrout**, offspring; (24) **-scum**, refuse, off-scouring; the rabble; (25) **-set**, (*a*) see (10, *b*); (*b*) a hindrance, delay; anything that causes delay; an illness; the time wasted by any hindrance; (*c*) dismission, the act of putting away; an excuse, pretence; (*d*) an ornament; an attraction, recommendation, the crown or best of anything; (26) **-sprig**, (27) **-sprout**, an offspring; (28) **-start**, (*a*) see (10, *b*); (*b*) to begin, commence; (29) **-take**, (*a*) the deduction made from the wages of a miner for fines, &c.; (*b*) that part of the stock or outfit of a farm which the tenant removes when leaving; (*c*) in mining: the place or point at which boring or pump-rods are disjointed; (*d*) a jeering or jesting remark, 'chaff'; (*e*) one who exposes others to ridicule, a wag; a mimic, one who takes off others; (30) **-take drift**, a drift driven from low ground into a shaft; (31) **-take joint**, the joint by which the pump-bucket is fastened to the spears or rods; (32) **-taking**, (*a*) jeering, ridicule, 'chaff'; (*b*) 'chaffing,' joking, waggish; (33) **-winning**, a festivity held at the finishing of a piece of work.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] The Free-kirk's an aff-brack fae the Aul' Kirk. (2) **Abd.** He winna care fat the affcasts dee, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii. **Slg.** He will thinke him to be a reprobate, to be ane offcast, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) v, ed. 1843. 3. (*a*) **Sc.** I had an ill aff-come (JAM.). **Fif.** How are ye? It's an ill affcome ye've had, MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 21. **Cum.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** A gude offcome, prudently and creditably handled, may serve a nobleman and his family, Lord kens how lang! SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi; That's a puir aff-come (JAM.); For the further clearing of them or giving us the fairer off-come in the eyes of the world, SHIELD *Contendings* (1780) 179 (*ib.*). **Lnk.** The king signifies that . . . he meant 'such of them as did not take the test, or any other oath'; which is a silly stretch and offcome, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 425, ed. 1828. **n.Yks.**[2] What an off-come! [a singular speech]. (*c*) **Lakel.**[1] In the Fell dales, those who are not natives of a dale or district, or who have lately come into it, are called offcums, and it is sometimes very long ere they are looked upon as possessing the full freedom and social privileges of the dale or district. **Wm.**[1] Nivver mell wi em, they're nobbet offcomes! **Lan.**[1] T'landlord thenk't him, . . praisin' t'off-cum chap o't'while, R. PIKETAH *Forness Flk.* (1870) 58; Morkim Bay ye off-comes ca't', BIGG *A. Staunton* (1860) 6. **n.Lan.** The Burtons were 'offcomes,' for the name does not occur in the older register, COWPER *Hawkshead* (1899); **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (4) **Wm.** Ise nivver fergit them two off-cumt chaps singin, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 27. **n.Wm.** He's an off-comed un thoo can tell bi his twang (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Yonds a off comed un, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* Sept. 28, 1895; (W.C.S.) **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.) (5) **n.Wm.** They're baith off-comers—neabody knows mich aboot them (B.K.). (6) **Sc.** The little morsel of mutton, with a portion of accompanying off-falls, was duly approved of, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 63. (7) **Sc.** Me, who am . . . bitterly shot at, by all ranks of off-fallers from the cause of God, SHIELD *Contendings* (1780) 40 (JAM.). (8, *a*) **Sc.** Often used of one who declines in health or external appearance. Also in a moral sense (JAM.). (*b*) **Sc.** Her kist was well made up wi' aff-fa'ins, BLYD *Contract* (JAM.). **Edb.** A' ye my retainers Wha frae my aff-fa'ens hae been gainers, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 162. **Kcb.** O how many rich off-fallings are in my King's house, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 70. (9) **Fif.** The faemen wham he fac'd And frae the yett aff-fendit, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 176. (10, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] Thir wid be nae yse in pittin' in drains there, for thir's nae aff-gang for the wattir. (*b*) **Cum.**[1] He coh squaren up teh me . . . thinkan teh freeten me eh te off-gang, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 109; **Cum.**[4] At t'varra furst offgang. **Wm.** T'first offgang t'gallawa ran away (B.K.). (11) **n Yks.**[2] (12, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*), **ne.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** The off-gangin tenant (JAM. *Suppl.*). (13, *a*) **Lth.** An aff-gate for goods (JAM.). **Nhb.**[1] Several truncks and coale staithes, with on-gates and ofgates to and from the sand, *Article of Agreement* (Mar. 20, 1704). **Cum.** If a flood of water gathers, men are sent to 'mak an offgeate for it.' A shopkeeper will continue his business if he has any offgeate for his goods (E.W.P.). **Yks.** The auction mart system offers such a handy offgate for stock (W.C.S.). (*b*) **Cum.** When people's business was mostly conducted at home it was not desirable to have many off-gaits, and the aged would say, 'What! another offgait!' (M.P.) (14) **Per.** He's plainer an' easier tae follow then he wes at the affgo, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 305. (15, *a*) **Sc.** He'll get a sudden and sharp off-going and ye will be the first that will take the good news of his death to heaven, WALKER *Life R. Peden* (1727) 35 (JAM.). (*b*) **Lnk.** It wad fit him better tae mak' awa' wi' that d—d fower-in-hand, at the first aff gaun, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 117. (16) **n.Yks.**[2] (17, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] The wattir hiz nae aff-lat. (*b*) **Fin** they geed in o' thir new hoose, they hid a great aff-lat o' a faist, *ib.* (18) **Hmp.** The chancel door is off-locked, BLACKLEY *Wd. Gossip* (1869) 157. (19, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Ye'r jeest an off-put o' time, laddy. **Cum.** It was just for an offput, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 57; (M.P.) (*b*) **Bnff.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (*c*) **Cai.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (20) **Sc.** Lisbeth H., ye aff-pitten body, . . hoo daur ye bide there clashin', SWAN *Aldersyde* (ed. 1892) 207. (21) **Nhb.**[1] No person shall be capable of acting as off-putter or off putters at any coal staith upon the said river until he shall have taken and subscribed an oath to the effect following, *Tyne Skippers' and Keelman's Act* (1788). (22, *a*) **Sc.** Sweet at the on-taking, sour in the aff-putting, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Bnff.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Nhb.**[1] He's varry off-puttin. (23) **n.Yks.**[2] (24) **Cum.** He is just e'en the offscum o' the country, RAYSON *Misc. Poems* (1858) 56; **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] The roughest lot ever I zeed, the very off-scum o' the country, I should think. (25, *a*) **Sc.** A fine affset to ye takin' the bairn—eh? LAWSON *Sacrifice* (1892) 37. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 15, 1897); **w.Yks.**[5] Shoo sud a started wi' him at t'off-set an' then he wodn't ha' bin a trouble tul her i' her owd āage. Out o' fettle throught' offset. (*b*) **Sc.** We've ha'en an affset every month this simmer. . . Last pay my affset was three days (JAM. *Suppl.*); John's ha'en a sair affset this while; it was a fivver. Aye, he'll fin' that affset (i. e. the effects of it) for mony a day (*ib.*). (*c*) **Abd.** Nor will sic affsets do the turn with me, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 93, ed. 1812. (*d*) **Sc.** That window o' flours is a gran' affset to the room. That's his best pictur', it's the affset o' a' the lave (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Bnff.**[1] The bow-windows are jist the aff-set o' the new hoose. **Lnk.** One mov'd beneath a load of silks and lace, Another bore the off-sets of the face, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 40 (JAM.). (26) **w.Ir.** Her little offsprig was turned out body and bones, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 547. (27) **n.Yks.**[2] (28, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **m.Yks.**[1] A book 'begins' by off-starting with its preface. (29, *a*) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] (*c*) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Sunk to this depth for offtake, *Borings* (1881) II. 3. (*d*) **Sh.I.** If doo wid gie him less aff-taks, he widna taer dee sae muckle, *Sh. News* (Aug. 18, 1900); Nane o' dy afftaks, *ib.* (Apr. 28, 1900); **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1], **Fif.** (JAM.) (*e*) **Bnff.**[1] **Nhb.** He's a reg'lar offtyek (R.O.H.). (30) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Water pumped up a shaft is . . . delivered into a drift or adit driven from low ground into the shaft. This is called a delivery or off-take drift, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). (31) **Nhb.** *Mining Gl.* (1852); **Nhb.**[1] (32, *a*) **e.Fif.** I cud thole their jeerin' an' aff takin' nae langer, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiv. (*b*) **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] A dinna like 'im; he's a mokin' aff-tackin' smatchit. **Lnk.** Dinna bother me wi' yer aff-takin remarks, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) III. 71. (33) **Sh.I.** Haud dy tongue, . . an' den ye'll get da affwinnin', *Sh. News* (Oct. 29, 1898); We just hed tree days o' bereseed an' a day o' taties ta wirk, an' den we were won aff. Sae we wir ta hae wir affwinnin' apo Setterday, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 246; Dat wis da neist thing dat happened within wir affwinnin' ouk, *ib.* 248.

2. Phr. (1) *off and on*, (*a*) uncertain, unsettled; vacillating, undecided; (*b*) of health: fluctuating slightly, so as to remain in the same condition as a whole; in the usual state of health; (*c*) lodging on the same floor of a house; (*d*) intermittently, at intervals; irregularly; occasionally; (*e*) more or less, thereabouts; on an average; (2) *— and on about*, (3) *— and on of*, about, nearly; (4) *— at*, off, from, from off; (5) *— at hooks*, out of temper; unwell; (6) *— at the knot*, (7) *— at the nail*, (8) *— at the side*, *at side*, or *at a side*, deranged in mind, insane; (9) *— nor on*, neither one thing nor another; uncertain, vacillating; (10) *— of* or *off a*(*v*, see (4); (11) *— of one's tongue*, from memory; (12) *— of the hooks*, shabby, worn out, ailing; (13) *— of the side*, see (8); (14) *— on offan* or *offen*, see (4); (15) *— on hand*, out of hand, off one's hands; (16) *— on it*, (*a*) poorly, out of sorts, unwell; (*b*) disappointed; (17) *to be eaten off of one's feet*, to be the victim of; (18) *to be off* (*doing*) *anything*, (19) *— from doing anything*, (20) *— of doing anything*, to avoid, prevent, help doing anything; *gen.* in *neg.*; (21) *— of one's feet with*, see (17); (22) *— on any one*, to despair of doing any one good; (23) *— or on*, to make up one's mind, to be decided, settled about anything; (24) *— to gan*, to be about to go; (25) *to blame off to*, to put the blame on; (26) *to get off of the spot*, to get along, to walk; (27) *to go off*, to go on; to take place, occur.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** I'll hae na off-and-on bargain: settle 't now (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Cai.**[1] To be aff an' on wi'd [in bargaining]. **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] Wheea, he's nobbut an off-an'-on soort o' chap, tak' him at t'best; **n.Yks.**[2 4], **w.Yks.**[1], **Lin**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] He's niver steady, alus off and on like a weather cock in a strong wind. **Nhp.**[1] They're off and on, sometimes friends, and sometimes not. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*b*) **Sc.** A sick person is also said to be 'aff and on,' as he was, when there is no discernible difference in his situation (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] Oo i, a canna complaine; jist aff an' on aboot the aul' ordinar. **Frf.** 'Hoo are ye, Jess?'. . 'Muckle aboot it,' answered Jess; 'juist aff an' on,' BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) vii. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.**[1] 'How's your mother?' 'I knaant hardly, shoe's seea off an on.' (*c*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*d*) **Sc.** We had moonlicht off-and-on a' nicht (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Cum.** Ah was off an on wih t'seaam priest till ah was turnt yan an twenty, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 174. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] It off an on rains. **w.Yks.** Ah went three year off an on, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.**[1] He's bin courtin' that lass off-an' on, now, for ten year. **n.Lin.**[1] I doänt do it at noä set time, bud off an' on like. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **w.Som.**[1] I 'ant no reg'lar work like, but I goes to Farmer Tristram's oa·f-m-au·n [off and on] like. (*e*) **Sc.** It lasted about twa hours off-and-on (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Fat wud ye wauger but he's layin' by half a rent, aff an' on, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 16. **N.I.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] It is so many miles to such a place off-and-on. (2) **Sc.** Aff and on about twenty (JAM.). **Cum.**[1] 'When's Jwon to come heam?' 'Off an' on about May day.' (3) **n.Yks.** Off and on of a pund (T.S.). **e.Yks.**[1] There was off an on o' twenty. It was off an on o' Kesmas, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (4) **w.Yks.** T'chairman, after jumpin of at table an sittin dahn, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* 1847 39, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct 5, 1895). (5) **ne.Lan.**[1] (6) **Abd.** SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* (7) **Bnff.**[1] (8) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 308; **Cum.**[4] He was looked upon with a little distrust, as not 'all there'—'off at side,' *ib.* *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) I. 40. **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** They tell'n me that he wur clen off at th' side for a while, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 121, ed. 1879. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] (9) **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (10) **ne.Sc.** Gae doon affa that seat eynoo, ye limmer, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 96. **Cai.**[1] I wiz noor aff o' ma feet sin 'e mornin. **Abd.** Aff o' the chingle, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. **Ir.** She'll be very apt to not get e'er a chuck or a chucken off of me, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 6. **Nhb.**[1] The hat blew off of his heed. **e.Yks.** Bob got up offa creeal, wheear he'd been liggin, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 34; **e.Yks.**[1] 'Offa,' before a consonant, 'offav,' before a vowel. 'Ah tell'd em tï pull apples offa yah three,' *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** O'm nivver off a me feet, BYWATER *Gossips.* 3; He connot forshame To lift up his een off o' th' graand, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1868) 31, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 5, 1895); **w.Yks.**[2] Come, lad, jump off o' t'cart. **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** She tumbled off o' the table (J.P.K.). **Lin.** No market town of less than eight miles of of it, PRYME 1696-7 in *Surtees Soc. Publ.* 122. **Rut.**[1] She got it off of Mr. Clarke. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Take your hands off of the table. He bought his horse off of a farmer. **War.**[2 3] **Suf.** She never so much as took a penny off of anyone, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 63. **Wil.**[1] Thuck thur white-veaced un as Measter bought off a ole Collins laas' yer. **w.Som.**[1] I bought'n in to market off o' th' old Jan Bale. **Dev.** The cup fell off of his handle, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 135. (11) **Bnff.**[1] He leesht a kenna fou muckle o' Burns' aff o's tung. (12) **Lei.**[1] My waste-band's wasted, and my doublet looks Like him that wears it, quite off o' the hooks, CLEAVELAND *Revived*, 52. (13) **w.Yks.** Yo'll see fowk i' th' street ivvery day 'at's off o' t'side, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 15, 1897); Ah think yond chap's a bit off o' t'side. Aws't goa off t'soide if they doan't mak' a less din, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 5, 1895); **w.Yks.**[5] (14) **Edb.** Wiping the sawdust affin't with my hand, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **n.Yks.**[4] It tumm'l'd offen t'shelf. **ne.Yks.**[1] He's rahv'd t'reeaf offen t'hoos. Tak t'top offen t'pot. **e.Yks.** Ti get keeal pot offan his heead, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 37; **e.Yks.**[1] They pulled em offan em beeath. **w.Yks.** Ah wasn't aboon a yerd off on him at t'time B.K.); **w.Yks.**[2] One on em pawn his shoes offen his feet. **Not.** He looks very poor, he's just come offon a journey (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** They live a good bit off on uz (J.P.K.). **Lin.** The sweat hales of'n me o' nights, STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 335. **n.Lin.**[1] If yĕ fall off 'n that stee you'll kill yer sen. **sw.Lin.**[1] She's never had it off on her head. They've gotten a deal of money offen it. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2 3] [**Amer.** He's tore three aprons and two dresses offen me this week, *Cent. Mag.* (Mar. 1901) 676.] (15) **s.Not.** They soon get their children off 'n hand (J.P.K.). (16, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1] My husband's desper't off on't, Sir; **n.Yks.**[2] Strangely off on't. **m.Yks.**[1] He had begun to pick up a bit, but to-day he's off on't again. **w.Yks.** Of any one in a state of decline, we say they are 'gooin' off on't,' but we don't use the term of any other ailment than consumption, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 5, 1895). (*b*) **n.Yks.**[4] He was sadly off on't when tha telled him o' Mary's trouble. (17) **Bnff.**[1] (18) **Glo.**[1] He can't be off it; **Glo.**[2] 17. **Ess.** He's such a nice pleasant gentleman no one can be off loving him (A.S.-P.). **Wil.**[1] A can't be off puttin' up a covey o' pa'tridges, if so be as a goes whoam athert Four-Acre. [**Aus.** When we came to think of it, they couldn't be off knowing us, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) I. xiii.] (19) **Sus.**[1] I doänt see how anyone can be off from misagreeing with these here people (s.v. Misagree). **Ken.**[1] I couldn't be off from going, he made such a point of it. (20) **Lei.**[1] A could'nt be off o' knooin' it, 303. **Oxf.**[1] Um kyaa·nt bee auf u injau·yin dhuursel·vz ['Em can't be off o' injoyin' therselves']. **Brks.**[1] If 'e goes athirt the vield o' vallers, e' cant be off a zeein' the haayre. **Ess.** No one could be off of loving that child (A.S.-P.). (21) **Enff.**[1] He's jist aff o's feet wee real rotten sweerta. She's aff o' hir feet wee doonricht pride an' canker. (22) **w.Yks.** Ah'm reight off on him (J.R.). (23) **Sc.** It is desired that one should be either aff or on; . . as in merchandise that he should either strike the bargain or entirely break it off (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Rnf.** I'll be aff or on wi' her, And that this very nicht, BARR *Poems* (1861) 170. (24) **e.Yks.**[1] Ah's off tï gan. (25) **Dor.**[1] He done it, and now da bliame it off to me. (26) **w.Yks.** He's not as young as he once was, and cannot get off o' t'spot so well (H.L.). (27) *ib.* A bit o' summat goin' off (J.T.F.).

3. On the right-hand side; to the right.

w.Som.[1] 'To keep off' in driving.

4. Past, beyond.

Edb. The cornet's horse was just five [years] aff, CAMPBELL *Dellie Jock* (1897) 66; 'Risin' sax.' 'Sax aff, I think ye mean, gey weel aff,' *ib.* 69.

5. Up.

Nrf. It's reed-cuttin' in winter, mixin' it off with a little eel-pickin, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 22.

6. *prep.* In phr. (1) *off book*, extempore, without book or MS.; see **Book**, *sb.* **4** (3); (2) *— health*, out of health; (3) *— it*, (*a*) insane, mad; (*b*) mistaken; (4) *— one's bat*, see (2); (5) *— one's fodder*, without appetite owing to a temporary or slight illness; (6) *— one's foot*, weak, unfit for work; (7) *— one's know*, out of one's mind, forgetful from a failing memory; (8) *— one's meat*, see (5); (9) *— one's ordinary*, not in one's usual state of health; (10) *— one's stomach*, (11) *— one's tommy*, see (5); (12) *— the drink*, sober; (13) *— the hooks*, (*a*) unwell, ailing; shabby, worn out; (*b*) dead; (14) *— the side*, see (3, *a*); (15) *— the stick end*, direct, straight away; (16) *— the turn*, ceasing to swing.

(1) **Sc.** He preached off book to shun offence, DICKSON *Auld Min.* (1892) 116. (2) **Cum.** He was nivver off hilth a day in his life, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 73. (3, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** I believe thou'rt gooin off it, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 251; **Lan.**[1] He's gooin' off-it, sure enough—tha should yer him talk. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] (*b*) **Lan.**[1] Nay, tha'rt off-it this toime—tha mun try again. **Chs.**[1] (4) **Cum.**[1] (5) **Wm.** (B.K.) (6) **Sc.** I never saw him sae sair aff his fit as now (JAM.).

(7) n.Yks.[2] (8) Wm. (B.K.), w.Yks. (J.W.) (9) Ayr. Jean . . . admitted that her man was off his ordinar', JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 28. (10) Nrf. Come boy, what's the matter? You're off your stomach this morning (W.P.E.). (11 Wm. (B.K.) (12) Lnk. When aff the drink he was sae kin'—fell Drink! NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 117. n Cy., Yks. (J.W.) (13, *a*) w.Yks.[2], Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3] (*b*) w.Som.[1] Look'd shockin bad, did'n er; I count's gwain off the hooks 'vore long, poor fuller. (14) w.Yks. If his happiness had lasted long he'd ha gooan cleean off th' side, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1877) 11. (15) w.Yks. I'd rather give a body ten shillings off stick end nor owe such a chap as that a single shilling, *Tom Lee* (1875) 155. (16) Lnk. I canna get doein' a han's turn for them; the door's never off the turn wi' them. FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 183.

7. Indicating source: from, of; out of.

Sc. I could show ye letters frae his father that was the third aff Glenstrae, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi; We can't keep Marget off £60, SWAN *Aldersyde* (ed. 1892) 59. Per. To support Marjorie off the wages she earns, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 44. Nhb. Or mischiefe off our kye or sheepe, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 312; Off sic she feeds the bairns and me, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 10; Nhb.[1] Aa'l borrow'd off ye. Cum.[2] A foal off yon meear, 225. n.Yks.[1] He's getten anither foal off t'aud meear. w.Yks. (J.W.) Chs.[1] He took it off me. s.Stf. I bought this off the mon at the corner, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Not. I bought it off him (L.C.M.); Not.[1] Rut.[1] Oi bought it off Mr. Berridge. Lei.[1] Ah bought it off 'im. Nhp.[2] War.[2] I bought these fowl off a badger; War.[3 4] s.War.[1] I bought 'em off Rosey Ann. Wor. He has a couple of fowl off the carrier (C.W.). w.Wor.[1] Shr.[1]; Shr.[2] I heard it off Mr. Chose. Hrf.[2] Glo. He ordered a load of coal off the defendant, *Evesham Jrn.* (Mar. 6, 1897); Glo.[1]

8. From, from the direction of.

Sc. (A.W.) Fif. The wind is aff a dry airt, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 19. I.Ma. Be dasent for all, as becomin' one comin' off Ballacowin, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 116.

9. Besides, in addition to; different to.

w.Yks. (J.W.); w.Yks.[3] You will want some off the scholars.

10. Concerning. Stf.[1] **11.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Off-corn**, ? *obs.*, refuse corn, inferior grain; (2) **-cuit**, the right ancle; (3) **-side**, the further or right side.

(1) Dur. RAINE *Charters Finchale, &c.* (1837) p. xxix. Nrf. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 171. Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 297, ed. 1849; MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). [Such ofcorne as commeth giue wife to hir fee, Feede willingly such as do helpe to feede thee, TUSSER *Husbandrie* (1580) 176.] (2) Edb. Twice wounded—once in the aff-cuit, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxviii. (3) Sc. (JAM.), Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[2], Brks.[1] w.Som.[1] The right side of a horse, a carriage or road is the 'off side.'

12. Distant, far, remote, at a distance.

Cum.[1] Used in the boundary roll of Aspatria. Wm. She went ta Kendle, er Peerath, er enny er thor off pleeaces, *Spec. Dial.* (1872) pt. i. 22. e.Yks.[1] A off barn, stable, shed, pasture, &c., *MS. add.* (T.H.)

Hence (1) **Off-country**, *adj.* from a distance, strange; (2) **-farm**, *sb.* a farm held by a tenant who does not reside on it; see **Off-hand, 4**; (3) **-man**, *sb.* a stranger, one from a distance.

(1) e.Yks.[1] (2) Ess. A bailiff on an off-farm (S.P.H.). (3) n.Yks.[2], ne.Yks.[1]

13. Not being used, at a standstill, turned off.

Nhb. The boiler had been off, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 172. w.Yks. T'wotəz bīn of fər ə loŋ wail (J.W.).

14. Deranged in mind, insane.

Bnff.[1] He wiz lang jummlet; bit he's aff athegeethir noo. n.Cy., Yks. (J.W.)

15. Sad, sorrowful, regretful.

e.Yks.[1] Shā was sadly off aboot poor Bessy deeath, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Chs.[1] Mis·is wùl bey of wen óo eyürz.

16. Learnt, committed to memory; *gen.* in phr. *to get* or *have off*. See **Get, 4, Have, III. 1** (3).

Sc. (A.W.) e.Dur.[1] (s.v. Get). Cum. His questin was 'rang, or his task was'nt off, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 35; His lessons nivver was off (E.W.P.); Cum.[4] Have you got your lessons off? 'The next thing we gat, was ivvery yan a gay lang task to git off i' t'hellidays,' RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 19. 'He'd nobbet a single letter of,' SILPHEO *Billy Brannan* (1885) 4. Wm. Willie . . . had a gae bit off, fer he went tel skooal tel t'maester sed he cud laarn him neea fardther, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 3. n.Yks.[4] Ah've gitten my task off. Ah've gitten him off noo [I know all about him now]. w.Yks. Get that poetry off bi heart bi to-morn at neeght, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 28, 1895); When we've getten th' lesson off by heart, we find th' advantage on it, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (1868) 1st S. 87 (*ib.*). n.Lin.[1] (s.v. Get.)

17. *sb.* A descendant; offspring; one of a progeny or family; *fig.* a young shoot of any kind.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] She's a off o' aud Nanny's. m.Yks.[1] Is this little one of the off too, then?

18. An outing, excursion, a day off.

w.Yks. Awm sewer he'd enjoy th' off, HARTLEY *Grimes' Visit* (1892) i; Very common (J.W.).

19. In marbles: the line from which the marbles are shot at the beginning. Dor.[1] **20.** Phr. *to be for off*, to be about to go, to be going off.

Sc. (A.W.) w.Yks. It flashed upon me that he was for off, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) xvi; (J.W.)

21. *v.* To go off or away.

Sc. (A.W.) Cum.[4] They off wi' a brattle, 'mang sticks and hats waving, RAYSON *Bruff Reaces*, st. 5. Yks. (J.W.) I.Ma. She offs with him to town (S.M.); 'I'd better,' says Nessy, . . and offs with him, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 18.

22. With *with*: to take off, doff.

Per. Gin there be a bit shower she offs wi' her bonnet, and puts it aneath her shawl, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 82. Cum. I off wi' my clogs, an as whisht as a mouse, Clavert up to the window, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 6. Yks., Lan. (J.W.) s.Chs.[1] So 'e off with 'is shoe, 103. Stf. He offs wi' his coat an' wanted to fight, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 41. Nrf. So I jest off wi' my butes an' stockins, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 139. Suf. She offed with her cap of rushes, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 24.

OFF, see **Ought**, *v.*

OFFAL, *sb.*[1], *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Hnt. Hrf. Mid. e.An. Ken. Wil. Dor. Also written **offil** n.Yks.[2] s.Chs.[1] n.Lin.[1] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1]; **offle** e.Lan.[1] s.Wor.[1] Glo.[1]; and in forms **auffol** Nrf.; **hoffil** n.Lin.; **hoffle** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **hoffol** s.Not. [o·fl.] **1.** *sb.* The inferior portions of meat; the refuse of slaughtered animals; occas. in *pl.*

Sc. (A.W.), n.Cy. (J.W.) Yks. 'Butcher's offal' is the usual term in respect of the flesh of cattle, as is 'pig-offal' of swine (C.C.R.). e.Yks.[1] The cuttings of pork when a pig is killed. 'We sall he' plenty ov offal noo we getten her killed.' Chs.[1] The offal of an animal does not particularly mean the intestines, but those portions which, in selling by weight, become the butcher's perquisite; such as the head, feet, skin, internal fat, liver, &c. Market prices are often quoted as 'sinking the offal,' that is, selling the carcase, but giving the above portions in. s.Chs.[1] The offil of a pig includes everything except the bacon, even the pork. Ahy kūd dóo wi,th bai·kn, bŭr ahy dŭ)nŭ noa· wot dóo wi)dh of·il [I could do wi' th' bacon, bur I dunna know what do wi' th' offil]. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] Pig's feet, ears, &c. se.Wor.[1] The liver, heart, lungs, &c., of a pig. Shr.[1] Every part of a carcase that does not come under the recognized category of the larger pieces and joints,—as of a pig, all but the flitches and hams. 'I dunna like to see the flitchen cut afore Maȳ-daȳ, an' it nee'na be, if the offil is used carful.' Oxf.[1] w.Mid. Those parts of a carcase of mutton, beef, &c., which are removed before it is weighed. Besides the entrails it includes the head, feet, &c. (W.P.M.) Wil.[1] Pig-meat, i.e. spare-rib, griskin, &c.—as opposed to bacon (G.E.D.). Dor. We got a lot ov offal for to fry, BARNES *Poems* (ed. 1879) 30.

Hence **Offal-pork**, *sb.* all the joints of a pig which are not bacon, hams or 'hands.' Chs.[1]

2. The small or inferior kinds of fish.

e.An. On the east coast of England . . . the trade divide the fish into two classes—'prime and offal.' . . The second chiefly haddock, plaice, and whiting, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 283. Nrf. The bill in a box aboard the cutter. That said . . . offal—haddocks and such like, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 39; The 'boys' fried the 'auffol,' as they call all fish taken in their nets except smelts. *Fishing Gazette* (Dec. 13, 1890) 320, col. 2. Lon. In the London fish market, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 283.

3. The refuse part of grain after winnowing or grinding; bran; the sweepings of a granary or loft; *fig.* rubbish, refuse of any kind. Also in *pl.* and in *comp.* **Offal-corn-wheat.**

N.I.[1] w.Yks. A corn-dealer's offal is . . . the small, faulty, grub-eaten grains which are separated in the process of winnowing, and are sold as 'beer corn,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 26, 1896);

w.Yks.[2] Chs.[1] The lighter grains winnowed from the marketable samples, and used for feeding fowls. s.Chs.[1] s.Not. 'E gies 'is pig noat but tater an' sich-like offals. The hosses won't eat them offals; it's good for noat but litter (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] s.Lin. There's a sack of offals ready (F.H.W.). Ken. (D.W.L.)

Hence **Offlings**, *sb. pl.* the refuse in winnowing. Glo.[1]

4. Waste wood.

s.Not. Do yer want a bit of offal wood? (J.P.K.) w.Wor.[1], Glo.[1]

5. The non-essential portion of the stock, the etceteras of a dairy-farm, everything excluding the herd of milking cows.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy mai·d)th rent aayt ŭ)dh of·il [I made th' rent aït o' th' offil], i. e. from the pigs, 'turn-off' cows, and the like.

6. *adj.* Inferior, superfluous; dirty, untidy; *fig.* worthless, disreputable, vile, contemptible; in ill health.

Yks. An offal fellow (C.C.R.). e.Yks.[1] Offal-fella. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] He's an offal fellow. n.Stf. I'll neer want to do aught but th' offal work as she wonna like to do, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) II. 110. s Stf. I consider him a offal sort o' chap, I ca' see what her con see in him, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). s.Not. 'E's a hoffal man; 'e's good for noat (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] She's a sore offil lookin' creätur as onybody could leet on in a twelvemunth. 'How's your wife to-day, Smith?' 'Well, thank you, sir, she's nobbud offil, very offil, I doänt think as iver she mends oht.' sw.Lin.[1] Trade's better now, so that'll mak' work for some of the offal men. She'd only the offal birds to sell. Lei.[1] War. He's an offal creatur as iver come about the primises, Geo. Eliot *Floss* (1860) I. 42; War.[2] Oxf.[1] 'Offal 'ay,' 'offal straw.' Hrt. Light offal kernels, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 155.

Hence (1) **Offald**, *adj.* inferior, worthless; untidy, ugly; disreputable, vile; also used *advb.*; (2) **Offaldment**, *sb.* anything of no value; a mean, worthless person; (3) **Offaldy**, (4) **Offaling**, *adj.* of the nature of refuse; rubbishy, worthless; (5) **Offalment**, *sb.* (*a*) the intestines of animals; (*b*) see (2); (6) **Offalous**, *adj.*, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) in bad health; (7) **Offaly** or **Offally**, (*a*) *adj*, see (1); (*b*) *adv.* ill, badly.

(1 w.Yks. Ðat ən ofld liukin slijk (J.W.); w.Yks.[1] He's an offald fellow; w.Yks.[3], e Lan.[1] Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. (2) n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] He's some offaldment I'll uphod him, ii. 17. (3) n.Yks.[1] (4) s.Chs.[1] Dhŭr)z nuwt left bŭ sŭm of·ilin stŭf, ŭz iz nóo yóos tŭ nóo·bri [There's nowt left bu' some offilin' stuff, as is noo use to noobry]. s.Wor.[1] (5, *a*) n.Yks.[4] (*b*) n.Cy. Holloway. n.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[35] (6, *a*) w.Yks. He wor sich an a little bit ov an hofalas-lookin chap, Tom Treddlehoyle *Exhibition* (1857) 24. n.Lin.[1] He's a offilous chap. (*b*) n.Lin.[1] (7, *a*) n.Yks.[4], e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] He'd a nasty good-to-nothing offaly look with him. (*b*) n.Yks.[1] In composition, as 'offally-made,' 'offally-looking'; n.Yks.[2] An offily made man; n.Yks.[4] Offaly putten together. m.Yks.[1]

7. *v.* In phr. *it* (*he*) *offals well*, said when the appurtenances of the slaughtered animal are good in size; also *fig.* of one who has left much property or 'cut up well.'

Cum.[1] Hes he offal't weel? n.Yks.[2]

[4. Offal, that ys bleuit of a thynge, as chyppys or oþer lyke, *caducum*, *Prompt.*]

OFFAL, *sb.*[2] Yks. [o·fl.] A shank of beef. The same word as **Houghle**, *sb.*[1] (q.v.)

w.Yks. Either the fore or the hinder—preferably the latter—leg of a bovine when killed and cut up for meat is so known in Wilsden. It is used especially for making beef-tea, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 2, 1896); w.Yks.[1] The shank of beef, frequently though erroneously called offal (s.v. Houghle).

OFFENCE, *v.* N.I.[1] [əfe·ns.] In phr. *no offence*, a rejoinder when one's pardon has been begged.

OFFEND, *v.* Nrf. [əfe·nd.] In *pass.*: to regret, grieve.

John is offended that he left you so soon (U.W.).

OFFER, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **hoffer** Wm. [o·fə(r.] 1. *v.* To attempt; to make an effort or start; to show intention or promise of.

Ayr. I'm tauld he offers very fairly, Burns *Lett. to J. Tennant.* Lnk. I kent they would bite if I offered to steer, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 38. N.I.[1] Don't offer to do it. n.Cy. (J.W.) Cum. This frost offers to feed on a bit yet. 'It cannot offer to walk'—said of an animal suddenly seen to be lame (M.P.). Wm. I hofferd tae git up, but I cudnt stand, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 40, ed. 1820. w.Yks. Thah mud a done it long sin but thah's nivver offer'd, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[5] m.Lan.[1] Tha offers badly. sw.Lin.[1] He mut lig on the bed, and sit up on end a bit, afore he offers to walk. Oxf.[1] I telled 'n to go, but a never offered to muv, *MS. add.* Wil.[1] He offered to hit I. w.Som.[1] He'd offer very well but he can't nezackly come it. Dev.[1] Why, quoth I to en agen, you want offer to zay so! 14.

Hence **Offering**, *sb.* a small quantity; an imperfect performance.

Abd. 'I have covered it.' 'You have not; you've only gi'en 't an offering' [of earth] (G.W.).

2. To hold up or display for the purpose of testing the appearance of anything; to try; to experiment with. *Gen.* with *up* or *on*.

Nhp.[1] Shall I offer up, or offer on, that frame, to see if it will fit the picture? Suf. Let's offer the door up again afore hanging it; 'haps that want a little more easing yet (C.G.B.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). Ken.[1] I once heard a master paperhanger say to his assistant, when a customer was inspecting some wall-papers, 'Just offer this paper up for the lady to see.' e.Ken. I will offer the shrubs before planting them (G.G.). Hmp.[1] 'Let's offer un up.' Of a picture, or looking glass, or such like.

3. To offer up; to sacrifice; to surrender.

Yks. He did nothing but offer himself for her for so long as she lived (C.C.R.). m.Yks.[1] Go and offer thyself before thou's made.

4. With *out*: to challenge any one to fight.

w.Yks. (J.W.); w.Yks.[5] He offered muh art [out] an' I tuke him.

5. *sb. Obs.* Choice; disposal.

Sc. If I had vast wealth in my offer, I would not accept of it, *Scoticisms* (1787) 62; I had much in my offer, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437; If I had never so much in my offer, I would not do it, Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 60.

6. An attempt.

Ir. He makes a very good offer at it. Tho' you can't do it you can make an offer at it (A.S.-P.). N.I.[1] w.Som.[1] In practising any athletics, or aiming at a mark, it is very common to hear, 'That was a good offer, then!' 'They sheep be gwain to break out, they've a-made two or dree offers a'ready.'

7. An occasion, opportunity.

w.Ir. The first offer afther I make her as good as new, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 9.

8. A small knob on the top of a stag's horn.

w.Som.[1] The offer is the rudiment, not always found, which in the succeeding year develops into the perfect point. n.Dev. We sent for a boat, and he was taken at about half-past seven with Chorister on his back. B. T. 2. B. T. Up: with two strong offers, *Rec. n.Dev. Stag.* 57, in Elworthy *Gl.* (1888); Little knobs appear on the beam like points about to grow, which are said to be 'offers,' as if a point had offered to grow there, Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) iv.

9. A projecting or overhanging bank. Cf. **overs**, *sb. pl.*[2]

Rxb. 'Offer of a brae,' the projecting part of the bank of a river, that has been undermined by the action of the water (Jam.).

OFF-HAND, *adv.*, *adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **aff-han(d** Sc.; **affin-hand** Ags. (Jam.) [o·fa·n(d.] 1. *adv.* Without premeditation or delay, instantly, forthwith; lately.

Sc. 'Gree wi' thine adversary affhan' whiles thou art in the way wi' him, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) v. 25. Cai.[1] Ayr. Let us get this executed aff-hand, Galt *Entail* (1823) xlvii. Lnk. Wer't my case, ye'd clear it up aff-hand, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 154 (Jam.). Edb. Ere they flinch they will aff-hand E'en gae their ways, *Har'st Rig* (1794) st. 108. Nhb.[1], Yks. (J.W.) s Chs.[1] Aay lùng)z yŭr weyf bin jed?—Jùs naay, of-aan·d ['Haï lung's yur weif bin jed?' 'Just naï, off-hand']. Hnt. (T.P.F.) w.Som.[1] I mid do it, arter a bit; but I 'on't do it not now, off-hand [oa·f-an·].

Hence **Off-handed**, *adj.* written or done on the spur of the moment.

Per. Awa gangs the following epistle or aff-handit letter, Stewart *Character* (1857) 38.

2. Phr. *to farm off-hand*, to hold a second farm without residence on it; of land: to be farmed by a tenant who does not reside on it. Also called *to farm off-handed*.

Nrf. The land had been farmed 'off-hand,' that is to say, the tenant did not live on the farm, but put in a working bailiff, Haggard *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1898); He farms off-hand, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 171; When a man has a second farm at a distance from his house, he is said to farm it off-handed (W.P.F.). Suf. (Hall.)

3. *adj.* Plain, honest, blunt; free-spoken. Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] Hence **Off-handed**, *adj.* stiff, haughty; brusque.

w.Som.[1] I've a-zeed-n ter'ble off-handed like way zome what don't know their place. s.Dev. They were not so off-handed as they were last year, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 90.

4. Of a farm: owned by a tenant who does not reside there. Also called **Off-handed.**

Nrf. (W.R.E.); The labourer in charge of an 'off-hand' farm, HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1898). **Ess.** Looker, a man in charge, a bailiff on an off-hand farm (S.P.H.); **Ess.**[1]

5. *sb.* Any colliery workman, except a hewer or putter. Also in *comb.* **Off-hand man.**

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

Hence **Off-handed,** *adj.* not engaged in hewing and putting coal in a pit.

N.Cy.[1] Workmen about a coal-pit are said to be off-handed. **Nhb.**[1] Off-handed men.

OFFICE, see **Oaves,** *sb. pl.*[1]

OFFICIAR, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **officier.** An officer; an official.

Sc. The said officiar did execute and proclaime the brieve, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 24. **Abd.** Ilk officier beside his own baillie, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 28. **Per.** Ordains John Jack and Archibald Steedman, their officiars, to make intimation, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) II. 279. **Fif.** The officiar of the kirk was cassin in preasone, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 131, ed. 1842. **Hdg.** All others His Majestie's judges, officiars and ministers of the lawes, RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 59.

OFFIL, OFFIS, see **Offal,** *sb.*[1], **Oaves,** *sb. pl.*[1]

OFFISH, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Brks. Dor. Som. Dev. Amer. [o·fiʃ.] **1.** Distant in manner, unapproachable; reserved, shy, unsocial. In *gen.* colloq. use.

n.Yks.[2] **n.Lin.**[1] He stan's no chanch o' gettin' into Parliament; he's oher offish. **Brks.**[1] At vust I tried to maayke vriends wi' 'un, but I vound 'un maain offish an' zo now I lets 'un alawne. **Dor.** She's not fond of him—quite offish and quite careless, I know, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) lii. **w.Som.**[1] Her's very well like to the poor vokes, but I zim her's a little bit offish like. **Dev.** He was offish o' I, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 120, ed. 1871. [**Amer.** He aint a bit offish, *Cent. Mag.* (Apr. 1882) 927.]

Hence **Offishness,** *sb.* hauteur, reserve.

Ayr. A kind of placid and amiable 'offishness' that strove to repel familiarity, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) *Memoir* 15.

2. Unwell, out of health.

n.Yks.[2] I've been offish o' leeat.

OFFLE, *v.* Yks. Nhp. To walk in a lazy, slouching, aimless manner; to shuffle. See **Hoffle,** *v.*

Nhp.[1] See how that poor man goes offling along, he won't be here long. **e.Yks.** He gans offlin' aboot toon all day like an awd shackling (R.S.).

OFFLE, see **Offal,** *sb.*[1]

OFFMAGANDY, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] The best and choicest of delicacies. See **Hough,** *sb.*[1] **2** (6).

Rich, stiff cream would be described as 'real offmagandy' [of-mügy'aan·di].

OFFWARD, *adv.* Sc. Ess. Mid. Also in forms **af-, aff-** Sc. [o·fəd.] **1.** *Obs.* Away, off.

Rnf. (JAM.) **Peb.** He stole affward sly, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 23, ed. 1817.

2. To the right or off side.

Ess. I notched my plough offward and toward, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 186; (W.W.S.) **w.Mid.** Used of leading horses when ploughing, &c. To plough offward, is to turn to the right at the end of the furrows. 'Hold offward,' turn to the right. Opposed to 'toward,' to the left (W.P.M.).

OFI, *sb.* Ayr. [o·fi.] A privy, an out-house, *iit.* ? office. (F.J.C.)

O-FISH, *sb.* Sc. The cuttle-fish, *Sepia loligo.* Lth. (JAM., s.v. Hose-fish.)

OFT, *adv.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. Also Dev. Also in forms **aft** Sc.; **auf** Dev. [oft.]

1. *adv.* Often, frequently; esp. in *compar.*

Sc. A sinking master makes aft a rising man, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I.** A supper 'at wid be better fir da young an' auld baith, if dey wid hae it after, *Sh. News* (Aug. 26, 1899). **Nhb.**[1] He gans ofter ti the public nor's good. **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.** I hae telt thee oft, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 27; **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** What has oftest come back into my mind is a fearful shout that one of them gave, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 11; **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] 'Hes tuh bin ten times?' 'Aye, ofter nur that.' **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Dev.** Wy du us an tha Varazees vast auf? BAIRD *S. Matt.* (1863) ix. 14.

Hence **Oftish,** *adv.* repeatedly, very often.

N.Cy.[1] **n.Yks.**[2] Ower oftish. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

2. *adj.* Frequent, numerous, repeated.

Sc. And the parson can tak' a glass for his oft infirmities, STEEL *Rowans* (1895) 84. **Dmb.** Wi' empty kite and dirdums aft and dour, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 12.

Hence **Ofttimes,** *adv.* often.

Sc. Afttimes the cautioner pays the debt, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737).

OFT, see **Ought,** *v.*

OFTEN, *adj.* s.Chs.[1] [o·fn.] Frequent. Cf. BIBLE 1 *Tim.* v. 23.

OFTENISH, *adv.* N.Cy.[1] Very often.

OFTENS, *adv.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **hoffens** Lin.; **hoftens** Lan.; **ofens** n.Lin.[1]; **offance** w.Yks.; **offens** N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2]; **offense** e.Yks. Lin.; **offins** Nhb.[1]; **off'ns** n.Yks.[4]; **offuns** w.Yks.[5] [o·fənz.] Often.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[14] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah off'ns thinks aboot it. **e.Yks.** At was laid i' middle o' rooad, as sike fond things offense diz, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 33; **e.Yks.**[1] He offens gets a sup ower mich. **w.Yks.** Thare varry offance t'warst pairtners, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1838) 9; **w.Yks.**[125] **Lan.** When they'n spiled ther stummucks wi' gin-an'-water, an' weakened ther digeshtion, they'll hoftens go 'bout breakfast, HAMERTON *Wenderholme* (1869) i. **Lin.** An I'm offense used, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 503; The little gells bobs to ma hoffens es I be abroad i' the laänes, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885); **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] How oftens it is they are cutten off in a moment.

OGADOO, *sb.* Sh.I. [o·gədū.] A weed which grows among corn; also applied jocularly to mean, thin, lean corn. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 46.

[Cp. MDan. *agerdun,* 'tomentum pratense' (KALKAR).]

OGAGOT, *sb.* Sh.I. [o·gagət.] A pet term for a little child; a jocular name for a very small person or child. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 49.

OGENAGH, *sb.* N.I.[1] [o·gənəχ.] A simpleton.

OGERHUNCH, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **oagarhinnse** S. & Ork.[1] [ō·gər·hənz.] An animal in a very poor condition; any frightful or loathsome creature, esp. a bat. JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 63; S. & Ork.[1]

OGERTFUL, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **ugertfow.** Affecting delicacy of taste; squeamish.

Bch. It was enough to gi' a warsh-stamack'd body a scunner, bat ye ken well enough that I was never werra ogertfu', FORBES *Jrn.* (ed. 1785) 3. **Abd.** They're grown sae ugertfu' and vaunty, *Beattie's Address,* st. 11, in Ross *Helenore* (1768) 5, ed. 1812.

[A der. of obs. Sc. *ogart,* pride, arrogance. Na ogart na pryd is þe with-in, *Leg. Saints* (c. 1400), ed. Metcalfe, II. 105. Cp. ME. *augard,* proud (*Wars Alex.* (1450) 2343).]

OGGERY-MAW, -MOW, see **Hoggerdemow.**

OGH, OGHIE, see **Och, Ochie.**

OGIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **oggie.** [o·gi.] The opening before the fireplace in a kiln, a 'killogie.' The same word as **Logie** (q.v.). See also **Kiln-hogie, -logie, -ogie,** s.v. **Kiln,** *sb.*[1]

Sc. The oggie of a kiln is often large enough to afford sleeping-room to houseless waifs, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 380. **Lnk.** Ogie is commonly used in the higher parts of Lnk., often without the term 'kill' being prefixed (JAM.).

OGLET, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A term applied to a theodolite, as something to spy with.

Ayr. John Angle, wi' a rueful countenance, gathered up the catastrophes of his oglet, GALT *Lairds* (1826) viii.

OGNEL, *adj.* Hrf.[2] [o·gnl.] Ugly, awkward, disagreeable.

OGOS, *sb. pl.* Cor.[12] [o·gōz.] Caves along the shore, cliff caves. See **Fogo,** *sb.*[2]

[OCor. *ogo,* a cave, cavern (WILLIAMS); Wel. *ogof,* 'cauea' (DAVIES).]

OGREATH, see **Graith, 4.**

OGRIE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) An ogre; a giant with large fiery eyes supposed to feed on children.

OH, *int.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **o.** [ō.] In *comb.* (1) **O! ah!** an exclamation of surprise; (2) **—ay,** yes; (3) **-brave,** (*a*) an exclamation

of commendation; see **Brave**, 5; (*b*) an act of impudence or effrontery; (4) — **cri**, an oath, exclamation; lit. oh Christ; (5) — **shon**, alas; (6) — **then**, oh! indeed; (7) — **whan**, 'man alive,' an exclamation of surprise.

(1) **w.Yks.** 'O! ah,' said ah, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 48. (2) **Ayr.** (J.M.) **Som.** Oh, ay! Mrs. Joshua Pettigrew she would show the room, right enough, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 1. (3, *a*) **se.Wor.**[1] 'Look father, I a lazed thase 'ere six ontle's o' whate.' 'O brave!' **Dor.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] (s.v. Brave.) (*b*) **Glo.** Don't let's 'ave any o' yer obraves, my lad, or you'll get a tannin' when yer father comes, NORTHALL *Wd. Bk.* (1894). (4) **Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (5) **Abd.** The warle is at a height Wi' folly an' vice—oh shon! ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 104. (6) **N.I.**[1] (7) **Or.I.** (JAM. *Suppl.*)

OH, see **Ho**, *v.*, **Och**, **Of**.

OHEN, *prep.* n.Lin.[1] Also in form **ohern**. Over.

He was cuvered wi' spots all ohen him. It's hoern that theäre wall.

OHN-, see **On-**, *pref.*

OHRISH, *adj.* n.Lin.[1] Wet, dirty, muddy. Cf. **howery**.

OHT, see **Aught**, *pron.*, **Ought**, *v.*

OI(E, OIEET, see **Oy(e, Oot**, *int.*

OIL, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **oyl** Sc.; and in forms **eel** Sh.I.; **hoil** Cum.; **ile** Sc. Suf. [oil.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Oil-a-coil**, (*a*) coal-tar; (*b*) to cover with coal-tar; see **Oily-coil**; (2) **-bags**, bags woven from coarse wool which have been used in the extraction of oil from rape-seed, linseed, &c. by pressing; (3) **-coat**, an oilskin coat; (4) **-muggie**, a vessel for holding oil; (5) — **of birch**, (6) — **of hazel**, a beating, thrashing; (7) — **of malt**, whisky; (8) — **of man**, see below; (9) — **of oak**, (10) — **of strap**, see (6).

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.** Wun a Wombwell's caravans, at that elefant rides in, an' dun ovver we oil-a-coil, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1846) 43. (*b*) **w.Yks.** Shoo oil-a-coild chimley jaum, ROGERS *Nan Bunt* (1839) 2. (2) **w.Yks.** (M.F.) (3) **Sh.I.** Buttinin' his oilcot an' luikin' aboot him dooncas'n laek, *Sh. News* (Sept. 24, 1898). (4) Daa, rise an' haand her da eel muggie aff o' da wa', *ib.* (Nov. 13, 1897). (5) **w.Yks.**[1] Ignorant boys are frequently sent on the 1st of April to ask for these refreshing stimulants. (6) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Bwk.** 'The oil of hazel' has been famous in all ages as an approved application to the backs of obstinate dames, and mischievous, ill-contrived boys, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 100. **n.Cy.** When oil of hazel, . . and other nonsensical pleasantries were in successive requisition, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 84. **Dur.** I can bear witness; having been duly sent, . . to the chemist for a pennyworth of oil of hazel, and receiving it . . . from the stout hazel stick hidden behind the shopman's counter, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii. **Cum.** BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846); **Cum.**[1] **Lan.** Oil o' hezzel 's stuff to cure that complent, BARBER *Forness Flk.* (1870) 33, in PREVOST *Gl.* (1899). (7) **Bch.** A plague upo' that oil o' malt, That dreary drink is a' their fault, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 42. (8) **Dev.** 'Her'll die for need of oil of man.' . . 'Oil of man be rubbed 'pon the heart, or be burnt like a candle. In that shape 'tis a torch held up for them wanderin' in the world to come home to others as yearns for 'em. Both ways be precious deeds. Theer ban't none wanderin' she wants; so us must rub it 'pon her heart against this fit she'm suffering from,' PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 264; Concerning this weird medicament, it is only necessary to state that memory of the nostrum lingers yet in ancient and bucolic minds; while the tradition, now nearly extinct, is nevertheless founded upon matters of fact from a recent past. . . Moses Charras, author of a Royal Pharmacopoeia, published two hundred years ago, indicates the nature of its preparation, and declares how that the skulls of healthy men, slain in full flush of their strength by lead or steel, best meet its requirements, *ib.* 268. (9) **Ayr.** Gie their hides a noble curry Wi' oil of aik, BURNS *Adam A—'s Prayer.* (10) **n.Lin.**[1] It is the custom on All Fools' Day to send boys to the saddlers or shoemakers for a pennyworth of oil of strap.

2. Phr. *Bacchus oil, obs.*, spirituous liquor, wine, whisky, &c.

Per. Bacchus oyl Thy brain confused all this while, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 98, ed. 1853.

3. A lotion or liniment of any description. *Gen.* in *pl.*

n.Lin.[1] We've oäceans o' hoss-oils, he mun tek a to'n at them; he's not agooin' to slatter munny away wi' docterin'. **e.Lin.** He knows of a good oil. Elliman's Embrocation is called an oil (G.G.W.). **s.Lin.** Red oils is good for horses, white oils for us'n (F.H.W.). **Shr.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] A dairyman's opinion upon a swelling on a cow's chest was, 'Nif I was you, sir, I should rub in some oils.' 'What kind?—"Devonshire Oils"?' 'No, sir, they baint strong enough.'

4. *pl.* In phr. *a few iles*, a little oil. Suf. (C.T.) See **Few**, *adj.* **5.** *v.* Phr. (1) *to oil one's lug*, to make flattering speeches; to pay compliments; (2) — *the wig*, to become intoxicated.

(1) **Edb.** Oiling my lugs wi' your slippery tongue, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 29. (2) **Nhb.**[1] A cant term. *Obs.* 'His wig was oil'd completely.' WILSON *Oiling of Dicky's Wig.*

6. To anoint. Nhb. ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iii. 3.

7. To thrash, beat; cf. the use of 'anoint' (q.v.) 1.

s.Not. He tackled the mester, an' 'e did oil 'im too (J.P.K.).

Hence **Oiling**, *sb.* a thrashing, beating.

Lakel.[2] Sis'ta thoo's laiten an oilin an' thoo'll git yan if thoo gahs on. **Cum.** T'scheul maister gev him a hoilin (J.D.).

8. With *up*: to hasten; cf. the use of 'anoint' (q.v.).

w.Yks.[2] Oil up, owd lad.

OIL, *sb.*[2] w.Yks.[3] Also in forms **aual, aul.** [oil.] A term applied to those circular and raised portions of grass left by horses when pasturing in a field.

OIL, see **Ail**, *sb.*[2]

OILAN-AUK, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **allan hawk** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) N.I.[1] **1.** The red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis.* N.I.[1], Ant. (S.A.B.) **2.** The great northern diver, *C. glacialis.* s.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), N.I.[1] Cf. **Holland hawk**, s.v. **Holland**.

OILED, *ppl. adj.* n.Lin.[1] In phr. *to have oiled slippers on*, to be much pleased or in great glee at anything.

He's been upo' Crossby Common an' fun' a flint arrow-heäd. He hes gotten his oil'd slippers on, you maay depend o' that.

OILER, *sb.* Cor. [oi·lə(r).] A waterproof mackintosh; an oilskin.

Taffy wore a suit of oilers, of which he was mightily proud, 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* (1899) 69; **Cor.**[1]

OILET, *sb.* Cor. [oi·lit.] A frying-pan; a gridiron.

Oilet (gl. *frixorium*), STOKES *Gl.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1870) 207; **Cor.**[2]

OILINS BOILINS, *phr.* Cum. Whether you like it or no, *nolens volens.* Cf. **nolum wolum**.

When a woman is sending off an' unwilling urchin to school, she will say: 'Oilins boilins, but thee shall go,' *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 143.

OILY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. e.An. Also in form **iley** Nrf. [oi·li.] **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Oily-coil** or **-coylle**, coal-tar; (2) **-frock**, an oilskin coat; (3) **-pig**, a jar for holding oil.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[2] (2) **Nrf.** Won't you put an oily frock on? EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 343. (3) **Lth.** Sauce-boats, saut-fits, oily-pigs, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 74.

2. *sb.* An oilskin coat, an oiled smock or canvas jersey.

Nhb.[1] Made of material waterproofed with linseed oil. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** An' ain't we a rough, unkempt lot in our sous an' ileys? PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 128.

OINDALEG, *adj.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **oindalie** S. & Ork.[1] **1.** *adj.* Peculiar, strange, odd in manner.

(A.W.G.); JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 111; **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. *sb.* A peculiar disease, distemper.

Dey wir some öindaleg 'at fell apon him, an' deel thing he wid lip, *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898); If der ony öindaleg fa'n apo' dee dan, *ib.* (Aug. 27, 1898).

[**1.** Norw. dial. *underleg*, strange, peculiar (AASEN). **2.** Cp. Norw. dial. *unda(r)legheit*, a mysterious attack of illness (*ib.*).]

OINDROCH, see **Undoch**.

OINT, *v.* Cum. [oint.] To thrash, beat. The same as **Anoint** (q.v.).

Cum.[4] Should, however, the youth at this age [12] receive scholastic and not paternal correction, he is said to be ointit, *W.C.T.H.* (1894) 12, col. 4. I will oint thy back with hazel oil if I catch thee.

OISEN, see **Ousen**, *sb.*

OISIE, *int.* Gall. (JAM.) An exclamation of wonder, or as a note of attention.

OIT, OIYE, OK-, see **Hoit**, *sb.*[1], **Ort, Of, Ocky**, *v.*[2]

OKABEL(L, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] Also written **oakabell.** [ō·kəbel.] A name given to the fourth finger.

The fourth finger is sometimes described as 'little oakabell.' In this word the final syllable 'bel' comes out clearly. In counting the fingers to children 'okabell' is usually repeated two or three times (s.v. Fingers).

OKE, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. The razor-bill, *Alca torda.*

Neill *Tour* (1806) (Jam. *Suppl.*). [Naturalists are now almost agreed that the Oke is not a distinct species but merely the Razor-bill in the winter plumage of the first year, Rennie *Notes* in Montagu *Ornith. Dict* (ed. 1831) (*ib.*).]

OKE, OKER, see **Hawk**, *v.*[1], **Ocker.**

OKERMATUT, *sb.* Yks. [o·kəmətət.] 'Putty-powder'; see below. The same word as **Ackermetut** (q.v.).

w.Yks. A cant name used amongst marble-masons so as to keep the nature of the real article used a trade secret (H.L.).

OKEY, OKEY, OLLY, *phr.* Yks. A children's game.

w.Yks. Similar to 'hide and seek,' with this difference; that if any player is seen by the seeker it ensures his being victimized (S.K.C.).

OKIR, OKKIR, see **Ocker.**

OKRABUNG, *sb.* Sh.I. [o·krəbʉŋ.] The oat-grass, *Bromus mollis.* Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 21; S. & Ork.[1]

OKRIGARTH, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **okragarth** S. & Ork.[1]; **okrigaard, orkrigaard.** [o·krigarþ.] A corn-field enclosure; a stubble field.

The 'okrigarth' was slipped, that is: the animals were allowed to come in on the 'toons' or crofts and eat the remaining corn-stubble with the grass among it on the fields, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 59; *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898); Da orkrigaard 'ill no be muckle wirt if dis [storm] laests, *ib.* (Oct. 20, 1900); S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *akra-gerði, akr-gerði*, an enclosure of arable land; *garðr*, an enclosed space (Vigfusson).]

OKUM-SNIFFY, *sb.* Cor. [ō·kəm-snifi.] A small but strong glass of hot grog.

(M.A.C.); An then I do smill som'times okum-sniffy, *T. Towser* (1873) 145; Cor.[2] Woll'ee haa a drap uv okum-sniffey?

OLAK, OLD, see **Olik, Wold.**

OLD, *adj., adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Colon. and Amer. Also in forms **aad** Nhb.[1] Wm.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **aal** Cai.[1]; **aald** Sh.I.; **ald** Wm.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **aud** N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] e.Dur.[1] n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[14] ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[13] Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] Suf.; **aul** Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] N.I.[1] Cum.; **auld** Sc. N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] Cum. Wm. n.Lan. Shr.[1]; **awd** Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[8] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.; **awld** Brks.[1]; **hoad** s.Not.; **oad** Nhb.[1] n.Yks. s.Not.; **oal** Cum.[14]; **oald** Cum.[134]; **ode** s.Stf. Lin.; **ohd** n.Lin.[1]; **ole** Dev.; **oud** w.Yks.[1] e.Lan.[1] Chs.[3] nw.Der.[1]; **oul** N.I.[1]; **ould** Sc. Ir. Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[4] I.Ma. Midl. Hrf.[2] Cor.; **owd** Yks. w.Yks.[245] Lan.[1] Chs.[13] s.Chs.[1] Der. nw.Der.[1] Not. n.Lin.[1] w.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Suf.[1]; **owld** s.Wor.; **woald** Dor.; **wold** Dor. Dev.; **wuld** I.W. [ould, oud, ād, ōd.] **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Old a' ill thing**, a name given to the devil; (2) — **a lady**, Lady-day, as reckoned by the old style; (3) — **ancient**, ancient, antique, old-fashioned; (4) — **aunt**, a hare; (5) — **auntie**, a great-aunt; (6) — **Bags**, a name given to the wind; (7) — **Baker**, a 'boggart,' demon, apparition; (8) — **ball**, (*a*) a favourite name for a cart-horse; (*b*) in phr. *playing old ball*, an Easter custom; (9) — **Bendy**, see (1); (10) — **Bess(y**, a gun; (11) — **body**, the Old Wesleyans; (12) — **Bogey**, the devil; an apparition, spectre; (13) — **bones**, in phr. *to make old bones*, to live to a good old age; (14) — **botheration**, see (1); (15) — **boy**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) a bachelor; (16) — **buck**, 'cheek,' impudence; gossip; abuse; (17) — **carle**, see (1); (18) — **carley**, a boys' game; see below; (19) — **chap**, (20) — **child**, see (1); (21) — **Christmas (day**, Christmas day as reckoned by the old style; (22) — **Clem**, a figure dressed up to represent St. Clement; see below; (23) — **Cloots**, see (1); (24) — **coat and jerkin**, a game of cards; (25) — **Cornwall**, Cornwall and Devon as far as the eastern edge of Dartmoor; (26) — **cranny crow**, a game resembling 'hen and chickens'; (27) — **crone**, a sheep that has lost its teeth; (28) — **dad**, see (1); (29) — **dame**, a children's game; (30) — **day**, the day after a festivity when no work is done; (31) — **Delph Will**, see (7); (32) — **Emily**, see (10); (33) — **England**, the provinces as opposed to London; (34) **·farran(d** or **·farrant**, old-fashioned; *fig.* knowing, prudent, wise; of children: precocious, grave beyond their years; also used *subst.*; (35) **·farrantly** or **·farrendly**, (*a*) see (34); (*b*) old-fashionedly, like an old person; (36) **·fashioned**, knowing, cunning, intelligent; precocious; also used *advb.*; (37) — **father**, (*a*) one who gives away the bride at a wedding; (*b*) a grandfather; (38) — **fellow**, see (1); (39) — **file**, a miser; (40) — **fog**, coarse old grass not eaten by the cattle; (41) — **folk**, parents; (42) — **folk's night** or **folk's Saturday**, a social gathering; see below; (43) — **foot one**, a game at pitch-back; (44) — **gentleman**, see (1); (45) — **girl**, an old maid; (46) — **Goggie**, see (7); (47) — **grass**, old sward as opposed to artificial grasses; (48) — **ground**, virgin soil, land that has not been disturbed; (49) — **gunners' point**, distorted, bent; (50) **·hand**, to deceive, delude; (51) — **Hangie**, see (1); (52) — **Harry**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) a colour-mixer in dye-works; (53) — **hat(s**, part of a power-loom; see below; (54) **·headed**, shrewd, sagacious; (55) — **Hob**, (*a*) a custom; see below; (*b*) see (7); (56) — **Hooky**, (57) — **Hornie**, see (1); (58) — **horse**, (*a*) a hobby-horse; (*b*) unconformable, curled rock; (59) — **house thack**, see (6); (60) — **hunderd**, an old-fashioned person or child; (61) — **hunx**, a dirty old man; a miser; (62) — **iron**, *obs.*, a weaving term: see below; (63) — **Jenny Greenteeth**, see (7); (64) **·ket**, carrion; (65) **·killed**, listless, squeamish [not known to our correspondents]; (66) — **kirk**, whisky; (67) — **lad**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) a healthy old man; an old man who wears well; (68) — **Lady-day**, see (2); (69) — **lang syne**, old acquaintanceship, former friendship; see **Auld lang syne**; (70) — **lant**, stale urine; (71) — **light** or **licht**, a term applied to the conservative party in a church; (72) **·like**, having the appearance of age; (73) — **ling**, see (70); (74) — **Lob**, see (7); (75) — **Mahoun**, see (1); see **Mahoun**; (76) — **maid**, (*a*) a horse-fly; (*b*) a large pincushion, weighted with lead; (77) — **man**, (*a*) a husband; (*b*) a father; (*c*) to age; (*d*) to get the better of in a transaction; (*e*) see (1); (*f*) an ancient or prehistoric miner; see below; (*g*) a name given to the old workings of a mine; an exhausted vein of metal or one that is left unwrought for some reason; (*h*) base minerals or rubbish, collected in exhausted veins; (*i*) the asthma; (*j*) a game among boys; (*k*) a gnat; (*l*) a particular kind of apple; (*m*) ? a dye; (*n*) a difficult job; (*o*) a strong piece of wood, used when lifting millstones for re-dressing; (78) — **man's beard**, the mossy excrescence formed on rose-bushes; (79) — **man's fold**, a portion of ground devoted to the devil; (80) — **man's milk**, a composition of cream, eggs, sugar, and whisky; (81) — **man's work**, see (77, *g*); (82) — **mare**, a large rake used to gather up the stray ears of corn after harvest; (83) — **mares' tails**, long, white, fleecy clouds; (84) — **Mary**, see (70); (85) — **May-day**, the 12th of May; (86) — **men's backs**, (87) — **men's workings**, see (77, *g*); (88) — **Michaelmas-day**, the Michaelmas quarter-day reckoned by the old style; (89) — **Midsummer-day**, the Midsummer quarter-day, reckoned by the old style; (90) — **milk**, skim milk; (91) — **milk penny**, an old penny of the time of the Georges; (92) — **moss**, see (7); (93) **·mou'd**, sagacious in speech; (94) — **Ned**, a steam-engine; (95) — **Nick, Nicker**, or **Nickie**, (96) — **Nickie Ben**, see (1); (97) — **Noah**, partially carbonized wood dug out of the 'carrs' of Holderness; (98) **·noited** or **·nointed**, of a cow: past the time of calving, going dry; (99) — **one**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) see (77, *n*); (100) — **Pack**, see (7); (101) — **particulars** or **partics**, very old friends; (102) — **peg**, an inferior kind of cheese; old cheese; (103) — **pelt**, worn-out horse-shoes which are worked up into new ones; (104) — **Pharaoh**, very strong ale; (105) — **pig**, the game of 'whinny'; see below; (106) **·rafant** [for **·farant** by metathesis], precocious, prematurely wise; (107) — **rag**, a name given by quarry-men to the limestone of the Fuller's earth formation; (108) — **rest piece**, a piece of land which has not been ploughed for a considerable time; (109) — **Roger is dead**, a game; see below; (110) — **ruffler**, the ace of spades; (111) —

said-say, an old saying; (112) — **Sally**, see (4); (113) — **Sam**, see (1); (114) — **Sarah**, see (4); (115) — **Sarbot**, a fictitious personage; see below; (116) — **Saunders, Sanners**, or **Sanny**, (117) — **Scrat(t**, (118) — **Scratch**, (119) — **Scratchem**, see (1); (120) — **Shock**, a goblin dog or calf; (121) — **shoon**, a cast-off sweetheart; (122) — **shop**, a prison; (123) — **Smith**, (124) — **Smoke**, see (1); (125) — **soldier**, (*a*) a deceitful person, one who shams illness; (*b*) a red herring; (*c*) a game; see below; (126) — **song**, a trifle; (127) — **soogh**, a customary cant or whining mode of speaking; (128) — **Sooty**, (129) — **Soss**, see (1); (130) — **sow**, a wood-louse, millepede; (131) — **standard**, an old-established resident, a person of old standing; an old family; (132) — **steg**, a gander; *fig.* a contemptuous term for a woman; (133) — **stick**, (*a*) an eccentric person; (*b*) the usual condition, the same state of health or circumstances; (134) — **St. James**, St. James' day, by the old style of reckoning; (135) — **stock**, a familiar term used in greeting an aquaintance or old-established resident; (136) — **stocking**, a secret hoard; (137) — **street**, an old highway, esp. the Ermine Street; (138) — **take**, a long lease taken out, when the lands were cheap; (139) — **thief**, see (1); (140) — **thing**, an exhausted or unwrought vein; see (77, *g*); (141) — **thrift**, wealth accumulated by the successive frugality of a long race of ancestors; (142) — **toar**, grass discoloured by age; (143) — **Tom**, gin; (144) — **uncle**, a great-uncle; (145) — **warrior**, a term applied to any article that has seen much service; a veteran; (146) — **wash**, (*a*) see (70); (*b*) a boys' game; (147) — **weetin**, see (70); (148) — **whengsby**, a hard kind of cheese; (149) — **wife**, (*a*) an old woman; a talkative, gossiping person; (*b*) the ballan wrasse, *Labrus maculatus*; (*c*) the cowl or cover of a chimney-can used as an aid-vent; (150) — **wife-hake**, *obs.*, see (42); (151) — **wife's necessary**, a tinder-box; (152) — **wives' Saturday**, see (42); (153) — **witch**, (*a*) *obs.*, in phr. *burning old witch*, a custom; see below; (*b*) a cockchafer; (154) — **woman**, (*a*) a familiar term for a wife; (*b*) the breast-plough; (*c*) see (149, *c*); (*d*) in phr. *the old woman picking her geese*, a snowstorm, the falling of snow; (155) — **woman's luck**, having the wind in one's face both going and returning; (156) — **woman's poke**, a card-term: see below; (157) — **word**, a proverb, saying, saw; (158) — **works**, such as are fallen in or stand unwrought; (159) — **wunt**, a habit more or less objectionable; (160) — **year**, in phr. *to wauk the old year into the new*, to watch the old year out and the new year in; (161) — **young**, middle-aged; (162) — **youth**, see (67, *b*); (163) — **Yule (day**, see (21); (164) **Older end**, those of more mature years, the older ones of a company.

(1) **Ayr.** O! I'm fear't, for I doubt he was the Auld a' Ill Thing, *Spaewife* (1823) II. 243 (Jam.). (2) **Suf.** Between this and 'old a Lady,' for then half a year's rent will be due, Strickland *Old Friends, &c.* (1864) 274. (3) **Sc.** The old ancient true name of this place, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) x. **Chs.**[1] **Rut.**[1] You might like to see this old-ancient book, sir? **Lei.**[1] My house it is built in a rock, It is built in an old ancient style, Stockham *Gamekeeper.* **w.Wor.**[1] Anybody'd think as 'er 'adna a penny piece! Such a owd-anshent gownd as 'er wears. **Cor.** Very common, Hammond *Parish* (1897) 343. (4) **Nrf.** The hare is familiarly called 'old aunt'... by the marshmen, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 325. (5) **Cld.** (Jam.) (6) **I.Ma.** Give me the little gel [boat] that'll kiss Ould Bags in his teeth, and spin on her heel, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 163, ed. 1889. (7) **w.Yks.** Old Baker, on Delph Hill End, Shaw *Recent Poems* (1824) *Shantooe Jest*, in *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 156. (8, *a*) **Lan.** Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 235. (*b*) A representation is made of a horse's head, to which is fixed a sheet of sacking-cloth, under which the operator capers about like a horse, *ib.* 234. (9) **N Cy.**[1] (10) **Nrf.** I had my traps in a bag, along with my old bess, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 206; Potter had a long-barrelled gun, his old Bessy, *ib. Marsh Leaves* (1898) 164. (11) **Lan.** Thou met ha' joined th' 'Owd Body,' Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 270. (12) **Midl.** As if I were old Bogey hissen, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 146. **Lei.**[1] (s.v. Bogey). **Nhp.**[1] (s.v. Bogie). **War.**[3] (13) **Midl.** Oi shaant mek ould booans neither, unless Oi be diff'rent to them as went afore me, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 191. **Nrf.** He'll niver make old bones (E.M.). **I.W.** 'I never yeard o' nobody returning thanks vur the buryen.'.. 'No, Josh Baker, and I war'nt you never will, wuld boans as you med make,' Gray *Annesley* (1889) I. 109. (14) **Dev.** Es cum'd out ta stashin, A urnin an zwettin like ole botherashin, N. Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1858) 1st S. 15. (15, *a*) **Ir.** Parson—'Now can any girl give me another name of the devil?' Girl—'The old-boy, sir' (A.S.-P.). **Wxf.** If you were the old boy himself, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 354. [**Amer.** As we must do, or go to the old boy, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxix.] (*b*) **Cav.** You two brothers are old boys over eighty years of age (M.S.M.). **Pem.** (E.D.) (16) **w.Yks.** And I don't want any of your old buck either. He's been giving me his old buck till I could bide it no longer (H.L.); Ther's bin mooar owd buck abaht yond lass ner enif (B.K.). (17) **n.Sc.** May the auld carle get me, if it hasna brought about puir Amos's doonfa, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 103. (18) **w.Yks.** Let lads be lads says I, and hurrah for ringtaw, and 'owd Caarley,' Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 109; A game played by lads who belaboured another lad with knotted handkerchiefs, &c., whilst he was supposed to be in charge of a keeper for protection (W.C.). (19) **n.Lin.**[1] (20) **Per.** (G.W.) (21) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Cy., Yks.** *Obsol.* (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The quarter-day as reckoned by the old style. [**Amer.** The day is remembered by those who never heard of Twelfth Night or Epiphany, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 373.] (22) **Sus.**[1] A figure dressed up with a wig and beard and pipe, and set up over the door of the inn where the blacksmiths held their feast in honour of their patron saint on St. Clement's day (23rd November). [It is customary in some places to personate 'Old Clem,' particularly in the Government dockyards, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 327.] (23) **Ayr.** An' now, auld Cloots, I ken ye're thinkin, Burns *Add. to Deil* (1785) st. 20. (24) **Som.** Called also five cards, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (25) **Dev., Cor.** Devonshire, as far east as Exeter—the tract of country which was known as 'Danmonium,' or even more recently as 'Old Cornwall,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 28. (26) **Lon.** I cannot recollect more of Old Cranny Crow than that she entices children one by one out for a walk, and steals them from their supposed mother. The mother is then invited to dine by Old Cranny Crow, and has a pie (one of her children) set before her, with pepper and salt, which she pretends to eat, and when doing so discovers it to be just like her Tommy (or other child's name). Then Cranny Crow puts another pie before her: this she discovers to be just like her Katy. She finds all her children one by one, and they come to life again and run home, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 449 (27) **Suf.** (C.L.F.) (28) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 9, 1895); **w.Yks.**[5] (29) **Yks.** One child sits upon a little stool. The others march round her in single file, taking hold of each other's frocks. They say in a sing-song manner the first two lines ['I'll away to t'beck to wash my neck, When I get there, I'll ask t'ould dame what o'clock it is?'], and the old woman answers by telling them the hour ['It's one and you'll be hanged at two']. The questions and answers are repeated until the old woman says, 'It's eleven and you'll be hanged at twelve.' Then the children all run off in different directions and the old woman runs after them. Whoever she catches becomes old woman, and the game is continued, Gomme *ib.* 15. ['To Beccles, to Beccles, To buy a bunch of nettles, Pray, old dame, what's o'clock? One, going for two.'.. And so on until 'eleven going for twelve' is said, then the following: 'Where have you been? To the wood. What for? To pick up sticks. What for? To boil my kettle. What for? To cook some of your chickens,' Halliwell *Nursery Rhymes*, 229, *ib.*] (30) **Bnff.**[1] The day after a marriage, feast, ball, market, or such like occasion when no work is done, and a good deal of strong drink is consumed. 'A met 'im o' the go; he's haudin' the aul' day.' (31) **w.Yks.** Shaw *Recent Poems* (1824) *Shantooe Jest*, in *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 156; A year or two ago, one of the parochial overseers kindly furnished me with... an official list of the personal names and haunts... of the 'feorin' believed in when he was young. These comprise—'Old Delph Will,..' *N. & Q. ib.* (32) **Nrf.** But should his 'old Emily' miss, and it sometimes does, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 313. (33) **Oxf.**[1] Tom Wilsdon went to Lunnun, and stopt a wik, and when a come back a said, Giv' I Old England. (34) **Sc.** Ye're o'er auld farran to be fley'd for bogles, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); This auld man... is very skeely and auld-farrant about mony things, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xlii. **Cai.**[1] **Bch.** At threeps I am na sae perquire Nor auld-farren as he, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 4. **Abd.** The auld folks sat behind our backs An' grinn'd awa auldfarren cracks, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 11. **Frf.** 'I'm a gey auld-farrant-looking dear, I doubt,' said Nanny, ruefully, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xxiii. **Per.** He's an auld-farrent lad, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 12. **Ayr.** A chap that's damn'd auld farran, Burns *Author's Earnest Cry* (1786) st. 14. **Lnk.** These people, right auld-farran, will be laith To thwart a

nation, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 55 (Jam.). **Lth.** A shilpit wee auld-farrant dowg, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 33. **Edb.** Dressed in a droll auld-farrant green livery coat, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828 xi. **Bwk.** Bonny, winsome, auld-farrant pets, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 45. **Gall.** 'Listeners hear nae guid o' themselves,' is an auld-farrant say, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] Ay, he's an aud-farrand aud chap: he's oop tiv ought. A-but she's an aud-farrand láhtle lassie! She's like a láhtle gran'mother! **n.Yks.**[23] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** So drop that scythe owd-farren deeath, Bill o'th Hoylus End *Poems* (ed. 1891) 48; **w.Yks.**[124], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] A regular aud-farrant piece o' goods; **Chs.**[3] **Lin.** Straänge an' owd-farran'd the 'ouse, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889); **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Ther's a real ohd-ferrand stoän walled i'to Croole chech. He's a ohd-farrand bairn he is; he'd mak a pig laugh when he's up to his gams. (35, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.**[1] Hees a gay sponsable, oud-farrendly fellow, ii. 307. (*b*) **w.Yks.** A three-year old child whom he saw smoking as awd-farrantly as a man of three-score, Thoresby *Diary*, in Holderness *Gl.* (1877). (36) **Sc.** (A.W.), **N.I.**[1] **Don.** The trouts and other fishes in this river begun to get so 'old-fashioned' for him that when they'd find him fishing on one side of the river they would all swim to the other side, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* 1899 259. **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[4] **Yks.** A sleep-walker... began o'tunin' on't, as owd-feshioned as if his een had been wide oppen, *Yks. Comet* (1844) 18. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] A very steady child is said to be 'that oudfashioned, he moight a bin o' the earth afore.' **s.Not.** She's a hoad-fashioned un, she is; there's not much as is said escapes her (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] Our 'Liza Jaane's that ohd-fashion'd 'at one wo'd think her heäd hed been roählin' aboot e' a chech yard for a hunderd year afoore she was iver born. **sw.Lin.**[1] For a shepherd-dog he's the most old-fashioned I ever saw. The pony was a bit old-fashioned, and could open the gate with his mouth. (37, *a*) **w.Yks.** Dick's promised to be t'old father, so we shan't stick fast (H.L.). **Sus.**[1] Among the labouring classes it is not the custom for the bride to be accompanied to church by her father. The bridal procession ... consists usually of four persons only—the bride and bridegroom, the bridesmaid, and the old father, who is usually the sweetheart of the bridesmaid if she is a single woman (which is not necessarily the case). (*b*) **w.Sc.** (Jam.) (38) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Don.** The Ould Fella in the Lower Counthry could be no match for Donal, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 181; I'm not more displaised with the Ould Fella below than I am with ye, ye villain ye! *ib.* 185. **w.Som.**[1] (39) **ne.Lan.**[1] (40) **s.Not.** If yer'd sprittle some salt on that oad fog, the cattle ud eat it up (J.P.K.). (41) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Dmf.** He would get her, At length, wi' the auld fouk's good will, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 59. **Gall.** The auld folks now were out o' sight, .. His arms he laid around her waist, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 49, ed. 1897. **Cum.** Th' auld fwok they talked, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 161. **Wm.** I mounted black filly, bad God bless auld fowk, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 114, ed. 1821. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.**[1] While th' owd folk bear as best they con, An' th' young uns o' forget to play, Ramsbottom *Rhymes* (1864) 42. (42) **Cum.**[1] 'Oald fwok's neet.' In the country married people assemble on some appointed evening, soon after Christmas, at the principal inn in the parish, to partake of a roast beef and sweet pie supper, and to enjoy themselves with dancing, and formerly cards; to be succeeded in a night or two by a similar meeting of young people, called the 'young fwok's neet'; at both of which considerable sums are spent. 'Oald fwok's Setterday.' On the first Saturday in the year the country people assemble at their respective woast-houses or inns at Keswick; the heads of the houses taking their wives, or sometimes a daughter, to dine and make merry in the evening with other friends for the benefit of the house; **Cum.**[3] An assembly for feasting, dancing, and cardplaying, held at the rural public-houses; once probably confined to married people, but now open to, and attended by, young and old, 216. (43) **War.**[2] (44) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Hrt.** Geary *Rur. Life* (1899) 66. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Slang.** And how to the day of their death the 'Old Gentleman' never attempted to kidnap them more, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Lay of St. Nicholas.* (45) **Cav.** Yon old girl is seventy-five years of age (M.S.M.). **Pem.** (E.D.), **Shr.**[1] (46) **e.Yks.** A sprite which has charge of the orchards, and children are afraid to go there after dark, for fear Awd Goggie shall get them, Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 79; Oor Dick was flaid o' gannin intiv ooachad las' neet; he sed Awd Goggie wad get him, *ib. Flk-Sp.* (1889) 95. (47) **e.Yks.** A well-sheltered field of old grass, near the farm-yard, .. is the best situation for them, *Farm Reports, Wauldby* (1833) 114; It is impossible to carry the system forward with advantage on strong tenacious soils, without a full proportion of what is termed 'old grass,' *ib. Ridgemont* (1833) 145. (48) **w.Som.**[1] Oa·l-graew·n. [**N.S.W.** Pig-rooting a man's very prospecting claim, as if it was 'old ground,' Boldrewood *Miner's Right* (1890) II. xix.] (49) **Hmp.**[1] (50) **w.Yks.** Ah owd-handed them an' went bi t'train (B.K.). (51) **Ayr.** Hear me, Auld Hangie, for a wee, Burns *Add. to Deil* (1785) st. 2. (52, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb., Dur.** Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1777) 115. **n.Yks.** Old Harry's a rare strong chap (W.H.). **w.Yks.**[125] **Lan.** Hoo'd as leef o' seen two Owd Harries os two pynots, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 144. **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] This hail-storm will play Old Harry with the growing corn. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Brks.**[1] 'To plaay Awld Harry' is to perform wild pranks, or commit wilful damage. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **w.Som.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.** (J.S.); A man whose business it is to prepare dye stuffs in the first instance. As a rule not more than one 'Old Harry' is employed at each dyeworks (R.S.). (53) **w.Yks.** A tin, the shape of a Welsh hat, round which the sliver of slubbing is wound to make it into a ball (S.A.B.). **Lan.** A cast-iron piece used in the power loom, attached to the picking shaft of overpick looms, of hat shape, with a hole in the top (O.S.H.). (54) **Cai.**[1], **Cld.** (Jam.) (55, *a*) **Chs.** It consists of a man carrying a dead horse's head covered with a sheet, to frighten people. This frolic is usual between All Souls' Day and Christmas, Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 1371; **Chs.**[13] (*b*) **w.Yks.** There are several localities, however, in the neighbouring township of Saddleworth, once, according to popular notions, infested with 'Old Hobs,' Shaw *Recent Poems* (1824) *Shantooe Jest*, in *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 156. (56) **N.Cy.**[1] (57) **Ayr.** Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick or Clootie, Burns *Add. to Deil* (1785) st. 1. (58, *a*) **w.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **s.Lan.** (W.H.T.) (59) **Nrf.** 'First comes David, then comes Chad, And then comes Winneral as though he was mad, White or black Or old house thack.'.. The prov. means that at this period there will be either snow, rain, or wind, which latter is intended by 'old house thack,' *Garland* (1872) II. 155. (60) **Cor.**[1] What an old hunderd she es. (61) **n.Lin.**[1] (62) **Chs.**[1] Pilfered weft sold to weavers in a small way who made their own cloth. (63) **Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 22. (64) **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (65) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (66) **Lth.** Now what will you tak'? A glass of wine, or a wee drappie of the 'Auld Kirk'? *Kittlegairy Vacancy* (1885) 6. (67, *a*) **Wm.**[1] A was that fleyt wen a seed em, he luikt just like t'aad-lad! **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**[12] **w.Yks.** Takin' back an' givin's owd lad livin [said by children], *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.**[1] If th' owd-lad were in him, he couldna be worse. **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** A whistling woman and a crowing hen Will fear the old lad out of his den, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 475; **Chs.**[1] It is often said of a mischievous boy 'Th' owd lad has thrown his club o'er him.' **s.Stf.** What the ode-lad bin yer doin'? Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] Jack, öön yo' göö a narrand fur me to-night?—yo' öönna be afeard o' the Owd Lad ketchin' yo'. (*b*) **Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] (68) **Nhp.**[1] (69) **Ayr.** For auld lang syne, my dear, For auld lang syne; We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet, For auld lang syne, Burns *Auld Lang Syne, Chorus.* (70) **Lan.**[1] Formerly much used by Lancashire cottagers for scouring or cleaning blankets and other woollen cloths; also for sundry medicinal purposes. In every yard or garden would have been found a receptacle for storing it. **n.Lan.**[1] Used for washing clothes. (71) **Sc.** Speaking generally 'Auld Light' described the orthodox or conservative party in a Church. Among dissenting Churches the Auld Light represented conservatism in ecclesiastical politics, while the New Lights represented liberalism in views. Towards the middle of the 19th century the terms came to represent a difference in one of the Scottish dissenting Churches as to the Atonement, the New Lights representing the reaction against the 'limited' theory associated with Calvinism (A.W.). **ne.Sc.** He believed she was what was called an 'old light seceder,' Grant *Keckleton*, 100. **Frf.** The congregation, which belonged to the body who seceded from the Established Church a hundred and fifty years ago, had split, and as the New Lights (now the U.P.'s) were in the majority, the Old Lights, with the minister at their head, had to retire to the commonty (or common) and hold service in the open air until they had saved up money for a church... The Auld Licht kirk will remain open so long as it has one member and a minister, Barrie *Licht* (1888) iii. **Ayr.** Some auld-licht herds in neebor towns, Burns *To W. Simpson* (1785) st. 29. (72) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] To leuk varry audlike. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (73) **Yks.** Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736) (s.v. Sig). (74) **Lan.** Two boggarts which flourished ... about the second decade of this century and bore the attractive names of 'Old Lob' and 'Old Jenny Greenteeth,' *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 22. (75) **Ayr.** And ilka wife cries 'Auld Mahoun, I wish you luck o' the prize, man,' Burns *The Deil's awa' wi' the Exciseman*, st. 1. (76, *a*) **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** The old-maids are stinging the horse badly to-day (A.B.);

Glo.[1] (*b*) Nhp.[1] (77, *a*) n.Lin.[1], War.[2] (s.v. 'Oman). [Amer. My old man is plowing, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 373.] (*b*) Nrf. My old man is Josh Windmill, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) I. (*c*) s.Chs.[1] Aaz· i bigùn· tù uwdmon· aan·i? [Has he begun to owdmon anny?] (*d*) w.Yks. They owd man'd him that time (B.K.). (*e*) n.Lin.[1], Shr.[1] (*f*) w.Yks.[1] When miners have got into some old works of which they had previously no knowledge, they say . . . 'T'oud man's been there.' Dev. Scarce a stream but is bordered with piles of refuse, and half-overgrown pits and trenches where the 'old men,' as they are called, sought the precious metal, *Portfolio* (Jan. 1889) 11. Cor. There is scarcely a spot in Cornwall where tin is at present found, that has not been worked over by the 'old men,' as the ancient miners are always called, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (ed. 1896) 341; Cor.[2] (*g*) Nhb.[1] The more modern workings have often suddenly holed into the old mine wastes, . . which had been already excavated by the industry of the 'Old Man,' as such ancient workings are called, Taylor *Arch. Coal Tr.* (1852). Cum. A new belly was happily discovered before the forehead of the Old Man, which proved so rich that in less than twenty-four hours they had filled several sacks with fine and clean-washed mineral, *Lett. of Bishop Nicholson* (1710) in Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 214. w.Yks. (T.E.); w.Yks.[1] When miners have got into some old works, of which they had previously no knowledge, they say they have got into an old man or dead man. Der. Sent his son, to dose the sick owd mon, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 62; In old deserted mines, where people search for the recovery of what former adventurers have left behind them; and when the ancient gates or passages are opened and the new adventurer comes where the old miners have wrought, then it is customary to say they have found the Old Man, Mander *Miner's Gl.* (1824) 47; In working an old man, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 64; A term constantly used in bills of directions for veins by the grand jury; it signifies an old vein that has either been exhausted or remains for other reasons unwrought, Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1851). (*h*) Der. When miners get large quantities of mineral substances . . . in which is no ore, they lay as much of these, being rubbish, as they can in the empty spaces of their veins or works which have been cut and the ore gotten. . . Whenever the 24 are called and put down into any such mine, upon any doubts or contests, such rubbish is required by them to be removed, in order to discover the truth. It is by them called 'Old Man'; so that in such sense, Old Man and rubbish are synonymous terms, Mander *Miner's Gl.* (1824) 47; Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1851). (*i*) Chs.[1 3] (*j*) Cum.[1] Oxf. The 'old man' chases the other boys, and the first boy he touches becomes 'old man,' and so on without variation until they tire (G.O.). (*k*) Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1] (*l*) w.Yks.[2] A rough apple with a little tinge of red on one side like an old man's cheek. n.Lin.[1] (*m*) Sh.I. To last bed rugs with wool dyed in blue lit, skrottie, kurkalit, aald man, or yellowin' girs, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 195. (*n*) s.Chs.[1] (*o*) Nhb. The aad man prevents the upper stone from falling accidentally (R.O.H.). (78) Wil.[1], Dev.[4] (79) Sc. (Jam.) Abd. The old man's fold, where the druid sacrificed to the demon for his corn and cattle, could not be violated by the ploughshare, *Statist. Acc.* XXI. 148 (*ib.*). (80) Sc. Used by the Highlanders after a drinking-match (Jam.); Flora made me a bowl of ould man's milk, but nothing would bring me round, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) II. 78 (*ib.*). Abd. Happy with a few kindred spirits o'er his cappie o' auld man's milk, Walker *Bards Bon Accord* (1887) 373. (81) Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] (82) Lakel.[2] Thoo mun gang an' trail t'auld mear ta-day. (83) w.Yks.[2] (84) w.Yks. (J.G.) (85) N.I.[1] (86) Cor.[2] When these are explored or worked again, miners say they are 'scratching the old men's backs.' (87) *ib.* (88, 89) Nhp.[1] (90) n.Cy. Grose (1790); *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 368. n.Yks. (I.W.) e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. We seldom have rice puddings; old milk is so bad to get (H.L.). nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1] Cmb.[1] Go to W——'s for some old milk. (91) w.Yks. Formerly added to the standard weights to give good weight (S.K.C.). (92) w.Yks. Old Moss, the Fairy Queen, Shaw *Recent Poems* (1824) *Shantooe Jest*, in *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 156. (93) n.Sc. Sometimes implying the idea of craft (Jam.); She looks ill to ca' And o'er auld-mou'd, I reed, is for us a', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 97, ed. 1812. (94) Lan. Owd Ned un' lung chimblies, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 56. (95) Sh.I. Auld Nickey, as da saying is, is aye kind till his ain, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 255. Abd. I' the Howburn he chanced to fa' in wi' auld Nick, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 11. Ayr. Straught to auld Nick's, Burns *Ep. to J. Rankine* (1784) st. 1. Lnk. He sleeps wi' candle licht Tae keep Auld Nick awa' at nicht, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 43. Edb. By the help of Old Nick this Clydesdale warlock is there reported to have done many wonderful feats, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 197, ed. 1815. Dmf. Thus, despite Auld Nickie's thraws, His tapsail reef, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 102. n.Cy. Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1777) 115. Nhb. Whe wad hae thowt now that iver awd Nick Wiv wor canny town wad hae gettin see thick! Oliver *Local Sngs.* (1824) 5. n.Yks. Fully convinced it wor awd Nick, *Broad Yks.* 15. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. It's paving mi way to Old Nick, Hartley *Ditt.* (1873) 2nd S. 45; w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] Owd Nicker (s.v. Nicker). Lan. 'Old Nick' is said to lurk under shady willows which overhang deep water, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 80. nw.Der.[1], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3] Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf.[1], w.Som.[1] Dev. Urn, thee zany, watt be veard on; Wold Nick or his dam? *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1898) 371. (96) Flf. Auld Nicky Ben niver prospers long, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 43. Ayr. But fare-you-weel, auld Nickie-ben! Burns *Add. to Deil* (1785) st. 21. Lnk. Dismal, on an eternal plain, Was set auld Nickieben's domain, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 11. (97) e.Yks. In the carrs, or lowlands, of Holderness, there are often turned up huge trunks, stumps, and roots of immense trees, black as coal. The prevalent belief is that all these trees were brought down by the Flood, and the common name for the wood is Awd Nooah, Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 127; e.Yks.[1] (98) w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865) (s.v. Noit); w.Yks.[2] (s.v. Nointed); w.Yks.[3] (99, *a*) Per. (G.W.) Edb. Said to have dealings wi' the Auld Ane, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 248. Nhb.[1] Ye he' the impittence o' the aad'un. Wm.[1], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], Der.[1], n.Lin.[1], Suf.[1] Ess. A firm belief in 'the very old un,' as a real and ever-present personage, was a most distinctive article of the rustic creed, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1893) 310. (*b*) s.Chs.[1] (100) w.Yks. Shaw *Recent Poems* (1824) *Shantooe Jest*, in *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 156. (101) w.Yks. Wiv bĭn oud pətiks fər moni ə jiə (J.W.). n.Lin.[1] Him an' me's ohd partic'lers; we've knaw'd one anuther for sixty year. (102) N.Cy.[1] Made of skimmed milk, also aptly called leather hungry. Nhb.[1] A very tough and thrifty sort of food. Dur.[1], Wm.[1], w.Yks.[1] (103) w.Yks. (B.K.) (104) n.Yks. Meriton *Praise Ale* ed. 1697 3. [*N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xii. 167.] (105) w.Yks.[5] It commences by a single boy, who, starting from an appointed place, pursues his playfellows with clasped hands until he has succeeded in touching or 'tigging' one of them. The two again retreat to their den, whence, having given one warning, they again start with joined hands till they succeed in catching another, who joins them in like manner. Thus the chain becomes gradually longer, while the number of those at liberty is continually diminishing. But as the chain becomes more extended, it becomes also more unwieldy, and the tactics of the pursued are not only to escape from it by flight, but, as opportunity offers, to rush in upon and break through it, in which case all those composing it are compelled to make a precipitate retreat, pursued by the others, who lay upon them with knotted handkerchiefs. (106, 107) Nhp.[1] (108) Chs.[1] (109) [A ring is formed by children joining hands; one child, who represents Sir Roger, lays [*sic*] down on the ground in the centre of the ring with his head covered with a handkerchief. The ring stands still and sings the verses. When the second verse ['There grew an old apple-tree over his head'] is begun, a child from the ring goes into the centre and stands by Sir Roger, to represent the apple-tree. At the fourth verse ['There came an old woman a-picking them up'] another child goes into the ring and pretends to pick up the fallen apples. Then the child personating Sir Roger jumps up and knocks the child personating the old woman, beating her out of the ring. She goes off hobbling on one foot pretending to be hurt, Gomme *ib.* 22.] Ant. Poor Toby is dead and he lies in his grave, &c., *ib.* 21. Yks. Old Rogers is dead and is laid in his grave, Laid in his grave, Laid in his grave, Old Rogers is dead and is laid in his grave, He, hi! laid in his grave. There grew an old apple-tree over his head, &c. The apples grew ripe and they all fell off, &c. There came an old woman a-picking them up, &c. Old Rogers jumps up and he gives her a knock, &c. He makes the old woman go hipperty-hop, &c., *ib.* 16–17. Stf. Old Roger is dead and lies in his grave, um, ah! lies in his grave. There grew an old apple-tree over his head, &c. The apples are ripe and ready to drop, &c. There came an old woman, picking them up, *ib.* 17. Der. Cock Robin is dead and lies in his grave, Hum-ha! lies in his grave. Place an old apple-tree over his head, &c., *Flk-Lore Jrn.* I. 385, in Gomme *ib.* 21. Not. In the Ordsall game the children dance round when singing the verses instead of standing still, the action of the game being the same, *ib.* 22; The Newark version is played as first described, Poor Roger being covered with a cloak or an apron, and laying down in the middle of the ring, *ib.* Lin. Sir Roger is dead and he's laid in his grave. . . There grew a fine apple-tree over his head. . . The apples were ripe and they all fell off. . . There came an old woman and picked them all up. . . Sir Roger

jumped up and he gave her a push,.. Which made the old woman go hickety-hock, *ib.* 18. **Shr.** In the Tong version, the action seems to be done by the ring. Miss Burne says the children go through various movements, finally all limping round, *ib.* 22. **Nrf.** Poor Johnnie is dead and he lies in his grave, &c., *ib.* 19; There was an old woman, we buried her here, Buried her here, buried her here; There was an old woman, we buried her here, He-ho! buried her here, *ib.* 22. **Ken.** Cock Robin is dead and has gone to his grave, &c., *ib.* 20. **Hmp.** A Southampton version has additional features—the ring of children keep their arms crossed, and lay their hands on their chests, bending their heads and bodies backwards and forwards, in a mourning attitude, while they sing, *ib.* 22. **Som.** In the Bath version, the child who personates the apple-tree during the singing of the third verse raises her arms above her head and then lets them drop to her sides to show the falling apples, *ib.* [For further information and rhymes, see GOMME *ib.*] (110) **Shr.**[1] (111) **w.Yks.**[1] It's an oud said say and a true yan. (112) **Nhp.**[1] **Nrf.** EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 325. (113) **n.Lin.**[1] (114) **Suf.** (HALL.) (115) **War.** But 'Old Sarbot' says, *B'ham Dy. Mail* (Apr. 17, 1896); **War.**[3] Old Sarbot or Sarbot was far more frequently quoted ten years ago or more, as the authority for a statement for which no other authority could be given, than he now is. (116) **Cld.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) (117) **n.Yks.** Oh, thoo's a badden; Oad Scratt 'el be heving hod o tha if ta duz'nt mind (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[13], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.** (W.W.P.) **w.Yks.** Adam an Eve wor tempted be Owd Scrat, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 16; **w.Yks.**[125] **Lan.** We are no strangers to Old Scrat and his doings, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 91. **Chs.** Thah's getten a yure o' Owd Scrat in thi, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 6; **Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[3], **Shr.**[1] (118) **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Suf.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] (119) **Cum.** And temper't leyke auld Scratchem! ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 193. (120) **e.An.**[1] A mischievous goblin, in the shape of a great dog, or of a calf, haunting highways and footpaths in the dark. Those who are so foolhardy as to encounter him, are sure to be at least thrown down and severely bruised, and it is well if they do not get their ancles sprained or broken; of which instances are recorded and believed. **Nrf.** Much connected with the Danes; walks the coast road; last imagined to be seen at North Repps, in 1853, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 34. (121) **Cum.**[3] Does te' think I'll tak' up wid Ann Dixon's oald sheün? 41. (122) **Lin.**[1] He has been to the old shop. (123) **Abd.** Tak' an order o' the aul' smith, an ye like, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) 49. (124) **Sur.** Why, he's playing Old Smoke with hisself, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 222. (125, *a*) **w.Yks.** Get up, you lazy rascal, don't lig there acting t'old soldier (H.L.). **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). (*b*) **Lan.** Sum praties moistent wi' th' greos ov an owd sowjer wur th' banquit uz lots hed to feed on, FERGUSON *Moudywarp*, 3. (*c*) **Cum.**[4] One dresses up as an Old Soldier and coming into the room asks 'Have you got anything to give to a poor old soldier?' of each of the company individually. According to a rule previously decided upon without the knowledge of the beggar, a certain word such as No or Yes, Black or White, is not to be mentioned in the replies. The use of the forbidden word entails the payment of a forfeit (J.Ar.). In a variation of this game, the Old Soldier tries to force the forbidden words from the players (J.W.B.). **Lan.** Here comes an old soldier from Botany Bay, Have you got anything to give him to-day? GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 24. **Shr.** One player personates an Old Soldier and begs of all the others in turn. Whoever uses the word Yes or No (some add Red or Blue) in answering him must pay a forfeit, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 526. **Lon.** The 'Old Soldier' begins his appeal with the words 'Here comes an old soldier from Botany Bay, And what have you got to give him to-day?' If the player whom he addresses makes use in his answers of the words Yes or Yea, No or Nay, Black, White, or Gray, he becomes the Old Soldier (A.B.C.). **Sus.** (E.M.) [One player personates an old soldier, and begs of all the other players in turn for left-off garments or anything else he chooses... The questioned child replying must be careful to avoid using the words Yes, No, Nay, and Black, White, or Grey. These words are tabooed and a forfeit is exacted every time one or other is used. The old soldier walks lame, and carries a stick. He is allowed to ask as many questions, talk as much as he pleases, and to account for his destitute condition, GOMME *ib.* 24.] (126) **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] 'You may buy it for an old song,' is often said of an unsaleable article. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (127) **Sc.** When a person or thing retains the same character, temper, or mode without variation, it is said, 'He, or It, has aye the auld soogh yet' (JAM., s.v. Souch). (128) **Lan.** Th' wimmen seet up a skrike . . . as if Owd Sooty had popt his hurns in at th' dur, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 31, ed. 1868; Dost meean Owd Sooty? *ib. Marlocks* (1867) 30. (129) **m.Yks.**[1] (130) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Nhp.**[1] The species which roll up on being touched, and, if swallowed in that state, are believed to possess the medicinal virtue of curing the ague. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] Used as pills, they are believed to have much medicinal virtue in scrofulous cases, especially if they be gathered from the roots of aromatic potherbs, mint, marjoram, &c. **Suf.**[1] (131) **Nhb.** Robert Willis, an old standard in the village, and who was very highly esteemed among his fellows, *Newc. Dy. Chron.* (Oct. 29, 1900). **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Not.** Many an old 'standard' will be missing from his accustomed spot, *Not. Guardian* (May 28, 1895) 5, col. 6. **s.Not.** Them old standards say, where the wind is at Martlemas eve, there it remains for three months (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] Ohd standards ewst to call th' plaace e' Bottesford chech, wheäre your laadies sits, th' Paapist quere. They had been there quite long enough to be counted among the ohd standards by the rustics around, *M. Heron* (1872) I. 56. **Oxf.**[1] I and Master Viner be the uny two old standards left. (132) **Yks.** Ows gat awae fra em, and . . . trade an owd steg to deeath, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 24. **e.Yks.**[1] (133, *a*) **w.Yks.**[2] A queer old stick. **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*b*) **Lei.**[1] 'How's your wife, Martin?' 'Whoy, shay's much abaout the o'd stick, ther een't much odds in 'er.' **War.**[3] (134) **w.Yks.**[2] That of St. James the Apostle, July 25th, is probably meant. (135) **N.I.**[1] Well, old stock, how are ye the day? **m.Yks.**[1] He's one of the old stock. What cheer! aud stock, what cheer! (136) **w.Yks.** Aw'll bet tha's a tidy little lump in a old stockin somewhear, HARTLEY *Tales*, 2nd S. 59. (137) **n.Lin.**[1] **Brks.** There is a Roman road in Berkshire, between Wantage and Thatcham, called the Old Street-way, *Arch.* XV. 184, in PEACOCK *Gl.* (1877). (138) **Ir.** They might have lived very independently, having held a farm on what they call an old take, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 198. (139) **Cai.**[1] **Slk.** Their faces were by this time flushed with shame . . . that they should be thus cuffed about by the auld thief, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) III. 38 (JAM.). (140) **Der.** MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 44; TAPPING *Gl. to Manlove* (1851). (141) **N.Cy.**[1] (142) **w.Mid.** There ain't much old toar left in the meadow this spring (W.P.M.). (143) **Lon.** But most of the scavagers, he thought, liked Old Tom best, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 228, col. 1, ed. 1861. (144) **Cld.** (JAM.) (145) **s.Not.** This hoe's a oad warrior, mester. Can't yer spare uz a better? It's a oad warrior, that wudd is; yer don't often 'ear it nowadays (J.P.K.). (146, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.G.), **w.Yks.**[23] (*b*) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (147) **w.Yks.** We'd duck all sich lowse stockins e owd weetin, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1865) 8; **w.Yks.**[3] (148) **e.Yks.**[1] (149, *a*) **Sc.** Auld wives and bairns make fools of physicians, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** An auld wife's tongue's a feckless matter To gie ane fash, BURNS *Poet's Welcome*, st. 3. **Nhb.**[1] An aud wife cries, 'Wor on the Bar,' CORVAN *Warkworth Feast.* **Wm.**[1] T'aad wife's nobbet badly. (*b*) **N.I.**[1] [SATCHELL (1879).] (*c*) **Sc.** So called on account of its likeness to an old woman's head enveloped in a flannel cap... Where the ventilation is imperfect, the tap is removed and an auld-wife substituted. During high winds both 'old wives' and 'pig-taps' are apt to be thrown down... Hence the severity of a storm, and one's courage in braving it came to be represented by the expression, 'raining auld-wives and pig-taps,' which became corrupted into 'raining auld-wives and pike-staffs' (JAM. *Suppl.*). (150) **Lakel.**[1] It took place at some village or country inn during the Christmas holidays. **n.Lan.** Christmas and New Year's tea parties and dances are called 'Auld Wife Hakes,' HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 216; **n.Lan.**[1] Yearly gatherings, or convivial meetings, held about Christmas. Young and old of both sexes attend, and the evening is spent in tea drinking, card-playing, and dancing. **ne.Lan.**[1] (151) **s.Sc.** Gipsy language (JAM.). (152) **Cum.**[4] On the first Saturday in the year the country people assemble at their respective woast houses or inns at Keswick; the heads of the houses taking their wives, or sometimes a daughter, to dine and make merry in the evening with other friends, for the benefit of the house. (153, *a*) **e.Yks.** An ancient custom, once observed in the northern parts of the Riding, was 'bonnin awd witch.' On the last day of the harvest, a fire of stubble was made in the fields, and peas parched therein. These were eaten with a plentiful allowance of ale, NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 28. (*b*) **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1] (154, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Let's go daan stairs and see what my owd woman says about it, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 291. **n.Lin.**[1] When me an' my ohd woman was wed, an' th' parson an' th' clerk was paaid, we'd nobbut a ha'p'ny atween us. **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] The old woman is very bad this morning. **Brks.**[1] My awld 'ooman 'ooll hev dinner jus' ready vor us. **w.Som.**[1] There wad'n nobody home but me and th' old 'umman. **Cor.** What'll my poor ould 'umman do? FORFAR *Pentowan* (1859) i. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* 1896 I. 373. (*b*) **Glo.** S S B. (*c*) **Slk.** There goes an auld woman frae the chumley-tap, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV.

178. (*d*) se.Wor.[1] Oxf.[1] There's the old domman a picking her geese And sellin' the feathers a penny a piece, *MS. add.* (155) Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* (156) War.[2] After cards are shuffled, it is not unusual for the shuffler to push the central cards lengthwise out of the even pack, and place them at the top. Sometimes called 'The lucky poke.' (157) Arg. And that's our own Gaelic oldword, 'There are few lapdogs in a fox's litter,' Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 87. (158) Der. Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1851). (159) nw.Der.[1] (160) Cai.[1] To wauk the aal'-year into the new. Dmf. 'To wauke the auld year into the new,' is a popular and expressive phr. for watching until twelve o'clock announces the new year. Cromek *Remains* (1810) 46. (161) Sh.I. Bena was an auld-young lass, Clark *Gleams* (1898) 53. (162) Der. He's a fine old youth, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] (163) Sh.I. Frae Hallamas ta auld Yüle Day, A gay time aye wis den, O, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 97. Per. On good Old Yule, at night's drear noon, We hear the symphony, Spence *Poems* (1898) 113. (164) w.Yks. Wheer's th' owder end all this time? Bickerdike *Beacon Alm.* (1873).

2. *adj.* In *comb.* in names of plants: (1) **Old English poplar**, the black poplar, *Populus nigra*; (2) — **granny's nightcap**, the monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*; (3) — **lad's corn**, the greater stitchwort, *Stellaria holostea*; (4) — **lad pea-cods**, the fruit of the laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum*; (5) — **man**, (*a*) the southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*; (*b*) the wild clematis, *Clematis Vitalba*; (*c*) the rosemary, *Rosmarinus officinalis*; (*d*) the scarlet pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*; (6) — **man's beard**, (*a*) see (5, *b*); (*b*) various species of horsetail, *Equisetum*; (*c*) the mare's-tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*; (*d*) the creeping saxifrage, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*; (*e*) the large-flowered St. John's wort, *Hypericum calycinum*; (7) — **man's flannel**, the white mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; (8) — **man's love**, see (5, *a*); (9) — **man's mustard**, the yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*; (10) — **man's nightcap**, the great bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; (11) — **man's plaything**, the burnet saxifrage, *Pimpinella Saxifraga*; (12) — **man's woozard**, see (5, *b*); (13) — **owl**, the down-weed or clod-weed, *Filago germanica*; (14) — **rot**, the cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; (15) — **sow**, (*a*) the sweet trefoil, *Melilotus caerulea*; (*b*) the white everlasting, *Antennaria margaritacea*; (16) — **wife's darning-needles**, the shepherd's needle, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*; (17) — **wife-huid**, see (2); (18) — **wife threads**, the creepers of the buttercup, *Ranunculus repens*; (19) — **wives' tongues**, the aspen, *Populus tremula*; (20) — **wives' tow**, the bog-moss, various species of *Sphagnum*; (21) — **woman**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) the silvery wormwood, *Artemisia argentea*; (22) — **woman's bonnet**, the water-avens, *Geum rivale*; (23) — **woman's needle**, see (16); (24) — **woman's nightcap**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) a species of bell-flower, *Campanula*; (25) — **woman's orchis**, the Lady-orchis, *Orchis purpurea*; (26) — **woman's pincushion**, the spotted orchis, *Orchis maculata*; (27) — **woman's purse**, the wild balsam, *Impatiens Noli-me-tangere*; (28) — **woman's snuff-box**, a fungus containing a dry powdery substance.

(1) Suf. (2) Oxf. (3) Shr.[1] (4) w.Yks. Tha'll be puzzumed [*sic*], if tha eyts them Owd Lad peycods, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 9, 1895). (5, *a*) Yks. Possibly a rose-tree, and 'old man' growing in the midst, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) I. i. Lan. One plump hand . . . toying with her posy of roses and 'old man,' *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1900) 258. Chs.[1 2]; Chs.[3] 'Old man tea' is a favourite cure-all in the Chs. pharmacopoeia. sw.Lin.[1] Rut.[1] (s.v. Lad's Love). Nhp.[1], War.[3], Wor. (W.C.B.), se.Wor.[1], Shr.[1], Oxf. (G.O.), Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Lon. Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 137, col. 2. Cmb., Nrf., Ess., Ken.[1] Sus. As familiar as the scent of the 'old man' at her waistbelt, O'Reilly *Stories* (1880) III. 174. Hmp.[1], Wil.[1], Dev.[4], Cor. (J.W.) (*b*, *c*) e.Sus. (*d*) Wil.[1] (6, *a*) Gall. The boughs were feathered with long dank drifts of Old Man's Beard, Crockett *Anna Mark* (1899) xxxi. Nhp. And old-man's beard, that wreath'd along the hedge Its oddly rude, misshapen tawny flowers, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 134; Nhp.[1] More commonly applied to the plant when in seed in winter, from its white hoary appearance. War. Glo. Covered by sprays of crimson black-berry, mingled with the fluffy greyness of 'old man's beard,' *Longman's Mag.* (July 1899) 270. Oxf., Bck. Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 67. Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf. ne.Ken. Used by boys for smoking (H.M.). Sus. Wil. There are traces of 'old man's beard,' the white fluffy relics of clematis bloom, stained brown by the weather, Jefferies *Open Air* (1885) 148; Wil.[1] Dor. Greenish white with wild clematis—here called 'old-man's-beard,' Hardy *Woodlanders* (1887) II. xi; (C.W.) Som. The traveller's joy puts on its wooly mantle, and appears as Oldman's-beard, Compton *Winscombe Sketches* (1882) 147. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 17; Dev.[4], Cor. (*b*) Glo.[1] w.Som.[1] Oo'l-mai'nz-bee'urd. (*c*) Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863); *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 2. (*d*, *e*) Dev.[4] (7) Som. (8) Nhb., Brks.[1] Suf. *Science Gossip* (1883) 113. (9) Lin. (10) Sus.[1] (11) Shr.[1] (12) s.Bck. (13) w.Suf. (14) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (15, *a*) Wil.[1] From its peculiar odour, *Science Gossip* (Nov. 1868). [Has a singular porcine odour, and is the plant which gives the peculiar flavour to Schapziger cheese, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) II. 425, in (B. & H.).] (*b*) Nrf. (16) n.Yks. 17) Cum. (18) w.Yks.[1] (19) Rxb. *Science Gossip* (1876) 39, in (B. & H.). (20) n.Ir. In the north of Ireland, they, by way of Joque, call it old wives tow, and curse them that buryed it, when it hinders them in cutting the turf (c. 1684), in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* XV. 950 (B. & H.). (21, *a*) n.Lin.[1] (*b*) Shr.[1] (22) Wil. *Garden Wk.* (1896) New S. No. cxi. 76; Wil.[1] (23) Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1] (24, *a*) n.Yks. (I.W.), Oxf., s.Bck. (*b*) Shr. (25) Ken. From the fancied resemblance of the flower to a lady dressed in a poke-bonnet with a best bib on and wide sleeves. (26) Wil. *Garden Wk.* (1896) New S. No. cxi. 76; Wil.[1] (27) Cum.[4] (28) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

3. *Comb.* in names of birds: (1) **Old bulting**, the corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*; (2) — **fellow**, the sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*; (3) — **maid**, the lapwing, *Vanellus vulgaris*; (4) — **man**, the spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*.

(1) Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). (2) Lan. *Science Gossip* (1882) 164. (3) Wor. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 184. w.Wor.[1] (4) Chs. *Science Gossip* (1865) 36; Chs.[1] This, like the robin, wren, and swallow, is considered a sort of sacred bird, and its nest and eggs are respected by the schoolboy; Chs.[3]

4. Phr. (1) *Old Johnny Hairy, crap in*, a game; see below; (2) *an old ewe dressed lamb-fashion*, an elderly woman dressed in a juvenile style; see **Ewe**, *sb.*[1] 3; (3) — *thing and a young thing both of an age*, a saying; see below; (4) *as old as one's tongue and older than one's teeth*, an answer often given in reply to a question as to one's age; (5) *the older and the madder*, a saying applied to an old couple who get married.

(1) Ltr. All players sit round the fire and put out their right feet. The master of the game repeats—'Onery, twoery, dickery, dary, Wispy, spindey, spoke of the lindey, Old Johnny Hairy, Crap in.' Each word is repeated to a man; and when the leader comes to 'Crap in,' the man specified draws in his foot. When all have drawn in their feet but one, this one must then kneel down, and his eyes being blindfolded, the master of the game puts his elbow on his back and strikes him with his elbow or fist, saying—'Hurley, burley, trump the trace, The cow ran through the market-place. Simon Alley hunt the buck, How many horns stand up?' at the same time holding up several fingers. The man kneeling down has to guess the number. If he guesses correctly, the master of the game takes his place. If he fails to guess, he is kept down and another man goes and strikes his back, and so on, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 449–50. (2) se.Wor.[1] (3) Chs.[3] Like a young girl of eighteen, who sold a very old gander to a purchaser. He reproached her with having told him a lie in saying the bird was young. 'Why, you don't call me ould?' said the girl; 'and mother allis said gander was hatched the same day I was born.' (4) w.Yks.[5] 'How owd māay tuh be, lass?' 'As owd as me tongue an' owder then me teeth!' is the reply. (5) w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

5. Eldest, oldest. See **Auld.**

Sc. He gave his auld son kisses three, Child *Pop. Ballads* (ed. 1882) I. 79; The second of them she's to the wood gane To seek her old sister, *ib.* 175; This her old sone, and true born heir, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 370; Still common (Jam. *Suppl.*).

6. Of bread: stale. Sc. *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 239.

7. Musty, rotten; foetid.

w.Som.[1] Ter'ble old sort of a stink, I zim. Thick there cask zmellth old like.

8. Over-due, late in payment.

Lnk. Let oor rents be three days auld, Ye'll quately take the law an' sned it, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 44.

9. Customary, usual.

Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks. (J.W.) Lin. Doctor's a 'toättler, lass, an' a's

hallus i' the owd taäle, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* 1864, st. 17; Yar've been at the ode game agen, hev ye? *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) II. 102. **e.An.**[1] If we are found out, we shall have old scolding and storming. There will be old cramming and tipling at the hawkey.

10. A term of endearment, familiarity, or contempt; freq. used as a meaningless epithet.

Yks. He's as glum as a sperret, sheea's a 'cute awd lass, MACQUOID *Doris Barugh* (1877) Prol. 4. **w.Yks.** Nah then, owd lad, hah art ta blowin? (B.K.); An' sit i' th' arm-cheer bith', owd lass, HARTLEY *Ditt.* 1st S. (1868) 13. **Lan.** Th' owd lad's gan us a good sarmon, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 18, ed. 1879. **Der., Not.** The word is . . . applied to everything, young, old, good, or bad. The word is, however, as often used as a term of endearment, in such ways as . . . 'My good owd darlin,' 'My brave owd chap,' *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 197. **sw.Lin.**[1] The general epithet applied to a hare. 'I reckon they've letten that old boy of ours off easy.' 'They fun an old hare, apped up in a dyke bottom.' 'She'd an old hen seat hersen in the hedge; I said for sureness the old fox would get her.' **Shr.**[1] 'E's a reg'lar auld bad un. **Brks.**[1] **Nrf.** The usual designation of hares about E. Dereham. 'I ha' seen several old hēres about' (W.R.E.); I'm afraid there's going to be a funny old night, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 347. **Suf.** I bowt a little owd dawg this mornin (C.T.); That do fare a dear little aud baby, that do, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Cmb.** I have often heard a Cambridgeshire gardener complain of 'them old birds' for eating his crops and 'them old boys' too, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 197. **Ken.**[1] Constantly applied to anything or anybody without any reference to age. **Dor.** I never cared 'bout it avore, wold girl; but when I zeen 'ee in thik wold vrock in the chapel I felt what a wold vooil I've bin, *Windsor Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 420; I shall never have a wold Jack hare fried, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. pt. i. 112. **s.Dev.** I can't tell why the infernal old children make their noise at my door, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 46; The use of 'old' as a term of depreciation is common, *ib.* **w.Cor.** Almost always used to express disapprobation. 'There's ould bugs in that house.' 'Nasty ould trade' (G.F.R.).

11. Used as an intensitive: great, abundant, famous, fine.

Sc. Used as characterizing what is deemed quite unreasonable or absurd; always as expressive of the greatest contempt. 'Here's an auld wark about naething.' 'Auld to do,' a great fuss or pother (JAM.); 'Here's auld ordering and counter-ordering,' muttered Garschattachin, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxii. **n.Cy.** Here has been old doings (J.L. 1783). **w.Yks.**[4] **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[2] Old doings signify great sport, great feasting, an uncommon display of hospitality; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] It)s ŭ praat·i uwd wee· tŭ Mau·pŭs [It's a pratty owd wee to Maupas]. 'A pratty owd tap' means a great speed. **Der.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Lei.**[1] Theer wur a noist o'd nize when shay 'eerd on it. Foin o'd dewins. **Nhp.**[1] There was old doings at the wedding. **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[1] There will be old work about it; **War.**[2] **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Dev.** A proper old fuss about whitewashing, *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (June 1896) 258.

12. In games: first and best. See **Auld.**

e.Cy. That is the auld bowl (HALL.).

13. Wise, serious, thoughtful; of a child: precocious, staid, demure. Also used *adv.*

s.Not. The little oad thing sat as quiet as a mouse (J.P.K.). **s.Wor.** My missus er thought as er wuz despirt owld, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) XVIII. **Brks.** 'He looked very old about it.' A precocious child would almost invariably be described as 'little and old' (M.J.B.).

14. Cunning, crafty, sly, knowing; suspicious.

w.Yks.[1] He's too oud for you, ii. 21; **w.Yks.**[5] I wur ower owd for 'em, 6. **s.Not.** 'E tho't to get the best on me, but ah were too oad for 'im (J.P.K.). **War.**[3] **s.Wor.** (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1] Esp. as applied to children. **Shr.**[1] I wuz too auld fur 'im—I bested 'im. **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.) **w.Som.**[1] I count th' old man was t'old vor you, wad'n er? he's a proper old hand.

Hence **Olden** or **Oldun,** *sb.* a wise or knowing person; a cunning person; lit. old one.

Yks. Ay! a did t'tax-man; a wur an owdun (F.P.T.). **War.** Well, Fred, what will the weather be? we all know you're an olden about the weather, *Leamington Courier* (Feb. 27, 1897); **War.**[4]

15. *adv.* Craftily, knowingly; distrustfully, askance; angrily.

War.[2] **s.Wor.**[1] He looked very old at me. **Shr.**[1] Our young Tum looked pretty auld at me w'en the pass'n said 'e supposed theer'd be a Chris'nin' fur 'im afore lung. **Hrf.**[2], **Oxf.**[1] **Suf.** He looked rarely old at me (C.T.); He looked very old at me when I told him I'd heard this (C.G.B.). **Sur.** Aye, sir, folks does look so old at you, if you don't give them nothing, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 318.

16. *sb.* Must.

Cor.[1] It tastes of old. The clothes smell of old.

OLDEN, *v.* Yks. Also in forms **auden** n.Yks.[2]; **awden** e.Yks.; **oaden, owden** n.Yks. [ou·dən.] To grow old; to age, feel the effects of increasing years.

n.Yks. (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] I feel te auden fast. He's sair auden'd o' leeat; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** Awd man gets ti gan varry mitch astoop: he's awdened a vast leeatly, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 89; **e.Yks.**[1] Awd man's awdened a vast latly, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) [He oldened more than he had done for fifteen years before, THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* (1848) xviii.]

OLDEST, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **aldest** n.Lan.[1]; **aulest** Sc.; **awdest** Nhb.; **owdest** Lan.[1]; **owdst** w.Yks. Lan. Eldest.

ne.Sc. Yer aulest loonie 'll seen be able t'gang to the sea, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 58. **Nhb.** There was eleeven o' us an' me the awdest, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1897) 324. **w.Yks.** T'owdst lad o' Jan Beartha, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1890) 31, col. 1. **Lan.** Eaur owdst lad, CLEGG *Know Hill* (1890) 50; **Lan.**[1] Some owdest son may stayle for bread, Some owdest dowther sink to shame, RAMSBOTTOM *Rhymes* (1864) 43. **n.Lan.**[1]

OLDHAM, *sb.* Lan. Also in forms **Owdam, Owdum.** In *comb.* (1) **Oldham chap,** (2) **— mon,** (3) **— rough-head,** names given to the inhabitants of the town of Oldham.

(1, 2) Lancashire denominates her sons as . . . 'Owdum mon' or 'Owdam chap,' *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 226. (3) *N. & Q. ib.*; (F.E.T.)

OLDHOOD, *sb.* Ken. Advancing years, the latter period of middle age. (A.E.C.)

OLDISH, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Wor. Also in forms **oudish** Lan.; **ouldish** s.Wor. Cunning, knowing.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Lan.** THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 109. **s.Wor.** Thahy cowts be rather ouldish like (H.K.).

OLD-LAND, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Glo. e.An. Also in forms **allen** Suf.; **olland** Nrf. Suf.; **ollond, ollunt** Nrf. [o·lənd.]

1. Ground that has lain untilled a long time, and is now ploughed up; arable land which has been laid down in grass more than two years.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851). **Nrf.** His [the Red-wing's] little chicken-like 'weeping' voice near the bottoms of stacks, or upon newlays and ollunts close by the marsh farm-house, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 8; One might think that the present ruinously low price of wheat would prevent any farmer from sowing a single kernel, but such is not the case, as already several ollands have been ploughed, *Nrf. Dy. Standard* (Oct 13, 1894) 3, col. 2; It was the land ploughed out of grass (outland), which was known as 'ollands.' Latterly any grass land being prepared for wheat has become known as 'ollands,' but originally this meant the portion of the field land which was to be taken out of grass and into cultivation, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 406; Land is sometimes sown with corn, grass, and clover together. After the corn and grass have been gathered, the clover which remains is fed off, and such land is called 'olland' (N.W.); Land is called 'ollunt' after the hay is taken off (P.H.E.). **Nrf., Suf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); RAY (1691); RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 287, ed. 1849. **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1] [Ollond or lay of two years, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) IX. 429.]

2. *Comp.* **Old-land-hay,** hay from a permanent pasture which has been 'hained' (q.v.) for the crop. Nhb.[1]

OLDNESS, *sb.* Yks. Wor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **audness** n.Yks.[2]; **awdness** e.Yks. [ō·ldnis, Yks. ou·dnəs.]

1. Old age.

n.Yks.[2] 'It's teuf frae t'audness on't': spoken of meat. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**[1] Oa·ldnees. **Dev.** Bobby [horse] don't show his oldness, do 'er, sir? *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 98.

2. Cunning.

n.Yks. (I.W.), **w.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.**[1] Especially of children.

OLDSTER, *sb.* Cor. An old person.

The wind is sharp for 'we' oldsters, LOWRY *Wreckers* (1893) 208; The oldsters drap in durin' the ebenin', PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 86; Brothers they were, oldsters of about fifty-five and fifty, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 180. [I know oldsters who have a savage pleasure in making boys drunk, THACKERAY *A Night's Pleasure,* i. (C.D.)]

OLE, OLEIT, OLESS, see **Hold,** *v.,* **Old, Evleit, Owlas.**

OLF, *sb.* e.An. Also in forms **oaf** Suf.; **oalph**, **ulph** Nrf. [olf.] A finch, esp. the bullfinch, *Pyrrhula Europaea.* See **Blood-alp.**

e.An.[1] Blood-olf and green-olf. **Nrf.** (G.E.D.) **Suf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 214; (M.E.R.); (C.T.) **e.Suf.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 60.

OLF, see **Oaf.**

OLGET-HOLE, *sb.* e.An. Also in form **algate-** Nrf. **1.** A hole left in the side of a barn for light and ventilation. See **Olyet.** **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 171.

2. A small recess in a wall within a chimney near the fire.

Nrf. [In it] is deposited the tinder-box, matches, brushes, &c.; sometimes it is the receptacle for salves, ointments, and other [things], WRIGHT.

OLIED, OLIGHT, see **Evleit.**

OLIK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **olick** S. & Ork.[1]; and in forms **oalik**, **clak.** [o·lik, ō·lik.] A young ling, *Lota molva.*

Shü flang twa half-grown oliks, a brismik, an' a muckle bargultik, *Sh. News* (Feb. 24, 1900); Juist as Robbie took in da oalik, *ib.* (Feb. 25, 1899); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Cp. Norw. dial. *vallonga*, a little ling (AASEN).]

OLIPHANT, *sb.* Cor.[2] [o·lifənt.] An elephant.

[ME. *olifant*, an elephant (LAȝAMON); OF. *olifant* (*Roland*).]

OLITE, see **Evleit.**

OLITORY, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Yks. A kitchen garden. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896).

[None of the productions of the olitory affect finery, HERVEY *Meditations*, I. 79 (C.D.).]

[Lat. *olitor*, a gardener, seller of herbs; *olitorius*, belonging to herbs (COLE).]

OLIVE, *sb.* Ess. Also in form **olaf.** [o·liv, o·ləf.] The oyster-catcher, *Haematopus ostrilegus.*

CHRISTY *B. Essex*, 238, in NEWTON & GADOW (1896) 655; SWAINSON *Birds* 1885 188.

[Supposed to be named after Olave (ON. *Óláfr*), the sainted Danish king; see N. & G. (*l.c.*); but there is an obs. Fr. word *olive*, the name of some kind of bird; see COTGR. and LA CURNE.]

OLIVED, *adj.* Irel. [əlai·vd.] Active, lively, energetic; the reverse of lazy.

Ant. 'You're a lazy hipel,' would be answered probably, 'Well, you're olived,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[A der. of lit. E. *alive.*]

OLIVER, *sb.*[1] Lin. Shr. [o·livə(r).] In phr. (1) *Oliver, Oliver, follow the King*, a game; see below; (2) *it caps old Oliver, and he capped Long Crown*, it beats everything, it excels or surpasses everything.

(1) **Shr.** Form a ring and move round. Chorus: 'Oliver, Oliver, follow the king! Oliver, Oliver, last in the ring!' [They curtsey, or 'donk down' all together, and the one who is last has to tell her sweetheart's name.] Chorus: 'Jim Burguin wants a wife and a wife he shall have, Nelly he kissed at the back-cellar door, Nelly made a pudding, she made it over-sweet, She never stuck a knife in till he came home at night. So next Monday morning is our wedding-day, The bells they shall ring, and the music shall play! Oliver, Oliver, follow the King' (*da capo*), BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 508. (2) **Lin.** It beats old Oliver [Cromwell], and he beat the Cavaliers, called high or long crowns, from the shape of their hats, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 732.

OLIVER, *sb.*[2] Dev. [o·livə(r).] A small eel. **Dev.**[1] [SATCHELL (1879).]

OLLAND, OLLATH, OLLEN, OLLER, see **Old-land, Evleit, Hollin, Aller.**

OLLET, *sb.* e.Cy. s.Cy. Sus. Wil. Also written **ollit** Wil.[1]; and in form **ollards** *pl.* Sus. [o·lit.] Decayed branches of trees or small pieces of wood used as fuel for warming furnaces, &c.; fuel. See **Elet.**

e.Cy., s.Cy. RAY (1691). **s.Cy.** BAILEY (1721). **m.Sus.** (A.F.N.); (W.C.R.) **Wil.** SKINNER (1671); Aubrey, in his MS. *Nat. Hist. of Wilts*, tells us that cow-dung and straw was used for fuel at Highworth and called by that name (HALL.); **Wil.**[1] [GROSE (1790); (K.); A bundle or quantity of ling, gorse, or fern, used for burning land when the flag is not sufficiently fibrous to burn of itself, WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1669) 63.]

OLLICK, see **Hollick.**

ÖLLIE, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written **ölie** Sh.I.; and in forms **ooly** Fif.; **oulie** Sc.; **üllie** Sh.I.; **ulzie** n.Sc. Slk. [Sh.I. œ·li.] **1.** *sb.* Oil. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. They wha were fulish teuk their lamps, an' teuk nae oulie wi' them, HENDERSON *St. Matt.* (1862) xxv. 3. **Sh.I.** I fetches da collie a racket wi' da end o' da waand, an' sends her, üllie an' a', oot o' his haand, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 257. **n.Sc.** Ulzie clear as usquebaugh, MILLER *Scenes and Leg.* (ed. 1853) xvii. **Bnff.** Enbrugh shone wi' ulzie light, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 176. **Fif.** Nor to the Greenlands cauld elope To fish for ooly, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 45. **Slk.** Bonny Miss Jean had squeez'd it to ulzie, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 279.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Öllie-bunki(e**, a vessel for holding oil; (2) **-collie**, an oil lamp; (3) **-hoilk**, see (1); (4) **-poitik** or **-pootyek**, an oil-pit; (5) **-roobel**, see (1); (6) **-truggel**, a vessel for holding liver-oil.

(1) **Sh.I.** Da öllie bunkie 'ill be rinnin ower wi' küddie bi dis time, *Sh. News* (Nov. 13, 1897); JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 34. (2) **Sh.I.** Noo we hae na da blink o' a üllie collie, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 28. (3) **Sh.I.** JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 34. (4) In the North Isles, *ib.* (5) *ib.* (6) Esp. when partly broken, *ib.*

3. *adj.* Oily, greasy.

Sh.I. Hit'll only dü wis gude sittin' i' da ölie 'oo', *Sh. News* (Feb. 26, 1898).

OLP, OLT, OLUS, see **Alp, Hold**, *sb.*, **Owlas.**

OLYET, *sb.* *Obs.* ne.Lan.[1] An eyelet.

[Olyet, made in a clothe, *fibularium*, *Prompt.* Fr. *oeillet*, a little eye, also, an oilet-hole (COTGR.).]

OLY-PRANCE, *sb.* Nhp. [o·li-præns.] A merry-making, rough boisterous merriment; a romping-match. See **Molly-prance.**

GROSE (1790); **Nhp.**[1] When a party of young people go out gipsying or gathering violets, and have been very merry, and have had a day of great enjoyment, they will return home, and say 'We've had a nice oly prance.'

Hence **Oly-prancing**, *ppl. adj.* boisterously merry.

Oly-prancing doings, GROSE (1790); **Nhp.**[1] It is not uncommon after great feasting and rude mirth, to say, 'There was fine oly-prancing doings.'

[The same word as ME. *olipraunce*, vanity, fondness for gay apparel. Þus in pryde & olipraunce his empyre he haldes, *Allit. P.* (c. 1360), ed. Morris, 75.]

OM-, see **Holm**, *sb.*[1]

OMADHAUN, *sb.* Irel. I.Ma. Also written **omadhawn** Ir.; and in forms **amadan** Ir.; **omadaun** Ant.; **omadhan** Wxf.; **omathaun** I.Ma. [o·məðān, -ō̤n.] A stupid person; a simpleton, fool.

Ir. You had better not be mentioning his name, you omadhaun, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 191; Just wait, ye big omadhawn, standin' there star-gazin' like a stuck pig, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 64; Why, ye amadan, didn't ye come back and say ye wanted it? MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 218. **n.Ir.** The ghost av Fannet . . . made omadhauns of the valiant three, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 10. **Ant.** We shall specially avoid an omadaun, HUME *Dial.* (1878) 22. **s.Ir.** Whisht, you omadhaun! or I'll cut the tongue out o' you, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 330. **Wxf.** It fell to the big omadhan of a ploughman, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 69. **Tip.** Don't be makin an omadhaun of yourself, THICKHAM *Knocknagow*, 246. **I.Ma.** Hould your dirty tongue, you gobmouthed omathaun! CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. I. v; You great blethering omathaun, *ib.* pt. III. xxi.

[Ir. *amadán*, fool; Gael. *amadan* (MACBAIN).]

OMARY-, see **Ordinary.**

OMBER, *sb.* Stf. Der. [o·mbə(r).] A horse-collar. The same word as **Hamburgh** (q.v.).

Stf., Der. (J.K.) **Der.** Put irons on his shackles, a omber o' hemp around his neck, .. and drive him aneath th' tawest whoke-tree, CUSHING *Voe* (1888) I. ix; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

OMBER, see **Hammer**, *sb.*[1], **Oumer.**

OMBLE, *v.* Not. [o·mbl.] To walk slowly and with difficulty; to totter or stagger on. See **Amble, 2, Hamble.**

s.Not. 'E's gettin' oad; 'e can on'y just omble about. A knocked 'im down; but 'e managed to get up an' omble off (J.P.K.).

OME, OMER, see **Holm**, *sb.*[3], **Oam, Oumer.**

OMFRY-FLOOR, *sb.* *Obs.* Stf. In a coal-mine: the fourth parting in the nether coal.

At Wednesbury in the nether coal as it lies in the mine, the

fourth parting or laming is called the omfry-floor, two foot and a half thick (K.); **Stf.**[1]

OMICK, *sb.* Sh.I. [ō·mik.] A handful. S. & Ork.[1]

OMINY, *sb.* Hrf.[2] [o·mini.] A fad or fanciful contrivance. The same word as **Nominy**.

What new ōminy's this?

OMLIGUS, *sb.* Som. A corruption of 'omnibus.'

w.Som. Aay zee·d u aum·liguus vèol oa oa·l soa ûjurz [I saw a omnibus full of old soldiers]. ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 29.

OMMA, OMMARY, OMMET, see **Of, On**, *prep.*, **Ordinary, Nammet.**

OMMOST, *adv.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Also written **ommaist** n.Yks.[4]; **ommast** w.Yks.; **ommust** s.Not.; **omost** Der.[1]; and in form ? **onmost** Chs.[3] [o·məst.] **1.** A dial. form of 'almost.'

Cum. (HALL.) **n.Yks.**[4] It often carries a stronger sense with it. 'Will to gan wiv uz?' 'Aye, Ah ommost think Ah will,' would mean, 'Aye, I certainly think I will.' **w.Yks.** An we'n ommast getten into't heart of another winter, *Shevvild Ann.* (1849) 3; **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[3] Oim onmost clemd. **Der.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.**[1] Poor thing, it's ommost done for. **Nhp.**[1]

2. At all, altogether.

n.Yks.[1] 'Ha' you onny partridges ommost, this year?' Farmer: 'Amaist nane.' In the question the accent was on the first syllable; in the answer, on the last.

OMNIGAD(D)RUM, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **omnigatherum**. A name given to the unincorporated craftsmen of a burgh.

In the larger burghs of Scotland there were three classes of burgesses: the merchants or guild brethren, the incorporated craftsmen, and the unincorporated craftsmen. The last named were deemed a lower order by the other two sections and when spoken of as a class were called the 'Omnigatherum.' In the burghs generally this name was only occasionally used, but in the royal burgh of Stirling it was almost the only name given to that class during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (JAM. *Suppl.*); The toun sall pay yeirlie £4, guild brethren £20, the crafts £20, the maltmen £10, and the omnigadrum, viz. the wrichtis, maissones, coupares, litstares . . . the soume of ten pundis yeirlie, *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1642) (*ib.*).

[The same word as colloq. E. *omnigatherum*, a miscellaneous collection of persons or things.]

OMOST, OMPER, see **Ommost, Hamper**, *v.*[1]

OMPERLODGE, *v. Obs.* Bdf. To contradict. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 139. See **Omperlogies.**

OMPERLOGIES, *sb. pl. Obs.* or *obsol.* Nhp.[1] Apologies for not undertaking a work, difficulties urged in excuse.

A countryman one day said to the steward of a neighbouring nobleman, 'I couldn't get on with him, he made so many omperlogies.'

[This is a contaminated form, compounded of *apology* and *hamper* (to hinder, embarrass), q.v.]

ON, *prep., adv.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. and Colon. Also in forms **an** w.Yks.[1] Not. Nhp.[12] Oxf.[1] Ken.[1] Sus.[1] Wil.; **en** w.Yks.[3]; **o** m.Yks.[1]; **om·** Sh.I.; **un** I.W.[1] [on, ən, ə.] **I.** *prep.* Dial. forms: Var. contractions: (1) **Ome**, on my; (2) **Omma**, (3) **Omme**, on me; (4) **Ommy**, see (1); (5) **Onner**, on our; (6) **Onnum**, on them; (7) **O'th**, (8) **O'tha**, on the; (9) **Un**, of it, of him; (10) **Uth**, see (8).

(1) **Dur.** Be neat ome bed ah sowght 'im, MOORE *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 1. (2) **Wm.** An a dud prae . . . 'Marcy omma,' *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 8. (3) **w.Yks.**[1] I mun endays, anters neet be omme, ii. 290. (4) I dropt ommy knees, *ib.* ii. 302. (5, 6) *ib.* (7) Clap it o'th table, *ib.* **e.Lan.**[1] (8) **Cum.**[1] (9) **I.W.**[1] Ghee me a bit un. (10) **Lan.** Her see im . . . lien stretched ud full length uth ground, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.).

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *prep.* In phr. (1) *on it*, situated, circumstanced, 'off'; (2) *— one's keeking*, in hiding from the officers of the realm; (3) *— oneself*, on one's own account, independently; (4) *— the club*, drawing pay from a sick-club or friendly society; (5) *— the hill*, in a horizontal direction; (6) *— the lay of it*, in the humour of it; (7) *— the minute*, at once; (8) *to blame on*, to lay the blame on.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] He's sorely on it yit, 'cause his wife's runn'd awaay fra him. **sw.Lin.**[1] Two or three days ago I was strangely on it. (2) **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862). (3) **Frf.** The fishmonger had lately started on himself and was doing well, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) ii. **m.Yks.**[1] 'What took him to go?' 'He went on himself.' **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (4) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** 'E's bin on the club a month wi' a bad 'and (J.P.K.). (5) **w.Yks.** Yoh mun carve that bit o meyt on-t-hill, nut dahn t'hill. Draw a stroke dahn-t'-hill an' anudder on-t-hill an' it'll be an L (B.K.). (6) **S. & Ork.**[1] (7) **Cav.** The child is crying, go to it on the minute (M.S.M.). (8) **Gall.** This omission he blamed on Ned Kenna, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 182. **Ir.** (G.M.H.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lin.** I blamed it on to their ignorance (T.F.). **Lon.** He blamed his failure on me (F.H.).

2. Used redundantly after verbs, esp. after a *prp.*

e.Yks. I asked them what they were doing on here, *Trial of W. Dyon* (1828) 10; **e.Yks.**[1] Thrawin on em doon. Puttin on em intī pot. **w.Yks.** Wot ātə diuin on iə? (J.W.) **s.Not.** He was allus a fingerin on't (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] I can do as well ageān if I nobbut knaw what I'm doin' on. **s.Lin.** What ar' y'r a doin' on? Do drop y'r clatter (T.H.R.). **sw.Lin.**[1] I begged and prayed on him to stay. **Lei.**[1] It's eeged 'im very sadly, his loosin' on 'er (s.v. Age). **Brks.**[1] The swain may sometimes attempt to put his arm round the girl's waist; this is called 'handlin' on her.' **Lon.** Wot a image you're a-making on yourself! MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 193, col. 1. **Nrf.** My watch-glass broke . . . a little time after, when I was winding on it up, EMERSON *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 125. **Ess.** But what was I a tellin' on yer? DOWNE *Ballads* (1895) 23. **n.Wil.** I be afeard to touch on 'em (E.H.G.). **Som.** I a done ont, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). [**Amer.** What ye duin' on? Hayin' on't? Mr. —— can't come jes' now; he's a shavin' on him, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 342.]

3. Used redundantly with the words 'to-morrow' and 'yesterday' and the days of the week.

N.I.[1] I'll do it on to-morrow. [**Amer.** To-morrow's on a Saturday, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 373.]

4. On to, upon.

Per. Ye'll gang twenty mile afore ye'll come on the Gaelic, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 108, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Lord Prior James got on a chair, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 100. **Rnf.** Ye flee like ravens on his tap, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 8. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Cum.**[1] A morgidge is sair on-lig on a house. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

5. On the point of.

Dwn. He is just on dying (C.H.W.). **N.I.**[1] They say he's just on dying. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** It's just on boiling (J.P.K.).

6. In.

Sc. The dearest youth on life to me, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 57; On Lunnan or on Emburgh street, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 6. **Frf.** David is much affected also, but it is not so well known on him, BARRIE *M. Ogilvy* (1896) 38. **Per.** There's a gey odds on some folk, Tom, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 14. **Nhb.** The storm was on their favour, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 120. **w.Yks.** Tee it on a bunch (B.K.). **Nhp.**[1] The roses are all on flower. **Hrf.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf.** You will find it on my room. The apple-tree is on blossom (M.E.R.); (C.T.) **Hmp.**[1] On mistake. **Wil.** I run agen un on th' street, BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** 'I see'd it on the paper,' or 'I read it on the paper,' *Times* (Jan. 6, 1900). **Som.** It was on the paper this morning. She said so on the letter she sent yesterday (W.F.R.). **n.Dev.** I suppose he put on the letter just what mother told him, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 31. **Guer.** I saw it on the paper (G.H.G.). [**Can.** The City Hall in his street, or 'on,' as the Canadians would say, VINCENT *Newfoundland* (1892) iii.]

Hence *on a mistake, phr.* in mistake, by mistake.

Wil.[1] He come on a mistake.

7. About, concerning; as regards; in the matter of.

Sc. He couldna sleep for thinkin' on't. I'll tell your mither on you (JAM. *Suppl.*); Yon auld, belt, clear-headed man that spake sae bonnie on the angels, DICKSON *Auld Min.* (1892) 88. **n.Sc.** Liars will lie on fell gude men, Sae will they do on me, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 18, ed. 1875. **Abd.** Twa o' Robin wadna match'd him On the spade or on the pick, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 37. **Per.** Ye ken I'm skilly on kye! CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 241, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Tam was sittin' . . . thinkin' on the mony happy days o' langsyne, M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 19. **Rnf.** [Their] clatter was a' on their clacs, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 5. **Ayr.** Why should I be frightened in thinking on what everybody . . . will approve? GALT *Entail* (1823) xvi. **e.Lth.** Are ye gaun to eat the coo an' worry on the tail? HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 174. **Cum.**[4] He just bet three shillings and not crowns or half-crowns as you tell on, *C. Patr.* (Dec. 15, 1893)

3, col. 2. **n.Yks.**[4] Sha war despert freet'n'd 'at Ah war gahin ti tell on her. **w.Yks.** Here is what fairly set me thinking on it, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 3; It's nout tə breg on (J.W.); w.Yks.[2] He told lies on me; w.Yks[4] **Lan.** Glad ta finnd 'em speakkin so weel on her, R. PIKETAH *Forness Flk.* (1870) 5. **Chs.**[3] **n.Stf.** Happen ye'd get something to think on, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 8. **sw.Lin.**[1] I do believe that on her. **w.Wor.** That baynt much to brag on, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). **Oxf.** I don't want to speak on it (G.O.). **Sur.** That's a' you varmin' folk thinks on, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i; The more I thinks on it, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 6. **Slang.** The Knight of the Rose, and the Knight of the Dragon, The newspapers tell us did little to 'brag on,' BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1840) 20.

8. Of; freq. used with *pers.pron.* instead of the *possess.pron.*

Sc. Hold it back again, For Errol shall not drink on't, SHARPE *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 94, ed. 1868. **Per.** What was yon . . . 'at he took sae muckle tent on? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 20, ed. 1887. **s.Sc.** His sark tail too, a part on't, Scorn'd within his breeks to stay, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 359. **Lnk.** Ye'll soon make an end on't, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 63, ed. 1897. **e.Lth.** MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 205. **Gall.** The dool-string I should soon get rid on, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 156, ed. 1897. **Nhb.** Strenkle a leapyt ov sugar ont, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 10; **Nhb.**[1] 'On't,' constantly used for the personal pronoun *its.* In speaking of a horse, instead of its head, its foot, the expression is: 'The heed on't,' 'the foot on't.' **Dur.** He maade t'pillers ont uv silver, t'boddom ont uv gowld, MOORE *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 10; **Dur.**[1] They mak a deal on him. **e.Dur.**[1] **Cum.** It . . . wad kick an' throw him ower t'heed on't, SILPHEO *Billy Brannan* (1885) 6; He wad tell em that in t'hearin on us oa, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 2; **Cum.**[2]; **Cum.**[3] A gay lang nwose at wasn't set varra fair atween t'e'en on him, I. **Wm.** Warst on't was, Jim Hutcheysen Med o' th' wimmen sham, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 42; Nea dout t'hauf ont's lees, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 26. **n.Yks.**[12] **ne.Yks.**[1] Sum o'n 'em. **e.Yks.** Nowther on 'em ul teyl mah, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] That's end on't. **w.Yks.** Thade browt hauf an a pig nearly, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Thowts, &c.* (1845) 6; **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[3] What sort en? **w.Yks.**[5] Len us hod on't! **Lan.** It 'ud luk better on you, DOTTIE *Rambles* (1898) 18; As big as oather on yo, WAUGH *Snowed-up*, iii; **Lan.**[1] **ne.Lan.**[1] Mek mich on him. **e.Lan.**[1] I was aback on him. **Chs.**[1] **Midl.** I'm not a froightened on ye, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 140. **s.Stf.** Theer's tu many on 'em for we to tackle, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**[1] Ŭ baad· soa·ŭt ŭn ŭ bod·i [A bad sort on a body]; **Der.**[2] There's a pretty cletch on 'em (s.v. Cletch). **Not.** I yerd nothin an it (L.C.M.); I've hed enough on it (J.H.B.); **Not.**[2] Are you quite sure on 'em. **Lin.** We boäth on us thinks tha an ass, TENNYSON *Northern Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 3. **n.Lin.**[1] Some on 'em cum'd past here, bud I did n't see noän on 'em. **sw.Lin.**[1] Harvest Song, 'None on 'em laem, and none on 'em blind, And all on their tails hanging down behind.' **Nhp.**[1] None an um; **Nhp.**[2] I yerd nothin an it. **War.**[1] Her cut a bit out on it; **War.**[23] **Shr.**[1] They tooken out on 'im, or else 'e'd a o'er-got 'em. **Hrf.** You and him maiy both on yo laugh at this tale of moine, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **Hrf.**[1] He hanna left us a drop on it; **Hrf.**[2] We've puck the frummest on 'em (s.v. Puck). **Glo.** Thur wur arl we tenants, ivery one on us, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii; **Glo.**[12] **Oxf.**[1] Bwuth an um bee ugwai·nin tŭ Stuns·fl [Bwuth an 'em be agwainin' to Stunsful]. **s.Oxf.** My wife to take keer on 'er, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 174. **Brks.** He . . . listened at the chest on um, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xviii; **Brks.**[1] I zee a wondervul zight on 'um out at ve-ad last night (s.v. O). **Hrt.** There's always more on 'em about, sir, GEARY *Rur. Life* (1899) 35. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] I ha' read some on it. **Nrf.** The other critters the rooks are fond on, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 27; I thought I'd do something to be spoken on, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 18. **Suf.** When they come out on the oven, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 9; There was a hunderd on em (C.T.); **Suf.**[1] The whole toot on em. **Ken.**[1] I thinks I wunt have no more an't. **Sur.** You can prove a' on't from Scripter, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. v; **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** If you could get rid an 'em for me, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 33; You've tapped the dropsy on it for one thing, HOSKYNS *Talpa* (1852) 92, ed. 1857; **Sus.**[1] If you wants to be rid an him, you lend him a sixpence. **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** Every one on em declared He had hisself well blown, SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 63; Us . . . cuts his ears and tayl off and made a maastif an him, AKERMAN *Spring-tide* (1850) 80; **Wil.**[1] I never did thenk much on 'en. **Som.** Let's go allonce [let us go all of us], JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); The claas on un, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 25. **Dev.** My old man was always so much thought on, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 12. **nw.Dev.**[1] [**Amer.** Le's wait till both on us git cool, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (1848) 28; *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 342.]

Hence *the sel on it, phr.* itself.

Nhb. It's a thing that gans up by the sel' on't, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 113.

9. From, away from.

w.Yks. O sent to borrow a shillin on her, BYWATER *Gossips*, 6; **w.Yks.**[2] John Holingworth indebted to Thos. Ellin for a Barjan of slate which he had on me, £1 0 0. **s.Not.** It's not far off on 'ere (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] I begged a sup of beer on the mester. [**Amer.** I won't take it on him, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 373.]

10. For, esp. in phr. *to wait on.*

Sc. O sister dear, come to the door, Your cow is lowin on you, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 133; To see gin my love will on me rue, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 61. **Lnk.** O'd, Davie, man, wait on a bit, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xii. **Nhb.** 'Promise me thoo'lt wait on me?'.. 'Ah'll wait on thee, even if thoo's forty years gone!' *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) v. **Dur.** Waitin' on her comin' back, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkins' Visit* (1877) 3. **Cum.**[4] She's a waitin' on him at t'lonnin-feut. **w.Yks.** Wait on him; he'll noane be long a-comin', *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 14, 1899). **s.Not.** Was yer waitin' on me? (J.P.K.) [**Can.** Wait on me, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 421.]

11. To, esp. in phr. *to marry on.*

Sc. My mother was . . . crying on me to come and rescue her from drowning, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 137, ed. 1894. **Abd.** Sure ye'll wait and see Tam Keith marrit on my lass, BRAM STOKER *Watter's Mou'* (1895) 31. **Frf.** Rintoul is to be married on a young leddyship, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) iv. **Per.** It cam a' back on me, when I seen Tibbie greetin' an' carryin' on e'y kirk, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 66, ed. 1889. **Lnk.** Ay after that they scorned me that I wad be married on a you, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 10. **e.Lth.** A frien o' my ain, bein' mairrit on the wife's auntie, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 37. **Slk.** Unless she be married on him, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 370, ed. 1866. **Nhb.** Her who got married on Jack Jefferson, PEASE *Tales* (1899) 81. **N.I.**[1] Who did it on you? **I.Ma.** You haven't a chance to put a word on her, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. II. xv.

12. At.

Sc. When Johnnie look'd the letter on, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 80. **Per.** Whiles at e'en to our cheek He comes. an' sleelie winks on me, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 97. **Cld.** Ae thing on the back o' anither (JAM.). **Ayr.** So I flourished on the morn, And so was pu'd on noon, BURNS *Banks o' Doon.* st. 3. **w.Yks.** He can put up wi owt for t'dinner on a pinch (B.K.); (J.W.) **Nrf.** You grind the scythes. You're a better hand on it than I am, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 248. **nw.Dev.** The pain tak'th her on times (R.P.C.).

13. To the disadvantage of; against.

Per. I wuss he mayna be findin' out the dram on me, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 247, ed. 1887; I'se no believe the like o' him or ony ither minister, till it's pruived on him, *ib.* 67. **Ir.** The raison was maybe that we'd ate it all on her, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 65; The only one I had, he took and died on me, *ib.* 204. **N.I.**[1] Don't break it on me. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **w.Ir.** For letting her fine spring chickens be drowned on her, LAWLESS *Grania* (1892) I. pt. II. iv.

14. By means of.

Per. They micht hae leuten her turn a penny on the bairn, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 64, ed. 1887.

15. *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **On-bearing**, a superincumbent weight; (2) **-befall**, to befall, happen to; (3) **-carry**, a stir, bustle; merriment, frolic; (4) **-cast**, (*a*) a misfortune, burden; (*b*) the first row of loops in knitting; the casting or forming of a row; (*c*) to form the loops for the first row in knitting, to begin knitting; (5) **-come**, (*a*) approach, coming; the beginning of anything, the first attack; (*b*) a heavy fall of snow or rain; (*c*) an illness the cause of which is unknown, a mysterious disease; (6) **-cost**, extra or additional expense; also used *attrib.*; (7) **-ding**, (*a*) see (5, *b*); (*b*) to rain; (*c*) an attack; oppression; turmoil; (8) **-dinging**, (*a*) see (5, *b*); (*b*) *fig.* a torrent of words, vehement reproof; (9) **-draw**, a wrapper or garment for occasional use; (10) **-fall**, (*a*) see (5, *b*); (*b*) see (5, *a*); (*c*) an attack, onslaught; (*d*) see (5, *c*); (11) **-gang**, (*a*) the starting or setting in motion of machinery; (*b*) conduct, behaviour; proceedings; (12) **-gangings**, see (11, *b*); (13) **-gate**, the road or way to a place; (14) **-gear**, the stock on a farm; the dwellings and other appurtenances; (15) **-getting**, welfare, manner of getting on; (16) **-go**, a stir, tumult, 'to-do'; (17) **-going**, (*a*) see (11, *a*); (*b*) an event, affair, proceeding;

conduct, behaviour; *gen.* in *pl.*; (18) **-hing**, patient expectation; the act of meanly and lazily staying in a place; (19) **-lat**, the setting in motion of machinery, the act of allowing water to flow to turn machinery; (20) **-lay**, (*a*) see (5, *b*); (*b*) a surfeit; (21) **-layan**, the act of beating severely; (22) **-lig**, a burden, a heavy imposition or responsibility; (23) **-louping**, the act of mounting a horse; (24) **-marrow**, a sharer in a joint concern, a partner; (25) **-plush**, a standstill; (26) **-plust** or **Omplust**, a gale, breeze; *fig.* a rush, hurry; (27) **-put**, in mining: the overlay of beds, &c., above an outcrop; also used *attrib.*; (28) **-putting**, dress, garments; (29) **-set**, (*a*) a start, commencement; (*b*) an addition to a building, an out-house; a farm-house with the out-buildings, a small cluster of houses; (*c*) a small portion of yeast retained to furnish a fresh fermentation; (*d*) to attack; (*e*) in mining: to set on; to place a colliery tub in position for hoisting; (30) **-setten**, (*a*) assumed; (*b*) a contemptuous epithet: dwarfish; (31) **-setter**, in mining: the man in control at the bottom or at an intermediate working seam in a pit-shaft; (32) **-settin**, ugly, not handsome in appearance; (33) **-side**, the surface nearest one; (34) **-stand**, (*a*) rent paid for the standing crops of a farm when it changes hands; (*b*) that which the outgoing occupier of a farm leaves on the land for the incoming tenant; (35) **-standin**, determined, immovable; (36) **-tack** or **-tak**, a bustle, fuss, stir; airs, assumption; (37) **-taking**, (*a*) see (5, *a*); (*b*) assuming, taking airs upon oneself; (*c*) buying or taking on credit; reckless, regardless of money; dishonest; (38) **-waar** or **-waur**, (*a*) expenditure, outlay, trouble, labour; (*b*) see below; (39) **-waiter**, one who waits patiently for anything in the future; (40) **-waiting**, attendance; patient expectation; also used *attrib.*; (41) **-wal**, interest or profit on capital; (42) **-wyne**, the left hand; in phr. *wyne and onwyne*, to the right hand and to the left, everywhere; (43) **-wyner**, the foremost ox on the left-hand side in a yoke; (44) **-wyte**, (*a*) an expectant wait; (*b*) attendance on a sick person; (45) **-wytin**, see (44, *b*).

1 Shr.[1] That beäm's despert wek for sich a onbearin'. (2) **n.Yks.** We deean't know what may onbefall us (I.W.). (3) **Sh.I.** Naethin' bit weddin's an' onkerry, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 73. **Abd.** They been haein' a gey on-cairry at the Ward, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii. **Ayr.** Sae much for the beef, let us speak o' the rest O' the wond'rous oncarries, Laing *Poems* (1894) 111. (4, *a*) **Sh.I.** He's been a oncast, an' naethin' idder, dat's what he's been, *Sh. News* (Aug. 28, 1897). (*b*, *c*) **Ayr.** (Jam.) (5, *a*) **Sc.** They just dee aff like flies at the first oncome o' cauld, Keith *Prue* (1895) 273. **Kcd.** Shawin the oncome o' the spate, Grant *Lays* (1884) 1. **Fif.** The commencement of a business, especially of one that requires great exertion (Jam.); I'm for the good oncome, Tennant *Card. Beaton* (1823) 256 (*ib.*). (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] He gat away afore the oncome catcht him. (*c*) **Sc.** The pretended cures which she performed, especially in oncomes, as the Scotch call them, or mysterious diseases which baffle the regular physician, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxxi. (6) **Sc.** Underground workers: miners and oncost-men. .. Coal miners and oncost workers, *Labour Gazette* (Apr. 1901) 124. **Fif.** (Jam.) **Clc.** A very small return to the coal-master, on account of the overpowering contingent expenses known in collieries by the name of oncost, *Agric. Surv.* 401 (*ib.*). **Lth.** Expense before profit, as that which is laid out on land before there be any return (Jam.). (7, *a*) **Sc.** The word is sometimes used distinctively. Thus it is said, 'Onding's better than black weet,' i. e. snow is to be preferred to rain (Jam.); On-ding o' snaw, father, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) vii. **n.Sc.** They inform the rest, with inward sorrow, that it is still 'a terrible onding,' Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 142. **Abd.** Honest luckie does protest That rain we'll hae, Or on-ding O' some kind at least, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 19. **Frf.** That awfu on-ding began when we was on the Bellies Braes, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xxxviii. **Per.** It may be on-ding o' sleet, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 111. **Gall.** The shower was surely slacked and the on-ding overpast, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxvi. (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] 'Is't ondingin'?' 'Ooi, it's jist poorin'.' (*c*) **Sc.** I hae thol'd yer on-dings an' kenna nae langer how till dree, Waddell *Psalms* (1871) lxxxiii. 15. **Gall.** She should hear all the on-ding of their ill tongues, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) iv. (8, *a*) **Sc.** There'll be a heap o' ondingin (Jam.). (*b*) **Abd.** The cauld glaff of that ondinging has not left my inward parts to this blessed hour, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 40, ed. 1889. (9) **Sh.I.** Wha is carin', hit's only fir a ondraw, *Sh. News* (July 1, 1899). (10, *a*) **Rnf.** Winter's onfa's frichtfu', Neilson *Poems* (1877) 44. **Ayr.** The snow lay thick on the ground at the time; but the on-fall had ceased, *Ayr Courier* (Feb. 1, 1821) (Jam.). **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.) (*b*) **Rxb.** But or the onfa' o' the nicht She fand him drown'd in Yarrow, *Old Song* (Jam.). (*c*) **Sc.** I was all strung up to meet and to resist an onfall, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) x. (*d*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (11, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] The drum broke jist at the on-gang o' the mill. **Cld.** He was na in at the ongang o' the mill (Jam.). (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] The on-gang it they keepit wee ane 'anither wiz jist ugfou. **Cld.** Their ongang yestreen was na bonnie (Jam.). (12) **Dmf.** The Richt Honourable Gentleman has, mibbe, never heard o' the ongangings o' the Factor, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 132. **Gall.** Me no done speakin' to your grandfaither aboot your ongangin's, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 64. **n.Yks.**[2] (13) **Nhb.**[1] (14) **n.Yks.**[2] (15) **Frf.** The twa . . . had their cracks about their mutual ongettin' frae the time they had last seen ane anither, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 125, ed. 1889. (16) **Abd.** A sad ongae they made o't, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. (17, *a*) **Cld.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Sc.** He puts me past patience with his ongoings, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 10. **Sh.I.** Dir been great ongaains ower at da shop da nicht, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 55. **ne.Sc.** The ongaens o' the lairds wi' their grouse, an' their deer-forests, Grant *Keckleton*, 40. **Cai.**[1] **e.Sc.** There's an awfu' ongaun there, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 133. **Abd.** Any incidental requirement emerged in connection with the ongoings of the farm, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 23. **Frf.** The resident ganger saw fit to wink at some of Geordie's ongoings, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 6. **Per.** A body canna keep a calm sough a'thegither in sic like ongaeins as we're hearing tell o' noo, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 146, ed. 1887. **Fif.** King Dauvid was no' to be followed in a' his ongaeings, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 91. **Ayr.** She saw the whole ongaun from behind her ain window screen, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 162. **Lth.** In order to allay or restrain his unconscionable ongoings, Lumsden *Sheephead* (1892) 318. **Edb.** I thought such shame to be an eye-witness to sic on-goings, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii. **Gall.** But one of whose on-goings I own it diverts me to hear, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 71. **Kcb.** I long exceedingly to hear of your on-going, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 68. **Wgt.** The on-goin's o' the Town Councillors, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 186. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Nhp.**[1] **War.** I can't abide your on-goings, Jane, they makes you quite conspicuous, *Leamington Courier* (Feb. 27, 1897); **War.**[4], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (18) **Bnff.**[1] (19) **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (Jam.) (20, *a*) **Sh.I.** Is dis [snow] gain ta lest? Faeder tinks hit's a new onlay, *Sh. News* (Feb. 16, 1901). (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] (21) **Bnff.**[1] (22) **Lakel.**[2] **Cum., Wm.** The window-tax was considered a 'varra girt onlig' (M.P.). **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Jakep's been a sair on-lig sen he brak his leg. (23) **Abd.** At his onlouping the Earl of Argyle . . . had some private speeches with him, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 91. **Hdg.** To Andrew Erskine to give to the poor at my lady's on-louping, 12*s.*, Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 62. (24) **Rxb.** We're on marrows wi' ane anither (Jam.). (25) **Cor.** Ev'rybody was put to a onplush be thes time, *T. Towser* (1873) 114. (26) **Sh.I.** What inunder da sun is pittin' you furt wi' sic a onplust? *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897); Wis hit no curious 'at wi' a omplust frae da soodest, whin a boat wis ower deep, 'at dey wid a hüved ling, bit no a turbid, *ib.* (July 10, 1897). (27) **Nhb.**[1] The on-put of the hill. The on-put of the beds. An on-put seam of coal. (28) **Gall.** It consorts but ill with your onputting, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 36. (29, *a*) **Lakel.** (B.K.) **e.Yks.**[1] Ah weean't hĕ neeah mare nonsense, seeah Ah'll tell thă at onset, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**[1] At the first onset I tell'd him how it would be. It wasn't so cold at the first onset this morning. (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Gall.** Steding o' houses, the ground on which an onset is built, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 438, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] A small cluster of houses: 'McCullough's onset.' **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Burning 800 onsets valued at £3000 Scots, Jones *Nhb.* 185. **s.Dur.** All t'onset was out to see them off. I ordered him off t'onset (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** O' that town-liggin onsett by fair Eden side, Powley *Echoes Cum.* (1875) 148; Lal thowte er neist mwornin, That aw our heale onsett wad be in a lowe, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 25; **Cum.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (*c*) **Nhb.**[1] (*d*) **Lth.** Ready the silvery loupin' plunder To onset wi' his growl o' thunder, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 105. (*e*) **Nhb.**[1] (30, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **N.Cy.**[1] (31) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] With his assistants he clears the cage of empty tubs on its descent, and pushes in full tubs in their place. He is responsible for signals to bank to move the cage, and for regulating the ascent of men. **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (32) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (33) **n.Yks.**[2] (34, *a*) **n.Cy.** The rent paid by the in-coming to the out-going tenant, for such land as the latter has rightfully cropped before leaving the farm, Grose

(1790). **Yks.** Supposed to be for parish rates, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Yks.** Rent paid by the out-gone tenant for the right of leaving his growing wheat until harvest, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 74; **n.Yks.**[1] A proportion of the rent of a farm paid by the out-gone tenant in consideration of the away-going crop, and depending on it as to amount. **e.Yks.** Paid by the outgoing to the incoming tenant for such land, as the former has rightfully cropped before his leaving the farm, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] (35) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*), **S. & Ork.**[1] (36) **Sh.I.** Sibbie is in dat an a ontack aboot da supper, *Sh. News* (Aug. 11, 1900); Fader kens 'at less dress an' ontak could a dûne her, *ib.* (Aug. 4, 1900). (37, *a*) **Sc.** Sweet at the on-taking, sour in the aff-putting, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). (*b*) **S. & Ork.**[1] (*c*) **Cld.** He's an ontakin body; he's aye ontakin; dinna trust him (JAM.). (38, *a*) **Sh.I.** View ye dat, efter a' my onwaur! *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898); I niver ken if folk is iver rewardid fir der trouble an' onwaar, *ib.* (May 5, 1900). (*b*) **Sh.I.** Most forms of illness were supposed to be either an 'evil onwaar,' or 'hurtid frae da grund.' The former was the result of the evil prayer or wish of some wicked person skilled in the black art, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 154. (39) **Kcb.** Submissive on-waiting for the Lord, shall at length ripen the joy and deliverance of his own who are truly blessed on-waiters, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (ed. 1765) No. 134 (JAM.). (40) **Sc.** After presenting his petition and long and expensive onwaiting, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 256 (JAM.). **Abd.** His own faction . . . had allowed him 4000 merks for his onwaiting charges and expenses, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 335. **Kcb.** On-waiting had ever yet a blessed issue, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (ed. 1765) No. 127 (JAM.). (41) **Abd.** Lyin i' the bank wi' nae owreturn, an' only a triffle onwal at the year's en', ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 99. (42) **Abd.** Seek wyne and onwyne, miss na height nor how, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 47, ed. 1812. (43) **Abd.** (JAM.) (44, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] We hid an unco on-wyte for thim. (*b*) **Abd.** She's hed a weary on-wyte, nicht an' day, this month an' mair, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 199. (45) **ne.Sc.** The change wis brocht aboot by mair judicious feedin' an' onwytin, GRANT *Keckleton*, 126.

16. Phr. (1) *on and endways*, continually; (2) *on and off*, with slight intermission; (3) *— by the wallop*, by rule of thumb; (4) *—for*, inclined for, ready for; about, near to; (5) *— of, ov*, or *a*, on, upon; (6) *— off*, at a distance; (7) *— on*, see (5); (8) *— with*, (*a*) even with, revenged upon; (*b*) immediately, at once; (9) *still and on*, all the same, however; (10) *to be on*, (*a*) to be agreed, resolved; to consent; (*b*) to scold, nag; to be started in a scolding humour; (11) *to be on to*, (12) *to be on with*, to scold, nag, find fault with; to treat harshly; (13) *to be on with oneself*, to be in a disturbed or agitated state of mind; (14) *to make on a fire*, to make up a fire.

(1) **Lakel.**[2] He's yan o' this mack; owt he tacks up he's at it on-an' en'was. (2) **Lakel.**[2] He leev'd at yah spot, on an' off, o' his life varra nar. **Yks.** (J.W.) (3) **Wm.** (B.K.) (4) **Sh.I.** Arty wis maistly aye mair on fur fun dan earnest, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 76. **Fif.** He's mair on for pansies, though he had a braw calceolaria last 'ear, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 30. **N.I.**[1] **n.Yks.** He's on for a spree (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.**[1] What's that lad on-for neaw? Some mak o' mischief. (5) **Nhb.** Andra . . . weypt his nwoase on ov his kwoat kuff, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 10; **Nhb.**[1] (6) **Hrf.**[2] 'Where's your daughter now?' 'Oh, her's been on off now some time.' (7) **Sc.** Very common among the vulgar. 'The lint putten ae gait, anither the tow, Syn on on a rock wi t and it taks a low,' Ross *Rock and Wee Pickle Tow* (JAM.). (8, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1] I'll be on wi' him th' next time he gies me a fair chanch. (*b*) **w.Yks.** He started onwith (S.P.U.). (9) **Sc.** Still an' on, there's some that are yet sae simple that the least bit laddie could answer them, DICKSON *Auld Min.* (1892) 127. **e.Frf.** Still and on, ye ken, folk maun live, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxxi. (10, *a*) **Inv.** Are you on? (H.E.F.) **n.Yks.**[4] 'Will ta gan wiv uz?' 'Noa, Ah weean't be on at a gam o' that soart.' **Oxf.** (G.O.) [**Aus.** I'm half a mind to tell Warrigal to go back and say we're not on, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) I. xi.] (*b*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Nct.**[1] **Lei.**[1] 'Shay's on!' implying that the person referred to is energizing in her normal manner, ferreting about, bargaining, scolding, or the like. **War.**[3] **w.Som.**[1] Missus is on again. Now her's on 'bout the clothes. (11) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** Y'are allus on to oñe. Why don't yer say summat to him? (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**[1] His foäks was alus on to him aboot it till th' poor bairn could hardlins beär his sen. **Lei.**[1] Shay's on to the gel. **Oxf.** Who are you a-getting on to? (G.O.) (12) **Lei.**[1] Shay's ollus on wi' may. **Shr.**[1] 'E's bin on ŏŏth me agen about that cowt gettin' i' the fild. **w.Som.**[1] Well, then, what b'ee always on way me vor? (13) **e.Yks.**[1] He's nicely on with hissen. (14) **Nhb.** Made on the fire, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 240.

17. Present, on the spot, here; there.

n.Yks.[1] Ah aims he'll be on afore neeght. He wur on a week sen, an' at me aboot 't; **n.Yks.**[4] He's cumin' on ti-neet. Will ta be on ti-neet? **ne.Yks.**[1] He'll be on efther a bit. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

18. Continually, without stopping.

Sc. Work on, hing on, play on (JAM.). **N.I.**[1] They would sit there and eat on. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

19. Busy, engaged in, at work; bustling about. Also with *with*.

Nhb.[1] He's on plooin. The maistor's on win a big job yenoo. **Lakel.**[2] We're on at t'hay. **Wm.** Nowt but hersell was on maken resh cannels, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 1, ed. 1896; 'Neddy's slashing t'meedow doon rarely.' 'Aye! He's on bi t'gurt' (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1] They's on wi' shearing, by noo; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah's be on wiv it ti morn at morn. **ne.Yks.**[1] They're on lukin' yonder. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Shr.**[1] They wun on all day lung. Now yo' bin on, bin 'ee? **w.Som.**[1] 'There you be again, always on wi' your items.' 'I wad'n on wi' you, 'vore you was on wi' me,' i. e. playing pranks ending in a quarrel.

Hence *on for, phr.* employed by, working for.

w.Yks. 'Who are teh on for nah?' 'Aw, ah'm workin' for Bill Jackson' (Æ.B.). **Oxf.** (G.O.)

20. In movement or action; in commencement.

Sc. Implying commencement, beginning. 'Set the mill on.' 'I'm gaun on the morn' [I'm to begin work to-morrow] (JAM.); I'm sure ye ken that my temper's nae sooner on than it's off, DICKSON *Kirk Beadle* (1892) 66. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.)

21. On the fire, cooking, boiling.

Per. My pat's on this twa hour, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 28, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** The fire's black out, and the parrich no on, AITKEN *Lays* (1883) 135. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.)

22. With speed or force.

Ayr. Come thro' the port a wee bit on—A bowler you! ye're thro', man, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 237.

23. Without payment, on credit.

Sc. He's ta'en 't on, but he'll ne'er pay't (JAM.).

24. Friendly, courting, 'keeping company'; *gen.* in phr. *to be on with.*

Dmf. She's on wi' creeshy Pate Graham, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 196. **Lakel.**[2] Yon tweea's on, thoo can see that wi' hauf a ee. **Wm.** Ah izzant on wi him noo (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1] Folk says at Mally's rued, an' he's on wi' t'ither lass; **n.Yks.**[4] He's dropped Sally an's on wiv Jin. **w.Yks.** A gurt butcher lad, at wanted ta be on wi Tilda, put his heead inta t'shop, BICKERDIKE *Beacon Alm.* (1874) 42. **Der.**[2]

25. Drunk, tipsy; engaged in drinking.

Sc. He's weel on (JAM.). **Wm.** Thi fadder's on, Ah think. He com heeam an' he was fairly on (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] He was a bit on last neet, bud ther' wasn't much matter for him like. **Nhp.**[1] A little on. **Hmp.** He was a little on (T.L.O.D.). **w.Som.**[1] Well, I should'n like to zay how he was drunk, but you zee he'd a-bin to market, and he was a little bit on like. [**Aus.** We were both a bit on, NISBET *Bail up* (1890) xvii.]

Hence **Onnish**, *adj.* slightly drunk.

w.Yks. I saw Ingham coomin' a-coortin', bud 'e lewked rayther onnish (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**[1] **ne.Lan.**[1] He was onnish like i' drink.

26. Of a woman: pregnant.

sw.Lin.[1] I doubt she's on again, poor lass.

27. Of a female: 'maris appetens.' **Chs.**[123] **28.** *v.* To get on to; to mount.

Abd. He warsles up, an' on the creatur's back, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 47. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.)

29. With *with*: to put on, place on.

Per. For fear she suld tak the cauld, he juist on wi' her til a pownie, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 106, ed. 1887. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Cum.**[4] Ah on's wi' my cwoat an' off teh wark. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Nrf.** I on wi' my best close, SPILLING *Giles* (1872) 6; I on with the pan and fried the fish, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 39.

ON, *conj.* Irel. Than. The same word as **An**, *conj.*[2]

When the lad there wasn't scarce the height of that stool, and a less size on his brother, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 204.

ON-, *pref.* Sc. Also written **ohn.** [on.] Without; used in connexion with the *prp.* or *pp.* of a verb.

Sc. Couldna ye mind on being tauld sa aften? (JAM.) **n.Sc.** Onmakin, without making. Ondoin, not doing (*ib.*). **Bnff.**[1] He widna been on deen't, for a' it a cud say. He widna been on spoken back. **Abd.** Wad ye hae a fellow-cratur live to a' eternity

ohn been ashamed o' sic a thing's that? Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxii; They had never known a storm last so long 'ohn' ever 'devallt,' *ib. D. Elginbrod* 1863) I. 184; I'm nae responsible to gae onhed my papers, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlii; I did not think it richt that he sud be latt'n sit doon amon's as a neebour onbeen enterteen't or ta'en some notice o', *ib. Ain Flk.* (1882) 139.

ON, ON-, ONARY, see **Hone**, *v.*[2], **Un-, Ordinary.**

ONBARE, ONBEAR, see **Unbear.**

ON-BEAST, *sb.* Sc. **1.** A monster; a ravenous animal. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Has the onbeast your lambie ta'en awa? Ross *Helenore* (1768) 13, ed. 1812.

2. *Fig.* A noxious member of human society. Ags.(Jam.)

3. A raging toothache. *ib.*

ONBETHANKIT, *ppl. adj.* w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Unthanked, unacknowledged.

Here am I onbethankit for a' I've done for her.

ONBRAW, *adj.* Cld. (Jam.) Ugly, not handsome; unbecoming. Hence **Onbrawness**, *sb.* ugliness.

ONCE, *adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [wɛns(t, wuns(t; ēns, iəns, īns; jans(t, jins(t.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Aince**, (2) **Aincin**, (3) **Ains**, (4) **Ainst**, (5) **Ance**, (6) **Ance-en**, (7) **Anes**, (8) **Eance**, (9) **Eence**, (10) **Oanes**, (11) **Onced**, (12) **Oncest**, (13) **Oncet**, (14) **Oncst**, (15) **Onct**, (16) **Onect**, (17) **Ones**, (18) **Onest**, (19) **Onst**, (20) **Ownct**, (21) **Wance**, (22) **Wans**, (23) **Wanst**, (24) **Waunce**, (25) **Wonce**, (26) **Wonst**, (27) **Wunce**, (28) **Wunst**, (29) **Yance**, (30) **Yanst**, (31) **Yence**, (32) **Yince**, (33) **Yinst**, (34) **Yunce.**

(1) **Cai.**[1] **Per.** They've a' been little anes aince, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 26. **Yks.** If he is na ill hurt, why not tell us sae at aince? Howitt *Hope On* (1840) iv. **s.War.**[1] (2) **Slk.** He'll ride very weel, gin he were aincin to the road (Jam.). (3) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (4) **Sc.** (Jam.) (5) **Sc.** Naebody . . . can do twa turns at ance, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) v. **Nhb.** We will try them ance again, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 58. **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] (6) **Rxb.** If ance-en ye could warpel throwe, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 193. (7) **Sc.** Anes paid never craved, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Nhb.**[1] (8) **w.Yks.** Foreance, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4] (9) **Sh.I.** Spence *Flk-Lore* 1899) 246. **Abd.** A.W.) (10) **Wxf.**[1] (11) **Lin.** In wi' un at onced, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) x. (12) **Sus.**[1] Shun him out of the fore-door at oncest (s.v. Shut-off). (13) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Ir.** Oncet ye go through ye'r gone, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 73. **Lan.** Dun gentlefolk aulus covart two at oncet? Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 123, ed. 1868. **Chs.**[1] **w.Cy.** He comes down oncet a month, *Cornh. Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 387. **Dor.** I have went there oncet, Agnus *Jan Oxber* (1900) 288. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 421.] (14) **Wm.** He niver oncst said owt, Rawnsley *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 164. (15) **Lnk.** 'We're bound to gang aifter them, men.' 'Ay, Doghip, at onct too,' Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 238. **Lan.** Yo' did me a good turn onct, Burnett *Lowrie's* (1877) x. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 375.] (16) **Nrf.** Onect I had a liggerin' match along with a gentleman as liked liggerin', *Fishing Gazette* (Feb. 28, 1891) 122, col. 2. (17) **e.An.**[1] (18) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Ant.** When one'st I'm out this workin' hive, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 6. **Yks.** Christmas comes but onest a year, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) I. xii. **Lan.** I always do it onest a day (G.H.G.). **Nrf.** Onest my old woman blew down the gun, Emerson *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 52. (19) **Ir.** I was here onst, Lever *Davenport Dunn* (ed. 1872) xv. **Nhb.** Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 27. **w.Yks.** Couldn't ye ha' said soa, at onst? Brontë *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) xiii. **Lan.** I onst had a seet o' one on 'em, Bowker *Tales* (1882) 50. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13] **Der.** Best stamp out fire at onst, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) vii. **s.Oxf.** 'Ee've never give me a rough word, not onst, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 151. **Brks.**[1] **Ken.** We might do it onst or twice, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1891) 267. **Sur.** I axes ye all onst agin, Son of Marshes *Sur. Hills* (1891) 217. **Dev.** Thee mun goo to bed to onst, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 153. (20) **s.Wal.** I will learn him to be steady ownct we be married, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 143. (21) **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (June 2, 1900). **w.Ir.** His own cousin wance removed, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 417. **Dev.** Me and my father had to look out vur work at wance, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) xxv. (22) **Dev.** Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 27, ed. 1865. (23) **Ir.** Repeat the words at wanst, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) iv. **N.I.**[1] **I.Ma.** Jack . . . bore it wanst, and bore it twicet, Brown *Witch* (1889) 80. (24) **Cor.** So here we are, waunce more, comrades, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 2. (25) **w.Yks.** He sed at hah he wer wonce bahn up t'oud Park Wood, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 4. (26) **Ir.** (A.S.-P.), **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** I looŏkt out wonst at the night, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). (27) **Lan.** Aw ot wunce ey spies a leet, Ainsworth *Lan. Witches* (ed. 1849) *Introd.* iii. (28) **Glo.**[1] **Dor.** I zee at wunst it be potry, *Windsor Mag.* (July 1900) 205. (29) **Ayr.** A' at yance I'll e'en engage To send relief, White *Jottings* (1879) 186. **n.Cy.** (K.) **Nhb.** Yance he gits there, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 7. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] Part at yance an for iver, 43. **Wm.** She yance hed horns, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) I. 163; Whitehead *Leg.* (1859 7. **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (30) **ne.Lan.**[1] (31) **Lnk.** Till yence my guidame plotted him wi' the broe, Graham *Writings* (1883 II. 10. **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** *Gl.* 1851; **Cum.**[1] '32) **Sc.** Yer banes are no juist sae soople as yince they were, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 252. **Dmb.** I wad tak' him by the nose at yince, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxix. **Rxb.** To press yince mair the Waster heather, Murray *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 25. **Gall.** No even when yince there was twa trains, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 202. **n Ir.** Christmas only comes yince a year, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 10. (33) **Lnk.** If ye groan again till yinst I'm oot o' the hoose, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 38. **Wgt.** We yinst had a Castle at Wigtown toon, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 41. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) (34) **w.Yks.**[1] Ye mud astite at yunce, ii. 293.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *adv.* In phr. (1) *once and away*, (2) *— awhile*, now and again, once in a way, at intervals; (3) *— in a day*, formerly; (4) *— in a while*, see (2); (5) *— now*, at once; (6) *— over* or *ower*, at one time, formerly; for a time; (7) *— passing*, after, when once past; (8) *— since* or *onesin*, see (6); (9) *— that*, when, as soon as; (10) *— to bed*, a saying used to any one who begins to yawn; (11) *— while*, see (2); (12) *for the once*, unusual, unprecedented; (13) *to once*, at once; (14) *not to be able to hit twice in a place once runnin*, to make bad shots.

(1) **Sur.** Well, I ain't w'in doin' a neighbourly thing once and awaäy, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. vii. (2) **s War.**[1] (3) **Dmb.** I wasna that ill-fa'ured mysel' ance in a day, Cross *Disruption* (1844) i. (4) **Don.** Every wanst in a while Neil wanted a little more an' a little more, *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 479. (5) **Sur.** Then look at it, once now, Baring-Gould *Broom Squire* (1896) 95. (6) **s.Dur.** She leeved here yance ower when she was a young woman (J.E.D.). **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] It started ti raan yance ower. **w.Yks.** He offered me 't once o'er, but I don't think he'd gie me 't now (S.P.U.); I once over thought I would not go (C.F.). (7) **Sh.I.** A'll come ta ony o' you wance passin' Tiesday, *Sh. News* (June 2, 1900). (8) **n.Yks.** Ā nivər thaut yansin ət Ā səd ə tian oni intrəst i dialect spīch (W.H.). **w.Yks.** There wer ea tree stood here one sin (S.P.U.). (9) **Sh.I.** Girzzie 'ill no tak paece wance 'at shū begins ta loss paeshens, *Sh. News* (Dec. 9, 1899); What's da öse o' irpin aboot a thing eence dat it's döne? Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 246. (10) **Cum.**[1] (11) **s.Wor.** Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) XVII. (12) **s.Chs.**[1] Ŭ thing· fŭ dhū wùns [A thing for the once]. (13) **w.Cy.** You turn out your pockets to wance. I'll be your purse in future, *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 741. **Dor.** If this cart is large enough, I can do it to once (C.V.G.). [**Amer.** He works the hull on 'em to once sometimes, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) i.] (14) **Suf.** (C.G.B.)

2. *Comb.* **Once-errand** or **One's errand**, an errand or journey for a special purpose; often used *advb.* expressly, purposely.

Sc. 'Tell John . . . that I wish to see him particularly.' 'I'll make a once-errand of it,' Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899); I gaed ane's errand to tell her mysel', Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 244; To gae, to come, to send anes errand (Jam.); My uncle Mr. Andro, &c., and I, . . past ower to Edinr. annes earend to visit him, Melville *Diary*, I. 278 (Jam.). **Lnk.** My mither cam' in frae Kilwuddie Ance eeran', expecting to see Her young folks, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 124. **Kcb.** To go up thither once-errand, and on purpose to see, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 211. **Nhb.**[1] He went yence-eerand for'd.

3. Sometime, at one time or another.

w.Yks. I'll come once in an hour, Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 544; **w.Yks.**[4], **Glo.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Hmp.** I will pay you once this week, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 284; 'Once to-day,' in the course of the day (H.C.M.B.); **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] Once before ten o'clock. **s.Wil.** Send it once this morning, dooke, *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 114.

4. An asseveration or meaningless expletive.

Wil.[1] I don't once think as you'll catch un. **w.Som.**[1] Often used at the end of an assertion as a kind of asseverative. 'I took good care to let'n know my mind about it, once!' **Dev.** Tacked on

to a sentence like 'I say,' 'I tell you.' 'Well, thick [rabbit] 's vull grow, once!' *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 98.

5. *sb.* A moment, instant.

Dev. Vrim tha vury zame wans, hur wid ha' a bad name, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 27. ed. 1865.

ONCEST, *prep.* Dev. Except.

All the garden is tilled oncest that piece, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 25.

ONCHANGE, ONCHUCK, see **Unchange, Unchoke.**

ÖND, *sb.* Sh.I. See below.

I dŏna laek dis önd o' haet, wi' da öel risin' oot o' da grund, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 240; I dŏna laek yon önd alang da nort' banks, *ib.* 245.

OND(E, *pp. Obs.* Yks. Som. Also in form **ornd** Som. Fated, destined, ordained. w.Yks. WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 544; w.Yks.[4] Som. JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). The same word as **Aund** (q.v.).

ONDEEMAS, see **Undeemis.**

ONDUS, *adv. Obs.* Wm. ? Further.

He went a lile bit ondus, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 140.

ONE, *num.adj., indef.art., sb., pron.* and *v.* Var.dial.forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [wɐn, wun; ēn, iən, in, ē, iə; jā, jē, jan, jen, jin; unstressed form ən.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Aa,** (2) **Aan,** (3) **Ae,** (4) **Aen,** (5) **An,** (6) **Ane,** (7) **Ea,** (8) **Ean,** (9) **Een,** (10) **En,** (11) **In,** (12) **Oan,** (13) **Oon,** (14) **Oone,** (15) **Un,** (16) **Wan,** (17) **Waun,** (18) **Won,** (19) **Wone,** (20) **Wonn,** (21) **Woone,** (22) **Wuon,** (23) **Ya,** (24) **Yaa,** (25) **Yae,** (26) **Yah,** (27) **Yahn,** (28) **Yan,** (29) **Yane,** (30) **Yaw,** (31) **Yea,** (32) **Yean,** (33) **Yeh,** (34) **Yen,** (35) **Yin.** [See **A,** *num. adj.*, **An,** *pron.*]

(1) **ne.Lan.**[1] Aa cow (s.v. An). (2) **w.Yks.** TWISLETON *Picnic* (1867) xxvii. (3) **Sc.** Ay, ay, we maun a' gang ae gate, SCOTT *St. Ronan* 1824) ii; Before a noun the form eäe [ae] is used; thus, 'hae haes eäe bairn leevan' only eäne' [he has one child alive only one]; .. 'yt's mayr as eäe-buodie's wark' [it is more than one person's work], MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 173; *ib.* 181; 'Ae' denotes an object viewed singly and as alone; as 'ae swallow disna mak a simmer' (JAM.). **S. & Ork.**[1] **Cai.**[1] 'Ae' is not used as a numeral. **Dmb.** It's no in a' his beuk ae path to tread, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 13. **Edb.** Hae for ae night's kind protection, MACNEILL *Waes o' War* (1797) pt. ii. **Dmf.** Last wages ye wan ye wair'd on ae claithing, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 130. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783), **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (C.A.F.) (4) **Abd.** ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 12. (5) **Cum.** Git up, my leuvv, my fair an, DICKINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 10. **s.Wm.** A dunnan and a black an, HUTTON *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 23. **n.Yks.** T'reetan, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 37. **e.Yks.**[1] 'Wee ans.' One, a person or object, is always un or an, never yan, *ib.* (s.v. Un). **w.Yks.**[1], **Shr.**[2] (6) **Sc.** I wonder how Queen Carline wad hae liked to hae had ane of her ain bairns in such a venture, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) iv; Eäne [ane] is an absolute form used without a noun, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 173; *ib.* 181; 'Ane' marks a distinction often where there is a number; as 'I saw three men on the road; ane o' them turned awa' to the right hand' (JAM.). **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Ilka ane had their nain, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii. **Bwk.** In ane o' thae places, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* 1856) 12. **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 296. **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ane day, HOWSON *Cur. Craven* (1850) 115. (7) **Slg.** The three persons, ea God, BRUCE *Sermons* (c. 1631) i, ed. 1843. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). (8) **se.Sc.** DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 56. (9) **S. & Ork.**[1] (10) **Cum.** It's t'hen egg for t'duck 'en, BURN *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 131. **Wm.** Two er three nu ens, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) *Title.* **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 27, 1897). (11) **n.Yks.**[4] (12) **Wxf.**[1] **Yks.** TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) xviii. (13) **Dor., e. & w.Som.** Most usual in Dor. and E. Som., but also heard commonly in the vale of West Som. about Bishop's Lydeard, ELWORTHY *Gl.* (1888). (14) **Som.** Where there's many or oone'll come to beg o' ee, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 40. (15) **Nhb.** PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 73. **Wm.** My unsoil'd un, RICHARDSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vi. 9. **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.**[1] One, a person or object, is always 'un' or 'an,' never 'yan.' **w.Yks.** Dosey awned tuv its bein' a yung un, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 24. **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.** Our best cow, she was a red fleck't poll'd un, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 108. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Lon.** He's a jolly good 'un, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 237, col. 2, ed. 1861. **Suf.**[1], **Sur.**[1] **Wil.** Rize up, my love, my fair un, KITE *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 10. (16) **Lnk.** In wan moment, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 35. **Ir.** His Riverence buried thim both in wan grave, TENNYSON *Tomorrow* (1885). **Don.** Her wan son Jack, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 244. **s.Wal.** There wass wan gall he wass keep company with, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 144. **w.Som.**[1] In the Hill district. **Dev.** Wan gude lady come i' tha marnin, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 71. **Cor.** 'Twas past wan, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) II. 191. (17) **w.Som.**[1] Wau·n. **Cor.** Patch up the owld waun, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 7. (18) **n.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Won·noi·t, 1. **War.**[2], **e.An.**[12], **Suf.**[1] (19) **Glo.** SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1066–1618) III. 26, ed. 1885. **n.Dev.** *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 312. (20) 'E reäds wonn sarmin a weeäk, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 7. (21) **Dor.** Gi'e woone cheer, *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 447. **Som.** Woone o' these days, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 136. (22) **Som.** Theow hast a-ravished moi heärt wi' wuon o' thoine ize, BAYNES *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 9. (23) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] 'Ya' is used when the noun indicated is named .. . 'How many fwoke was theer?' 'No'but yan man!' **Wm.** Ya bonny summer neet, WHITEHEAD *Lyvennet* (1859) 3. **n.Yks.** Ā'l tel yə yā thiŋ (W.H.). **e.Yks.** (G.C.), **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (24) **n.Yks.** (W.H.) **e.Yks.** With the substantive expressed, 'yaa man,' 'yaa horse,' MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (25) **Frf.** Grippit the man wi' yae hand, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 78. **Dmb.** Mair than yae kind of learnin', CROSS *Disruption* (1844) ix. **Ayr.** She gave me yae kiss, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 176. **Lnk.** The cow had yae haf o' the smiddy, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 147. **Edb.** Nor care yae strae aboot the morn, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 235, ed. 1785. **Gall.** I could fecht a bobby wi' yae hand, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 42. **Wgt.** As yae loving britherhood, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 55. **Cum.**[1] (26) **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** Throo yah lobby efter anudder, *Kendal C. News* (Sept. 22, 1888). **n.Yks.**[1234] **ne.Yks.**[1] 'Yah' is a numeral adj. and always has a word agreeing with it, e.g. 'yah pleeace.' 'How many are there?' 'Nobbut yan.' **e.Yks.**[1] 'Yah' requires to be followed by a substantive (which it qualifies). Thus, we say, 'yah fellow,' but we cannot say, 'give us yah,' or 'yah on 'em'; it must be, 'give us yan,' or 'yan on em.' **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** A corner tav hissen i yah end, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 216. (27) **n.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). (28) **n.Cy.** (K.) **Nhb.** Yan o' these days, *S.Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Robbie Armstrong.* **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Last Monday but yan, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 17. **n.Yks.**[1234] **ne.Yks.**[1] 'Yan' is an indef. pron. and a num. adj. when used singly, the noun being understood. 'Yan said yah thing.' **e.Yks.**[1] 'Yan' may or may not be followed [by a substantive]. Thus we say 'yah fellow' or 'yan fellow' indifferently, but we cannot say 'give us yah'; it must be 'give us yan.' **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] **ne.Lan.**[1] Sick a yan. **n.Lin.**[1] (29) **Ayr.** To count her heads I hadna min', Yane, twa, or three, WHITE *Jottings* (1870) 184. **N.Cy.**[2] (30) **Wm.** Let us alaan yaw wee bit, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 242. (31) **Lnk.** Yea nicht, EWING *Poems* (1892) 13. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). (32) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). (33) **Rxb.** Yeh Monanday at morn, MURRAY *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 16. (34) **Nhb.**[1] Yen should dee'd yensel. **Cum.** Sec a yen, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 3; **Cum.**[1] (35) **Sc.** Cleanliness is a fine ilka-day virtue, an' yin that the Gordons hae never been behind-hand wi', KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 74. **Dmb.** Yin of his elders, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxiv. **Ayr.** I'll gie ye yin, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 151. **Gall.** A' but yin, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 60. **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** No' yin ava, McILROY *Craiglinnie* (1900) 19. **Nhb.** The new yin, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1897) 325. **Cum.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *num. adj.* In phr. (1) *one a time,* a gambling game; see below; (2) *— and bread,* a sausage with a slice of bread sold at stalls; (3) *— and onepence,* a shilling and a penny; (4) *— and thirty,* a game of cards; (5) *— arm'd landlord,* a cant name for a pump; (6) *— beast tree,* a swingle-tree by which only one horse draws in ploughing; (7) *— bit,* at all; (8) *— bout ridge,* a ridge formed by a single 'bout,' or the length of a furrow, in ploughing; (9) *— catch all,* a game of touch; (10) *— dog, one bull,* fair play; (11) *— ends errand,* on particular or special purpose; see **Once-errand,** s.v. **Once**; (12) *— eyed,* a term of contempt or disapproval; inconvenient, out of the way, neglected; (13) *— eyed stake,* a Yarmouth bloater; (14) *— fur,* having all the soil turned over by the plough in one direction; (15) *— fur-brae,* (16) *— fur-land,* ground which admits of being ploughed in one direction only on account of its steepness; (17) *— handed,* single-handed; (18) *— hole teazer,* a game of marbles; (19) *— how or other,* somehow or other; (20) *— lamb's wool,* the wool from the fleece

of one lamb; see below; (21) — *meal (wonmell, wonmil) cheese*, cheese made of the unskimmed milk of a single 'meal' (q.v.); (22) — *o'clock*, (*a*) the downy seed-head of the dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum*; (*b*) the goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*; (*c*) the greater stitchwort, *Stellaria holostea*; (23) — *of me(self*, used with *neg.*: an emphatic expression for 'I'; (24) — *of the both*, one of the two; one or other; (25) — *pitch*, a section of a meadow, divided and arranged for the purpose of irrigation; (26) — *pointed grass*, a species of sedge-grass or *Carex*; (27) — *purpose*, on purpose; (28) — *shear*, of sheep: between one and two years old, having been once shorn; (29) — *side*, on one side, a side; (30) — *stay*, one line of thought; (31) — *swifted scribbling machine*, a particular kind of scribbling machine [not known to our correspondents]; (32) — *tether*, one another; (33) — *thing*, the same thing, identical; (34) — *through by tother*, one from the other; (35) — *time*, at one time, formerly; (36) — *time and another*, from time to time; (37) — *to nickie of*, an expletive: 'devil a'; (38) — *to tother*, see (32); (39) — *way drink*, beer of medium quality; see below; (40) — *way zull*, a plough which only turns over a furrow in one direction; (41) — *while*, a long time; for a long time to come; (42) — *with tother*, on the average, without choice or selection; (43) — *woman man*, a man attached to one woman only; (44) *all to the one side, like the handle of a jug*, leaning to one side, having an inclination to one side; (45) *for one and all*, a Cornishman's motto; (46) *the one of them*, each one, every one; (47) *the one off two, three*, &c., a golfing term; see below; (48) *t'one . . . t'other, the tane . . . the tother*, the one . . . the other; (49) *to be one*, to be in accord, to be of the same mind or purpose; to be good friends; (50) — *one with*, to be even with; (51) *to make at one heat*, to steal; (52) *to put on one side*, to decline, reject; to throw over.

(1) **Lon.** They meet in some secret back place, about ten, and begin playing for 'one a time'—that is, tossing up three halfpence, and staking 1*s.* on the result. Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 120, col. 1, ed. 1861. (2) **Oxf.** That old-established feature of St. Giles' fair, the 'one and bread' stall, the 'delicacy' to all appearances being as highly appreciated as ever, *Oxf. Times* (Sept. 8, 1900) 8. (3) **Lnk.** The maisters want to break wages yin-an-yinpence a day. Gordon *Pyot-haw* (1885) 116. (4) **War.**[3] **e.An.**[1] Much resembling vingt-et-un. It was, many years ago, called 'one-and-thirty' turntail, and 'one-and-thirty' bone-ace. It is still played by children. **Hmp.** Holloway. (5) **w.Som.**[1] Nif I was thee, I'd keep away vrom th' old Phil, and make in wi' the one-armed landlord, s'now. (6) **S. & Ork.**[1], **Or.I.** (Jam.) (7) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**[1] Doa'n druw'ee wau'n bee't [It (i.e. the atmosphere) does not dry at all]. Uur waud'n neet wau'n bee't luyk ur mau'dhur [She was not at all like her mother]. **Dev.** I can't zee wan bit awver yer theäse zide ov tha tabul, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 125. **nw.Dev.**[1] (8) **Edb.** After cross ploughing before winter, and liming in spring, Turnips on one-bout ridges, without dung, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 56, ed. 1815. **Nhb.** Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 86. **n.Yks.** The land being previously set out in one-bout ridges with the plough, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 151. (9) **Nhp.**[1] 'Cowardy! cowardy! costard!' repeated by children playing at the game of 'One catch all,' when they advance towards the one who is selected to catch them, and dare or provoke her to capture them (s.v. Cowardy). [The words used were, as far as I can remember, 'Cowardy, cowardy custard, Eat your father's mustard, Catch me if you can.' . . The rhyme was supposed to be very efficacious in rousing an indifferent or lazy player when playing touch, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 25.] (10) **Shr.**[1] (11) **N.I.**[1] He went yin ends erran' for it. (12) **Ken.**[1] That's a middlin' one-eyed place. I can't make nothin' of these here one-eyed new-fashioned tunes they've took-to in church. **Sur.**[1] I come from C—m, it was a one-eyed place. **Dor.** I shouldn't care for such a one-eyed benefit as that, Hardy *Laodicean* (ed. 1896) 487; A one-eyed place (J.A.B.). (13) **Oxf.** (G.O.), **e.An.**[1] (14) **Cld.**, **Slk.** (Jam.) (15, 16) Ground in which only one furrow can be drawn, as the plough always returns without entering the soil (*ib.*). (17) **w.Sc.** They wadna be a jiffy o' gripping ye like a gled, they're no sae ae-haun't, *St. Patrick* (1819) I. 220 (Jam.). (18) **Nhb.** What a chap aw was for one-hole-teazer then! Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 396. (19) **Lei.**[1] Wan-aow, or oother. Wan-aows, or anoother. **Nhp.**[1] One how or other. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (20) **Lan.** Boggarts appear, however, to have been more numerous than they are now, . . when working people wove what was called 'one lambs wool' in a day; but when it came to pass that they had to weave 'three lambs wool' in a day . . . boggarts . . . began to flee away, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 62; The necessity for using this expression owing to the introduction of machinery and the consequent decay of hand-looming weaving has died out forty or fifty or more years ago (S.W.). (21) **e.An.**[12] **Nrf.** She talked about her 'one-meal' cheeses, Spilling *'Arry and 'Arriett* (1880) 20. **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 296, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] (22, *a*) **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 164. **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Dev.** We have . . . the one o'clock, the very dial of poetry, Bray *Desc. Tamar and the Tavy*, I. lett. xviii. (*b*) **Dev.**[4] (*c*) **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.) (23) **Ant.** The sorra one of me can tell What about it was at all, at all, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 23. **Don.** The norra wan of meself well knows how are they gettin' along at the larning, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 71; Whether he was some sort of a missionary, . . or what else, the sorra wan of me knows, *Harper's Mag.* (Jan. 1901) 326. (24) **Pem.** (E.D.) (25) **Wil.** Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 196. (26) **Sc.** Carex, ae-pointed gairss, blue-grass (B. & H.). **Lnk.** The points of its blades are sharper and much more stiff than those of rich succulent grass (Jam.). (27) **N.I.**[1] (28) **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (29) **Cor.** Wheere es thy beloved gone waun side? *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vi. 1. (30) **w.Yks.** He was never at 'one stay' in reference to subject, Everett *S. Hick* (1837) iv. (31) **w.Yks.** Horse-power was brought in for working a one-swifted scribbling machine, Cudworth *Bradford* (1876) 466. (32) **n.Dev.** Round shaving wone tether, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 312. (33) **w.Yks.** A vaunter an' a liar is boath ya thing, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). (34) **w.Yks.** Aw know nowt abaat thi props an couldn't tell one through bi tother, Hartley *Tales*, 2nd S. 152. (35) **n.Yks.** Yah tahme (T.S.). **Oxf.**[1] I used to knit one time, but I dun't now, *MS. add.* **w.Som.**[1] I mind there used to be a public-house there one time, but he bin pulled down 'is gurt many years. (36) **Sc.** There they bring my father one time and another, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) i. (37) **Sh.I.** Gude feth an' he could faa i' my haands, ane ta Nickie o' a hug iver he sood up draw agen! *Sh. News* (July 24, 1897). (38) **Glo.** Gurls if yever you do love, Love one to tother, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) viii. (39) **Shr.**[1] Beer which contains the full strength of the malt and hops apportioned to it—no ale having been first drawn, nor weaker beer afterwards made, from the brew. 'Tak' a jug an' draw some one-way-drink for the wilrit.' (40) **w.Som.**[1] A two-way-zull, eens can plough vore and back in the same vore, is a handy thing like, but can't make such good work way un's can way a proper good one-way-zull. (41) **Slk.** He stared one while at the gun, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 330, ed. 1866. **Ir.** But a matter o' ten year back belike; anyway 'tis wan while ago, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 155, ed. 1893. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Oxf.**[1] I shan't go to see our Dick's wife agen this one while I can tell ee, *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] Ater what I zed to'n a wunt try to argy wi' I one while I warn. **w.Som.**[1] I 'count he 'on't ax vor no more o' thick sort vor one while, howsomdever! (42) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Oxf.**[1] I rickons thase pigs 'll weight about 8 scur a piece, takin' one wi' t'other. You must take one wi' t'other if you buys um at all, *MS. add.* **w.Som.**[1] Is forty bushells an acre, one way tother, all over the farm, else idn a peck. 'How d'ye zill your apples, Missus?' 'Zix a penny one way tother.' (43) **I.Ma.** I'm a one-woman man, Kate, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. 1. ix. (44) **Ant.** 'A' tae the yin side like the handle o' a jug.' A remark that would be made if a corn-stack, load of hay, &c., had been built badly, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (45) **Cor.** 'Twor ev'ry body for his-self, And we, for 'one and all,' Forfar *Poems* (1885) 12. (46) **Ir.** The sorra resaive the one of them, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 130. (47) **Sc.** If your opponent has played . . . two strokes more . . . your next stroke will be 'the one off two'; if three more, 'the one off three,' and so on, *Golfer's Hndbk.* (ed. 1881) 35 (Jam. *Suppl.*). (48) **Abd.** The ta'en a lang lug'd beagle was, . . The tother was a cunning tyke, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 12. **Per.** The tane did to the tither complain, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 87. **se.Sc.** What wi' the tean, an' what the tither, Dick lost his senses a' thegither, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 56. **n.Yks.**[1] 'T'ane' replied to by 't'tither'; but, more frequently, 't'tane' or the 't'ane,' answered by 't'tither' or the 'tither.' 'Tak' thou the t'ane, an' Ah'll tak' the tither.' **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** They sit t'aan clooas to t'other, Twisleton *Picnic* (1867) xxvii; T'ae or t'ither (C.A.F.). (49) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **Sus.**[1] (50) **Lan.** He'll crom yo' as full as a fitch afore he's one with o', *Ab-o'-th'-Yate, Oddlad* (1884) 4. **Nrf.** I'll be one wi ye presently, Spilling *Giles* (1872) 24. (51) **w.Som.**[1] The allusion is to the forging of a horse-shoe or other iron-work,

which could not possibly be done by only once heating the iron; hence an article made at one heat must have been stolen ready made. 'Where's meet wi' thick there bisgy?' 'Au! I made thick.' 'Ees I count! to one yeat!' (52) **n.Lin.**[1] He showed me a lot o' cheäp pots beside them I boht, bud I put 'em on one side, for I didn't want 'em. Thaay was to hev been married this here Martlemas, bud he put her one side, when he fun he'd a chanch wi' Mary Ann.

2. Only.

Sc. Thou kill'd my brethren three, Whilk brak the heart o' my ae sister, HOGG *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) II. 33. **Ayr.** I am my mammie's ae bairn, BURNS *I'm Owre Young*, st. 1.

3. Singular. Lei. (HALL.) **4.** *Obs.* Used with superlatives in an intensitive sense.

Sc. Thou art the ae saftest thing a hizzie fond o' daffin can sew in the hem o' her smock, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1820) 513 (JAM.). **Ayr.** The ae best fellow e'er was born, BURNS *Elegy on Capt. M. Henderson*, st. 2.

5. *indef. art.* A.

Sc. Ane Psalm o' David, RIDDELL *Psalms* (1857) iii ¶; Monie ane time hae thaye afflicket me, *ib.* cxxix. 2. **I.W.**[1] He had the deuce of one crop of barley; **I.W.**[2] He kicked up the deuce o' one row about it.

6. *sb.* In phr. (1) *all by one*, all the same; (2) *at one*, (*a*) in accord, agreed; reconciled; (*b*) as usual, in the same condition; (*c*) decided, determined, consistent; (3) *in one*, (*a*) united, whole, in one set or piece; (*b*) see (2, *c*); (4) *into one*, in collusion; (5) *muckle about one*, of one mind or purpose; (6) *on one*, see (2, *b*); (7) *our one*, a term applied to any near relative or to a sweetheart; (8) *ones by ones*, one by one.

(1) **Der.**[1] All by one, since I saw him last. *Obs.* (2, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] They're nut at yan on't. **Nhp.**[1] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] She's just at yan. **w.Yks.**[1] Nivver at yan. Much at yan. (*c*) **w.Yks.**[1], **Sus.**[1] (3, *a*) **Sc.** The pairts were a' in ane when ye got it (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Per.** He pat a' the pieces in ane (G.W.). (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM., s.v. In). (4) **Abd.** Yon twa's been inta ane, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 80. (5) **Sc.** Muckle aboot ane, as the deil said to the cobbler (G.W.). (6) **Bnff.**[1] He's eye on-ane; nivver oot o' humour. **Cld.** (JAM.) (7) **w.Sc.** Applied to husband, wife, son, daughter, lad, lass, or sweetheart, instead of the name, and sometimes as the name of him or her. 'Oor ane boght me a gran' goun at the fair.' A common salutation by a country lad to his lass on giving her a present is: 'Hae! that's for ye'r our ane' (JAM. *Suppl.*). (8) **n.Yks.** He counted them out yans by yans (I.W.).

7. A woman, female.

Cai.[1] Corresponding to the masc. word Chiel. 'She's a brave ane.'

8. *pl.* People.

Lnk. Hey, you yins, let me ower, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 21. **N.I.**[1] What's the reason, sir, that Tomson's ones always sends them kind o' coals? **Nhb.** Hiz yins, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 131. **I.Ma.** The Bigode's ones was very fond of such, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 68.

9. One degree, a step.

Lnk. A good fu fat farmer's son, but ae laigher nor a laird, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 33.

10. A blow; a rebuff; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Ayr. I gied her ane the day, I'm thinkin', that she'll no forget, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 44. **Edb.** He saw me coming, and fetched me yin ower the heid wi' his cudgel, CAMPBELL *Deilie Jock* (1897) 75. **n.Cy., Yks., Lan.** (J.W.) **Nrf.** We had a bit of a scuffle and I dropped him one, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 182. **Mid.** Get at him I couldn't, to give him one for himself, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) II. xiv.

Hence *to do one one, phr.* to outdo, trick; to forestall.

Not. I'd quite meant to have been your fust client, but she's done me one, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 110.

11. *indef. pron.* Some one, somebody.

w. & s.Sc. Sae, ane telt me to gae up by (JAM.). **Yks.** George, lad, ther's yan at t'deear, MACQUOID *Doris Barugh* (1877) *Prol.* 1. **Lei.** There was one as used to live this way (C.E.).

12. Phr. (1) *a one*, one, one of a kind; (2) *one of a sort*, an inferior specimen or object; (3) *— to hissel*, an unsociable, reserved person.

(1) **e.Dur.**[1] 'I saw a one yesterday.' This would only be used, but always, where 'one' was not used numerically, as opposed to any other number, but merely as a unit. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **e.Lan.** 'That's a queer load tha's getten on, Jack!' 'Yi, id's one of a sooart,' ALMOND *Watercresses*, 16. (3) **Wm.** Wudsworth . . . was a man who was quite one to hissel, RAWNSLEY *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 182.

13. *v.* To make single or lonely.

n.Yks.[2] 'It quite yand him,' the loss of his wife made him feel lonely.

ONE-, ONECT, ONEDER, see **Hone,** *sb.*, **Once, Undern.**

ONEDER, *adv. Obs.* Chs.[1] Behind.

ONE-ERIE, *sb. ? Obs.* Sc. Sur. Also in form **een-erie** n.Sc. (JAM.) A nursery word used in 'counting-out' rhymes. See **Anery.**

n.Sc. Een-erie, two-erie, tickerie, &c. (JAM.) **Lth.** One-erie, two-erie, tickerie, seven, Alibi, crackerie, ten or eleven: Pin, pan, muskiedan, Tweedle-um, twaddle-um, twenty-one, *ib.* **Sur.** One-erie, two-erie, tickerie, seven, Allabone, crackabone, ten or eleven; Pot, pan, must be done, Tweedle-come, tweedle-come, twenty-one, *ib.*

ONEISH, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] Only in forms **yahish, yannish.** [jā'-iʃ, ja'niʃ.] At one point, of one kind, the same.

'She's just about yannish,' neither better nor worse. 'All of a yahish mak.'

ONELIN, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] An only child.

Yoa' mŭn maar'i sùm won'lin [Yo mun marry some onelin']. Hoo's a despert marred kitlin'; it's wi' bein' a onelin' (s.v. Mar).

ONELY, *adj.* and *adv.* Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **only** Ir. nw.Der.[1]; and in forms **oanly** ne.Lan.[1]; **ooanly** w.Yks.; **ownly** w.Yks.; **wonley** e.Lan.[1]; **yanly** n.Yks.[2] [ō'nli, oa'nli.] **1.** *adj.* Lonely, solitary.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **w.Yks.** Sa ooanly ah neer wor afoar, PRESTON *Poems, &c.* (1864) 24; (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[1] Black-hill Crag, that feaful onely plat, ii. 301; **w.Yks.**[235] **Lan.** Aw'm onely when theaw art n't theer, WAUGH *Sngs.* (1866) 8, ed. 1871; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence (1) **Yanliness,** *sb.* loneliness; (2) *yanly off, phr.* in a single condition, unmarried, without connexions.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] Yanliness an mawks. (2) *ib.* She's nobbut yanly off.

2. *Comp.* **Onely-sided,** doubtful, peculiar.

n.Yks.[4] It's nobbut a onely sahded gahin on.

3. *adv.* Alone, singly.

Ir. Left only in the reare (S.A.B.). **n.Yks.**[2]

[1. Thai errid in anly stede (*in solitudine*), HAMPOLE (c. 1330) *Ps.* cvi. 4. OE. *ānlic*, solitary.]

ON-END, *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **an-een** Som.; **an-eend** Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Not. Nhp.[12] Shr.[12] Hnt.; **an-end** Dur.[1] Cum.[3] ne.Lan.[1] Stf.[1] n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[123] e.An.[1] Sus. Hmp. w.Som.[1] Cor.[12]; **anind** Shr.[12]; **aninnd** Nrf.[1] Suf.[1]; **on-eend** Chs.[13] [o'n-end, əne'nd, ənī'n(d, əni'nd.] **1.** In an upright or erect position; perpendicularly; in a sitting position. Also used *fig.*

Sc. (A.W.) **e.Yks.**[1] Sittin on end i' bed. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123] **s.Chs.**[1] 'Mi yóoŭr [hair] stùd ünée'nd.' 'I stood aneend,' I stood on my head. **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Lin.**[1] When I got in, although she was ailing she was on-end. **n.Lin.**[1] You'll find them pohls in on end ageän th' bat-stack. He's on end yet; bud if he duzn't tak' care, he'll soon be e' th' bed-boddum. **Nhp.**[1] The horse reared up an-eend; **Nhp.**[2] Set it aneend. **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[123] **Shr.** The horse reared anind, **Bound** *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.**[1] The mar aived 'er two for' fit i' the ar an' stud anind bout uprit; **Shr.**[2], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.**[1] Rise the ladder up aninnd. **Suf.**[1] A reared up aninnd. **Som.** Not at the bottom lyin down But up aneen, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 136. **w.Som.**[1] Bob waudn proper drunk tho—nif he's riglur drunk, he d'always stan' un ee'n [stand on the head]. **Cor.** He was tail an end for it (*old saying*), QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 172; **Cor.**[12]

2. Straightforward, direct, onwards.

Dur.[1], **Cum.** (M.P.), **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] To go right an-end. **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.**[1] **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

3. Immediately, forthwith; without stop or intermission, perpetually, in succession.

Nhb.[1] **Cum.**[3] Whiles, for hours an' hours an' en', In their shandry sat she waitin', 170. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] He swore at her fer ten minutes stright on end. **Chs.**[12]; **Chs.**[3] He's plaguing me aneend. **Stf.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A golloped down a score o' eggs roight on end. **Dev.** I be going to die right on end, BARING-GOULD *J. Herring* (1888) 77.

4. In phr. *most on end*, generally, usually.

Nhp.[1] I most an-eend call when I go that way. **War.**[12]

ONERLY, *adj.* w.Yks.[1] Lonely, retired. The same word as **Anerly** (q.v.).

ONEROUS, *adj. Obs.* Sc. The opposite of gratuitous, sufficiently advantageous, paying.

When it is said, 'Mr. A. B. sold his estate for an onerous cause,' Sir John Sinclair says that the meaning is, he sold it for money, and that a sufficient price is implied, *Scoticisms* (1787) 63; An onerous contract, as buying and selling, barter, &c., is for the advantage of both the contracting parties: a gratuitous contract, as borrowing and lending, is for the advantage of one of them, *ib.*; An indorsee, who has paid the value of the bill indorsed to him, is called an onerous indorsee, *ib.* 64.

ONFEEL, see **Unfeil**.

ONFRACK, *adj.* Lth. (Jam.) Not active, not alert. See **Freck**, *adj.* **1.**

ONION, *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [ʉ·njən, u·niən, u·njən, ai·njən, i·nin, i·ŋən, i·njən, i·niən.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Einyun**, (2) **Hingin**, (3) **Ingan**, (4) **Ingen**, (5) **Ingeon**, (6) **Inggun**, (7) **Ingin**, (8) **Ingon**, (9) **Ingun**, (10) **Ingyun**, (11) **Inian**, (12) **Inin**, (13) **Inion**, (14) **Iniun**, (15) **Injen**, (16) **Injyen**, (17) **Innin**, (18) **Innion**, (19) **Innon**, (20) **Inon**, (21) **Inun**, (22) **Inyan**, (23) **Inyon**, (24) **Own-ion**, (25) **Unjun**.

(1) **s.War.**[1] (2) **Dev.**[2] (3) **Bnff.** Wi' ingans, spice, an' meal, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 141. **Abd.** A dealer in cabbage an' kale, Neeps, ingans, an' leeks, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 13. **Per.** In ilka yaird ye pu' an ingan, Spence *Poems* (1898) 185. **Ayr.** The wife being thrang with the ingans, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 148. **Lnk.** What dae ye say noo to an ingan or a bit carrot? Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **Edb.** Frae meals o' bread an' ingans, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 167, ed. 1785. **Slk.** They were a' hung in a strap like ingans, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 59, ed. 1866. **Suf.**[1] **Lon.** Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 94, col. 1. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 229; **Dev.**[1] **w.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 319. (4) **Nrf.** A penny loaf and a hapor' o' ingens, Spilling *Giles* (1872) 72; Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 6. (5) **Dev.** A rasher o' bacon and ingeons, Baring-Gould *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 45. (6) **Lon.** Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 94, col. 1. (7) **Frf.** She had an ingin to her tea, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 202. **Rnf.** Horse-drappin's for oor ingin' beds, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 47. **Dev.** There was the ingin stuffin' too, Baring-Gould *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 91. (8) **Abd.** Kail an' ingons an' pitawtas, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) xxix. **Ken.** (G.B.) **Hmp.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (9) **Fif.** Yer inguns seem to be thrivin', Robertson *Provost* (1894) 22. **Lon.** Ing-uns a penny a quart, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 53, col. 1. **ne.Ken.** I like inguns with my brem-cheese (H.M.). **w.Som.**[1] **e.Cor.** Some like cake, some like inguns (M.A.C.). (10) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (11) **Dev.**[1] (12) **Glo.**[2], **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Som.** A bifstake, hot, and zmothered wi inin, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 35; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (13) **Nhb.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Diff'rent people have diff'rent 'pinions, Some likes apples an' some likes inions. **Nhp.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Hrt.** Quite time enuff to plant your inions, Geary *Rur. Life* (1899) 33. **Lon.** Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 94, col. 1. **e.An.**[1] **Hmp.** Holloway. (14) **Hmp.**[1] (15, 16) **Lon.** Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 94, col. 1. (17) **Glo.** (B. & H.) (18) **Glo.**[2] (19) **Lon.** Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 94, col. 1. (20) **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[2], **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825). **Dor.**[1] (21) **se.Wor.**[1] He said he'd tromple my inun bed all to pieces. (22) **w.Ir.** Stuffed with pratees and inyans, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 16. (23) **Chs.**[1] **Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* (24) **Dev.**[4] (25) **n.Lin.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Onion-broth**, (2) **-cole**, a kind of broth or porridge made from onions, oatmeal, &c.; (3) **-couch**, the tall oat-grass, *Avena elatior*; (4) **-gelding**, the process of removing the seed-stalks from onions intended for the market; (5) **-grass**, see (3); (6) **-rope**, a rope on which onions are hung.

(1) **War.** *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897). **s.War.**[1] (2) **Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884). (3) **Glo.**[1] **w.Cy.** In allusion to the tuberous onion-shaped nodes of the root-stock (B. & H.). (4) **Bdf.** (B.K.) (5) **s.Bck.** In allusion to the tuberous onion-shaped nodes of the root-stock (B. & H.). (6) **Dor.**[1] Their boughs, lik' inon-ruopes a-hung, Be all a-trigg'd to year wi' props, 246.

2. Phr. (1) *the peeling of an ingan*, anything very light and easily blown away; (2) *to be sair stressed stringing injans*, to be busy about nothing, to make much ado about little.

(1) **Sc.** Come and see the auld tower blaw up in the lift like the peelings of an ingan, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi; I could have blown him away like the peeling of an ingan, *ib. Leg. Mont.* (1818) ii; He fought his ship till she blew up like peelings of ingans, *ib. Guy M.* (1815) xi; (Jam.) (2) **n.Sc.** Expressive of high contempt, 'Ye're sair stress'd stringing injans' (Jam.).

3. Any bulb having the appearance of an onion, as a snowdrop or a hyacinth. **n.Lin.**[1] **4.** The melt or wart inside a horse's legs.

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[3] It has a very strong smell, and dogs are particularly fond of it.

ONION-PENNY, *sb. Obs.* Hmp. A Roman coin dug up from the ground; see below.

At Silchester they find great plenty of Roman coins which they call Onion-pennies, from one Onion whom they foolishly fancy to have been a giant, and an inhabitant of this city (K.).

ONKER, *sb.*[1] Oxf. [o·ŋkə(r).] **1.** *pl.* A game played with horse-chestnuts. See **Conker**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

One boy challenges another with the cry, 'Iddy-iddy onker, my first conquer, Iddy-iddy O, my first go.' Whoever says this first takes first knock, and alternate blows are struck until one of the nuts is cracked or conquered (G.O.).

2. A horse-chestnut, esp. one used in the game of 'onkers.'

Daddy, look what a lot of nice onkers I've picked up in the Park (G.O.); (A.B.C.)

ONKER, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Arg. (Jam.) A small portion of land.

Being only a little onker of land not worth the rentalling, *Law Paper.*

ONKER, see **Hanker**, *v.*

ONLIEST, *superl. adj.* Chs. Hmp. Som. Cor. Amer. Also in forms **awnliest** Cor.; **onlest** Amer. [ō·nli·ist, w.Som. o·nlis.] **1.** Only.

Chs.[123], **Hmp.** (H.E.) [**Amer.** I'm the onlest father them boys has got, *Cent. Mag.* (Apr. 1885) 846; That's the onliest one there, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 234.]

2. Best, most approved.

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[2] The onliest way to do a thing is the best way; **Chs.**[3]

3. Most extraordinary, oddest. See **Only**, **1.**

w.Som.[1] Most commonly in a depreciatory sense. 'Nif that idn th' aun·lees [onliest] bit o' work ever I clap my eye over.' ''Twas th' aun·lees [onliest] instance ever I yeard tell o'.' **Cor.** Theere wor tha onliest sight I'd seed for many a day, *T. Towser* (1873) 79; The awnliest peepul, Thomas *Aunt Keziah's Visit*, v.

ONLIGHT, *v.* Nhp. Glo. Suf. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. [o·nlait.] To alight; to dismount from a horse or carriage.

Nhp.[1], **Glo.**[1], **Suf.** (C.T.) **Hmp.** Holloway. **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Law! how 'tis rainin, do ee plase t' onlight an come in a bit. **Dev.** Now, Mrs. Bright, dūee plaize tū onlight! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**[1]

ONLY, *adj., adv., conj.* and *prep.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. [ō·nli, w.Som. o·nli.] **1.** *adj.* Extraordinary, odd. See **Onliest**, **3.**

w.Som.[1] Most commonly in a depreciatory sense. 'He's a on-ly looking fuller, I zim, don't you?'

2. *adv.* Before a superlative: very.

s.Chs.[1] Dhū oa·nli best thing· fūr ùz tū dóo iz tū bi thingk·in ūbuw·t ūr finish [The only best thing for us to do is to be thinkin' abowt ūr finish].

3. *conj.* Except, but; but that; *gen.* after *neg.*

n.Ir. A heeve that nearly knockit me aff my feet, an' only fur Sauny a think a wud a fell, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 20. **Lan.** I should have done it, only I forgot, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 505; For many years the following notice was painted up at Bolton railway station, 'Do not cross the line only by the bridge,' *ib.* (1887) 7th S. iii. 501. **Chs.** Mr. T. doesn't want only what is right, *ib.* 501. **n.Lin.**[1] He caame, only you was gone. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Suf.** Lilly won't do only what he likes, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xii. 338. **Dev.** He'd been here, on'y I telled him how bad you was, *Good Wds.* (1881) 850.

4. *prep.* Except, but.

Yks. *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 82. **Nrf.** 'There are none only this,' said a Norfolk man . . . when handing to me a solitary letter that had come by post, *ib.* (1879) 5th S. xii. 518.

ONLY, see **Onely**.

ONMARK, *sb.* Cai.[1] [o·nmark.] A troublesome or refractory person or animal.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *andmarke*, cattle, cows (Aasen).]

ON-O-NENA, *adv.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] Always. (Hall.)

ONRICHT, ONRIG, ONSENSE, ONSETTER, see **Unright, Unrig, Unsense, Aunceter.**

ONSHOOTY, *adj.* Shr.[1] [o·nʃūti.] Of vegetables: coming up irregularly in the rows. See **Shooty.**

'Ow bin yore turmits this time?' 'Well, they bin mighty onshooty; they'n missed five or six buts together.'

ONSTEAD, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Also in forms **onesteead** n.Yks.[2]; **onsteed** Nhb.[1] [o·nsted, -stiəd.] A group of farm-buildings, a 'steading'; a homestead.

Sc. [He] demolished the peel-house at Westburn-flat, and built in its stead, a high, narrow onstead, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) xviii. **Lth.** At oor onstead, loon an' lonely, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 315. **Edb.** On which howm or plain near the onstead, Patie and Peggy met, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 130, ed. 1815. **Bwk.** [He] was engaged in tending her cows, about half a mile from the onstead, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 50. **Gall.** In the days when the onstead of Black Dornal was being built, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 25. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** I reached the onstead end, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 337; **Nhb.**[1] The onsteed is the group of on-buildings used as stables, hemmels, byres, granary, barn, milkus, &c. **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] It burnt down the whole onsteead.

ONTER, *v. Obs.* Sc. Of horses: to rear.

Sir Patrick's horse ontered with him, PITSCOTTIE *Hist. Sc.* (1728) 104 (JAM.).

ONTER, see **Aunter.**

ONTIL(L, *prep.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Also in form **ontul** w.Yks. [o·ntil, -tul.] **1.** Upon, on to, on the top of.

Cai.[1] **Gall.** A jaw ontell him like Jonah's whale, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) 235. **Dwn.** It jumpit up ontil the dyke, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 14. **w.Yks.** Ontul her nagglin' tongue, *Yksman.* (1888) *Xmas No.* 23.

2. Unto. Cai.[1]

ONTLE, see **Hantle.**

ONTO, *prep.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Nhp. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Also in forms **onta** Nhb.[1] Cum.; **ontiv** Nhb.[1] [o·ntə, Nhb. also o·ntiv.] **1.** Upon, on, on the top of.

Cai.[1] **Nhb.**[1] Bang onta the horse an' ride for the doctor. **Cum.** And was laid onta him as a snapin', DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 221. **w.Yks.**[1] I cannot now git onto horseback; **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** He nipt onto his feet, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 146; Sum 'am an' eggs uz wur frizzlin' onto th' fire fur supper, FERGUSON *Moudywarp's Visit*, 3. **s.Not.** Put it onto the table (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**[1] Sit onto the chair. **e.An.**[1] I will lay my stick onto you.

2. Adjoining.

Sus., Hmp. I will build the lodge on-to the barn, HOLLOWAY.

3. Unto, to.

Cai.[1] **Ess.** That's how it was telt onto me, and so I tell it onto you (H.H.M.).

ONTORIOUS, *adj.* N.I.[1] ? A mispronunciation of 'notorious.'

ONWARDS, *prep.* Nrf. [o·nədz.] Towards, helping to fill up.

'I'll give you two bob to help me.' 'All right, that's all onwards my time,' EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 214.

ONWEEDY, *adj.* Shr.[1] [onwī·di.] Soon finished, soon exhausted.

Missis, that flour's bin mighty onweedy; it's done a'ready.

ONWITTINS, *adv. Obs.* or *obsol.* Ags. (JAM.) Without the knowledge of; without being privy to.

OO, see **Hoo,** *v.*[2], *pron.*, **Ou, Wool.**

OOANLY, OOAVL, see **Onely, Hovel,** *sb.*[2]

OOB, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. [ūb, ōb.] **1.** *v.* To howl, moan, wail.

To . . . maybe oob an' greet, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898); He [a dog] wid rin a bit afore me oobin' as he guid, *ib.* (Apr. 2, 1898); Da midder's head cam' abüne da watter, an' shü . . . dan pat up hir fore flipper an' oobid, *ib.* (Mar. 2, 1901); **S. & Ork.**[1]

Hence **Oobin,** *ppl. adj.* moaning, howling.

He detected a steady increase of the wind, at first a weird 'oobin' sound, NICOLSON *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 44; O! da oobin, winter wind! BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 65.

2. *sb.* A low moaning sound.

I heard da oobs o'm [a dog], as he made fir da waastird, *Sh. News* (Oct. 1, 1898); Sounds made by other animals were . . . 'oob'—by the seal, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 164.

[**2.** ON. *ōp*, a crying, shouting (VIGFUSSON); cp. OE. *wōp*, a clamour, outcry, lament (GREIN).]

OOBADES, see **Ubaadous.**

OOBIT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Der. Also written **oubit** Sc. Nhb.[1] Dur.; and in form **obeed** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [ū·bit.] The 'woolly bear' or long-haired caterpillar of the tiger-moth; *fig.* a ragged, unkempt, hairy person. See **Hairy-(h)oobit, -Hubert,** s.v. **Hairy** (5), **Woubit.**

Sc. Rarely used without the adjective 'hairy.' It . . . is used figuratively for a rather shabby hirsute person. I remember a poor old French fencing-master being so styled, *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 217. **Bwk.** The reekit oubits o' the Press, Gang skirlin' a' the day, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 38. **Rxb.** A hairy worm, with alternate rings of black and dark yellow. When it raises itself to the tops of the blades of grass, the peasantry deem it a prognostic of high winds (JAM.). **Nhb.**[1] Get away, ye clarty oobit! **Nhb., Dur.** The hairy oubit, *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 217. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

[ME. *wolbede*, 'multipes' (ORTUS); see Skeat's note in *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 324.]

OOBREGD MARK, *phr.* Sh.I. A particular mark cut in the ears of sheep; see below.

Every one knew his own sheep by the marks cut in their ears... If any one got a lamb from another, an oobregd [off-break] mark must be put thereon, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 176.

OOD, *sb.* Ken. [ūd.] Sea-weed. (G.B.), Ken.[1]

OOD, see **Hood,** *sb.*[2], **Will, Wood.**

OODEL-DOODEL, *adv.* Cor.[2] [ū·dl-dū·dl.] Helter-skelter.

And runned off oodel-doodel.

OODLE, OODS, see **Huddle, Odds.**

OOEY, *int.* Not.[2] [ū·i.] A cry used to drive away pigs.

OOF, see **Oaf.**

OOFF, *v.* Bnff.[1] [ū·f.] See below. Cf. **oaff.**

Applied to peaty soil in which oats die out before coming to maturity.

OOFF, see **Oaf, Oaff.**

OOGH, *adj.* Lin.[1] [ū.] Crooked.

The woodman said that the stuff was kind, but all I've seen was oogh inclined.

[Cp. OE. *wōh*, crooked.]

OOIN, OOK, see **Hoin, Ouk.**

OOL, *v.* Sc. [ūl.] To treat harshly; to treat as an oddity.

Sh.I. JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 61; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Bnff.** He's been ooled a' his days but isna' he comin' up better noo? (W.C.)

Hence **Ooled,** *ppl. adj.* ill-treated.

Abd. Trotting along the street . . . as lean and 'ooled' as any married man, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 206.

OOL, OOLAT, see **Oor, Will, Wool, Yule, Howlet.**

OOLD, *v.* Sh.I. To tie round; to bind together with string. S. & Ork.[1]

OOLERT, OOLF, see **Howlet, Wolf.**

OOLIT, *sb.* Sh.I. [ū·lit.] A dwarf. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

OOLLENLY, *adj. Obsol.* Shr.[1] Simple-minded, credulous.

I al'ays liked Tummas as a neighbour; 'e wuz a good-nätured, ŏŏllenly mon.

OOLY, OOM, see **Öllie, Oam, Oven.**

OOMER, OOMERS, see **Oumer, Hummers.**

OOMIK, *sb.* Sh.I. [ū·mək.] A jocular term used to denote a very small person, esp. a small child. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 49; *ib. Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 67.

[ON. *ūmagi*, a helpless being (VIGFUSSON).]

OOMSKIT, *adj.* Sh.I. [ū·mskit.] Dusky, smutty-coloured. S. & Ork.[1]

OOMUND, *sb.* Sh.I. A presage, presentiment, omen.

I toucht dat I saw do oomund o' sometin' i' da ask bewast wis, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 248; A fisherman while holding his hand-line says that he had 'the oomund o' a fish,' i.e. by certain signs he concludes that there is a fish at his bait, though he has not got a bite (J.S.).

OON, *adj.* Sc. Cum. w.Cy. [ūn.] In *comb.* **Oon egg,** a soft egg without a shell, a **'wind egg.'**

w.Sc. O how he turn'd up the whites o's een like twa oon eggs, *Mary Stewart* (1801) 46 (JAM.). **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 308; **Cum.**[4], **w.Cy.** (HALL.) [Diseases in fowls. . . Oon, lush, or soft eggs, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 361.]

OON, see **One, Oven.**

OONCE, *v.* e.Yks.[1] [ūns.] To drive away; to send about one's business. The same word as **Hoonce** (q.v.).

Oonce that dog oot.

OONDEEMAS, OONDÖMIOUS, see **Undeemis.**

OONFERSELL, *adj.* Sc. Inactive, inert, not lively. See **Fersell.**

Abd. He's nae that oonfersell again, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlix.

OONLEEDFIL, *adj.* Sh.I. Wanting in diligence or industry. See **Leedfu'**, s.v. **Leed**, *sb.*[2]

Güde troth, dat's a muckle lee, Mansie! Da lasses is no sae oonleedfil, *Sh. News* (Aug. 6, 1898).

OONS, see **Hones.**

OONSHUGH, *sb.* Irel. A foolish woman.

Tip. Don't be makin' an oonshugh uv yourself, THICKHAM *Knocknagow*, 61.

[Ir. *óinseach*, a foolish woman; Gael. *òinnseach* (MACBAIN).]

OONT, OONTIMEOUS, see **Want, Untimeous.**

OONTY, *adj.* *Obs.* Dev. Also in form **ownty** n.Dev. Empty. Dev.[1] n.Dev. GROSE (1790).

OOP, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **oup** (JAM.). To bind with a thread or cord; to splice. The same word as **Wop** (q.v.).

A hank, but not a haill ane—the full years o' three score and ten, but thrice broken, and thrice to oop, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) iv; That hasna been dight, nor oopit right, nor seepit wi nae kindly sa', WADDELL *Isaiah* (1879) i. 6; The smith, he can oop it with links o' siller, *ib.* xl. 19; *Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (JAM.).

OOR, *v.* Sc. Also in form **ool-** S. & Ork.[1] [ūr.] To creep, crouch, cower; to move slowly and feebly.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); To sit oorin or koorin half asleep ower de fire, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 39; S. & Ork.[1] 'Ooran ower the fire.' 'He's oolen over the fire,' [said of] a person so unwell as to be barely able to move about.

Hence **Oorit** or **Oorat**, *ppl. adj.* cold, shivering; weak, puny, drooping, miserable.

Frf. Tho' oorit and black the wee jade could mak' A sang an ell lang on Lucifer's grannie, JOHNSTON *Poems* (1869) 133. Lnl. Oh boast na' the bairnie sae oorit and cauld, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets* (1882) 4th S. 188. Ayr. (JAM.) Lth. Applied to animals when from cold or want of health the hair stands on end, *ib.*

OORA, see **Orra**, *adj.*[1]

OORACH, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **ourach** (JAM.); and in form **oorack** S. & Ork.[1] [ū·rəχ.] A name given to potatoes.

It's terrible, I can get nae ither meat sep da warry gad and de watery ourach (JAM.); S. & Ork.[1]

OORE, see **Ore**, *sb.*[2]

OORIE, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Also written **orie** Gall.; **ourie** Sc.; **oury** Sc. Ant.; **owrie** Sc. [ū·ri.] **1.** Apprehensive, superstitiously afraid, in dread of spirits, 'eerie.'

Sh.I. I niver wis sae oorie a' my days, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 251; Ir ye no oorie sitten yoursel doon here? *ib.* 4.

Hence **Ooriesam**, *adj.* timorous. S. & Ork.[1]

2. Sad, melancholy, dismal, depressing.

Sh.I. Noo, oorie ower da stubbly rig, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 88. Per. The winter rain-drap owrie fa's, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 82. Rnf. PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.) Ayr. Who felt already some of the ourie symptoms of a henpecked destiny, GALT *Legatees* (1820) viii. Lnk. Oot on the laigh door-stap An oorie fit was heard to fa', MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 14. Lth. The shadowy fields, and owrie bields Whare lonesome flocks repose, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 47. Edb. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* Gall. In the dark and dreary mine 'Mang orie craigs for yell, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 247, ed. 1876.

3. Sickly-looking, weakly; drooping.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Rnf. PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.) Uls. (M.A.C.) Ant. GROSE *ib.*

Hence **Oorie-like**, *adj.* languid, having the appearance of being much fatigued. Dmf. (JAM.)

4. Bleak, cold, chill. Sc. (JAM.) **5.** Chilly, shivering.

Sc. Having the hair on end like a horse overcome with cold, *Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (JAM.). Abd. The herds pen in the owrie cattle, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 363. Rnf. The oury cattle's winter fare, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 13. Ayr. I thought me on the ourie cattle, BURNS *Winter Night* (1785) st. 3. Lnk. Ourie and heartless they swarm on the lea, MACDONALD *Poems* (1865) 170.

Hence **Ooriness**, *sb.* chilliness; a tendency to shivering. Sc. (JAM.)

OORIK, *sb.* Sh.I. [ū·rik.] A weak, puny creature, a starveling.

Winderin' ower a oorik o' a moorit midderless lamb, *Sh. News* (Aug. 7, 1897).

OORLICH, *adj.* Sc. [ū·rliχ.] Cold, chilly, 'oorie.'

Abd. Oorlich shoo'ers o' drift an' hail, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii; Mony an oorlich nicht I've lien In caul' kill-barns, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 47.

OORMIK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **oormel**. [ū·rmik.] Jocularly applied to a very small person or child. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 49, 50.

[*Oormik* and *oormel* means lit. 'a little worm,' being dimin. of ON. *ormr*, a worm.]

OOSE, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Nhb. Juice, gravy.

Two whole fat beeves are barbecu'd, So go and cram your gorges there, Your mouths will water at the sight; The oose your unshaved chops run down, *Newc. Swineherds' Proclamation* (1821); Nhb.[1]

[OE. *wōs*, juice, as in *ofetes wōs*, juice of fruit (ÆLFRIC).]

OOSE, *sb.*[2] Shr. Som. Dev. Also written **ooze** Shr.[2] Dev.; **ouse** Shr.[2] [ūz.] A dial. form of 'noose.'

Shr.[2] A running ouse. w.Som.[1] Applied generally to a rope or heavy cordage; the same if made of string or wire is called anglebow. 'Nif you be a mind vor to tie thick load eens he shan't muv, you mus' make a oose.' Dev. Mus' mak' a ooze tother eend o' the coard, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

OOSEN, see **Ouse**, *sb.*

OOSER, *sb.* Dor. Som. Also in form **oose** Dor.[1] A grotesque mask. Cf. **hooset.**

Dor. Made of wood with an under-jaw open and closed by pulling a string, and surmounted by a cow's horns and hair. This was made to be worn by a mischievous person to frighten people (C.W.); Dor.[1] A mask with opening jaws, put on with a cow's skin to frighten folk. Som. Near Yeovil, *Dor. and Som. N. & Q.* (1891).

OOSLY, OOSS, see **Oozly, Ooze.**

OOST, see **Hoost**, *sb.*, **Oast**, *sb.*[1], **Ouse**, *v.*

OOSTED, *sb.* Shr.[1] [u·stid.] In phr. *like the oosted*, very quickly.

'They wenten like the ŏŏsted.' 'They growen like the ŏŏsted.' The notion of a ball of worsted set free in rapid motion as it falls and rolls away from a knitter is said to be implied in this curious expression.

OOSTER, see **Ouster.**

OOT, *int.* Not. Wor. Hrf. Also in form **oieet** s.Not. **1.** A call to horses to turn to the right away from the driver. Also in *comb.* **Oot again.**

s.Not. When a plough-boy reached the end of the furrow, he used to call 'Oieet agen!' if the team was to turn to the right (J.P.K.). w.Wor.[1] (s.v. Calls).

2. A call to horses to go forward.

Hrf. They allays said to the 'osses, 'Oot! Boxer!' when um wanted um to go on (*Coll.* L.L.B.).

OOT, *v.* Sh.I. [ūt.] To deprive of. S. & Ork.[1]

OOT, see **Hot, Out.**

OOTERAL, *adj.* Sh.I. Strange, foreign. S. & Ork.[1]

OOTERIN, *adj.* Ayr. (JAM.) Also in form **ootrin.** Outward, from without.

OOTH, *sb.* Slk. (JAM.) A dial. form of 'worth.'

Keep it till it bring the full ooth.

OOTIDGE, OOTLINS, see **Outage, Outlins.**

OOTMAIST, *adj.* Sc. Outermost.

Dmf. I barr't the ootmaist door And hapt me fiel and warm, REID *Poems* (1894) 62.

OOTWAIL, OOTWEAL, OOTWYLE, see **Outwale.**

OOVEN, *sb.* Yks. [u·vən.] The hip. ne.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) Cf. **hubbon, huggin.**

OOZE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **ouze** (JAM.); and in form **ooss** Cai.[1] [ūz.] **1.** Cotton or fibrous substance put into an inkstand to prevent the ink from spilling.

Cai.[1] In my schooldays, when ink was dear and each pupil brought his own ink and inkstand, we always put ooss [ūs] in the bottle. Per. (JAM.)

2. The nap or 'caddis' that falls from yarn, cloth, &c. Ayr. (JAM.)

OOZE, see **Hooze**, **Oose**, *sb.*[2]

OOZEN, *sb.* Mid. [ū·zən.] The 'weasand.' See **Hoozen**.

w.Mid. One of the bullocks 'as got a bit o' oil-cake stuck in his oozen (W.P.M.).

OOZLE, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also in forms **hoozle** Cor.[2]; **oazle** nw.Dev.[1]; **ozel** Cor.[18]; **uzzel** Cor.[3]; **uzzle** Cor.[1] w.Cor. [ū·zl, ō·zl.] The windpipe. Also in *comp.* **Oozle-pipe**.

n.Dev. Wi' the tripes 'E pored down es poor oozle pipes, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 125. nw.Dev.[1] Cor. What shall I do? My uzzle's feerly chuck'd, *T. Towser* (1873) 124; Awnly you give to me the ticklin' o' her ozel-pipe, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 133; Cor.[123], w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

[Cp. Bavar. dial. *waisel*, 'Schlund wiederkauender Thiere' (Schmeller); Swiss dial. (Appenzell) *wäsel* (*weisel*), 'bei Fleischern, die Speiseröhre' (Tobler).]

OOZLE, *v.* Glo.[1] [ū·zl.] To wheeze. See **Hoozle**, *v.*[1]

OOZLE, see **Ousel**, *sb.*[1]

OOZLING, *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Hairy. (Hall.) See **Oozly**.

OOZLY, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **oosly**, **ousley** Nhb.[1]; and in forms **oozely** Nhb.[1]; **ouzily** Gall.; **ozelly** Lth. (Jam.) [ū·zli.] 1. *adj.* Slovenly, unkempt; miserable, broken-down. Also in *comp.* **Oozly-looking**.

Gall. A person is said to be oozlie-looking, when he has on a long beard, unbrushed clothes, and dirty shoes, as the case with those who love the 'late debauch,' Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824); A bleer-e'ed, hirpling, silly ass, an oozly tyke, *ib.* 347, ed. 1876. Nhb.[1] 'He's a little ousley leukin' chep.' Applied to an animal that is ill-thriven and unkempt. 'It's an oosly beast.'

Hence **Oozlieness**, *sb.* slovenliness, slothfulness. Sc. (Jam.)

2. Dark of complexion. Lth. (Jam.) 3. *adv.* In a slovenly condition.

Gall. Mony a drunken chiel ouzily did ly A bumpling wi' the bonello, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 79, ed. 1876.

OOZY, *adj.*[1] Chs. Shr. Dev. Also in forms **hoozey** Chs.[1]; **hoozy** s.Chs.[1] [ū·zi.] 1. Soft, spongy, not firm.

Chs.[1] A field had been ploughed which had a great quantity of old rough grass upon it, consequently the furrows did not lie solid by reason of the grass underneath. I was told, 'I did not expect the oats to come up so well i' th' Church Field; it's so hoozey.' s.Chs.[1] Said of cheese, marshy land, &c. 'It)s póo·ŭr, óo·zi laan·d—iz Bik·li Mos.' n.Dev.' Twas an oozy nasty place for the horses, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 5.

2. Of hay: light and poor.

s.Chs.[1] This hee comes aït terrible hoozy an' fantome (s.v. Fantome).

3. Lazy, sluggish; dull.

s.Chs.[1] Yaap·s ŭpon· yŭ fŭr ŭ hóo·zi taal·ŭkin briv·it. I wunna clim mysel' to keep a hoozy mon like thee, *ib.* (s.v. Clem). Shr.[1] That wench dunna seem to oss very well, 'er's that oozy 'er hanna won bit o' stir in 'er—'er's as lazy as Ludlam's dog that laid 'im down to bark.

Hence **Hoozy-poozy**, *adj.* wasting time.

s.Chs.[1] Aaz· Dik· gon aaf·tŭr dhaat· mis·in ef·ŭr? Wey, won ŭ dhŭ lit·l laad·z mit ŭ faach·t ŭr. It iz sŭ óo·zi-póo·zi tŭ bi dóo·in ŭ dhaat·nz, wen ey mit)ŭ bin gy'et·in on wi)dhŭ mil·kin.

OOZY, *adj.*[2] e.Lan.[1] [ū·zi.] Woolly. See **Ooze**.

OPE, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. ?n.Cy. Glo. Suf. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **aup** Dev.; **opp** Dev.[1] [ōp.] 1. *v.* To open.

ne.Sc. 'Get up an ope the door!' 'If it shudna be oped this hunder year, it'll no be oped by me,' Gordon *Northward Ho*, 88. Frf. Soon may Reason's golden key Ope wide your e'en, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 44. Ayr. Lord Gregory, ope thy door, Burns *Lord Gregory*, st. 1. Suf. She upped and oped it, Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 12. Som. The thief tore ope the door 'pon inside, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ii. w.Som.[1] What, idn the gate ope? Urn, Jim, and ope'm. Dev. A chap opes a little bit of a gate in the middle of a big wan, *Blk. and White* (June 27, 1896) 825. nw.Dev.[1]

2. *sb.* An opening; the distance between bodies arranged in order; a narrow passage between houses.

Glo.[1] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] There was a gurt ope in the zide o' the carriage eens could shut your head in. Dev. Yü zee, mum, I keep's thews yer cabbages straight an' vittee in line, by planting um wan in t'other's ope. 'Mr. James B. Babb begs to remind his Pupils that . . . their entrance to the Drawing Class will be from the Princess Street Ope,' *W. Morning News*, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] 'Opp' has only one application, viz. in dibbling, to indicate by the opps or spaces in one row the proper spots where the dibble should be applied in a succeeding row, 69. Cor. The visitor will observe our many courts, or 'opes' as they are called locally; they branch out of the main streets especially, and are quite a feature of the town [St. Austell], Hammond *Cor. Parish* (1897); Cor.[1] A narrow covered passage between two houses.

Hence (1) **Opement**, *sb.* an opening, a crack; (2) **Ope-way**, *sb.* an entry, passage; an opening.

(1) w.Som.[1] I count another gurt piece o' the cliff 'll vall down purty quick; I zeed a gurt long opement s'morning eens you could shut your hand in. (2) w.Som.[1] He went into thick there opeway, gwain into the George stables. You'll zee the door 'pon the left-hand zide in th' opeway. Dev. In that big opeway, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 90; Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); I have heard it used especially of an opening in a hedge, a gap, unprovided with any barrier (R.D.B.); Goo up the skip to aupway, Blackmore *Christowell* (1881) xv.

3. *adj.* Open; also used *advb.*

Per. Yet is the door of mercy ope' To such a waeful one, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 240. w.Som.[1] What, idn the gate ope? take and post un ope. nw.Dev.[1]

4. Coarse in texture, coarse-grained; of a saw: having the teeth too open.

w.Som.[1] That there cloth 'on't never wear, 'tis t'ope by half; why can look droo it. Thick sieve idn find enough, he's t'ope by a lot. That stuff [wood] idn fit, 'tis s'ope's a sponge. Can't cut it like this! the zaw idn ope enough, he's to close by half. This means that the teeth are not 'set' enough, and so do not cut a kerf sufficiently open for the plate of the saw to pass readily.

5. *Comp.* **Ope-land**, *obs.*, land in constant till, ploughed up every year; ground that is loose and open, 'hookland.'

?N.Cy.[2] Suf. Ray 1691; K. s.Cy. Grose (1790).

[1. And winking Mary-buds begin To ope their golden eyes, Shaks. *Cymb.* II. iii. 27. 3. Now the gates are ope, *ib. Cor.* I. iv. 43.]

OPE, see **Alp**, **Up**.

OPEN, *adj.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **apen** Gall.; **oppen** Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] n.Yks.[3] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Chs.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] [ō·pən, o·pən.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Open buttery**, open house, the free run of a public-house or larder; (2) **-cast**, veins or beds of stone or coal worked at the top or bottom of an open cutting; (3) **-gob**, a talkative person, one who reveals secrets; (4) **-gobbed**, talkative, loquacious, outspoken; (5) **-gowan**, the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*; (6) **-grated**, open-grained; (7) **-heart**, the fruit of the medlar, *Mespilus germanica*; see **Open-arse**; (8) **-mouthed**, (*a*) see (4); (*b*) coarse in speech, foul-mouthed; (9) **-steek**, a particular kind of stitch in sewing; used *fig.* to denote a similar ornamentation in buildings; (10) **-tide**, *obs.*, see below; (11) **-works**, see (2).

(1) Lakel.[2] We'd oppen buttery; iv'ry thing ta gah at as we liked. (2) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). Der. Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802); The heaps on the sides of these open-works or open-casts increased, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 110. (3) e.Yks.[1] (4) n.Yks. Ah's oppen-gobbed an soft like, *Broad Yks.* 34; (T.S.) (5) Cum.[1] (6) Nhb.[1] Applied to sandstone. 'Open-grated post,' *Borings* (1881) 282. (7) n.Lin.[1] (8, *a*) n.Yks.[3], w.Yks. (J.W.) (*b*) Dev. Ov awl the cüse open-mouthed hussies that ever lived her beats tha lot! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 87. (9) Sc. Nane o' yer whigmaleeries and curliewurlies and opensteek hems about it, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xix; (Jam.) (10) Oxf. The time between Epiphany and Ash Wednesday, wherein marriages were publickly solemniz'd, was on that account formerly call'd 'Open-tide.' But now in Oxfordsh. and several other parts the time after harvest, while the common fields are free and open to all manner of stock, is call'd Open-tide (K.). (11) Der. Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 110.

2. Of the weather: mild, not frosty; without snow.

Frf. The winter up to that time had been an open ane, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 71, ed. 1889. Per. Ye whissle awa', Be it open and sunny, or gloomy wi' snaw, Edwards *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 116. N.I.[1], w.Yks.[1], Chs.[1], Stf.[1], nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1], Hrf.[2], Hnt. (T.P.F.)

3. Of land: porous, allowing water to pass quickly through it.

sw.Lin.[1] You see the land's oppener, it drëuns thruff it. [A porous or open soil or subsoil, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 92.]

4. Of a sow (more rarely of a heifer): unspayed.

Sc. *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 417. Dmf. Bullocks, and heifers, and some open queys, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 82. Gall. A young cow with calf, that is to say an open quey, will not speave, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 432, ed. 1876. w.Yks.[1], Chs.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. Grose (1790). e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf.[1], Sus.[1], Sur.[1] Hmp. Holloway.

Hence **Open-gilt**, *sb.* an unspayed sow. Cum.[4], w.Yks.[12], sw.Lin.[1]

5. *sb.* An opening; a gap.

Abd. The ministers convoyed out the letters to him at ane small open in the gate, Forbes *Records* (1606) 513, ed. 1846. Edb. Which sent its reek, in columns black, Out thro' an open i' the thack, *Tint Quey* (1796) 14. e.Lin. A gap in the sand-hills through which wheeled carriages can get from the road to the beach (J.T.F.).

6. The front suture of the skull.

Sh.I. Shü's gotten a sair brüse i' da open o' her head, *Sh. News* (Aug. 28, 1897).

7. Phr. *the open*, an open or unsheltered place.

w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] It's very cohd e' th' oppen.

8. *pl.* A large open space; large caverns.

Der. Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802). nw.Der.[1]

OPEN, *sb.*[2] s.Chs.[1] [ō·pən.] A loud bellowing noise.

Óo mai·d sich· ŭ oa·pn [Hoo made sich a open].

OPEN, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **oppan** Wm.; **oppen** Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[4] Lan. s.Not. n.Lin.[1] [ō·pən, o·pən.] In phr. (1) *to open a baby*, to undo its nether garments; (2) *— one's mouth*, (*a*) to speak one's mind freely; (*b*) to ask a high price; (3) *— the ball*, to make a beginning, esp. of a quarrel; (4) *— the roads*, to prepare a field of grain for the reaping-machine; (5) *— out*, (*a*) to open; (*b*) to expose ill deeds; to censure, reprimand; to use violent language, abuse, cry aloud; (*c*) to reveal one's true character; (*d*) to begin, make a start; in reaping: to mow a portion of grass or corn for the purpose of making a starting-place for a reaping-machine to begin work; (6) *— to*, to tell, reveal.

(1) Oxf.[1] You open that baby and warm its legs, *MS. add.* (*a*, *a*) Suf. He open his mouth very wide about it, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (C.G.B.) (*b*) Suf. (C.T.) (3) s.Not. As soon as Jack coom'd back she oppened the ball. My eye, she did dress 'im down (J.P.K.). (4) Sc. He's openin' the roads on Edom's Laund, Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) xxi; A few yards round the field are cut down with the scythe, and a wider space to allow the horses to turn—otherwise, the crop at the side where the machine enters and where they have to turn would be destroyed by the horses' feet. 'Have you begun harvest yet?' 'Yes, we were opening roads yesterday' (G.W.). (5, *a*) e.Dur.[1] Of parcels, new buildings, &c. Wm. Saafer fer baath thee en me ta neet if we war to oppan it oot to see, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 6. w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Aw'st ne'er see th' chapil oppened aat, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 330. (*b*) Nhb.[1] n.Yks. He oppend them out desperately (I.W.); n.Yks.[4] If thoo sez mich mair, Ah'll oppen oot a bit mysen. s.Chs.[1] Óo wŭz kwai·ŭt ŭnŭf· tin dhi tuwd ŭr ŭbuw·t dh) uwd mon gy'et·in mau·ld ŭn mom·ükst ŭ`dhaat·n; ŭn dhen óo did oa·pn aayt ŭn faach· ŭp ŭ bel·ŭk. n.Lin. It wants oppenin' oot to th' public (M.P.); n.Lin.[1] He did oppen oot at Brigg at th' 'lection time; I really couldn't hev beleäved it on him if I'll [*sic*] not heard it. (*c*) Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[4] Ah think he's a verra canny chap sen he's oppen'd oot a bit. (*d*) Lan. Wot hymn we mun oppen aat wi' o' Sunday, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 260. n.Lin.[1] (6) Lon. I knew then that Selby had got a bit more [money] than he opened to me, *Dy. News* (Jan. 4, 1895) 3, col. 7.

OPEN-ARSE, *sb.* Chs. Lin. War. Wor. Glo. Nrf. Som. Cor. Also in forms **open-ass** Wor. w.Som.[1] Cor.[13]; **-erse** e.Som.; **oppen-arse** n.Lin.[1] [ō·pən-, o·pən-ās.] The fruit of the medlar, *Mespilus germanica*.

Chs.[1], n.Lin.[1], War.[2], Wor. (B. & H.), Glo.[1], Nrf. (J.H.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] This fruit used medicinally is said to be aperient. Cor.[13]

[Opynars a kynde of frute, *neffle*; Opynars tree, *nefflier*, Palsgr. ME. *open-ers*, the fruit of the medlar (Chaucer); OE. *openærs*, 'mespila' (Ælfric).]

OPENING, *sb.* Lin. A gap in sand-hills through which wheeled carriages may be pulled on to the beach.

About Saltfleet they are openings, often named from some farm or village, e.g. Charles Stubb's Opening, Theddlethorpe Opening (J.T.F.).

OPENTIE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Knr. (Jam.) An opening, a vacancy.

OPER, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. A full glass of anything. Grose (1790) *Suppl.*

OPERATE, *v. Obs.* Sc. In phr. *to operate payment*, to procure or enforce payment. *Scoticisms* (1787) 64.

OPERY, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Belongings, tackle, odds and ends.

Wha was this but Dan, an' his creels an' his coffin, an' a' the rest o' the opery, Lawson *Sacrifice* (1892) 162.

OPGESTER, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **obgester** S. & Ork.[1] A legal term; see below.

There was a law in Shetland empowering the possessors of udal lands, with the consent of their heirs, to dispose of their patrimony to any person who would undertake their support for life. Such disposers were then received into the house of their maintainer under the name of his opgester, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 128, ed. 1891; S. & Ork.[1] The designation given to the person receiving permanent support, according to 'opgestry.'

OPGESTRY, *sb.* Sh.I. A legal custom; see below.

According to this custom persons in age, infirmity, or pecuniary difficulty made over their whole lands or means, of whatever kind, to other persons, who undertook, in exchange for a formal transfer of their property, to harbour and maintain them for the whole remaining period of their natural life, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898); The law by which estates could be alienated from the udal-born for such a purpose, was named the custom of opgestery, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 128, ed. 1891; S. & Ork.[1] A custom according to which an udaller might transfer his property, on condition of receiving a sustenance for life.

OPIGNORATE, *v.* Sc. A legal term for 'to pledge.'

We opignorated in your hands certain jewels of the Crown, for a certain sum of money, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxi; Which advance being repaid gives us right to repossession of the thing opignorated, *ib.*

OPINE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. 1. *v. Obs.* To think, suppose.

Sc. Do you, Maister Francis, opine that ye will re-establish your father's credit by cutting your kinsman's thrapple? Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxv.

2. *sb.* Opinion.

Rnf. Aye sin' then, 'tis my opine, There lives within a mither's love For bairnies gane, a force divine, Young *Pictures* (1865) 28.

[1. Fr. *opiner*, to opine, deliver his opinion (Cotgr.).]

OPINIATED, *adj.* Not.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3] se.Wor.[1] Hnt. (T.P.F.) [opi·ni-ētid.] Opinionated, self-confident in maintaining an opinion.

OPINION, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Chs. e.An. [əpi·niən.]

1. *sb.* In phr. *to be of opinion to think*, to be inclined to the opinion. w.Yks. (J.W.), Chs.[1] 2. *v.* To opine, to be of an opinion. e.An.[1] I opinion so.

OPLOPIN, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Uplifted, excitable; jumping at hasty conclusions; easily angered.

Sibbie . . . wi hir oplopin' wyes luit da graemid coo stramp oot da life o' twa o' dem i' da byre, *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897); (J.S.)

OPLÜSE, *v.* Sh.I. Also written **oplöse**. To present, bring forward or exhibit anything that has been under cover or in concealment.

To oplöse oneself is to come forward out of hiding (J.S.); Ance apon a time a wife could oplüse wimmen's sox, or spencers, or for dat maiter ony kind o' band 'at shü had ta sell i' da shops i' da countrie or in Lerwick, *Sh. News* (Aug. 14, 1897).

OPOLUS, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [ō·pələs.] A corruption of 'obelisk.'

Common name of the Waterloo monument on the Wellington Hill. 'The lightnin' 've a-strookt the tap o' th' Opulus again.'

OPP, OPPEN, see **Ope-, Open**, *adj.*, *v.*, **Happen(s.**

OPPLE-SCOPPLE, *v.* Shr.[1] [o·pl-skopl.] To scramble for sweetmeats.

OPPONE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To oppose; to bring forth evidence against a prisoner at a trial.

Sc. I had not opponed their present practice and violence, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 308, ed. 1871; The advocate could not find a just way to reach me with the extrajudicial con-

fession they opponed to me, Crookshank *Hist.* (1751) I. 342 (Jam.). **Per.** Against the whilk he to his latter breath opponed himself with such wisdom and zeall, Wodrow *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 78. **Slg.** He opponed himself to his brother, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) 73, ed. 1843. **Lnk.** He doth oppone the petition itself, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 182, ed. 1828.

OPPORTUNITY, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. In phr. *of strange opportunity*, whimsical. Grose (1790) *Suppl.*

OPPOSITION, *v.* Yks. To compete with, to set up in opposition to.

w.Yks. It ad a bin better if yod a minded yor awn bizness, an' not a goan an opposishand a lot a poor fellaz, Tom Treddlehoyle *Thowts, &c.* (1845) 18.

OPPROBRY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Reproach, opprobrious language, scornings.

Sc. More frequently spelt opprobrij and opprobrii, Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Per.** She... injured and defamed ... Mr. George Ruthven, with many and divers opprobries and slanders, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) 260. **Edb.** There is a ground of all their opprobry, Rollock *Works* (1599) II. 190, ed. 1844–9.

OPPY, OPSTROPOLOUS, see **Houpy, Obstropolous.**

OPTICS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Lon. Slang. [o·ptiks.] The eyes.

Abd. My optics grew misty, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 41. **Ayr.** So far as they could see wi' their carnal optics, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 49. **Lth.** A boy on a pony, who, as soon as I became cognisant to his keen young optics, held up his hand, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 235. **Edb.** The night was mirk, his optics dim, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 165. **Lon.** Baumann *Londinismen* (1887). Slang. Barrère.

OR, *prep.* and *conj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Der. Lin. Glo. Som. Also written **ore** Edb.; and in forms **aur** Dev.; **er** Cum.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **ir** Sh.I. [o(r, ǭ(r, ə(r, ə̄(r.]

1. *prep.* Before. See **Ere**, *adv.*[1] **2.**

Sc. I'll be there long or that, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xii. **n.Sc.** And fear I'll die or day, Buchan *Ballads* (ed. 1875) II. 32. **Bnff.** Unless or death you grow sincere, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 111. **Abd.** He may be in Shoreditch or this, Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) III. 127. **Per.** The meeting doesna commence or half-eight, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 9. **Rnf.** Or an owk or twa, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 21. **Ayr.** Lang or noon, Burns *I dream'd I lay*, st. 2. **Lth.** Tho' ilka button it should break, Or this day towmont by the neck, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 28. **Hdg.** Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 237. **Gall.** The Doon that should run so red or sunset, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 83. **Nhb.**[1] Aa canna be there or Monday neet. **Cum.**[4] Cuckoo'll nut come or April. **Der.**[1]

2. Until, till.

Sc. Bide or next week, when the thrang o' the land 'll be by, Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) ix. **Per.** She'll maybe no live or mornin', Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 11, ed. 1887. **Lnk.** Wait or the moon at een, Watt *Poems* (1827) 60.

3. *conj.* Before.

Sc. He that marries or he be wise will die e'er he be rich, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **n.Sc.** The morn, or I eat or drink, Young Waters I'll gar kill, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 17, ed. 1875. **Abd.** Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 143. **Per.** Ay, ye may traivel the warld ower or ye see his marrow, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 212. **Rnf.** Sodgers may shoot . . . Or ye wad shrink, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 8. **Lnk.** Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 33. **Lth.** I wad lay it at his feet or he'd coont three, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 60. **Edb.** He... swithered lang 'Ore he durst venture near, *Carlop Green* (1793) 111, ed. 1817. **Slk.** Or it was lang, he saw a white thing and a black thing comin' up, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 3, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Or I wan up she did o'ertak' me, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 41. **Gall.** Earn two hundred pounds or all were done, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 49. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] It'll be lang or aa gan agyen. **Cum.** A weddin we'll hev or it's lang, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 7; **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** He that fishes before the net, lang fish or he fish get, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); **w.Yks.**[123] **Lin.** Skinner (1671). **Glo.**[12] **w.Som.**[1] Not com., but heard amongst old people pretty frequently. 'The train 'll be a-started or you be there, nif you don't look sharp.'

4. *Comb.* (1) **Or once**, (2) **— ever or ere**, before; (3) **— ever lang**, before long.

(1) **e.Lth.** I wanted to keep my mind open, as I had promised to Pringle, or ainee I had heard what Tod Lowrie had to say, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 164. (2) **Sc.** Or ever Monday morning begins, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxii. **Rnf.** I'm here that's aften won my bonnie Thretty white shillins frae sic folk Or ere my beast was oot the yoke, Young *Pictures* (1865) 166. **Ayr.** Or ere the hurry it was o'er, We scrambled up the brae, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 94. **Lnk.** Or e'er hairst had begun, Snaw fell sae thick, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 50. **N.I.**[1] It's twelve or ever you're in bed. **Nhb.**[1] Or ivver aa wis awar. **Cum.** Ye'll have a' the broth spilt, or ever it finds its way down auld John's throat, Clare *Davie Armstrong*, 109. **w.Som.**[1] Or ever I'd be a-sar'd lig that there I'd zee em to the devil. **Dev.** Aur iver I was aware, ma zaul meade ma like tha charyits uv Aminadib, Baird *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 12. (3) **Frf.** May the flames get her banes tae pike, an' that or iver lang, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 155.

5. Than.

Sh.I. Der no a thing 'at I lack better ir a rosn tattie, *Sh. News* (Oct. 29, 1898); Wis dere no a kail runt... or onything better or a clod? Stewart *Tales* (1892) 258. **Nhb.**[1] Aa wad raather thoo went or me.

6. Until, till.

Sc. Jock gaed far and far and farer nor I can tell, or he cam to a king's hoose, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 104. **Per.** Bide or ye see, lad, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 43. **s.Sc.** Ye maun juist content yoursel awhile or I get a spade, Wilson *Tales* (1839) 95. **Lnk.** Whisht awee, Kirsty, or I'm dune, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 43. **Lth.** Wait or ye see the Bill, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 140. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Wait or aa come.

[1. Shal no Soneday this seuene ȝer be . . . That ich ne shal do me or (*v.r.* ar, er) daye to the dere churche, *P. Plowman* (c.) VIII. 66. **4.** (2) Or ever I had seen that day, Shaks. *Hamlet*, I. ii. 183; I would Have sunk the sea within the earth or ere It should the good ship so have swallow'd, *ib. Tempest*, I. ii. 11.]

OR, *int.* Nhp.[2] Also in form **whor.** A call to the fore-horse of a team to bear towards the driver.

OR A, ORA, see **Orra**, *adj.*[2], **Orra**, *adj.*[1]

ORAFU', *adj.* Or.I. [o·rəfū.] Gluttonous, greedy. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

ORANGE, *sb.* Lin. Lon. Dev. [o·rinj.] In *comp.* (1) **Orange-blossom**, (2) **-flower-tree**, the large-flowered mock-orange, *Philadelphus coronarius*; (3) **-pips**, pippins and oranges; (4) **-willow**, the lemon tree, *Lippia citriodora.*

(1) **Dev.**[4] The flowers only. (2) **n.Lin.**[1] From the shape and perfume of the flowers bearing some resemblance to those of the orange-blossom. (3) **Lon.** 'Pippins,' and, in the times of Charles II, and subsequently, oranges were sometimes cried as 'Orange pips,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 8, col. 2. (4) **Dev.**[4]

ORANGER, *sb.* Sc. An orange.

Sc. Atweel, Jean, ye'se no want a sweet oranger, aye twa, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 129 (Jam.). **Abd.** 'An orange, you mean.' 'Ay, ay, a oranger,' Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 51, ed. 1877. **Ayr.** I had only a neffow o' nits . . . and the lith of an oranger, Service *Notandums* (1890) 30. **Edb.** Orangers, and apples sour That worms leave in the wame, *Carlop Green* (1793) 133, ed. 1817. **Dmf.** Angell Jenn wi' an oranger frae wee Jimsie, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 15.

[Fr. *oranger*, an orange tree (Cotgr.).]

ORATION, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Nhp. Wor. Suf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. [orē·ʃən, orei·ʃən.] **1.** A confused noise or uproar; a clamour, disturbance; noisy public talk or rumour. Cf. **noration.**

n.Yks.[4] **w.Yks.**[1] For seur, barns, what an oration ye mak. This robbery hes maad a feaful oration i'th country, ii. 20. **Lan.** (G.B.R.B.), **ne.Lan.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The rogues would have been taken, if there had not been such an oration about it. **Wor.** Don't say anything about it, 'cause folks 'll make such an oration about it (H.K.). **Suf.**[1], **Ken.**[1] **Sus.**[1] He makes such an oration about anything. **Hmp.** He made a great oration (T.L.O.D.).

2. A large number; a long row.

w.Yks.[3] There's walls enough to build an oration of cottages for poor folk. Au saw an oration of people.

ORCH, *v.* Dev. [ǭ·tʃ.] To push or gore with the horns. See **Horch.**

S. H. explained the reason of a young bullock's lying down, which had evidently been damaged by some other animal, by saying, 'Er orch'd un.' The proprietor of the damaged bullock shortly afterwards explained the occurrence more circumstantially by saying the drangway was too narrow, and 'er orch'd un,' *Reports Provinc.* (1897).

ORCHARD, *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Eng. [ǭ·tʃəd, ·ət; ā·tʃəd, ·ət; wo·tʃət.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1)

Archard, (2) **Archat,** (3) **Archert,** (4) **Archet,** (5) **Archit,** (6) **Archud,** (7) **Archut,** (8) **Erchut,** (9) **Orchat,** (10) **Orchert,** (11) **Orchit,** (12) **Orchut,** (13) **Otchut,** (14) **Worchat,** (15) **Worchet,** (16) **Wotchat,** (17) **Wotchut,** (18) **Wurchet,** (19) **Wurtchard,** (20) **Yotchud.**

(1) **Sus.** Yer plants be an archard of pomegranates, LOWER *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 13. (2) **Hrf.**[2] **s.Hmp.** Lettie was in the archat, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) vii. (3) **w.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.** (A.B.) (4) **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **n.Wil.** 'Wur's Jim?' 'Out in th' archet' (E.H.G.). **Dor.**[1] In the archet that did stratch To westward, 74. (5) **Dev.** All han's in archit busy be, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 32, ed. 1853. (6) **se.Wor.**[1] (7, 8) **Brks.**[1] (9) **Cum.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Hrf.** DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804-1812). (10) **Lan.** Oamfrey's orchert i' Warston lone, AINSWORTH *Lan. Witches* (ed. 1849) *Introd.* iii. (11) **N.I.**[1] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **Dev.** Ef I catch thee in my orchit again, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 73. (12) **Lan.** Owd Smithie's orchut, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 36, ed. 1884. **Hrf.**[2] (13) **Hrf.**[2] (14) **Cum.**[1] (15) **Cum.** Our meedow sud be a feyne worchet, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 33. (16) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (17) **Cum.** She'll be somewheres aboot i' t'wotchut, CAINE *Hagar* (1887) i. (18) **Cum.** A gud wurchet, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 36. (19) **Wm.** A wurtchard o' pumgranates, RICHARDSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 13. (20) **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) vi.

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Orchard-grass,** a coarse kind of grass found in orchards, probably the *Dactylis glomerata*; see **Orchis grass**; (2) **-man,** a man who attends to orchards.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] The term is common enough, but I am unable to identify any particular species. [A frequent book-name (B. & H.).] (2) **Hrf.** MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 293.

2. Phr. *to give an apple where there is an orchard,* to give a present where there is already plenty, 'to carry coals to Newcastle.'

Nhp.[1] Old Fortune, like sly Farmer Dapple, Where there's an orchard, flings an apple, CLARE *Rur. Life,* 114.

ORCHEN, see **Urchin.**

ORCHESTON GRASS, *phr.* **Wil.** An elongated form of many British grasses, esp. *Agrostis stolonifera* and *Poa trivialis.* So called from their place of growth (B. & H.).

ORCHEY, *sb.* **Dev.**[4] [ɔ̄·tʃi.] An orchis.

ORCHIS GRASS, *phr. Obs.* **Glo.** A broad-leaved grass, probably the *Dactylis glomerata.* Cf. **orchard-grass,** s.v. **Orchard.**

Mr. Peacey has likewise cultivated the orchis grass, a broad-leaved grass, that springs directly after the scythe, in mowing ground, *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813) 15; The description points to *Dactylis glomerata,* L., which is most remarkable for shooting up into tufts directly a meadow is mown. It will grow an inch or two in a night, *ib. note* (R.H.); **Glo.**[1]

ORCHLE, *sb.* **Rnf.** (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A porch.

ORD, see **Od.**

ORDAIN, *v.* **Sc. War. Wor. Hrf. Som. Dev. Cor. Nfld.** Also in form **ordeen Sh.I.** [o(r)dē·n.] **1.** To order, rule, keep in order; to set to rights; to give orders or instruction to.

Wor. That child wants ordaining (H.K.). **s.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.**[2] I'll ordāyn y'u. **w.Dev.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

2. To intend, purpose; to arrange to do a thing.

War.[3] I have ordained to go away from home next week. I have ordained to have the whitewashing done on Monday. **Som.** I ordained that I should lie beside her, but my son he buried his child beside she (W.F.R.). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] I ordain to a went last night, but 'twas so wet I could-n. Well, sir, we ordain to a dig'n up a Zadurday. **Dev.** Maaster Applebird ordained as the picter should be done in a tallet outside the inn, *Blk. and White* (June 27, 1896) 824. **nw.Dev.**[1]

3. To design or intend for a particular purpose.

Sh.I. Tell me fir da sake o' Him 'at ordeen'd dee, *Sh. News* (May 12, 1900). **Cor.** Brought into a great room ordained for that purpose, CAREW *Survey* in PENGELLY *Provinc.* (1875) 116. [**Nfld.** I ordained that piece of wood for an axe helve, PATTERSON.]

4. Phr. *to ordain the beadle,* a custom; see below.

Hdg. At one time it was customary to 'ordain' the beadle by giving him a bit of the bell-rope. This was sometimes laid upon the table of the presbytery upon the induction or ordination of a clergyman. Sometimes the tongue of the bell was also laid on the table, RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 118.

5. Of trees: to prune. **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875).

ORDER, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [o·rdər, ɔ̄·də(r), ǫə·də(r).] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *in middlin* or *a tidy order,* in a bad temper; (2) *to take (an) order with a person,* to compel a person to do orderly or rightly; to punish.

(1) **Ken.**[1] When the old chap knows them cows have been out in the clover he'll be in middlin' order. **Sur.**[1] He seemed in a tidy order about something. **Sus.**[1] He's in middlin' order, I can tell ye. (2) **Abd.** The Lothian regiment raised a mutiny and would not suffer . . . their commanders or captains to take order with them, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 292. **w.Yks.**[1] I'll tak an order wi' him, ii. 20. **n.Lin.**[1] It does not necessarily signify to punish, though punishment may be often included in its meaning.

2. *pl.* In schools: a written authority for a holiday; see below. Cf. **(St.) Nicholas day,** s.v. **Nicholas.**

n.Cy. A north country custom at schools. In September or October the master is locked out of the school by the scholars, who previous to his admittance, give an account of the different holidays for the ensuing year, which he promises to observe and signs his name to the orders, as they are called, with two bondsmen. The return of these signed orders is the signal of capitulation; the doors are immediately opened; beef, beer, and wine deck the festive board; and the day is spent in mirth (HALL.). **Nhb.** On St. Nicholas' Day, Dec. 6, the schoolmaster was barred out of school and kept there until he had passed orders in writing beneath the door, authorizing a holiday for the rest of the day. Until the institution of School Boards the practice was still in use at country schools (R.O.H.).

3. *v.* To arrange, set in order; to manage; to determine; to settle with a person.

Sc. [He] found enough to redd and order to keep him from eating his heart out with anxiety, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 69. **w.Yks.** Ah ha'e noa change on mah just nah, so Ah'll order wi' yo' at after, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 2, 1895). **Suf.** Freely used about here in regard to alterations or arrangements of fixtures and movable things—posts, pictures, &c. 'I'll order it presently,' i. e. put it in order (C.J.B.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Som.** Paid for ordering the old battlements of the porch, HERVEY *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 85. **w.Som.**[1] 'How be gwain t'order [t-oa·udur] 'bout haulin' the things?' An educated person would say, 'They've sent the tablecloths, but they are too short; however shall we order?' **Dev.** I expected to find Polly there, 'ordering up the place' for Sunday, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 49.

ORDER, *sb.*[2] **w.Cy. Som.** [ǫə·də(r).] Confusion, tumult, larking, pranks.

w.Cy. (HALL.) **Som.** Can't bear to see any order in church (W.F.R.); (J.S.F.S.); (F.A.A.)

ORDERATION, *sb.* **Yks.** [ǫə·dəreiʃən.] Ordering, management.

w.Yks. If he'd had th' orderation on it, they should ha had some better shelter, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1878) 28; Them that governs mun find a way to help us: they mun mak fresh orderations, BRONTË *Shirley* (1849) viii; Very common (J.W.).

ORDINANCES, *sb. pl.* **Sc.** The administration of the Lord's Supper and the services held in connexion therewith.

Rs. This is the week of the ordinances, and a great many people have come to them, *Good Wds.* (1881) 236.

ORDINARY, *adj., adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in **Sc. Irel. Eng.** and **Amer.** Also in forms **arnary se.Wor.**[1] **Dor.**; **arnery Wil.**; **omary Hmp.**[1]; **ommary Hmp.**; **onary e.Ken.**; **ordinar Sc. Bnff.**[1]; **ordiner Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*); **ordiny Suf.**; **ordnar Sc. Dwn.**; **ornar Sc.**; **ornary Dwn. e.Yks.**[1] **Lan. Chs.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**[12] **Hrf.**[1] **Glo. Oxf.**[1] **Brks.**[1] **Ken.**[1] **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.**[1] **w.Som.**[1]; **orner Sc.**; **ornery e.Lan.**[1] **Nrf. Ken. Amer.** [ɔ̄·dinəri, ɔ̄·nəri, ā·nəri, Sc. also o·rdinər.] **1.** *adj.* Usual, customary; freq. in phr. *more than ordinary.*

Edb. Else there's mair than ordinar be the matter, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 284. **n.Yks.** It being very ordinarie with them to make drinkinges on the Sabaoth daie, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (Oct. 12, 1621) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* III. 125. **s.Hmp.** There's summat doing more nor or'nary, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xvii.

Hence **Ordinary-like,** *adv.* in the usual way.

Cor. I've knawed weaker bäabies that was fed more ordinary like, LOWRY *Wreckers* (1893) 7.

2. In a depreciatory sense: inferior, of poor quality;

used of things; and of persons whether as to appearance, health, or disposition.

N.I.[1] Dwn. KNOX *Hist. Dwn.* (1875) . e.Yks.[1] That last floor [flour] we had was varry ordinary. Lan. If aw hadn't sitch a saucy, ornary chap to do wi as theaws getten into, STATON *Lonnmary* &c. 1861 85; It's ornary enough, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 338. e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] n.Lin.[1] Old taaters gets very ordinary afore new 'uns cums in. W-- S - is nobbut very ordinary noo. I doänt think my sen he's long for this warld. Nhp.[1] Shabby, mean, as applied to everyday apparel; plain, common, as applied to cakes, or puddings. 'Come, take a bit of cake, you needn't be afraid on't, its very ornary.' se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] 'I thought 'e went to the Bonk.' 'Aye, but the livin' theer wuz so ornary the bwoy couldna stop'; Shr.[2] A ornary looking homan. Hrf.[1], Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] Yoo shuod'nt kaul uur uug'li, tiz wik'id, kauz us bee aul uz God Umuuy'ti maid us; yoo shuod sai au'rnuuri [You shouldn't call her ugly, 'tis wicked, 'cause us be all as God Almighty made us; you should say or'nary]. w.Mid. When pigs are fed with beans, the meat becomes so hard as to make very ordinary pork, but good bacon, MIDDLETON *View Agric.* (1798) 193; The bands for binding trusses are made of the most dusty, coarse, and ordinary hay, *ib.* 245 *note.* Nrf. Wonnerful ornery weather. He's a wonnerfully ornery chap. *Obsol.* (R.H.H.) Suf. A very ordiny sample o' barleys (C.T.). Ken. (G.B.); Used of health: 'Terribly ornary' (J.A.B.); Ken.[1] Them wuts be terr'ble ornary. ne.Ken. (H.M.) e.Ken. 'How are you, mate?' 'Terr'ble o'nary, thank you, mate!' (G.G.) Sur.[1] Sus.[1] The old sow's hem ornary (s.v. Spannel). Hmp.[1] Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). w.Som.[1] I calls her a very ornary sort of a bullick. Ter'ble ornary, poor farm, sure 'nough. [Amer. It was pretty ornery preaching—all about brotherly love, and such like tiresomeness, *Cent. Mag.* (Dec. 1884) 275.]

Hence **Arnary-cheese, Ornary-** or **Ommary-cheese,** *sb.* an inferior sort of cheese made from skimmed milk.

Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1881 284, 285; Hmp.[1] Dor. *Gl.* (1851).

3. Phr. (1) *by ordinar,* out of the common, unusual, extraordinary; also used *advb.*; see **By-ordinary**; (2) *for ordinary,* ordinarily, usually; see **For, 1** (24); (3) *out o' ordinary,* (4) *past ordinary,* see (1).

(1) Sc. She's nothing by-ordinar that I can see, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xx. Abd. That's . . . by-ordinar fowk, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 138. Per. The rail is by ordinar' fateegin', IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1894) 143. Fif. Playmates were by-ordinar thrang, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 13. Ayr. My certy, there's something by orner adae, AITKEN *Lays* (1883) 128. Lnk. It was naething by ornar, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 124. Hdg. This last jar Is a mischance by-ordinar, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 22. (2) Sc. MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 37. Ayr. I'm gey deaf for ordinar, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 192. Lth. A calf's head is for ord'nar plottit, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 85. Wgt. Their schoolmaster, when they had one, performed that work for ordinary, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 103. Dwn. We got a better sermon than we dae for ordnar', LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 16. (3) Brks.[1] I got zome tayters I be a-gwaain to zend to Shaw, thaay be quite out o' ornary like. (4) Ayr. Michaelmas day was, both for wind and wet, past ordinar, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxii.

4. *adv.* Ordinarily, fairly; somewhat, rather.

Cai.[1] He's ornar tired. Per. She liket ye rael weel ance, an' she may again, gin ye're juist ordnar gude til her, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 274, ed. 1887. Dmb. He was lookin' grimmer than ordnar, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) v. Lnk. I was mair than or'nar glad, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 64.

5. *sb.* Custom, habit; usual course.

Rs. Ther ordinar is to have all things comon, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844-5) II. 339. Per. Mr. Patrick preached his ordinar, preaching upon the twenty-eighth of Matthew, WODROW *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 80. Ayr. My faither took his hedge-knife, as was his or'nar', SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 61. Lnk. It's no like your ordnar, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 212; He was like a' the lave o' the menfolk on that occasion—a wee safter than his ordinar', ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 2.

6. The usual state of health.

Sc. Ill would it become me [a sexton] to ca' an' ask about the health o' onybody that's off their ordinar, DICKSON *Kirk Beadle* (1892) 126; He's just in his ordinar (JAM.). Bnff. Thank you, Geordie, I'm jist about my ordinar', GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 415. Bnff.[1] 'Fou's a' yir fouck?' 'They're i' thir aul' ordinar.' Ayr. Hoo's a' wi' you the day? Are ye aboot your or'nar? SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 39. Lnk. Thank'ee; I'm about my or'nar, which is fashed a wee, but gey weel on the whole, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) III. 9.

ORE, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Cor. [oə(r).] In *comp.* (1) **Ore-dresser,** one who superintends the dressing operations of a mine; (2) **-hearth,** a furnace used in the reduction of lead ore; (3) **-plot,** the place for depositing the dressed ore.

(1) Cor.[2] (2) n.Cy. The ore-hearth is a small square furnace having a low shaft built of rectangular blocks of cast iron set in masonry. BAUERMAN *Cat. Mining Models* (1865) 183. (3) Cor.[2]

ORE, *sb.*[2] Gmg. e.Cy. s.Cy. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dev. Cor. Also written **oar** Gmg. Dev.; **oare** Ken.[1]; **oore** e. & s.Cy. [oə(r).] Sea-weed, sea-wrack washed ashore by the tide. Also in *comp.* **Ore-weed** or **-wood.** See **Ware.**

Gmg. Common oar growing in the sea, BAKER & FRANCIS *Surveys of Gower and Kilvey* (1870) 151. e. & s.Cy. RAY (1691). Ken.[1] To forbid and restrain the burning or taking up of any sea oare within the Isle of Thanet, LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736) 89. Sus.[1][2], Hmp.[1], I.W.[1] Dev. Here is the narrow crumpled blade of the Oarweed, of a rich yellow-brown, *Good Wds.* (1864) 277. Cor. Used as manure, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 310; I wants you to take the dree jackasses an' go to beach for ore-weed. 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; The ground is manured chiefly with farm-yard dung, and the oreweed which the storms of winter throw upon the beach, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 116; Cor.[12]

Hence (1) **Ore-mongel,** *sb.* sea-weed; (2) **-stone,** *sb.* the name of some large, single rocks, in the sea not far from land; (3) **Ory,** *adj.* tasting or smelling of sea-weed.

(1) Cor. Oreweed (commonly called at Looe Ore Mongel), BOND *Hist. Looe* (1823) 80. (2) Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 359; Cor.[1] (3) Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 359; Cor.[1] Some fish are said to taste ory, some things to smell ory.

[OE. *wār,* sea-weed (NAPIER).]

ORE, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Hrf. Also written **oar.** A fine kind of wool made in Leominster.

The term 'ore' to signify wool, is found in old descriptions of this part of the country. 'To whom did never sound the name of Lemster ore?' WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xi; The name ore or oar for wool is well-known at Leominster, celebrated in former times for its production of that commodity. In the tithe award of that parish are specified Leominster 'oar tithes,' and 'petty oar small tithes,' by those designations, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 260; As for the wooll in this county, it is best known to the honour thereof by the name of Lempster ore, being absolutely the finest in this county, and indeed in all England, FULLER *Worthies,* 33, in *N. & Q. ib.*; The ore of Lemster, Py Cot, is uver a sempster That when he is spun or did Yet match him with her thrid, *Antidote to Melancholy* (1661) 47, in *N. & Q. ib.*; A bank of mosse . . . Farre more soft than the finest Lemster ore, HERRICK *Desc. Oberon's Palace,* in *N. & Q. ib.*

ORF, *sb.* Lth. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A puny creature, one who has a contemptible appearance.

ORF, see **Hurf, Off.**

ORFLING, *prp.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Shuddering, shivering. e.Yks. (W.W.S.)

ORF-WOOD, *sb.* Wor. Also in form **arfwood.** The woody nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara.* See **Half-wood,** s.v. **Half, 7** (11, *a*).

A poisonous plant growing in hedges (W.C.B.); Very common and used medicinally among village nurses, &c. for abscesses (R.M.E.).

ORGAL, *sb.* Cor.[12] [ō·gl.] The herb penny-royal, *Mentha Pulegium.* See **Organ.**

ORGAN, *sb.* Wor. Hrf. Pem. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **argan** n.Dev.; **organy** Wor. Hrf. Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Dev.; **orgin** Dor. Dev.[4] e.Cor. [ō·gən(i.]

1. The herb penny-royal, *Mentha Pulegium. Gen.* in *pl.*

s.Wor. (H.K.) Hrf. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) s.Pem. (W.M.M.), Hmp.[1] Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] Dor. *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 2; *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 45. w.Som.[1] Much grown as a flavouring. 'A vew broth be always better vor a bit o' organ in 'em.' The herb is supposed to be good for colds. Dev.[4] n.Dev. Gie'r a few strang argans arter, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 13. nw.Dev.[1] s.Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor.[12], e.Cor. (Miss D.)

Hence (1) **Organ-broth,** *sb.* a concoction made from penny-royal; (2) **-tea** or **Organ's-tea,** *sb.* tea made from penny-royal.

1) w.Som.[1] This herb . . . is chopped small and put into a mess called 'Tea-kettle broth' (q.v.), which is also often called 'Organ

broth.' **Cor.** Gin and trikle—rum and honey—organ broth, TREGELLAS *Tales, Luke Martin*, 21. (2) **Dev.** Mother Strick, as makes anise and dill water an organy tea, and various caucheries for ills in man and beast, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 151; Organtay sweentened wi' 'oney is a cabbical cure vur a cold, ef yü putt 'th a drap ov zomtheng short in 't, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] I wish 'twas cry'd treason to drink ort but organ tay, 4.

2. The wild marjoram, *Origanum vulgare.*

Wor. ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 304, ed. 1852. **Wil.**[1], **Dev.**[14]

[**1.** The storke having a branch of orgamy Can with much ease the adders sting eschew, HEYWOOD *Troia* (1609) (NARES). **2.** Fr. *origan*, Garden Organy, Spanish Origan, English wild Marjoram (COTGR.).]

ORGANIZE, *v.* Hrf.[2] To give orders or instruction.

ORGANS, *sb. pl.* Lei. Nhp. e.An. [ɔ̄·gənz.] The musical instrument, the organ.

Lei.[1] Theer wur o'd John Goadby, him as had use to plee o' the horgins. **Nhp.**[1] Come, play upon the organs! **e.An.**[1]

[I was brought up at Hogge Norton, where pigges play on the organs, NASH *Apol. Pierce Penilesse* (1592) (NARES). ME. *organs*, the organ (CHAUCER).]

ORGIN, see **Hurgin, Organ.**

ORGLON, ORIE, see **Haggle**, *sb.*[1], **Oorie.**

ORIGIN, *sb.* Sh.I. A dial. form of 'orange.'

Here's apples an' origins, an' mam, view doo dat currin' loaf, *Sh. News* (Jan. 22, 1898).

ORIGINAL, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Lin. [əri·dʒinl.]

1. *adj.* In phr. *original sin*, (1) a cant term for a debt lying on an estate to which one succeeds. Cld. (JAM.); (2) the living proofs of youthful incontinence. Sc. (*ib.*)

2. Used in a complimentary sense; see below.

n.Lin.[1] This epithet of 'original' is frequently made use of in the Isle [of Axholme], to designate anything highly esteemed. It has arisen probably from its being applied to the old inhabitants to distinguish them from the Dutch settlers. So even now, we have it perpetually used when a man gets a little joyous over his cups, 'You are my original friend,' STONEHOUSE *Hist. I. Axholme*, 244.

3. *sb.* Origin, birth, parentage.

Ayr. He was in his original, a lad of the place, who had gone into Glasgow, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxv.

4. An eccentric character, an oddity.

Sc. Don Quixote and Sancho, presented not a greater contrast than did these pair of originals, *Sc. Haggis*, 119. **Bnff.** The Landlord was an 'Original,' GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 443. **Abd.** I have also a great predilection for the conversation of originals, or what the world calls 'naturals,' RUDDIMAN *Parish* (1828) 19, ed. 1889.

[**3.** We are their parents and original, SHAKS. *M. N. Dream*, II. i. 117. **4.** A man may be an original, WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* (1677) (C.D.).]

ORISHEN, *sb. Obs.* Gall. A term of reproach for a savagely-behaved individual. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **oshen.** [Prob. repr. Fr. *ourson*, a bear's cub (COTGR.).]

ORKRIGAARD, ORLACHE, ORLAGE, see **Okrigarth, Orloge.**

ORLANG, *sb.* Ags. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A complete year, the whole year round.

[Norw. dial. *aar*, year + *lang*, long (AASEN).]

ORL(E, ORLED, see **Arl, Urled.**

ORLEY, ORLING, see **Orrel, Urling.**

ORLOGE, *sb.* Sc. Som. Also in form **orlache** Sc. (JAM.); **orlage** Lnk. **1.** A clock. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **2.** The dial-plate of a church or town-clock.

Sc. (JAM.), **Ayr.** (J.M.) **Lnk.** To paint the orlage often might soon burden the royality... We maun fix a gude stane bonnet on th' orlage o' the steeple, M'INDOE *Poems* (1805) 17.

[**1.** ME. *orloge*, a clock (CHAUCER). **2.** Fr. *horloge*, a clock or dyal (COTGR.).]

ORMALS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. [o·rmlz.] Fragments, remains.

Why ill helt dûes doo no tuss trow yon winderfil dickshinar o' dine. Da ormals o' her is some wye aboot da hoos yet, *Sh. News* (Dec. 18, 1897); See if doo can fin da ormals o' a gut flee row'd in a bit o' paper, *ib.* (June 18, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Norw. dial. *aarmole*, mostly in pl. remains, also *aurmola(r)*, *ǿrmol* (AASEN); ON. *örmul*, remnants (VIGFUSSON).]

ORMER, *sb.* and *v.* Guer. [ɔ̄·mə(r).] **1.** *sb.* A shell-fish.

The women gather ormers, LANE CLARKE *Guer. Guide* (1852).

2. *v.* To gather shell-fish.

He's gone ormering (G.H.G.).

ORMING, *ppl. adj.* Not.[2] [ɔ̄·min.] Tall and awkward.

ORMOT, *sb. Obs.* Mid. See below.

[In Middlesex] . . . they begin to sow their Hotspur pease in October, or the ormots, as they call them here, and the masters in drills, are two feet asunder, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. 61.

ORMY-GORMY, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [ɔ̄·mi-gɔ̄mi.] A simpleton.

OR'N, *pron.* ? *Obs.* Som. Either of two persons.

'Orn o'm,' either of them, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[*Or* is a contracted form for ME. *other*, either. OE. *ōwðer, ā-hwæðer*; see **Either.**]

ORN, ORNAR(Y, see **Horn, Ordinary.**

ORND, ORNDORNS, see **Ond(e, Undern.**

ORNIFIED, *ppl. adj.* Oxf. [Not known to our correspondents.] Adorned. (HALL.)

ORNSUPPER, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. A slight refreshment taken after supper. (J.L. 1783.) See **Undern.**

ORNTREN, see **Undern.**

ORP, *v.* Sc. [orp.] **1.** *Obs.* To weep with a convulsive pant.

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Lnk.** A wean that for some feckless whim will orp and greet, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 28, ed. 1783.

2. To repine, fret; to chide.

Sc. It more generally denotes an habitual practice of repining or of chiding (JAM.). **Abd.** Egg Eppie's loon begood to dwine, An' Ellie's lassie orp an' pine, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 2nd S. 373.

Hence **Orpit** or **Orpiet**, *ppl. adj.* querulous, fretful, peevish.

Sc. You seeme to be very earnest here, but all men may see it is but your orpit or ironic conceit, GALLOWAY *Dikaiologie*, 143 (JAM.). **Abd.** Benjie was an orpiet, peeakin little sinner, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiv. **Rxb.** What ails the orpit doytered stycke? TELFER *Border Ballads, &c.* (1824) *Kerlyn's Brocke.*

[**1.** Cp. ON. *varpa*, to throw, cast, *varpa öndinni*, to draw a deep breath; *verpa* (pp. *orpinn*), to throw, *verpa öndinni*, to draw a deep sigh (VIGFUSSON).]

ORPHAN-JOHN, *sb.* e.An.[2] The orpine, *Sedum Telephium.*

ORPHARĔ, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Embroidery.

Hir cropoure was of orpharĕ, *Thomas Rymer*, in CHILD *Pop. Ballads* (1882) I. 326.

[ME. *orfrays*, gold embroidery (CHAUCER); OFr. *orfreis*, 'bordure brodée d'or' (HATZFELD).]

ORPH'LIN, *sb. Obs.* Sc. An orphan.

O' the orph'lin an' widow He stoops, WADDELL *Psalms* (1871) cxlvi. 9.

[ME. *orphelin*, orphan (CHAUCER); OFr. *orphelin* (LA CURNE).]

ORPINE, *sb.* Sc. Chs. Hrt. Hmp. **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Alpine**, (2) **Arpent**, (3) **Orpey**, (4) **Orpie**, (5) **Orpy.**

(1) **Chs.**[1] (2) **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. 177. **Hmp.** (B. & H.) (3) **sw.Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) New S. No. cxiv. 112. (4) **Sc.** (JAM.) (5) **Rxb.** *Science Gossip* (1876) 39. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824); (J.M.)

II. Dial. uses. In *comp.* (1) **Arpent-weed**, (2) **Orpy-leaf**, the orpine, *Sedum Telephium.*

(1) **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. 177. **Hmp.** (B. & H.) (2) **Sc.** WEDDERBURN *Vocab.* (1673) 19 (JAM.). **Rxb.** *Science Gossip* (1876) 39.

[Fr. *orpin*, plante à feuilles charnues qui croît sur les toits, les murs (HATZFELD).]

ORRA, *adj.*[1], *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **ora** Sc.; and in forms **oora** Dmf.; **orrie** Frf.; **orrow** Sc. [o·rə.] **1.** *adj.* Unmatched, odd, one of a pair of which the other article is wanting. See **Orrals.**

Sc. 'An orra merchant.' A shop kept by an eccentric personage, who exhibited a sign bearing this singular inscription, 'Orra things bought and sold,' which signified that he dealt in odd articles such as a single shoe buckle, one of a pair of skates—in short, any unpaired article, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 61; Ane orrow buckle (JAM.). **Frf.** A native . . . described a set of tea china as embracing twelve cups and saucers and an orra cup, meaning that

it was unmatched—that is, without a saucer corresponding to it, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 416.

2. Occasional, casual; used of one doing odd jobs, also, of one having no fixed occupation.

Sc. A half-witted natural who did orra jobs about the station, *Jokes*, 1st S. (1889) 124. **e.Sc.** Doing orra jobs of one kind or another, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 142. **Abd.** WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 373. **Frf.** Her man does the orra work at the Tappit Hen public, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) vii. **Per.** I wish Sandy would . . . no just enlarge on ony orra subject that comes in his way, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 70. **Dmb.** I . . . sent mony an ora cheese and pickle meal to ye, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) ii. **Rnf.** NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 16. **Ayr.** I can be puttin' an orra steek or twa in my sampler beside ye, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 62. **Lnk.** We'll maybe hae an orra chance To corner-kick it yet, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 40. **e.Lth.** There was . . . mebbe an orra ane here an' there o' the workin folk, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 14. **Edb.** Our worthy host . . . Is gaun to gie his ora mite To help haud up the merry night, M'DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 220. **Dmf.** An oora coggie o' brose frae the pan, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 43. **Gall.** CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 306.

3. Phr. (1) *at an orra time*, (2) *— orra times*, at a spare moment, occasionally.

(1) **Sc.** At an orra time, I can gang a day without it, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxi; May be catching a dish of trouts at an orra time, *ib. Waverley* (1814) ix. **e.Sc.** A dizzen eggs here, an' a dizzen there, an' maybe a hen at an orra time, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 11. **Per.** Juist a gless at an orra time, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 187. **e.Lth.** Whan I socht a dram at an orra time, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 74. **Edb.** Not seeing the Adverteezer Newspapers . . . save and except at an orra time, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. (2) **Sc.** Somewhat addicted to a glass at orra times, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 46. **Dmb.** SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 3. **Lnk.** A wee bit bread at orra times, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 103; If it wisna for a happening visitor looking in at orra times, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xii.

4. Superfluous, extra; unoccupied, unemployed, not engaged.

Sc. 'Ane orrow day,' a day on which one has no particular work. A person is said to be orrow, when he has no particular engagement (JAM.). **Abd.** Aye a han', tho' seldom orra, Charitable deeds to do, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 35. **Frf.** SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 135. **Per.** This was done, which had the effect of blowing off their orrow wind before their return, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 57, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Whan I've an ora moment, I'll steal out, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 30. **Ayr.** A merry core O' randie, gangrel bodies, In Poosie-Nansie's held the splore, To drink their orra duddies, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 8. **Lnk.** Forbye an orra corner left for e'en a wee clock, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 99. **Lth.** Drouthie cronies meet to birl Their ora placks at e'en, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 15. **Edb.** Come an' spend a' ye're orrow hours 'Mang groves an' glades, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 185. **Dmf.** Forth came our Trades some ora saving To wair that day, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 14. **Gall.** Collogue overly long with all the orra serving-men, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 77.

5. *Comb.* (1) **Orra beast**, (2) **— horse**, an extra horse kept to do occasional work or odd jobs; (3) **— lad**, (4) **— loon**, a boy employed to do odd jobs; (5) **— man**, a man employed upon a farm to do odd jobs, or work of various kinds, in contradistinction to those who have a stated duty.

(1) **Frf.** He'll hae smeddum enough, ere a towmond gae bye, To work some orra beast, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 59. (2) **Frf.** Geordie worked two pairs of horses with an orra horse for the gig and odd jobs, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 217. **Per.** A two-plough farm has . . . two pairs of work-horses. . . If there is a fifth work-horse, he is an orra-horse, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 415. (3) **Per.** It would be fine to be ta'en on as an orra lad there, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 10. (4) **Sc.** There was not a livin' soul about the place but Jamie, the orra-loon, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xx. (5) **Sc.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Sc.** There set on stools Jock the 'orra' man, Jim the 'baillie,' Willie the herd laddie, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 134. **Cai.**[1] Of recent introduction to Cai. and is only used on a few large farms. **e.Sc.** I was but a hafflin at the time, a kind o' gardner an' orra-man wi' a family out frae Milndour, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. **Abd.** 'Losh!' cried the orra man, with a face bewildered to shapelessness, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxxvi. **Kcd.** Sorra tak' the orra man! GRANT *Lays* (1884) 17. **Frf.** Henders had no fixed occupation, being but an 'orra man' about the place, BARRIE *Licht* (1898) ii. **Per.** He was then known as an 'orra-man'—one who turned his hand to any work that was 'going about,' HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 107; A two-plough farm has . . . two men. . . If there is, part of the year, a third man, he is the orra-man, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 416. **s.Sc.** I propose to send the orra man to do it (A.C.). **Ayr.** An answer I received from the orra man at William Dickie's, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 142. **Lth.** (JAM.) **Gall.** They are wantin' an orra man, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 197.

6. Miscellaneous, sundry.

Sc. Donald Caird finds orra things Where Allan Gregor fand the tings, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 57. **Abd.** For sic orra trash he took care to be paid, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 9. **Kcd.** He hed a seet or twa to mak', An' orra things to men', GRANT *Lays* (1884) 27. **Frf.** Wi' mony an orra queer nick-nacket The pouch was fou, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 102. **Per.** His pouches, like a broker's shop, are crammed wi' orra things, FORD *Harp* (1893) 152. **Fif.** Baby-linen, and orra goods-packets o' paper, HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 254. **Slg.** Some orra hats, a few white mutches, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 123. **Ayr.** It was juist a roup o' orra things frae a' pairts, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 50. **Lnk.** Wi' orra scraps I filled yer bags, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 103. **Edb.** The farmers' daughters and servant lassies buy orra laces an' ribbons frae me, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 239. **Rxb.** A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 62. **Gall.** I had the gatherin' in o' thae orra laddies, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899 xxvi. **Wgt.** FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 281.

7. Idle, vagabond, worthless, base, low.

ne.Sc. A puckle o' you idle, orra chiels, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 144. **Abd.** We dinna like orra stragglers, wi' four feet or twa, Comin' aboot's oonkent an' uncarin', ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 83. **Frf.** Where tinkers and poachers, and 'orra folk' generally, found it convenient to camp, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 41. **Per.** Ye canna expect onything else frae thae 'orra craturs,' IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 120. **Fif.** My hard-earned siller is my ain, no every orra body's for the asking, HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 245. **Ayr.** Siclike orra dyvours, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 40. **Bwk.** Should they gang a wee thocht wrang An' chum wi' orra weans, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 207. **Gall.** Against the tongues of orra folk that you have only to stand for a while at a time, it is altogether infallible, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) iv.

Hence **Orra-like**, *adj.* disreputable-looking, vagabond, not neat.

Frf. The folk wha saw them could hardly say which o' the twa was the maist orra-like character, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 44, ed. 1889; Hire some o' the Saxon dames, sae orrie like and queer, JOHNSTON *Poems* (1869) 216.

8. Strange, unusual, out of the common.

Sc. MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Lnk.** Orra men an' things are seen When daft folks gang abroad, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 78.

9. *adv.* Oddly, peculiarly; unusually.

Frf. A tasty stocky, but gey orra put on, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) vi. **Lnk.** Bess was braw, an' Meg was fair, An' Kate was orra sweet, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 94.

10. *sb.* Anything that is left over; a fragment, scrap; in *pl.* odds and ends.

Sc. Such as fragments of cloth that remain after any piece of work is finished (JAM.). **Elg.** They had some orras to buy, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

ORRA, *adj.*[2] Nhp. Hrf. I.W. Som. Cor. Also in forms **or a** I.W.[1]; **orry** Som. Cor.[2]; **ory** Cor.; **urra** Hrf.[1] [o·rə.] Any, either. See **Ever a.**

Nhp.[1] Or'ra one. **Hrf.**[2] **I.W.**[1] Or a one. **Som.** JENNINGS *Dial. w Eng.* (1869). **Cor.** I cud clemb and jump . . . with orry man I ever seed, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 99; I would'n live in ory wan of em, *T. Towser* (1873) 43; **Cor.**[2]

ORRA, *int.* Irel. [o·rə.] An exclamation, a disguised oath. See **Begorra.**

n.Ir. Orra, Barney, your pinance already begins, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 21.

ORRACK, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **orrach.** [o·rək.] A dung-heap, cesspool; a dirty mess.

Cor.[3] **w.Cor.** There's a perfect orrach here outside the door (M.A.C.).

ORRALS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also written **orrels** (JAM.). [o·rəlz.] Anything that is left over, refuse; odds and ends.

Abd. Ye'll hae to find A place for ony orrals, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 74; (JAM.) **Ags.** Such as fragments of cloth that remain after any piece of work is finished (*ib.*). **Kcd.** (*ib.*)

[Sw. *urwal*, refuse, 'recrementum' (SERENIUS).]

ORREL, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **orley**. [o·rəl.] A raised wooden porch or balcony of a house above the cellar, and approached by outside steps.

The steps led up to the wooden orrel, or balcony—at that time a common adornment to the Polperro houses, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 140; QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 180; The dwelling part reached by a flight of stone steps, the landing place covered over by a continuance of the roof . . . covering an upper landing place is called an Orley, perhaps a corruption of O'erlop, BOND *Hist. Looe* (1823) 32; **Cor.**[1] The ground-floor of a fisherman's house is often a fish-cellar, and the first floor serves him for kitchen and parlour, which is reached by a flight of stone steps ending in an orrel or porch; **Cor.**[2]

ORRIL, *adj.* Lan. [o·ril.] Mad, frenzied.

DAVIES *Races* (1856) 237. **s.Lan.** He's quite orril, BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854); PICTON *Dial.* (1865) II.

ORRIS-PIECES, *sb. pl.* War.[3] See below. See **Arris**, *sb.*

Timber sawn wedge-shape, with two sawn sides, and the bark left on the third.

ORRUCK-HOLES, *sb. pl.* Nrf. [o·rək-ōlz.] Rullocks or oar-holes.

As distinct from thole-pins, which are less used in our boats, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 34.

ORRY, ORSE, see **Orra**, *adj.*[2], **Oss.**

ORSIN, *sb.* Mtg. [ō·sin.] An appearance; a symptom; also in *pl.* 'There's no orsin of it' (M.A.R.).

ORT, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **aught** Cum. Hrf. Sus.[2]; **awt** Lan.; **hart** Hmp.[1]; **oart** w.Yks.[5]; **oit** w.Yks.[5]; **ot** w.Yks.; **ott** w.Yks.[5]; **ought** Hmp.[1]; **out** War.[24] s.War.[1]; **wort** s.Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; **wot** Lakel.[2] Cum.[1] Wm. [ort, ōt, ot, wot.] **1.** *sb. pl.* Leavings of any description, remnants, scraps, fragments, esp. of food, broken victuals; the refuse fodder left by horses or cattle; also used *fig.*

Sc. Mak nae orts o' gude hay, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 15, ed. 1881. **Bnff.**[1] Laddie, gang an' tack a puckle horse orts, an' bed the pigs. **Kcd.** JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 88; GRANT *Lays* (1884) 77. **Fif.** The light corn blown aside by the thrashing and winnowing machines, *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iv. 19. **w.Sc.** E'ening orts mak guid mornin' fodder (JAM.). **s.Sc.** E'ening's worts are gude morning's foddering (*ib.*). **Ayr.** A depository for fish offal and other orts of the town, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 58; (J.M.) **Dmf.** They jib their kye, feed them on 'orts' and locks, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 296; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** I'll not take other people's wots (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (W.F.S.); **w.Yks.**[1] ii. 300; **w.Yks.**[5] Nowt but t'oits left!—tak it awāay. **Lan.** Cromming o'th Leawp-hoyles on th' Slifters ith Leath Woughs full o awts, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 21. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13] **s.Chs.**[1] Ah'm nur gooin' eat yo're orts. **n.Stf.** 'I am not going to eat thy orts,' a common phrase in the Staffordshire Potteries, *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 5, 1883). **s.Stf.** Throw yer orts wheer yo' throwin' yer love an throw in bigger pieces, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**[12] **Not.** *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 514; (J.H.B.); **Not.**[3] To leave proud orts of one [to be dainty in eating]. **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Esp. the waste left in spinning. **sw.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Shay'd use to gi' me 'er orts and sups. **Nhp.**[1] **War.** Besides, their feasting caused a multiplication of orts, which were the heirlooms of the poor, GEO. ELIOT *S. Marner* (1861) iii; **War.**[234] **s.War.**[1] I don't have to eat their outs. **w.Wor.**[1] I puck up ahl them arts o' yourn this marnin', miss; but mind yü, yü 'oona cotch mĕ a doin' it agin. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.** Oysters would be profitable food if the servants could eat the orts, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxxvi; **Shr.**[1] Fragments that are left—not, like 'mammocks,' in a worthless state—but fit to be eaten. 'Yo' bin too nice, a power; if yo' canna ate good orts from the Maister's table'; **Shr.**[2] **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[1] Come, pick up your orts and away with you. **Glo.** 'Hee's well served, for hee hath oft made orts of better hay.' . . Applyed to man or woman who refusinge many good offers in maryage, either in greatness of portion or comliness of person, at last it makes choice of much lesse or worse, SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1066–1618) III. 29, ed. 1885; **Glo.**[12], **Brks.**[1] **Bdf.** The quantity [of hay] that was taken back, appears to be such as is called orts, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 91. **Hrt.** ELLIS *Shepherd's Guide* (1750) 213. **e.An.**[1]; **e.An.**[2] Esp. of wool. **Cmb.** I'm not agoing to eat your orts (W.M.B.); **Cmb.**[1], **Nrf.** (E.M.), **Suf.**[1], **e.Ken.** (G.G.), **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[12], **Hmp.**[1] **Dor.** (W.C.); **Dor.**[1] Waste hay left by cows fed a-field, being dirtied or spoilt by their treading on it. **Som.** (W.F.R.); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] The shells of turnips left by sheep are always so called. 'Tak'n give they hogs a move, and then tak'n dig up th' orts and let in the yoes.' **Dev.** I've just been giving the young things the orts, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 25; **Dev.**[1] This is your orts a-fried up for me, 13; **Dev.**[2] Save up those orts for the cat. **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** The both of us is takin' what's another's orts, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 277; **Cor.**[12] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 380.]

Hence **Orts-and-ends**, *sb. pl.* odds and ends. **e.An.**[2]

2. *v.* To pick out the best part of food and leave the rest; to crumble or waste food; also used *fig.*

Sc. (JAM.) **n.Sc.** A child is said to ort his bread (*ib.*). **w.Sc.** 'The lasses nowadays ort nane of God's creatures'; the reflection of an old woman as signifying that in our times young women are by no means nice in their choice of husbands (*ib.*). **Ayr.** When a father givesaway any of his daughters in marriage without regard to the order of seniority, he is said to ort his dochters (*ib.*). **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Nhb.**[1] Cattle cribs are worteet. **w.Yks.**[1] **Shr.**[1] The pig orts 'is mate. **w.Som.**[1] Thick there yeffer's ter'ble taffety—'er d'ort 'er mate ter'ble. Be sure not to gee her to much hay to once, he 'on't on'y ort it.

[1. One that feeds on . . . orts, SHAKS. *J. Caesar*, IV. i. 37; Ortus, releef of beestys mete, *Prompt.*; Ortys, *farrago*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). EFris. *ort*, 'Abhub, Abfall, Brocken Reste von Speise od. Futter' (KOOLMAN); MLG. *ort*, 'was Menschen (namentlich Kinder) und Vieh von der Speise übrig lassen, als nicht essbar oder nicht schmackhaft verwerfen' (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN). **2.** EFris. *örten*, '(beim Essen) Reste lassen, die vorgesetzte Speise verschmähen u. überlassen' (KOOLMAN).]

ORT, see **Aught**, *pron.*, **Ought**, *v.*, **Wort.**

ORTCH, *sb.* I.Ma. A term of contempt.

She's an ortch of a thing, that's what she is; I thought Tom had more sense than to be seen walking with an ortch like yandhar (S.M.).

ORTCH, see **Horch.**

ORTHERING, *sb.* Yks. [ō·ðərin.] **1.** A dial. form of 'ordering.'

w.Yks. If there's to be fresh ortherings—just when I getten used to two maisters, BRONTË *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) xiii.

2. A settlement, will.

w.Yks. He's made an ortherin' (J.R.).

ORTIN(G)S, *sb. pl.* Irel. Lakel. Cum. Nhp. Also written **oartins** N.I.[1]; **oertens** s.Don.; **ortens** Lakel.[2]; and in forms **wottens** Lakel.[2]; **wottins** Cum. Leavings of food; also used *fig.* See **Ort.**

N.I.[1] Other weemen's ortins shan't be Sally's pick. **Dwn.** (A.L.M.) **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.** (M.P.), **Nhp.**[12]

ORUL, *v.* w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To have a longing for. (HALL.)

ORVE, ORY, see **Hauve**, *v.*[1], **Orra**, *adj.*[2]

ORZELON, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **oslin** (JAM.). A species of apple; also in *comb.* **Oslin pippin.**

The Oslin pippin is sometimes called the 'Original,' and sometimes the 'Arbroath pippin.' . . The Oslin has been for time immemorial cultivated at St. Andrews and Arbroath, NEILL *Hortic. Edb. Encycl.* 209 (JAM.).

OSBORN IRON, *phr. Obs.* Mon. Small square bars of iron, used for making wire at Tintern.

They take little square bars, made like bars of steel, which they call Osborn iron, wrought on purpose for this manufacture [wire-work], RAY (1691 16; K.)

OSBŪD, OSEL, OSENY, see **Hosebird, Ossil, Halsen.**

OSHEN, *sb. Obs.* Gall. A person of a mean disposition. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1876). Cf. **orishen.**

OSHEY, *sb.* Hrt. [o·ʃi.] Soft, low-lying meadow-land.

Not so soft as the words swampy or marshy would imply, CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. 320.

OSIER-HOLT, *sb.* Not. Nhp. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. An osier-bed. Not. (L.C.M.), Nhp.[12] Oxf., Brks. DRUCE *Flora* (1897) 46. Hnt. (T.P.F.)

OSKALLATER, *sb.* Cum.[4] The eyed hawk-moth, *Smerinthus ocellatus.* A corruption of 'ocellata.'

OSKEN, OSKIN, see **Ox-gang.**

OSLIN, OSMAL, O'S'MIVVER, see **Orzelon, Ozmilt, Howsomever.**

OSNABURGH, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Also in form **osenbrug.** A kind of coarse linen or ticking.

Sc. Ae time I was in Glasgow, wanting some tyking or Osenbrugs, or what the fiend ye ca' them, what ye mak' pillows and bowsters o', *Sc. Haggis*, 133. **Ags.** Named from its resemblance to that made in Osnaburgh in Germany (JAM.). **Fif.** The brisk times of the great war, when Osnaburgs kept all hands busy, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 9.

OSNEY, see **Halsen.**

OSS, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Mtg. Oxf. Also written **osse** N.Cy.[2] w.Yks.[1] Chs.[2]; and in forms **ause** w.Wor.[1] Shr.[1]; **aust** Lei.[1]; **awse** e.Lan.[1]; **hos** Der.; **hoss** Der.[2]; **host** Lan.; **oast** Lei.[1] War.[3]; **orse** Lan. War.; **ost** Stf. Lei.[1] Nhp.[2] [os, ōs.] **1.** *v.* To attempt, try, endeavour; to begin, set about doing. Also with *at*. Cf. **hawse**, *v.*[1]

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (K.) **Cum.**[2] **Wm.** Soa yee see Ise ossin towart hausekeepin, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 64. **w.Yks.** When a fellow tried to do a difficult thing he was said to 'oss' (C.V.C.); **w.Yks.**[123]; **w.Yks.**[4] He ossed but failed; **w.Yks.**[5] He nivver osses to du owt 'at I sehr him tul—nivver. **Lan.** Duz teaw orse for t'turn eawt another drift o' thees pigs again? WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 5, ed. 1801; When he awst to don it on it slipt o'er his sow, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 25; Hoo ost to speyk un hoo cud no do, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 33; He should never awse to dee, WAUGH *Sngs.* (ed. 1871) 49; It is no use hosting when you've forgotten owt, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 147; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **e.Lan.**[1] When a man offers a woman his hand, he is said 'to awse at her.' **Chs.** He doesna oss for t'go (E.M.G.); **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Naï, dù)nŭ yoa· os tŭ reyd non, Jon [Naï, dunna yo oss to reid none, John]. **Flt.** Yo dunna oss to do it, HALLAM *Dial. Wds.* (1885) 61. **Stf.**[1] **Der.**[2] He none osses at it. **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[2] **w.Wor.**[1] 'I roŭd this 'ere poŭny ahl the waay to Bewdley, an' 'e never wunst aused to shy.' Seldom used but when the attempt is unsuccessful. ''E ossed to jump the bruck, but 'e couldna do't; t'warn't likely!' **Shr.**[1] 'Er'll never oss to pŭt anythin' in its place as lung as 'er can get through 'em. **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[1], **Rdn.**[1]

Hence (1) **Ossing**, *vbl. sb.* the act of attempting or trying; (2) **Ossment**, *sb.* an attempt, essay.

(1) **Chs.** Ossing comes to bossing, i.e. courting and wooing brings dallying and doing, RAY *Prov.* (ed. 1860) 46; *Chs. N. & Q.* (1885) V. 48. **Der.**[1] **Shr.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). (2) **Shr.**[1] I doubt 'e'll never do no good—I dunna like 'is ossment.

2. To dare, venture.

N.Cy.[2] 'I did not osse to meddle with it,' i.e. I did not dare, RAY (1691). **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Lan.** *Obsol.* (H.M.) **s.Stf.** Do' yo' ost to touch me, or I'll ha' the law on yer, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Lei.**[1] Yo' doon't aust to dew noo such a thing. **Shr.** He does not oss to do it, *Hrf. Gl.* (1839).

3. To design, intend; to intend to do.

n.Cy. (K.), **N.Cy.**[2] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.** 'Eh Mary, w'ereta for?' 'O'm ossin' t'goo t'Eccles,' HALLAM *Dial. Wds.* (1885) 60. **Chs.** BAILEY (1721); **Chs.**[1] 'Why did Noah go into the ark?' 'Please, teacher, because God was ossin for t'drown the world.' **Der.** Aw'm ossin t'goo t'Buxton, HALLAM *Dial. Wds.* (1885) 58.

4. To offer; to offer to do a thing.

w.Yks. He oss'd ta feit, but nooa body wod bodder wi' him (B.K.); They owe fer cannels, an' meyle, an' nivver oss to pay, BICKERDIKE *Beacon Alm.* (1875) 41. **Lan.** An' nobody ossin' to do it, AXON *Black Kt.* (1870) 56. **Chs.** He ne'er osses pay me, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 4. **Der.** (L.W.) **Wor.** Tom Stokes 'e ossed to goo an ketch 'er, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* **m.Wor.** He stood up and 'ossed' to fight me (J.C.). **Wor., Mtg.** Getting less common (H.K.). **Oxf.** HOLLOWAY.

5. To show promise; to 'shape.'

Chs.[1] 'He osses badly' would be said of a man who began a job in a clumsy manner. **s.Chs.**[1] Yoa· bin)ŭ os·in tŭ dóv dhaat· [Yo binna ossin' to do that]. **Der.** A workman is said to 'hos' when he shapes badly or well at his work (J.B.); 'Ow does th' new sarvant mon oss? HALLAM *Dial. Wds.* (1885) 58. **War.** It is very commonly said, that such a man orsed well, meaning that he began well or attempted well, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 404. **Shr.**[1] I think the chap knows his work, 'e osses pretty well. **Shr., Hrf.** A new servant is said to oss well, BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[2]

6. To incline, lean; to push or thrust in any direction; *fig.* to show an inclination or leaning in any direction.

Chs.[3] It osses to rain. **Der., Not.** In common use. I have heard a small farmer during a long drought say: 'Dun you know if the glasses is ossing to sattle?' [Is the mercury in the barometer beginning to fall?], *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 492. **Lei.**[1] 'A oos'ses to this side,' said of a horse: also, 'A oosts so loongeous,' when violently tugging. 'The top o' the wall osts ovver welly a foot.' **War.**[3]

7. To recommend a person to something good.

Chs.[23] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy)l os yŭ tŭ ŭ gùd ef ŭr [I'll oss yŏ to a good heifer]. **Flt.** I ossed [or osst] 'im to that place, HALLAM *Dial. Wds.* (1885) 61. **Shr.** I ossed 'er to a place, *ib.* 60.

8. *sb.* An attempt, essay.

w.Yks. He made an oss at it an missed (D.L.).

[1. Cp. Þus answars þam þaire ald gode, & osses oñ þis wyse, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 2263.]

OSSELL, *adv. Obs.* Yks. Perhaps. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4]

OSSIGER, *sb.* Or.I. Also written **ossiegar** and in form **oziger.** The condition of a fowl when moulting.

A fowl moulting is 'in ossiger,' and one beginning to moult is 'gaun in ossiger' (J.G.); (S.A.S.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

OSSIL, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **osel.** A short line to which a fish-hook is attached.

Osels, cork, cutch, rods, reels, flies, and every requisite for sea and loch fishing, *Sh. News* (Aug. 12, 1899); **S. & Ork.**[1]

OSSLE, see **Hostle, Hustle.**

OST, see **Oast**, *sb.*[12], **Oss.**

OSTED, *adv.* Lan. [əste·d.] Instead. See **Astead.**

Osted o hawsin fur to lay summut by fur o rainy day, ORMEROD *Felly fro Rachde* (1864) i.

OSTENTATE, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. To make a display or exhibition.

Ayr. Merchants were enabled to vie and ostentate with the better sort of lairds, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxiv.

Hence **Ostentation**, *sb.* display, exhibition; used *fig.*

There was rather an overly ostentation of spice in yon muggle-catawny soup, *ib. Lairds* (1826) xxiii.

OSTRAY, *sb.* Yks. [o·streə.] A long, low bench for putting lumps of warp on. w.Yks. (J.G.) See **Horse, 6** (2).

OSTRIL, *sb.* Nrf. Also written **orstril.** [o·stril.] The osprey or fish-hawk, *Pandion haliaetus.* COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46.

ÖSWIL, *sb.* Sh.I. [ö·zwil.] Usual thing; a dial. form of 'usual.' 'Dat's juist da auld öswil,' *Sh. News* (Dec. 9, 1899).

OSY, *sb.* Sc. An easy-going, good-tempered person. *Gen.* in *comb.* with **easy.** Also used *attrib.*

Sc. 'O Lord, what are we this mornin' but a parcel o' easy osies?' HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 592. **Bnff.**[1] A parcel o' easy, osy sooter bodies. **Cld., Lth.** He's an easy, osy creature (JAM.). **Dmf.** (J.Ar.)

OT, *pron.* and *conj.* Lan. [ət.] **1.** *pron.* That. See **At**, *rel. pron.*

A chap in Germany, ot had a sister in Omerica, GASKEL *Sngs.* (1841) 16. **s.Lan.** PICTON *Dial.* (1865) 24.

2. *conj.* That. See **At**, *conj.*

O woman ot could swear ot our family wur o kin to theirs, GASKEL *Sngs.* (1841) 16. **s.Lan.** Theaw seys ot this tit's thy tit, PICTON *Dial.* (1865) 24.

OT, OTCHEN, see **Ort, Urchin.**

OTEN, *adv.* Som. Often. (HALL.)

OTH(E, see **Oath.**

O' THEM, *phr.* Sc. Some of them.

Cld. O' them faucht, O' them fled (JAM.).

Hence *Othem Upothem*, *phr.* cold flummery, used instead of milk, along with boiled flummery; see below.

Abd. 'Of them,' as well as 'upon them,' i.e. the same sort of substance used at once both as meat and drink, or in a solid and fluid state (JAM.).

OTHER, *adj.*[1], *pron.*[1], *adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [u·ðə(r, ʉ·ðə(r, u·dðə(r, u·də(r, i·ðə(r.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Idder**, (2) **Idur**, (3) **Ither**, (4) **Oather**, (5) **Odder**, (6) **Oder**, (7) **Udder**, (8) **Udthre**, (9) **Wither**, (10) **Worther**, (11) **Wother.** See **Tother.**

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Sh.I.** Ony idder truss dey cud get, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 7. **Bnff.**[1] (2) **Yks.** It's t'way wiv yaal t'lassies, ain cannot abide t'idur gin sheea's bonnier, MACQUOID *Doris Barugh* (1877) xiii. (3) **Sc.** Like ither folk, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxviii.

ne.Sc. Fa the ither ane wis Ah cudna tell, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 51. **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Uls.** It'll no b' lang till ye get it back again, an ony ither twa-three pun a may hae scrapit up, M'ILROY *Craiglinnie* (1900) 153. **Nhb.** Ye should ha . . . sent some ither chap hēāme, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 7. **Yks.** Skeealmaisters has their notions as weel's ither fooaks, MACQUOID *Doris Barugh* (1877) *Prol.* 1. (4) **Ess.**[1] (5) **Edb.** T'odder syde, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 708, Scenary ed. **ne.Lan.**[1] (6) **Ken.** (G.B.) (7) **Cum.**[3] He wad gi' ma udder five shilling, 3. **Wm.** Somehoo ur udder, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 42. **n.Yks.** Tha mun mak inrooads on udder's dominions, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 55. **m.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Udder useful things, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 8. (8) **Wm.** Es mickle reet tult es udthre fooak, *Gooardy Jenkins.* (9) **Som.** I drenk tha sporklin cyder, An wish naw wither wine, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 129. (10) **Dev.**[1] (11) **Dev.** To one the wother they tipped the sign, PETER PINDAR *Royal Visit* (1795) 156, ed. 1824.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *adj.* In phr. (1) *other pears to pull*, (2) *other tow to teaze*, *obs.*, other things to do, 'other fish to fry'; (3) *the other end of himself*, his counterpart.

(1) **Edb.** We maun part—we've ither pears to pou', LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 268. (2) **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** Sheea had udder tow te teeaze, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 36. (3) **Ir.** There was . . . a young woman named Sally Lowry who was just the other end of himself, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 85.

2. A, ever a; also in phr. *other one*, ever-a-one.

w.Som. Construed in this sense, with singular nouns only. As u-gau·ŭt uudh·ur pau·gut? [Hast got ever a pocket?], ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 27; **w.Som.**[1] 'As a-got other knive? Dids zee other bullick comin along? Where's thy angkecher? 's a-got other one? Plase to len' un a dipper, nif you'd a-got other one. **nw.Dev.**[1]

3. Any.

w.Som.[1] [Let it] 'be tried by other farmer you mind to' is the commonest form of offering to refer a dispute. 'I'll back my Pinch vor a vive pound note, to draw a fox or a badger way other terrier in the county,' *ib.* (s.v. Draw).

4. Additional; successive, following in succession; 'another.'

Frf. Auld Ebenezer toddled out an' in, gettin' aye the ither bit troke dune for him, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 141, ed. 1889. **Dmb.** As the win' blew the ither thud, He thought the diel was in the wood, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 72. **Edb.** The king was turn'd canty with the other gill, MITCHELL *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 10. **e.Dur.**[1] We had a sale of work and made £20, also a social and dance, and made other twenty. **n.Yks.**[2] 'Give me other two,' two more. **w.Yks.** If they'd as't me other seven-an-sixpence I'st ha' paid it, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 6.

5. Next, succeeding.

Slk. A young soldier . . . come to Innismore the other year, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 383, ed. 1866. **N.I.**[1] 'Other morrow,' the day after to-morrow.

6. *pron.* Each other, one another.

Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 177; How cheerily our wark gaed on, How pleased we were wi' ither, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 99. **Cai.**[1] 'Ey tell ilka thing till ither. **Elg.** They got sae fou, they kentna ither, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 150. **Abd.** Fechtin' wi' ither i' the gutters, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 10. **Frf.** The tott'ring chairs on ither clink, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 13. **Fif.** Wi' joy unfeigned they'll ither greet, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 25. **Rnf.** Since we kent ither, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 16. **Ayr.** Hear their absent thoughts o' ither, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 221. **Lnk.** The pair were wondrous fond o' ither, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 102. **Edb.** To tak their drap an' crack wi' ither, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 157. **Bwk.** Meetings at other's ingles, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 84. **Dmf.** They . . . struck at ither feckless blows, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 36. **N.I.**[1] If they take out the gun they'll shoot other. **Dwn.** The returneys fell oot an' ca'd ither names, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 72. **Cav.** Them cocks fought yesterday and hurted other (M.S.M.).

7. *adv.* Otherwise, else.

Sh.I. We öt dem, av coorse. What idder wir we gaen ta dü? *Sh. News* (Mar. 10, 1900).

8. *sb.* In phr. *der nae idder for hit*, there was no other way or thing for it.

Sh.I. Der nae idder for hit, bit toil an' drag while der braeth i' da body, *Sh. News* (Mar. 10, 1900).

OTHER, *adj.*[2], *pron.*[2] and *conj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nrf. Som. Dev. Also in forms **oather** s.Chs.[1]; **othur** Lan.; **outher** Edb. Nhb. Cum.; **owder** Cum.; **owther** s.Sc. Yks.; **uther** Nrf.; **wother** n.Dev. [ɐ·ðə(r, ō·ðə(r), au·ðə(r.] **1.** *adj.* Either. See **Awther, Either.**

w.Som.[1] Other one o'm 'll do. **Dev.** Aw 'es, yū can 'ave other wan aw'm. I bant perticler whichee 'tez, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. *pron.* In phr. *of other*, of the two.

s.Chs.[1] Wel, naa mùch dif·rùnt; ahy thingk· éē`z ŭv oa·dhŭr gy'et·in wos ['Well, Mrs. Clutton, how's your husband?' 'Well, na' much different; I think he's of oather gettin' woss'].

3. Each one, each of the two.

Cum. Nought there's a wanting, Save summut they lang for—that's outher a man, RAYSON *Poems* (1839) 54. **w.Yks.** (J W.)

4. *conj.* Either.

s.Sc. O' ye'r love 'twill owther men' ye, Or a wee deceive the time, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 358. **Edb.** When fock are outher late or sune Ramjee'd wi' whisky, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 172. **Nhb.** I dinna ken that outher, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 64. **Cum.** (J.A.) **Yks.** To run off wiv owther t'bairns or t'brass, SIMPSON *Biggersdale* (1893) 56. **Lan.** Othur be hooke ur be krooke, *Gt. Eggshibishun* (1856) 11. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Nrf.** [They] doant b'leeve in uther God or devil, SPILLING *Giles* (1872) 76. **w.Som.**[1] At the end of a clause. I tell ee hot I'll do, I'll call in myzul, or Jim can come, other. Take other one o' th' 'osses you mind to, or the poney'll go there nif a shall, other. **n.Dev.** *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 307.

OTHER, see **Hotter**, *v.*

OTHEREN, *adj.* Wor. Glo. Also written **otherin** Glo.[1] [ɐ·ðərən.] Other; alternate, esp. in phr. *every otheren.*

s.Wor. That tree bears every otheren year (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1] **se.Wor.**[1] 'Every otheren one,' every alternate one. **Glo.**[1]

OTHERGATES, *adv.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. War. Also written **othergaits** N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[12] w.Yks.[1] War.[123]; and in forms **othergeeats** n.Yks.[2]; **uddergeatts** Cum.[1] [u·ðəgēts, ·giəts.] Otherwise.

N.Cy.[1], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); **War.**[123]

OTHERGUESS, *adj.* and *adv.* Cum. Yks. Wil. Som. Dev. Slang. Amer. Also in forms **othergais**, **·gaz** w.Yks.[1]; **·gize** n.Wil.; **·guise** w.Yks.[1] Wil.[1] [u·ðəges, ɐ·ðəges.]

1. *adj.* Of another kind or variety.

Cum. 'Tis for otherguess noddles than thine, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 53; **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.**[1] Them words hez quite an clear an othergaz meeanin, ii. 319. **Slang.** It's other guess work When a man has to do with a Pilgrim or Palmer, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *S. Gengulphus*; If I had been there, I believe I should have done otherguess things, FIELDING *J. Andrews* (1742) bk. II. vii. [**Amer.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249, 328.]

2. *adv.* Otherwise, on the contrary.

w.Yks.[1] Othergais ye wodn't a put in't' vara saam skits, ii. 354. **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** Thur you caänt expect no othergize (E.H.G.). **Som.** As works some wunderful cures, or otherguess miakes girt slaughter, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 40. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 312.

OTHERGUIZ'D, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.[2] [u·ðəgaizd.] Disguised; in a character different to the real one.

OTHERKINS, *adj.* Yks. [u·ðəkinz.] Of another kind or sort.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Otherkins fooaks,' a separate set. 'They have gone anotherkins geeat,' a different road to the one supposed.

OTHER-LUCKER, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Dev. Of another kind.

Dev.[1] It be other-lucker books us ha' vrom the Pason, 3.

[ME. *oðerluker*, otherwise, differently. He kidde oðerluker his mihte, *Hom. Trin. MS.* (c. 1250), ed. Morris, 97. OE. *ōðerlīcor*, otherwise (B.T.).]

OTHEROUS, *adj.* Glo.[1] [ɐ·ðərəs.] Otherwise, different.

Things is dull enough now, and last summer wasn't much otherous.

OTHERS, *sb.* Yks. Also in forms **oathers** e.Yks.; **odhers** e.Yks.[1] [ō·ðəz.] Way, fashion; method; lit. ? orders.

e.Yks. Ah deean't knoa what we'r gannin' te deea wi' t'fooaks if they keep cummin' i' this oathers, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 41; (C.A.F.); **e.Yks.**[1] Ah's not boon tī stan by an see poor lad knock't aboot ī that odhers.

OTHERSOME, *pron.*, *adv.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also written **uthersum** n.Lin.; and in form **odersome** Sus. [u·ðə(r)səm, ɐ·ðəsəm.] **1.** *pron.* Others, some others.

Cld. NIMMO *Sngs.* (1882) 110. **Bwk.** When old John Knox,

and other some Began to plott the bags of Rome, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* 1856 71. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] In constant use. Cum.[1] Some flowers is blue, and othersome yellow; Cum.[4] ne.Yks[1] Sum'll mebbe deea t'job, an' othersum weean't. e.Yks. Sum fooaks is wahse ti pleease then other sum, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 76; e.Yks.[1] Some say it is, other-some nut. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[123], Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Not.[1], Lin.[1] n.Lin. Sum on 'em was deäd an' uthersum next door to it (M.P.); n.Lin.[1] Sum I sell'd afoore Christmas at twelve shillin' a seck, uther sum I kep' while May-da'. sw.Lin.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. Well, sir, you see, some do, and other some don't (W.R.E.); COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 99. Ken.[1], Sur.[1]

2. *adv.* Sometimes, other times.

Lan. Sometimes it went 'Tong!' an' othersome 'Tingle-ingle!' CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 466. Sus. Sumwhiles a dey's turmut hoein, an othersum a dey's tan flawin, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 251; Sus.[1] Sometimes my old gal's better than what she be othersome, but she be hem ornary again to-dee.

3. Sometime.

Sus. But dappen I wol be round odersome de nix wick, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200.

4. *adj.* Of another sort, various.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'An othersome lot,' as a better sample, for instance, than the rest. 'At othersome times'; n.Yks.[4]

5. Contradictory, 'touchy.'

w.Yks. T'gaffer's a bit other-some to day (B.K.).

OTHERTEHOY, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] [u·ðəti-oi.] A silly, blundering person; one who talks foolishly. See **Hotter-poke**, s.v. **Hotter**, *v.* 9.

OTHERWAY(S, *adv.* Not. Dev. Also in form **wother-**. n.Dev. Otherwise.

s.Not. Do as ah tell yer, otherways y'ull do wrong (J.P.K.). n.Dev. Or wotherway twel zet e-long, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 275.

OTHERWHERE(S, *adv.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Ken. Sus. Also in form **ither-** Sc. 1. Elsewhere, in some other place.

Cai. His mind's aye itherwheres fan it should be here, HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 48. Ayr. There's wit there, ye'll get there, Ye'll find nae other where, BURNS *Ep. to Davie* (1784) st. 7. Lnk. I may find some other where Ane mair kind, although less fair, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 72, ed. 1897. w.Yks. Tha'rt as welcome as otherwheer, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 180. n Lin.[1] I've been lookin' for it all oher an' can't find it; mester mun hev hidden'd it uther wheäre. Ken. (G.B.), Sus.[1]

2. Phr. *otherwhere else*, elsewhere. Ken.[1]

OTHERWHILE(S, *adv.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. 1. At other times.

Sc. A.W., n.Yks.[2], e Yks.[1] n Lin.[1] Sumtimes I goas oot taatiein', utherwhiles I mak' a bit by knittin'.

2. Sometimes, now and then, occasionally.

s.Cy. GROSE (1790). Ken.[1] 'Every otherwhile a little,' i.e. a little now and then; Ken.[2], Sur.[1] Sus. Otherwhile we catched so many, LOWER *Stray Leaves* (1862) 42; (S.P.H.); Sus.[1] I has a horn of beer otherwhile, but never nothing to do me no hurt; Sus.[2], Hmp.[1]

OTHERWISE, *adj.* Yks. Out of sorts, poorly.

n.Yks. Ah's all otherwus (T.S.). w.Yks. Not very common. 'How's yar Mary?' 'I'm flared shoo's nobbut otherwise' (S.P.U.); In use in Craven and Nidderdale (R.B.).

OTMILLO, *sb.* War. [o·tmilō.] A children's game; see below.

A kneels with his face on B's lap; the other players standing in the background. They step forward one by one at a signal from B, who says to each in turn—'Otmillo, Otmillo, where is the poor man to go?' A then designates a place for each one. When all are despatched, A removes his face from B's knees, and, standing up, exclaims 'Hot! hot! hot!' The others then run to him, and the laggard is blinded instead of A, NORTHALL *Flk-Rhymes* 1892) 401-2.

OTMOOR, *sb. Obs.* Oxf. In phr. *Otmoor evil*, a disease among cattle. See **Moor-evil**, s.v. **Moor**, *sb.*[1] 1.

There were here [at Oddington] two minerals springs, one a specific against 'Otmoor Evil,' a disease which used to attack cattle feeding in the swamps of Otmoor, MURRAY *Handbk. Oxf.* (1894 94.

OTOMY, OTT, see **Anatomy, Ort**.

OTTER, *sb.* Sc. Cum. [o·tər.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Otter-coke**, (2) **-grains**, the dung of the otter; (3) **-pike**, the common or lesser weever, *Trachinus vipera.*

(1, 2) Cum.[4] 3 Fif. *Draco sive Araneus minor*; I take it to be the same our fishers call the Otter-pike or Sea-stranger, SIBBALD *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 127 (JAM.).

2. The barb of a fishing-hook; an illegal fishing implement used by poachers.

Lnk. The secretary thought he'd try the Brown, For illegal was the otter, STEWART *Twa Elders* (1886) 143. Dmf. The barb part of a hook, . . it being like an otter, apt at catching fish, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 355.

OTTERDOCKEN, *sb. Obsol.* Cum.[4] Also in form **hotterdockin**. A little, insignificant, ill-disposed person. Cf. **hotter-dockin**, s.v. **Hotter**, *v.*

OTTERLINE, *sb.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) A cow in calf during her second year. Also used *attrib.* See **Etterlin**.

OTTIMAZE, see **Anatomy**.

OTTOMALL, *sb.* Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Also written **ottomail**, and in forms **ottom, ottum**. A portion of outfield or pasture land, newly put under cultivation.

OTTY-MOTTY, *sb.* Chs. Der. [o·ti-moti.] Suspense.

Chs.[1] Keepin him in otty-motty, an noather tellin him one thing or another—it's enough to vex annybody. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

OU, *int.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **ow** Sc.; and in form **oo** Sc. Nhb. [ū.] 1. *int.* Oh!

Sc. 'Reasonable charges?' said the sexton; 'ou, ther's grund-mail,—and bell-siller,' SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xiv. ne.Sc. Ow, it's easy for you t' say so, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 114. Abd. Ou, fat's the eese o' that? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. w.Sc. 'Weel, Jamie, hoo are ye the day?' 'Brawley, ou brawley,' CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 46. Edb. Oo, it suits the like o' me fine, CAMPBELL *Deilie Jock* (1897) 216.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Ou ay(e**, an asseveration: oh! indeed, yes; (2) **— losh**, an exclamation of surprise: indeed.

(1) Sc. *Gen.* used indiscriminately. At other times expressive of some degree of impatience or dissatisfaction, as when one is told what seems unnecessary (JAM.); 'A fine evening, sir.' . . 'Ow ay! sir, a bra' night,' replied the lieutenant, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxxix. Cai.[1] Ū-ai. e.Sc. 'Ou ay,' his mother answered, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 189. Abd. Ou aye, Abraham's or Beelzebub's, ye ken, sirr, they're baith Scriptur' names, PAUL *Abd.* (1881) 29. Frf. 'Ou, ay,' she said, 'they're expectin' veesitors at the lawyer's,' BARRIE *Thrums* (1888) ii. Per. Ou ay! a' lawfu' eneugh, Joseph! CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 147, ed. 1887. w.Sc. 'Now, Jamie, have you plenty to eat and drink?' 'Ou ay,' CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 46. Fif. Oo ay. It would be a michty shame if they didna, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 22. Ayr. What was't he said I micht speak o'? Ouay! there was something about huntin', and courtin', SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 48; (J.M.) Lnk. Ou-aye, . . here's for ye, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 19. Slk. What's this I was gaun to say? Ou ay. A man's real character, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 262. Gall. Ow aye, ye wonder at me, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1808) 189. Nhb. Oo ay, it's just a bit present frae yer ould friend, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 128. (2) Frf. 'Ay, ay, ou losh!' she said, as if surprised, 'it was just the cloak,' BARRIE *Minister* (1891) viii.

3. *v.* To ejaculate, to say 'ou.'

Lnk. John oo'd and nicher'd like a stallion, M'INDOE *Poems* (1805) 145.

OU, OUBIT, OUCH, see **Hoo**, *pron.*, **Oobit, Ough**.

OUCHILS, *sb. pl.* Som. Dev. [au·tʃilz, ɐ·tʃilz.] Outside slabs of wood; the uneven rounded pieces, sawn on one side only from the outsides of trees. Cf. **outshells**, s.v. **Out**, *adv.* 1 (62).

w.Som.[1] Dev. Tid'n no ways particular; ouchils are good enough for that job, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 25. nw.Dev.[1]

OUCHT, see **Ocht**.

OUDER, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **owder** (JAM.). 1. A light mist or haze, such as is sometimes seen on a cloudy morning when the sun rises.

Slk. A cloud of light haze, or (as the country people call it) the blue ouder, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 33, ed. 1866.

2. The flickering exhalation, seen to arise from the ground in the sunshine of a warm day, 'summer-couts,' 'king's weather.' Slk. (JAM.)

OUER, OUF, see **Over, Oaf**.

OUF-DOG, *sb.* Sc. A wolf-hound.

Slk. Then came their collarit phantom tykis. Like ouf-dogs an' like gaspin grews, HOGG *Hunt of Eildon*, 322 (JAM.).

OUFF, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **owff** Abd. [auf.] 1. *sb.* The sound of a dog barking.

Gall. 'Ouff!' quoth Ashie protestingly, deep in his stomach, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 9; 'Ouff ouff!' barked Royal behind him, *ib. Kit Kennedy* (1899) 153.

2. *v.* To bark.

Abd. Curly-haired doggies that bowff, wowff, owff! CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 249.

OUGH, *int.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. and Amer. Also written **ouch** Gall. Amer. [ūχ.] **1.** *int.* An exclamation of pain or disgust.

Gall. There's rats in this hoose, I'll be bound! Ouch, I see one! CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) v; All he had said was 'Ouch!'—in the circumstances, a somewhat natural remark, *ib. Kit Kennedy* (1899) 200. **Qco.** Ough, by the hokys! BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. i. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 234, 236.]

2. *sb.* The sound made when expelling the breath forcibly.

Ayr. [He] heard the 'ough' of the colliers, as they drave their picks into the wa', SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 135.

Hence **Oughing**, *ppl. adj.* of the wind: sighing, blowing gently.

Sc. An' oughin', soughin', winnin' wind, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 48.

OUGHT, *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Amer. [ōt, out, Sc. āχt, oχt, w.Cy. ōf(t, ōf.] **I.** Dial. forms: **1.** (1) **Aight**, (2) **Aucht**, (3) **Auf**, (4) **Aufght**, (5) **Auft**, (6) **Aught**, (7) ? **Har**, (8) **Hoft**, (9) **Ocht**, (10) **Off**, (11) **Oft**, (12) **Oht**, (13) **Ort**, (14) **Oughts**, (15) **Owght**, (16) **Owt**.

(1) **w.Yks.**[4] (2) **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) xlv. (3) **w.Som.**[1] Uur nuv'ur dud-n auf tue u wai'nt | She never ought to have gone]. (4) **Dev.** A vox . . . aufght to be killed on the Sabbath, as on the weekday, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 515. (5) **Dev.** Ha auft ta took et like a man! N. HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 54. (6) **Sc.** SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) v. **e.An.**[1] (7) **Nrf.** We har tew hev, RYE *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv. (8) **Cor.** Our cheldurn too, as well as we, Like granden people hoft to be, TREGELLAS *Farmer Brown* (1857) 4. (9) **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Mair interested in you than she ocht to be, GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 48. **w.Sc.** He ocht tae be oor minister, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 31, ed. 1877. **Ayr.** *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 83. **Lnk.** It ocht to mak' ye blush wi' shame, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 83. **Dmf.** QUINN *Heather* (1863) 40. **n.Ir.** Them an' the lump o' beef ocht tae fill up the far-lan, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 65. (10) **w.Som.**[1] 'You off to a told me o' it.' In the present 'off' is the regular form, 'ought' the exception. (11) **s.Dev.** FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** We should think that he oft for to knaw, FORFAR *Cousin Jan* (1859) st. 11; **Cor.**[12] [It oft to be to every one, FIELDING *T. Jones* (1749) bk. vii. 1.] (12) **n.Lin.**[1] (13) **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** Well, I reckon and so he ort, BARING-GOULD *Curgenven* (1893) xxxvii. [**Amer.** You ort to've hed the law on him, WESTCOTT *David Harum* (1900) i.] (14) **Stf.** Her oughts to stay till her's got him i' the bōat, *Knight's Quarterly Mag.* (1823) 299. (15) **n.Yks.** One owght te saäy, LINSKILL *Haven Hill* (1886) xxi. (16) **Wm.** Yur owt ta been duing yur larful business, WARD *R. Elsmere* (1888) bk. 1. ii. **e.Yks.** I isn't what I owt to be, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 70. **w.Yks.** Net gettin' t'food as a owt sooin made mha feel varra unweel, *Yks. Factory Times* (Aug. 2, 1889) 8, col. 6. **Lan.** Mrs. Wolcombe owt to be telled, SAUNDERS *Abel Drake* (1862) i. **Lin.** An' I thowt 'a said whot a owt to 'a said, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 5. **Suf.**[1]

2. Var. contractions and *comb.*: (1) **Ochtna**, ought not; (2) **Ortter**, ought to; (3) **Ouchtna**, see (1); (4) **Oughter**, see (2); (5) **Owdant**, (6) **Owtan't**, see (1).

(1) **Cai.**[1] (2) [**Amer.** You'd ortter've known, WESTCOTT *David Harum* (1900) xxiii.] (3) **Abd.** I ouchtna to hae interuppit it, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 261. (4) **s Oxf.** ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 22. **Brks.** You oughter be proud of un, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 657. **Bdf.** If you'll 'elp—an you'd oughter, WARD *Bessie Costrell* (1895) 123. **Hrt.** I oughter 'ave looked arter her more, GEARY *Rur. Life* (1899) 151. **Nrf.** HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* (1888) III. v. **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **Dev.** They oughter carry me, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 47. [**Amer.** He oughter know a body, *Cent. Mag.* (Dec. 1884) 276.] (5) **w.Yks.**[5] (6) *ib.* He owtan't tul a done sich 'na thing.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** Used after the aux. *do*, *have*, and *shall*. *Gen.* in *pret.*

Not.[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Thaay shouldn't ought to press a strīght-gooin' man for his rent up to th' very daay. Now, Master Edward, you doän't ought to talk in that waay. I shouldn't have ought to ha' dun it. **Lei.**[1] I did ought to ha' thought o' that. **War.**[3] **Hrf.** Thou had ought to a come afore, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 166. **s.Oxf.** Rose had ought to get married, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 172. **Bdf.** You'd oughter put it in the bank, WARD *Bessie Costrell* (1895) 9. **Nrf.** I calls on you to cease living as you didn't oughter, HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* (1888) III. v. **Sur.** Onybody as wants to try to learn summat good did ought ter go, GEARY *Rur. Life* (1899) 129. **Sus.**[2] He hadn't ought to. **Hmp.** He didn't oughter; did he? (H.C.M.B.) **Dor.** That's jist how things did ought to be, YOUNG *Robin Hill* (1867) 12. **w.Som.**[1] Always construed with 'did' in negative or conditional sentences, and occasionally even when affirmative. 'You never did'n ought to a-went aneast the place.' 'The jistices zaid how that they did ought vor to pay me.' **Dev.** A heathen, bewitched thing, as . . . did ought by rights to have been dust an' ashes long since, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 440. **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** You didn't oft to do so, FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** You should oft for to be ashaamed of yourself, *T. Towser* (1873) 31. [**Amer.** It don't seem to me that I had ought to be made a fool on in that book, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) *Introd.*]

2. To own, to be possessed of; *gen.* as a *pret.* See **Aught**, *pp.*

Sc. I am answerable for her to those that aught her, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ix; Only used with the interrogative and relative and some indefinite pronouns. 'Thaim at's auwcht it.' 'Ther maun bey sumbodie auwcht it,' MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 193. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** The poor men that ought them followed in, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 169. **Frf.** The man as ocht Jerusalem greets because the fair Circassian winna take him, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 202.

3. To owe, be indebted to; *gen.* as a *pret.*

Sc. We aught him the siller, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) v. **Abd.** Fat was auchtin you for fat ye laid oot? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlv. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 1, 1884) 8; WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 531; **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** Paying a deal of money that he ought, *Life of A. Martindale* (c. 1685) 213, ed. 1845; Burton, on the other hand, said he ought him nothing, *ib.* 231. **e.An.**[1] He aught me ten pounds. **Suf.** He never ought she anything (C.G.B.).

OUGHT, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Dev. Also written **owght** Sc. A cipher, nought. Also used *fig.* See **Aught**, *sb.*[4]

Sc. For suredly an owght I were To bide her taunt or cheek, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 295. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Dev.** Oughts are nothing unless they've strokes to them, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 527.

OUGHT, see **Aught**, *pron.*, **Ort**.

OUGHTLINS, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **oughtlens, oughtlings**; and in form **ochtlins**. [o'χtlinz.] **1.** *adv.* At all, in the least, in any degree. See **Aughtlins**.

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Per.** If Annie's self can oughtlins me inspire, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 175. **Ayr.** If he was grown oughtlins douser, BURNS *Kind sir, I've read your paper through*, l. 33. **Lnk.** Had I been thowless, vext, or oughtlins sow'r, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 177.

2. *sb.* Anything at all.

Per. Can oughtlins better please the gods than this, Or oughtlins mair augment our happiness? NICOL *Poems* (1766) 179; Though you shak the napkin oot, Ye'll no find ochtlins i' the cloot, FORD *Harp* (1893) 201. **Lnk.** Does Tam the Rhymer spae oughtlings of this? RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1800) 53.

OUGSUM, OUGY, OUIZLE, see **Ugsome, Howgy, Ousel**, *sb.*[1]

OUK, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **ook** Sc. S. & Ork.[1]; **owk, owke, uke** Sc. [uk, ūk.] A dial. form of 'week.'

Sc. Settle the wordy Mas John Magopico amang us the neest-ook, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 13. **Sh.I.** Fir ouks [I] cudna sup mair den ae plate o' gruel i' da mornin', STEWART *Tales* (1892) 246; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** This court is appointit to be current for the dyis of this owk, and forder, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) *Append.* 38. **Elg.** For days and ouks To keep you stent at bed and board, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 221. **Bnff.** My beard an owk had grown, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 4. **Abd.** Ye met last owke, ROBB *Poems* (1852) 188; Till that day uke we haud us merry At playin' carts, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 23. **Kcd.** Tak' an ook to think, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 87. **Per.** Left us to oorsel's for ooks, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 45. **Fif.** Soon—within an owk or twa, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 105. **Dmb.** It was last ouk ae stormy day, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 71. **Rnf.** Some guidwives . . . Should hae a flittin' ilka ouk, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 162. **Ayr.** For sax owks or mair, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 1. **Lnk.** A day they ca'd Sunday came anes o' the ouk, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 133. **e.Lth.** Twal ooks it is sin oor naigs drew in a pleugh, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 166. **Edb.** Last ouk but ane I was frae hame, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 108, ed. 1785.

Hence (1) **Ouk-day**, *sb.* a week-day; (2) **Oukly**, *adv.* weekly.

(1) Sh.I. Rin efter dem here an' dere trow da ouk-days, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 27. (2) Abd. Ookly we'll join the jovial thrang, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 67. Fif. The exerceise of the ministerie was keipit ouklie then in Montrose, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 22, ed. 1842. Edb. An owkly meeten was set up, MACNEILL *Scotland's Scaith* (1795) 7; If there's spent in owkly drinkin What keeps wife and weans alive, *ib. Poet. Wks.* (1801) I. 19 (JAM.).

[All the folk of thar host war Refreschit weill ane owk or mair, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) XIV. 132. Sw. dial. *uka*, a week (RIETZ); Norw. dial. *viku, vuku, uku* (AASEN); cp. Dan. *uge*.]

OUKLE, *sb. Obs.* Lan. A small green or purplish tuber formed in the axils of the lower leaves of the stems of potatoes.

Crabs or oukles which grow upon the stems of potatoes, *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813) 30.

OUKS, *int.* Som. Dev. [eu·ks.] The cry used to drive pigs.

w.Som.[1] Followed by turrh! 'Aew·ks!—tuur·uh!' nw.Dev.[1]

OULA, *sb.* Yks. Also written **ouler**. [ū·lə.] In phr. *fare thee well, Oula*, a prov. expression used when parting from something one is not likely to see again.

Parting with something which he never expected to see again, say a guinea lent to an old woman, . . he would say it was –'Fare thee well, ouler,' *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 500. n.Yks.[2] When they got all they could, it was 'fare thee well, Oula.'

OULESS, see **Owlas**.

OULGIT, *adj.* Sh.I. Of meat or fish: tainted. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

OULIE, OULUD, see **Öllie, Howlet**.

OUMER, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **oomer** Cum.[134] w.Yks.; and in forms **aumar** w.Yks.; **aumer** w.Yks.[1]; **homer** Lan.[1]; **hoomer** Cum.[14]; **howmer** n.Lan.[1]; **omber** Lan.; **omer** w.Yks.; **oumber** Chs.[123]; **owmer** w.Yks. Lan. [ō·mə(r, ǭ·mə(r, ū·mə(r.]

1. *sb.* Shade; a shadow.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[12], Nhb. (K.) w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). Cum. (M.P.); Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] A house ligs la an' leansome theear, doon in that oomer dark, 93. Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. Lan. (HALL.) Chs.[123] (s.v. Umber).

2. A grassy slope by the side of a river; a swamp, wet land. Cum.[4] 3. The umber, or grayling, *Thymallus vulgaris*. w.Yks.[1] 4. *v.* To shadow, shade; to overshadow.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] It was a bonnie spot i' summer time, bit rayder ower much hoomert wid trees, *W. C. T. H.* (1893) 4, col. 1. w.Yks. (W.C.S.); In Craven, when trees overhang a road or garden, the spot is said to be too much 'oomered,' *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 475; w.Yks.[1] Snaggin off some boos at aumered t'gait, ii. 303. Lan. T'leaves on t'trees, they owm'ered t'land, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk Lore* (1867) 50; Lan.[1] n.Lan. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 550; n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Oomert** or **Owmered**, *sb.* a place shaded by trees; grass or vegetation grown under the shadow of trees; (2) **Owmering**, *ppl. adj.* overshadowing.

(1) Cum.[1] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 23, 1895). (2) w.Yks. The branches of the owmering yew, DIXON *Milkin' Time* (1872).

5. To stand in one's light; to incommode. Lan. (J.D.), Lan.[1]

[1. Fr. *ombre*, a shadow, also, a shade or covert.]

OUNCE, *sb. Obs.* Sh. and Or.I. Cor. 1. A measure of land; see below.

Sh.I. Shetland, as part of the earldom of Orkney, must have been originally divided into ounce and pennylands. . . An average mark would be the fourth part of a pennyland; and as a 'last' of land contained eighteen marks, a last was 4½*d.* land, i.e. the fourth part of an ounceland. A markland was divided into eight ores, or ounces, *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1890).

Hence **Ounce-land**, *sb.* a denomination of land so measured.

Sh.I. A mark of land had [*sic*] thus divided into eight ures or ounces; each ounce-land into eighteen penny-lands, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 121, ed. 1891; S. & Ork.[1] Or.I. The lands of Orkney had been early divided into ure or ounce-lands, and each ounce-land into eighteen penny-lands, *Agric. Surv.* 31 (JAM.); The meaning of ounceland is that each subdivision of that name paid to the Earl money or produce to the value of one ounce of silver, *Antiq. Soc. Sc.* (1883-4) 258-9 (*ib. Suppl.*).

2. The sixteenth part of any property.

Cor. As our resident fishermen knew nothing of the practical management of a sean, they procured a master from Mevagissey, and, I believe, gave him the 16th part of it, called an ounce, as his reward, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 109; Cor.[1]

OUNCLE-WEIGHTS, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A general name for all the weights that are used about farm-houses, for the purpose of weighing; these weights are *gen.* seastones of various sizes, regulated to some standard. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

OUNDER, see **Undern**.

OUNIN, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. A young boy; a weak, spoilt boy. (K.), (HALL.)

OUNKIN, *adj.* Sh. and Or.I. Strange, uncommon, foreign. S. & Ork.[1], Or.I. (JAM.)

OUNSEL, *sb. Obs.* Yks. A term of reproach, sometimes applied to the devil. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4]

OUNSEL, see **Auncel**.

OUP, OUPH(E, see **Oaf, Oop, Up, Oaf**.

OUR, *poss. adj.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [eu·ə(r), ū(r, ā(r), ē(r).] I. Dial. forms: (1) **Aar**, (2) **Ahr**, (3) **Air**, (4) **Ar**, (5) **Awr**, (6) **Awwer**, (7) **Eaur**, (8) **Eawer**, (9) **Eawr**, (10) **Er**, (11) **Eur**, (12) **Ewar**, (13) **Ir**, (14) **Ooar**, (15) **Oor**, (16) **Or**, (17) **Ur**. [See **Wer**.]

(1) e.Lan.[1] (2) w.Yks. (B.L.); Āər, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892); w.Yks.[2] s.Chs.[1] Aa·r, 68. (3) Lei.[1] (4) w.Yks. Ar Sal al sooin be wed, PRESTON *Poems, &c.* (1864) 6. Lan. What did Bill Barnes throw stones at ar pussy for? BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) vii. Der. One of ar parson's cherabums, HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1838) I. 354. (5) Wm. It is the height of awr fun. HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 8; Awr lass hes taen her tow, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 113, ed. 1821. w.Yks.[1] (6) Cum.[1] (7) e.Lan.[1] (8) Lan. Eawer Dof's top coat, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) v. (9) m.Lan.[1] Chs. CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 8. (10) n.Yks. Remimber Christ er Saveyer, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 41. Lan. Er Johnny gi's his mind to books, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 200; Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] Unemph. (11) e.Dev. Th' thirt-ban's o' eur heuze, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 17. (12) Lan. Sit an' rock ewar little Bob, LAYCOCK *Sngs.* (1866) 17. (13) Lan.[1] (14) Cum.[3] Cockerm'uth's ooar reg'lar market, 17. (15) Sc. When not accented, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 192. Abd. The tae half o' oor lairds, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii. Wxf.[1], Cum.[14] Wm. It wes neea use oor stoppan theear, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 1. n.Yks.[24] ne.Yks.[1] *Gen.* when beginning a sentence. 'Oor maasther com'd an' tell'd ma.' e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 270. Lan. Oor John was not easy daunted, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 106. (16) w.Yks.[1] (17) w.Som. ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 40; w.Som.[1] Lat-s ae· ur nau·meet [Let us have our luncheon].

II. Dial. uses. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Our Lady's elwand**, the constellation, Orion's girdle; (2) —**Lady's hen**, (*a*) the lark, *Alauda arvensis*; (*b*) the wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*; (3) —**Lord's flannel**, (4) —**Saviour's flannel**, (*a*) the viper's bugloss, *Echium vulgare*; (*b*) the great mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; (5) —**side**, one's own part of the country.

(1) n.Sc. (JAM., s.v. Elwand). (2, *a*) Sh.I. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 92; S. & Ork.[1] Or.I. BRAND *Desc. Or. I.* (1701) 61 (JAM.). (*b*) Sc. *Obs.*, SWAINSON *ib.* 35. [COTGRAVE (1611).] (3 *a*, *b*) Ken. (B. & H.) (4, *a*) Ken. So called at Bridge, near Canterbury (*ib.*); Ken.[1] (*b*) Ken. At Faversham (B. & H.); Ken.[1] (5) Cum.[1]

2. Belonging to the speaker's family or household; *gen.* used before proper names.

Sc. (A.W.) Nhb. He's . . . that ta'en up wi' oor Phyllis, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) 28. e.Dur.[1] Mothers may be heard shouting at the top of their voice, 'Har away, oor Jeäne Marry Lizzie' (all Christian names are generally given, as here, referring to one child). Used indiscriminately by boys to one another. 'Dinna do that, our Fred.' Cum. Mak reum for oor Jwosep, *Mary Drayson* (1872) 10; Cum.[1] 'Oor wife,' seldom heard; Cum.[4] Oor wife will be terrable pleast teh see theh, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 6. ne.Yks.[1] Oor Bet. e.Yks.[1] He's nat yan of oor fooaks; Ah deeant knaw wheear he cums fra. w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Aw'll no put th' same temptation i' th' way of eawr Bess, BANKS *Manch. Man*

(1876) vi; Goo lad, eawr Dick, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 98. **Chs.** By th' time that eawr Kestir had t'go, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 8. **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] 'Our missus,' 'Our Joo.' Of a servant, 'Our chap,' or 'Our wench.' **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2] Now then, our Jack, leave me alone; **War.**[34] **s.War.**[1] Have you seen our Fred? **Wor.** There now, our Johnny, you've knocked down my 'orse, and I'll tell our mother of ee (H.K.). **Hrf.**[2] Our Tom. **Glo.**[1] Our master. Our mother. **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**[1] What d'ye mean our Turney Payne, or he down t'Exter? Our jistices. Our pa'son.

Hence *our ones* or *uns*, *phr.* one's own family.

N.I.[1] Our ones all goes to meetin'.

OUR, OURACH, see **Over, Oorach.**

OUR(E, *v.* Lth. (JAM.) To overawe, cow.

OURHEDE, *adj.* Bnff.[1] Also written **ourhehd.** Untidy, showing a want of neatness.

OURN, *pron.* In *gen.* dial. use in the midl. and s. counties from Lan. and Chs. Also Amer. Also in form **ourns** Lei.[1] [eu·ən.] **1.** *disjunc. poss. pron.* Ours, our own. Cf. **hern, hisn.**

Lan. Oh, he's an old cove 'as lives in next street to ourn, HOCKING *Dick's Fairy* (1883) i. **Chs.**[3] 'Whooa's in that pikel?' 'Ourn.' **s.Stf.** There never was such a trade as ourn, MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 96. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (W.H.S.), **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Teen't non o' aourns. **Nhp.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[24], **s.War.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 3; **Glo.**[1] **s.Oxf.** The 'ouse is ourn, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 60. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Brks.** 'Wer be 'em, then?' 'Aal amang wi' ourn in the limes,' HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxiii; **Brks.**[1] **w.Mid.** You'd like your way, and we'd like ourn (W.P.M.). **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**[1], **ne.Ken.** (H.M.), **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.** 'Whose pig is that?' 'It's our'n' (H.C.M.B.); **Hmp.**[1] **s.Hmp.** And ourn be but stammerin' lips, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xi. **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 4th S. *Gl.* **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). [**Amer.** We have used ourn up, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xvii.]

2. Used by women of their husbands, 'my husband.'

s.Stf. I have no trouble wi ourn, he allays gets whoam sober, PINNOCK *Black Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Glo.**[1] **n.Wil.** 'Ourn be just like un, as contrary as the wind.' She alluded to her own husband, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) iv.

OURS, *poss. pron.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Also in forms **ahrs** w.Yks.[2]; **ars** w.Yks.[5]; **awrs** Wm. **1.** Used of any near relative: my husband, wife, or child.

Cum.[1] The wife instead of saying 'my husband' calls him 'ours.' **Wm.** When awrs an I wor wed we cud but meaak neen shillin between us, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 22, ed. 1821. **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.); **w.Yks.**[2] Tha should see ahrs; **w.Yks.**[5] Am sûre ah cawal ars [her husband] black monny a time, 9.

2. The house of the speaker.

Nrf. Be he coming to ours to-day? GIBBON *Beyond Compare* (1888) I. vi. **Suf.** He rid past ours (M.E.R.); (C.T.); **Suf.**[1] We shall be glad to see you at ours. **Ess.** (C.D.)

OURY, see **Howery, Oorie.**

OUSE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **ows** Yks. w.Yks.[4]; **owse** Sc. n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[4] Lan.; and in forms **owce** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.; *pl.* **awsen** n.Cy.; **oisen** w.Yks.[4]; **oosen** m.Yks.[1]; **ousen** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **oussen** Sc. (JAM.); **owcen** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.; **owsen** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Cum. Wm. n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1]; **owssen** Sc. (JAM.) [aus, *pl.* au·sən, au·zən.] **1.** A dial. form of 'ox.'

Sc. Pasture eneugh for pleugh horses and owsen, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi; MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Yon oussen mix'd their reeking strength, Still, wi' the morning dew, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 76. **Bnff.** TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 42. **Abd.** He could draw back a plough wi' four owsen in yoke, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 11. **Kcd.** To buy some ousen, some graith, and some bows, KINLOCH *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 70, ed. 1868. **Per.** Twenty owsen feed outbye, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 16. **s.Sc.** I'm flung out frae mailin, frae owsen and kye, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 127. **Dmb.** Now like owsen out we're cast, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 31. **Rnf.** WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 157. **Ayr.** He has gowd in his coffers, he has owsen and kine, BURNS *Auld Rob Morris*, st. 1. **Lnk.** Thomas has loos'd his ousen frae the pleugh, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 178. **Edb.** Four strang owsen draw my weel ga'en pleugh, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 266. **Hdg.** Needfu' owsen, dowg or cat, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 86. **Slk.** Auld ousen or auld naigs, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 592, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** I had sax owsen in a pleugh, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 91. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.** He blessed her daughters, blessed the cake, Blessed owsen, sheep, an' geese, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 207; **Nhb.**[1] Ousen were used in ploughing in Northumberland in living memory. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Leyke mad owsen, STAGG *Miscell. Poems* (ed. 1807) 17; Four and twenty gude owsen, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 116. **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **Wm.** Heard used a few years ago by old people in the neighbourhood of Kirkby-Stephen and Brough (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Yonders our owse, is loppen o're the yate, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 353; **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 544; THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[1] I'se i' some meser foarced to fest owte two ousen, ii. 289; **w.Yks.**[34] **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Ouse-beeas,** a 'boose,' an ox-stall; (2) **-bow** or **Ousen-bow,** a collar used for draught oxen; (3) **-harrow,** a large kind of harrow; (4) **-house,** an ox-house, byre; (5) **-John,** a name given to a cow-herd; (6) **-nobbles,** large potatoes given to cattle; (7) **-prod,** an ox-goad; (8) **-stead,** see (1); (9) **Awsen-hack,** a dib for foddering oxen; (10) **Ousen-milk,** sowens or flummery not boiled; (11) **-staw,** see (1).

(1) **Yks.** Freeten'd awd cock doon inte t'ows-beeas, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 24. (2) **n.Sc.** When heather cows grow owsen bows I winna langer tarry, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 226, ed. 1875. **Cai.**[1] The bent iron fixed to the yoke by which the animals draw. Behind this was a straw collar called a wazz. **Rxb.** A piece of curved wood put round the necks of oxen, as a sort of collar to which the draught is fixed. Now rarely used (JAM.). **n.Yks.**[1] The sort of collar used in yoking an ox, which passes round his neck and through the yoke; **n.Yks.**[2] The wooden one for the neck when the animal is yoked. (3) **m.Yks.** Used for breaking the clods when the 'fur' has been turned back, after a field has been fallowed a season. (4) **n.Yks.**[12] Ows'us. (5) **Bnff.** Ouse-John, the master of the pack, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 106. (6) **n.Yks.**[2] (7) *ib.* A stick or pole with a point at the end for urging the yoked oxen. (8) *ib.* (9) **n.Cy.** (K., s.v. Hack, 2). (10) **Dmf.** Used in various parts of Sc. by the common people, instead of milk, along with their pottage (JAM.). (11) **Sc.** She sought it in the owssen-staw, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 146 (*ib.*).

OUSE, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Also written **ous-, ouz** Sh.I.; **ouze** S. & Ork.[1] Or.I. (JAM.); **owse** Sh.I. n.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **owze** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; and in forms **houze** n.Cy.; **howse** n.Yks.[14]; **howze** ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.; **oost** Sh.I. [auz, ouz, ūz.] To empty out liquid; to bale out a boat.

Sh.I. Strik da head oot o' da drink kig and ouse da boat, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 224, ed. 1891; As Güd . . . is owsin oot ta me, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 45; Shü ows'd da kirnin' watter apo' da kirn wi' a shappin' can, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898); (W.A.G.); **S. & Ork.**[1], **Or.I** (JAM.) **Cai.**[1] To ouse o'er. To swish over. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Somebody must owze the long boat; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] A'e ya owz'd t'watther oot on't? **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 347. **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence (1) **Owse-room** or **Oost-room,** *sb.* the compartment of a boat whence water is baled; (2) **Howsing-can,** *sb.* a can for baling.

(1) **Sh.I.** He lint him apo' da shiv'l i' da owse room, *Sh. News* (Sept. 17, 1898); The boat was divided into six compartments, viz., forehead, . . oost-room, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 127; The oost-room was always kept empty for the purpose of ousing or discharging water, *ib.* 128. (2) **n.Yks.** (F.K.)

[Norw. dial. *ausa*, to bale water out of a boat (AASEN); ON. *ausa*, to pump, esp. a ship; *ausa*, a ladle (VIGFUSSON).]

OUSE, see **Oose,** *sb.*[2], **Owse.**

OUSEL, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **oozle** Lan. Der.[1]; **ousell** Cum. Wm.; **ouzel** n.Yks.[124] m.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **ouzell** w.Yks.[5]; **ouzle** n.Cy. s.Lan.; and in forms **ouizle** w.Yks.; **owsel** Gall.; **uzzle** n.Cy. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. [ū·zl, u·zl.] **1.** The blackbird, *Turdus merula.*

Sc. To hawk at ousels, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) xviii. **Gall.** The owsel on the tree, *Gallovidian* (1900) II. 76. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1830) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**[25] **Lan.** It's no mooar loike that then a oozle is to a helefunt, FERGUSON *Moudywarp's Visit*, 8; Lest some critic thinks my Ouzel's flown, And from a

Blackbird 'tis a Bearbait grown, Tim Bobbin *Blackbird* (1739) 118, ed. 1811; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] s Lan. Bamford *Poems*, 202. Der.[1]

2. The ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*. n.Yks.[4]

OUSEL, *sb.*[2] w.Yks.[2] A spark or smut from a chimney. See **Izle**, *sb.*[2]

Look at them black ousels coming out o' that chimney!

OUSEL, *sb.*[3] Peb. (Jam.) Also written **ouzel**. A term used for the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

OUSEN, OUSING, see **Ouse**, *sb.*, **Housing**, *sb.*[2]

OUSKERRY, *sb.* Sh.I. Nhb. Also written **ouskerie** Sh.I.; and in forms **auskerrie** Sh.I.; **howskelly, howskilly** Nhb. [au·skəri.] The utensil for baling water out of a boat.

Sh.I. Ouskerri as a name for a boat-scoop is not yet obsolete, but it is growing obsolete. In some places in Shetland it is now chiefly applied to a big clumsy woman [a great ouskerri o' a wife] and very little used in its original meaning, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 51; A scoop or kind of ladle for baling out a boat (W.A.G.); Hand quick the auskerrie, *Sh. News* (Dec. 3, 1898). Nhb. Baling at the water with a pair of shoes for a hows-kelly, Richardson *Borderer's Table bk.* (1846) V. 44; A small wooden dish with a handle (R.O.H.).

[A dimin. of Norw. dial. *auskjer*, the scoop for baling out a boat (Aasen); ON. *ausker* (Vigfusson); cp. Dan. *øsekar*.]

OUSLEY, OUST, see **Oozly, Oast**, *sb.*[1]

OUSTER, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **owster** S. & Ork.[1]; and in form **ooster**. [au·stər, ū·stər.] The water baled out of a boat; the act of baling.

Whin we get her dried dan I sall poo da nyle an' rin oot da ooster, *Sh. News* Feb. 11, 1899; 'Shus no sae tight as I wid laek,' William said, as he heard da pilticks plashin i' da ooster, *ib.* (June 25, 1898); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1]

Hence **Owster-room**, *sb.* the compartment of a boat whence the water is baled out. S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *austr* (gen. *austrar*), the act of drawing water in buckets; *austr-rūm*, the part of a vessel's hold near the stern where the pump is; der. fr. *ausa*, to pump.]

OUT, *adv., adj., prep.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **aat** e.Lan.[1]; **aght, aht** w.Yks.; **aut** S. & Ork.[1]; **awt** Chs.[1]; **eaut** e.Lan.[1]; **eawt** Lan.[1]; **oot** Sc. S. & Ork.[1] Bnff.[1] Nhb.[1] Lakel.[12] Cum.[134] Wm. n.Yks.[24] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1]; **outh, udh** Wxf.[1]; and in *comb.* **urrov** I.Ma. [Sc. n.Cy. **ūt**, w.Yks. **āt**, Lan. **ēt**, midl. **out, aut**, s.Cy. **eut**.] **1.** *adv.* and *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Out-a-derks, -decks**, or **-o'-dykes**, outside or beyond a wall or dike, in an unfenced pasture; (2) **-art**, to outscheme, cheat; (3) **-avid**, out of the way, solitary, strange; (4) **-baits**, common for pasture; (5) **-bang**, to surpass; (6) **-barring**, excepting; (7) **-bearing**, (*a*) endurance to the end; (*b*) blustering, outrageous, monstrous; (8) **-bird, -burd**, or **-burg**, a term in peat-cutting; see below; (9) **-bock**, to pour or vomit forth; (10) **-bounders**, *obs.*, ratepayers who paid rates in a parish in which they did not reside; (11) **-bowed**, overcome or oppressed with too much food or work; sickened; (12) **-brave**, to surpass; to persevere the longest; (13) **-burthen**, *obs.*, to overburden; (14) **-ca'**, (*a*) a small enclosure for cattle to feed in during the day; (*b*) a wedding feast given by a master to his favourite servant; (15) **-catch**, to overtake; (16) **-clip**, to outdo, surpass; (17) **-comer**, (18) **-comlin, -cumlin**, or **-cumbling**, a stranger, one who comes from another part of the country; (19) **-craft**, to excel in workmanship or contrivance; (20) **-crush**, a press of people in a doorway; (21) **-dightings**, the refuse of grain; (22) **-done**, overdone; (23) **-dubs**, small outlying pools connected with a larger body of water; pools of water on a common; (24) **-end**, (*a*) a projecting end, an extremity; the latter part; (*b*) an outlet, exit, way out; (*c*) to survive, endure longer; (25) **-faring**, lying outside the borough; (26) **-farm**, an outlying farm on which the tenant does not himself reside; (27) **-fight**, to fight to the last, to confront; (28) **-flow**, the ebb-tide; used *attrib.*; (29) **-foot**, to outrun; (30) **-force**, external agency; (31) **-foul** or **-fool**, wild-fowl; (32) **-harrow**, to excel in horror; (33) **-head**, to overtop; to surpass in argument; (34) **-hedge**, *obs.*, a hedge which divided the enclosed fields or the ploughed strips from the commons; (35) **-heel**, (*a*) see (29); (*b*) a projecting heel; (36) **-helps**, assistance from outside quarters; (37) **-holl** or **-hawl**, to scour a ditch; (38) **-house**, an outbuilding of any kind attached to a house; (39) **-hoy**, *obs.*, an outcry; (40) **-hurling**, *obs.*, a country sport; see **Hurl**, *v.*[2]; (41) **-keek**, to peep out; (42) **-kitchen**, a scullery or outside kitchen; (43) **-knave**, to exceed in roguery, to cheat, deceive; (44) **-labour**, to exhaust by too much tillage; (45) **-lack** or **-laik**, a superabundant quantity in weight or measure; (46) **-lese, -louse**, or **-louze**, the privilege of turning cattle out to feed upon commons; (47) **-maagit**, weary, tired, fatigued; (48) **-man**, a dweller in the outskirts of a place, one living outside a city; (49) **-mense**, to excel in manners; to outshine; (50) **-me-town(er**, a dweller out of a town, a country visitor; (51) **-moucht** or **-mucht**, see (47); (52) **-partners** or **-parters**, *obs.*, thieves; see below; (53) **-parts**, suburbs; (54) **-play**, to beat at play; (55) **-pour**, a heavy fall of rain or snow, a downpour; (56) **-powl't**, defeated, beaten; (57) **-rate**, to outnumber; to outdo, outrun; (58) **-relation**, a distant relative; (59) **-rook**, the backward wash or undercurrent of a wave after breaking; (60) **-roope** or **-rop**, an auction [not known to our correspondents]; (61) **-rug**, see (59); (62) **-shells** or **-shills**, outside slabs of wood sawn on one side only; cf. **ouchils**; (63) **-siftings**, see (21); (64) **-sole**, an outer sole of a boot; (65) **-speaking**, unreserved in speech, outspoken; (66) **-speeched**, of wheels: sloping outwards; (67) **-speed**, to outstrip in a race or contest; (68) **-spend**, to exhaust; (69) **-spew** or **-spue**, see (9); (70) **-spout**, to pour or spout out; to dart out; (71) **-spreaded**, dressed in full display; (72) **-step**, out of the way; (73) **-stomached**, see (11); (74) **-stragglers**, the scattered houses in the suburbs of a town; wanderers; (75) **-streak**, to outstretch a corpse; (76) **-stretch**, to exaggerate; (77) **-striking**, an eruption on the skin; (78) **-taken**, except; (79) **-talk**, to outdo by talking; (80) **-tell**, to outnumber, exceed; (81) **-thing**, any object out-of-doors; (82) **-thruffer**, any one who is superlative of his kind, an 'out-and-outer'; (83) **-top**, to overtop; (84) **-track** or **-treeak**, a path diverging from the main road; (85) **-trees**, cross-pieces of wood supporting the material of a door; (86) **-trick**, to outdo by tricking; (87) **-turn**, (*a*) finish, end, result; (*b*) increase, productiveness; (88) **-vent**, an outlet or orifice; (89) **-vie**, see (12); (90) **-view**, outlook, prospect; (91) **-wag**, to wave, hold out; (92) **-wairin**, wearisome; (93) **-watch**, an outpost, picket, scout; (94) **-way(s**, uncommonly, extremely, to the uttermost; (95) **-wen**, backwater, the ebb of the tide; water at the side of a river flowing contrary to the stream; superabundant water in a mill-dam; (96) **-window**, a bay window; (97) **-woman**, a female employed in outdoor work; (98) **-worthy**, to excel; (99) **-wright**, a commercial traveller, a travelling dealer.

(1) **Sh.I.** A'm been dat angry apo wir Bawby fir laying dem [cattle] oot-a-daeks, *Sh. News* (May 5, 1900); We min try dem oot-o-daeks noo, or dan dey'll fant, *ib.* (May 22, 1897); **S. & Ork.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **Sh.I.** Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 48; **S. & Ork.**[1] Applied to a person who shuns the company of others. (4) *ib.* (5) **Wm.** He... outbang'd em o for wardly cunning, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 322. (6) **n.Yks.**[2] (7, *a*) **Ayr.** If there be not new strength and furniture, there will be no out-bearing, Dickson *Writings* (1660 I. 69, ed. 1845. (*b*) **Abd.** (Jam.) **n.Lin.**[1] It's a straange oot-beärin' thing fer onybody to saay as thaay can raaise the sperrits of deäd foäks. W— was the oot-beärin'est man onybody iver cum'd across; it's a good thing as he's e' prison. (8) **Sh.I.** A strip of peat-moss is stripped of the surface turf and smoothed ready for cutting... The peats are cut out in rows and the number of peats in one row is called an oot-burd (J.S.); Still tryin to hok oot a ootbird or twa, *Sh. News* (May 19, 1900); Dey'll no be mair dan tre or fower paets i' da ootburg ferby da skjumpik, *ib.* (May 7, 1898); Da paets o' da upper-mör ootburgs, *ib.* (June 10, 1899). (9) **Fif.** Ever and aye his mou' outbockit The waters he had taen, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 89. **Lnk.** While blood out boaked, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 104. (10) **Sus.**[1] Used in old parochial account books. (11) **Wm.** Ah was oot-bowed wi' t'darrak he set mi. Missis, ye've oot-bowed mi wi dumplin (B.K.). (12) **n.Yks.**[2] (13) **Abd.** Thus is this miserable country outburthened with grievous taxations,

Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 142. (14, *a*) **Dmf.** A place convenient for pasture to which cattle are caw'd or driven out (Jam.). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (*b*) **Gall.** Mactaggart *ib.* (15) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); (Hall.) (16) **Nhp.**[1] Used in the northern parts of the county, but not general. **War.**[3] (17) **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] (18) **w.Yks.**[1] Sud onny outcumlins ivver awn this plat, *Pref.* **Lan.** Ey knoas fu' weel that t'eawtcumbling felly robt me ot prottiest lass i' aw Lonkyshiar, Ainsworth *Lan. Witches* (ed. 1849) *Introd.* i; One o thees seame hauve clemm'd eawt cumblings, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 55; **Lan.**[1] (19, 20) **n.Yks.**[2] (21) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (22) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] (23) **Cum.**[4] A large number of ducks had assembled on the outdubs, a continuance of Esthwaite Lake, *Fauna*, 270. (24, *a*) **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.**[1] Ah was only there at oot end o' tahm, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[14], **m.Yks.**[1] (*c*) **n.Yks.**[2] He oot-ended him. (25) **Som.** (Hall.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (26) **Abd.** They had got 'flitted' away to the out-farm of Patrick Ellison Scurr, Esq., Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 14. (27) **Per.** Scorning death, so bravely did outfight it, That the beholders greatlie wer affrighted, Ford *Harp* (1893) 6. (28) **Or.I.** He was an oot-flow rock, that ye could only gang tae dry-shod wi' low water, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 247. (29, 30) **n.Yks.**[2] (31) **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**[1] (32) **n.Yks.**[2] That teeal oot-harrows all t'others. (33) *ib.* Oot-heead me that if you can. (34) **w.Yks.**[2] Every person . . . shall make his out hedges before the first day of May. (35, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] They oot-heel'd us. (*b*) **Nhb.** The natives of this district [Lorbottle] are proverbial for their big shapeless feet, out-heels [laverock-heels] and turned in toes, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1891) I. 262. (36) **n.Yks.**[2] (37) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Grose (1790); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **e.Nrf.** Scouring out the ditch for manure; without returning any part of the soil to the roots of the hedgewood, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787) I. 101; I am determined henceforward to stem, if possible, the vile practices of out-holling and cutting kid, *ib.* II. 76. **Suf.**[1] (38) **Sc.** A stable, cow-house, cellar, &c. (Jam.) **Lakel.**[2] A shade, penthouse, or porch. **Cum.**[1] Farm buildings, not dwellings. **e.Yks.**[1] A tool-house. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (39) **Sc.** Oyez . . . ane hoyes or crie used in proclamations. . . It is called also an outhoy or crie, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 65. (40) **Dev.**[1] [On the 13th July, 1659, the House of Commons ordered 'that a proclamation be issued prohibiting all horse-races, . . out-hurlings, . . and other meetings of like nature until the first day of October next,' *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 517.] (41) **Gall.** Their hips outkeeking did declare They cared na much for gaudery To shine that day, Mactaggart *ib.* 266. (42) **Sus.** Leading from the kitchen were the dairy, scullery, and 'out-kitchen.' The latter had only a mud floor, and contained an old bake-oven. In a dark corner one could just discern a goodly pile of wine-barrels, *Cent. Mag.* (Sept. 1885) 710. (43) **n.Yks.**[2] (44) **Abd.** (Jam.) (45) **Sc.** *Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (*ib.*). (46) **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (47) **S. & Ork.**[1] (48) **Cum.** No outman was to bring flesh to the market unless he also brought the skin. Outmen were not to buy corn till after 12 o'clock, Ferguson *Hist. Cum.* (1890) xiii. **n.Yks.**[2] (49) **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] (50) **s.Not.** There was a good few out-me-towns at the service (J.P.K.). (51) **Or.I.** Like ain ootmoucht, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 133 in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 795; A laich an' maist peetifu' meen, as gin he'd been a bothy ootmucht i' a bought o' the wark, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 245. (52) **Nhb.**[1] Thieves and felons, called intakers and out-partners, dwelling within the franchise of Redesdale, where the king's writs runneth not, *Complaint* (1421) in Hodgson, pt. II. I. 60. (53) **n.Yks.**[2] (54) **Gall.** When one of the gamblers stands, that is to say will play, and is lented, which is outplayed by those who stood and played also, Mactaggart *ib.* 37. (55) **Bnff.**[1] **Kcd.** This ooncommon oot-poor fell Fae skies as black as ink, Grant *Lays* (1884) 2. (56) **Cum.**[1] (57) **Per.** I was fairly ootrated for he finished an hour afore me. We tried a bicycle run an' I was ootrated by twenty minutes (G.W.). **e.Lth.** They doubly can ootrate the men, Muckleback it *Rhymes* (1885) 27. (58) **N.I.**[1] (59) **Cai.**[1] (60) **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Ken.**[1] (61) **Sh.I.** Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 120. **Nhb.**[1] A floating object is often kept off the shore by the ootrug. (62) **Dev.** In answer to my query about the curious appearance of a fence, T. C. said, 'Yes; it is made of out-shills, I expect,' *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (63) **Sh.I.** When sifted the meal fell into three divisions —meal, groats, and ootsiftins, from the last of which that delicious food called sooans, and that healthy tonic beverage known as swats, are made, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 174; He's gotten shappid tatties an' ootsiftins ivery day sinsyne, *Sh. News* (Dec. 22, 1900). (64) **se.Sc.** In-soles an' welts baith firm an' stout, Out-soles an' heels like ony boots, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 189. (65) **Dmb.** Ye're an ill-bred out-speaking gomeral, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxvi. (66) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (67) **n.Yks.**[2] (68) **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] (69) **Lnk.** Mrs. Nashgab's tongue Oot-spewin' a' the spite that's in her, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 44. **Gall.** Mactaggart *ib.* 267. (70) **Fif.** He his parle out-spoutit, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 26. **Gall.** Whan outspouted e'er a mouse Frae 'mang the grain, Mactaggart *ib.* 400. (71) **n.Yks.**[2] (72) **Dor.** You see, Mr. Manston, an outstep place like this is not like a city, Hardy *Desperate Remedies* (ed. 1896) 328; **Dor.**[1] **Som.** It's pleasant to be altogether in such an outstep place (W.F.R.). (73) **Lakel.**[2] He was oot-stomach'd wi' t' thowts on't. (74, 75) **n.Yks.**[2] (76) **n.Yks.** You perhaps may think I have outstretched, but if you please to come your eyes will convince you to the contrary, *Lett.* (1752) in Sedgwick *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 44. (77) **Sc.** (Jam.) (78) **Sc.** I question if there's onybody in the country can tell the tale but mysell—aye out-taken the laird though, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxiv. **S. & Ork.**[1] (79) **I.W.**[1] (80) **n.Yks.**[2] (81) **Per.** Of out-things he took special care, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 98. (82) **n.Yks.**[2] (83) **Sc.** It is ordinarie for princes to have their oune feares and jealousies, when one subject out-topes the rest, *Mem. Somervilles* (1815) I. 160 (Jam.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (84) **n.Yks.**[2] (85) **w.Yks.**[3] (86) **Gall.** Death can out-trick ye, Mactaggart *ib.* 397. (87, *a*) **Abd.** Rahab . . . made a bad beginning, but she had a fine out-turn, . . she married Salmon, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 20. (*b*) **Ags.** Wheat will not have the out-turn of last year's as the greater part of it is rather thin, *Caled. Merc.* (July 7, 1823) (Jam.). (88, 89, 90) **n.Yks.**[2] (91) **Gall.** While his hat on his staff he out-wagged, Mactaggart *ib.* 60. (92) **S. & Ork.**[1] (93) **Abd.** His out-watches took in the Mearns, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 170. (94) **Lin.** Tim sed the ale was outways prime, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 74. **Sus.** (S.P.H.) (95) **n.Lin.**[1] (96) **n.Yks.**[2] **Cor.** There es some with out-wenders as laarge as the housen, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 16; **Cor.**[12] Pron. -wender. (97) **Bnff.**[1] (98) **Abd.** A' thing doon here maun dwin'le, ootworthied by reason o' the glory that excelleth, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) lvii. (99) **Nhp.**[2] Also the journeymen of a master carpenter who go out to the various farms for employment.

2. *adv.* In *comb.* with *prep., adv.*, &c.: (1) **Out-about**, out-of-doors, outside, abroad; also used *attrib.*; (2) — **abroad**, outside the house; (3) — **along**, out, outside; (4) — **among**, away from; (5) — **away**, extraordinary; (6) — **back**, back foremost; (7) — **in**, out of; (8) — **long**, (*a*) out; (*b*) among; (9) — **of**, (*a*) going beyond, exceeding; (*b*) without, bereft of, destitute of; (10) — **on** or **Outen**, (*a*) thereafter, by-and-by; (*b*) out of; (11) — **over**, **o'er**, or **owre**, (*a*) outside, over, away, abroad; (*b*) out from, over, across, beyond; (12) — **over by**, at a considerable distance; (13) — **through**, **throw**, or **thruff**, (*a*) thoroughly, completely, quite; (*b*) completely through, throughout; (14) — **upon**, advanced in; (15) — **with**, (*a*) outwards, without, on the outer side; (*b*) outside; besides; (*c*) outlying, more distant; also used *subst.* the outlying parts; (16) — **yond**, beyond.

(1) **Sc.** She canna just bear to do out-about wark wi' the lave o' the lassies, *Glenfergus* (1820) II. 155 (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** I hear that when ye gang oot about, ye tak' mair drink than's good for you, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 62. (2) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27. (3) **Glo.** Git thee out along and wipe 'em agin the bissom, do, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii. (4) **Abd.** She's far awa', an' oot amo' kent fowk, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 34. (5) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Sus.** (F.E.) (6) **Gall.** Coming through the bore outback, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 499, ed. 1876. (7) **n.Yks.**[1] I shall be able to get a coat and a waistcoat out in that piece of cloth. There's no getting nowght out in him. **Nrf.** He on't get nothing out in me (W.P.E.). **Suf.** (C.T.) (8, *a*) **Dev.** Would 'e 'ave hany of these 'eer youngsters go out long 'fore Dick? Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1896) 175. (*b*) **Cor.** Out long they I shud feel small, Tregellas *Tales, Farmer and Squire*, 9. (9, *a*) **Lnk.** The colonel, and those with him, did not think they were out of their duty, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 29, ed. 1828. (*b*) **Dmf.** A mickle boy and youngish lass Had danc'd till he was out o' brass, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 37. **Ir.** The shop is out of pencils (A.S.-P.). **w.Yks.** Soa he wor aght ov a job, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1888) 19; **w.Yks.**[1] **I.Ma.** Why, you were shouting out of mercy at the lad, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. II. xi. (10, *a*) **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] (*b*) **Abd.** I've gotten little gweed ooten't, weel-a-wat, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 1, 1900). **Nhb.**[1] Thor wis oney three gude yows oot on the lot. He had nee chance, he wis clean oot on't. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Stf.** Oi got a grin outen her at last, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 40. **Der.** If they met to-night, the miller 'ud cuss him outen his sight. Cushing *Voe* (1888) II. vii. **sw.Lin.**[1] If I were you, I should get outen it. [**Amer.** His own Jack to be taken outen his hand, De Vere

Americanisms (1872).] (11, *a*) **Sc.** He ventured out ower, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 4; To stand out ower, to stand completely without the inclosure, house, &c., *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 327 (JAM.). **Bnff.** In hamely cot Out-owre frae din an' bustle, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 86; **Bnff.**[1] Sit oot-our-fae the fire. **e.Sc.** He loups outower an' bangs it down wi' pen and ink, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xviii. **Abd.** At length the farmer steals out o'er frae Kittie's side, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 33, ed. 1873. **Cld.** Come in oot-oure [come in to the fire] (JAM.). **Ayr.** The wife . . . wanted to gang awa hame again ootowre to her ain folk, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 118. **Lth.** BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 23. **N.I.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] Oot-ower by yonder. **Dev.** Let us take the youngster out over a bit, MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 95. **n.Dev.** Father'd been out over exercising the puppies, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 50. (*b*) **Sc.** Ye'll be thinkin' o' gettin' out-owre the bedstock yin o' thae days, MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Sh.I.** Shü . . . dan tied a white njaepkin oot ower a', *Sh. News* (Feb. 10, 1900). **Cai.**[1] Oot-o'er 'e hill. **Elg.** COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 129. **Bnff.** I . . . coost my hough out-owre a beast, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 56. **Bch.** FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 29. **Abd.** Ance out ower a dyke I watch'd him, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 37. **Frf.** MORISON *Poems* (1790) 19. **Per.** Tak yer guttery shune out ower the clean kitchen, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 262, ed. 1887. **Fif.** TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 182. **Rnf.** BARR *Poems* (1861) 145. **Ayr.** The rising moon began to glowr The distant Cumnock hills out-owre, BURNS *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 4. **Lnk.** Whan met out-o'er a gill, WATT *Poems* (1827) 25. **Lth.** She'll win awa' . . . Out o'er the rigs, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 131. **Edb.** He should not gang out owr our door, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 398, ed. 1815. **Slk.** At the second step—plump outower head and ears, like a pearl-diver or water-hen, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 180. **Dmf.** QUINN *Heather* (1863) 146. **Gall.** NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* 1814 50, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 49. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] He leeves oot ower Shank bridge way. **Dev.**[3] Out over the field. (12) **Bnff.**[1] The gueed-man's oot-our-by amo' the red laan. (13, *a*) **Abd.** Pity anes mair, for I'm outthrow as clung, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 7, ed. 1812. **Ags.** Inthrow and outthrow, in every direction (JAM.). **Lnk.** Drookit oot-through wi' the rain, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 106. **n.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **n.Sc.** They dived in thro' the wan burn-bank, Sae did they outthro' the other, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 120, ed. 1875. **Abd.** Out-throw the rest my Aunty gecket, To see which way she was dissecket, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 10, ed. 1873. **s.Sc.** The hares in mony an' am'rous whud Did scour the grass out-through, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 376. **Cld.** The arrow gaed outthrough his braidside. He gaed outthrough the bear-lan' (JAM.). **Lnk.** NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 36. **Edb.** Wha wad glowr the scene outthrough, That pleas'd his e'en? MCDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 32. **Dmf.** CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 48. **Gall.** [He] shewed me a' before we stentit, out through the house, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 60, ed. 1897. (14) **Sh.I.** Hit wis weel oot ipo da day afore I wan ta my destination, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 101. (15, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** Freens fae the teeth ootwuth, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xli. (*b*) **Sc.** Bastard, an bairne unlauchfullie gotten outwith the band of marriage, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 16. **Or.I.** Rais letters in ony sort outwith the countrie, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) *Append.* 42. **Abd.** A creatur' 't's never seen ocht nor flee ootwith a stob-thackit hoose, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 161. **Per.** All those that lived outwith the Castle Gavil Port, LAWSON *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 299. **Ayr.** The landward part of the parish outwith that boundary, *Western Suppl.* (Feb. 2, 1895). (*c*) **Sc.** Fesh my hawks sae fleet o' flicht, To hunt in the outwith lan', *Edb. Mag.* (July 1819) 256 (JAM.). **Abd.** He's respeckit to the ootwith, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 98. (16) **n.Yks.**[2]

3. Phr. (1) *out a gates*, out of the common fashion, eccentric; (2) — *and in*, (*a*) within and without, deeply; (*b*) close, intimate; (3) — *and out*, (*a*) entirely, completely, altogether; extremely, absolutely; in *gen.* colloq. use; (*b*) without after-claims, once and for all; (*c*) thorough, complete; (*d*) excellent, first-rate; (4) — *and outer* or — *and outener*, anything superlative of its kind; anything very extraordinary; one who does extraordinary things; in *gen.* colloq. use; (5) — *and under*, a term applied to one who takes care of his own interests without regard to others; (6) — *at elbows*, (*a*) in declining circumstances, in debt; (*b*) offended, in disagreement; (7) — *at heels*, shabbily dressed; (8) — *at ley*, (9) — *at tack*, of cattle or horses: feeding in hired pastures; (10) — *of all sense and reason*, quite unreasonable; (11) — *of ask*, to have had the banns of marriage published three times; see **Out-ask**; (12) — *of core*, at odd times, out of the regular course; see **Coor**; (13) — *of course*, beyond comparison, beyond measure; greatly; (14) — *of cue* or *kew*, out of health; not in good humour; (15) — *of door*, in the open air; also used *attrib.*; (16) — *of doors*, (*a*) lonely, bleakly situated; (*b*) out of fashion, extinct; (17) — *of gate*, out of the way; *fig.* dead and buried; (18) — *of hand*, forthwith, immediately; (19) — *of harr*, *obs.*, out of joint, off the hinge; (20) — *of heart*, (*a*) down-hearted, dispirited; (*b*) of land: in an impoverished, exhausted state, out of condition; (21) — *of ither*, disjointed, smashed up; (22) — *of jimmers*, out of working order; (23) — *of ken* or *kenning*, beyond recognition; (24) — *of liquor*, sober; (25) — *of mercy*, exceedingly; (26) — *of one's head*, delirious, mad, out of one's mind; (27) — *of one's time*, (*a*) in advance of one's age, birth, &c., out of one's station; (*b*) out of one's apprenticeship, having served one's time; (28) — *of order of a cold*, a very bad cold; (29) — *of sight*, to watch till the object is no longer in sight; (30) — *of sorts*, out of humour, in a bad temper; (31) — *of that*, at once, the moment, instantly; (32) — *of the bag*, of wheat: in ear; (33) — *of the cold*, having the chill off, moderately warm; (34) — *of the face*, straight through without stopping; (35) — *of the gate*, see (17); (36) — *of the head*, entirely, from top to bottom; (37) — *of the house*, the down-stroke of a pit pumping-engine; (38) — *of the road*, see (17); (39) — *of the way* or *de-way*, (*a*) dead and buried; (*b*) remarkably, exceedingly; (*c*) exorbitant, extravagant; (*d*) vicious; irregular; unseemly; (*e*) annoyed, troubled; (*f*) out of joint, dislocated; (*g*) wrong, in error; (40) — *the gate*, (*a*) out of the way, out of reach, gone off; along the road; (*b*) honest, fair in words or actions; (41) — *the high gate*, see (40, *b*); (42) — *the way*, uncommonly; (43) — *to end*, finished, done; come to an end; (44) *to be out* (*with*, to be angry with, to fall out, quarrel; (45) *to call out of one's name*, (*a*) to call by the wrong name; (*b*) to quarrel with, abuse; (46) *to cut out one's hair*, to cut off one's hair; (47) *to fall out of conceit*, (48) *to get out of*, to get a dislike to; (49) *to lie out of doors*, to exist; to continue; (50) *to make poorly out*, to be unfortunate and unsuccessful; (51) *to want out*, to wish to go outside; (52) *week out and week in*, taking one week with another, on a weekly average.

(1) **S. & Ork.**[1] *MS. add.* (2, *a*) **Ayr.** Duncan sighed baith out and in, BURNS *Duncan Gray*, st. 2. (*b*) **Lnk.** A few of her out an' in neighbours, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 34. (3, *a*) **s.Sc.** Did the rascal harry ye oot an' oot? WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 18. **Cld.** He drank the glass out-an'-out (JAM.). **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.**[1] He's out-an-out th' best hand at puncin', as we'n getten i' this shop. **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **Not.** I'll take twenty pound out and out (J.H.B.); **Not.**[1] **Lin.**[1] The last circus in the town beat all the others out-and-out. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] He's an out and out good-for-nothing fellow. **War.**[3], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Brks.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Her's out and out the best maid vor work ever I meet way. **Dev.**[3], **Cor.**[3] (*b*) **Oxf.**[1] I sells un out and out if I sells un at all, *MS. add.* **Sus.**, **Hmp.** I sold the horse out-and-out, COOPER *Gl.* (1853). **w.Som.**[1] No, I on't never warrant nothing; if I sells'n, I sells'n out and out. (*c*) **e.Lan.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] He's th' out and outest [aew't-n aew'ts] young osebird you ever had the hidin' o'. **Dev.** 'Er's a out-an'-out towser, 'er is! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (*d*) **Lei.**[1] **Sur.**[1] He's a out and out farmer. They tell me that the last turkey I sent in was a out and out 'un. (4) **Lth.** He was a Man of men—an out-and-outer, as he expressed it, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 178. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **War.** The Warwickshire hounds are what they always have been—'out and outers,' MORDAUNT & VERNEY *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 102; **War.**[3] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Brks.**[1] **Sus.**[1] He's an impersome young chap, a proper out-and-outener (s.v. Ill-conditioned). **Sus.**, **Hmp.** He is an out and outer, COOPER *Gl.* (1853). **w.Som.**[1] Zeed our new dog-cart? proper out and outer, I can tell 'ee. **w.Cor.** A bad character! She's an out and outer. I never knew such a liar, he's an out and outer (M.A.C.). **Colloq.** The out and outerest old flint that ever drawed breath, DICKENS *N. Nickleby* (1838) xli. (5) **S. & Ork.**[1] (6, *a*) **Cum.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] He won't go on much longer, for he's quite out at elbows. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*b*) **I.W.**[2] They be all out at elbows, now. (7) **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (8) **Shr.**[2] (9) **Shr.**[1] (10) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (11) **Sus.**[1] (12) **Cor.** He . . . farmed a few acres of land, and, 'out of core,' he and his daughter worked on it, HUNT

Pop. Rom. w.Eng. (1865) 104, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] 'To work out of core,' to employ one's spare time after the regular period of work. (13) **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] (14) **Cum.**[1], **Wm.** (B.K.) (15) **w.Yks.**[1] **Dev.** 'Twas night an' out o' door, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 25, ed. 1853. (16, *a*) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] (*b*) **Ken.**[1] As for poor old David, he's quite entirely put out o' doors. **Sur.**[1] Farming has gone out o' doors nowadays. (17) **Nhb.**[1] He's tyen his nip away oot-o-gyet someway. **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** An rowls the cobbles out o' gait, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 25. **n.Yks.**[2] An oot o' geeat spot. **e.Yks.**[1] **n.Lan.** Udder spots they knew on out ageätt, R. PIKETAH *Formess Flk.* (1870) 46. (18) **Sc.** Come pay me out o' hand, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 176. **Fif.** Be ilk tow'r and turret mann'd Wi' michty warriors out-o'-hand, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 107. **Nhp.**[1], **Hrf.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**[1] Nif you'll zen un down a dinner-time, he shall be a-do'd out o' hand. (19) **Wxf.**[1] (20, *a*) **Suf.**[1] **Ess.** Now I am Put still more out o' heart, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 35. (*b*) **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ess.** CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) *Gl.* (21) **Sc.** Awa, he'll no win ower't. He's a' fair out o' ither, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxxii. **Abd.** (G.W.) (22) **e.Yks.**[1] (23) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[2] Grown out o' kenning. (24) **Sc.** I wish ye luck, Baith in and out o' liquor, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 100. (25) **I.Ma.** 'Deed I've read till I'm tired urrov-massy, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 112; Aisy-goin urrov messy, *ib.* 63. (26) **Sh.I.** Come an' shak' him aff or A'll be oot o' me head, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898). **n.Yks.** He's out of his head (I.W.). **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (27, *a*) **Edb.** She was mair gentle-mannered than it behoved a cottar's lass to be; deed, it aften kam ower me that she was a thocht oot o' her time, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 213. (*b*) **w.Yks.** Alfred Breamer wor aght ov his time at th' joiner's shop, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1888) 19. **War.**[2], **Oxf.** (G.O.) (28) **Lan.** WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 107. (29) **Ess.** I out-of-sighted him, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 186; **Ess.**[1] (30) **n.Cy.**, **Yks.**, **Midl.** (J.W.), **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **Nhp.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Hot ail'th maister? ter'ble out o' sorts, idn er? a call'd me but everything 'cause the zaddle wad'n 'pon the mare 'vore he com'd out. **nw.Dev.**[1] (31) **Ir.** Go asleep out of that, you bold brat. Go along out of that, you impudent rascal (A.S.-P.). (32) **w.Cor.** The wheat is out o' the bag (M.A.C.). (33) **War.**[2] Don't make that milk very hot: I only want it just out of the cold. **Ken.**[12] (s.v. Cold). (34) **N.I.**[1], **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) (35) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Wm.** (B.K.) **w.Yks.** Cum aht o' t'gaate (S.K.C.). **Lan.** Aw mun wait eautside whol th' mappin's getten eaut o' th' gate, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 219. (36) **n.Yks.**[2] They bought it oot o' t'heead. (37) **Nhb.**[1] (38) **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.**[1] An oot o' t'rooad, deeafly spot. Ah aims we'll get dune by neeght, an' a' t'muckment an' owght oot o' t'rooad an' a'; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Wa've gitten t'poor au'd dog putten oot o' t'rooad. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (39, *a*) **Wm.** (B.K.) (*b*) **s.Not.** He wasn't out-o'-the-way late (J.P.K.). **Sus.**[1] I never did see such tedious out-de-way larmentable poor ground in all my borns. (*c*) **Cum.** His charges are oot o' t'way otogidder (E.W.P.). **w.Yks.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] What an out o' th' way price. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ess.** Thrippunce for sich stuff as that, 'Twas quoite out ov the way, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 95. (*d*) **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **e.Dur.**[1] He's been an out of the way man iv his time. **Cum.**[4] She can expect nowt better ov hersel', for she's led an oot-o'-th'-way leyfe, *Rosenthal*, 230. **Cor.**[3] (*e*) **Cum.**[4] A was that sair putten oot o' t'way when a heeard tell on't, *Mary Drayson*, 6. (*f*) **Nrf.** Have ye heerd that young Smith ha' put his shoulder out of the way? (W.R.E.) **Suf.**[1] A put 'a's sheowda out o' the wah. (*g*) **Suf.**[1] I think yeow ar werry much out a the wah if ye sah so. (40, *a*) **Sc.** He failed an' now he's aff an' out-the-gate (JAM.). **Cld.** I'll jist tak a dauner out-the-gate till ye're ready (*ib.*). (*b*) **Sc.** (*ib.*) (41) **Sc.** Out the high gate is ay fair play. Downright honest is both best and safest, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 273. (42) **Sus.** (S.P.H.) (43) **w.Som.**[1] I be out to end wi' thick job. Can er zend vor some more lime? we be quite out to end. (44) **Gall.** There's nane exempit frae life's cares, And few frae some domestic jars; A' whiles are in, and whiles are out, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 76, ed. 1897. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.**[1] **e.Dev.** My awn brithers an' sisters was out wi' me, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 6. (45, *a*) **Lnk.** Calls everything oot o' its proper name, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 125. **N.I.**[1] He called me out of my name. **Lan.** He'd never go fur to call ony lady out o' their name, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1897) 535. **s.Not.** My name's Smith, and I won't be called out of my name (J.P.K.). (*b*) **Wor.** I called him out of his right name (H.K.). **Cor.**[3] He called me out of my name. (46) **Sc.** Cut out your hair, and get a wig, *Scoticisms* (1787) 19; Nay, more as that, they cut out his hair, *ib.* 119. (47) **w.Yks.** It's just as easy to mak him fall aght o' consait, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1877) 23. (48) **w.Yks.** Ah've getten rayther aht o' him, lat'ly, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 9, 1895). (49) **Sus.** On this here farm as long as ever it lies out o' doors, HOSKYNS *Talpa* (1852) 90, ed. 1857. (50) **w.Yks.**[1] (51) **Lnk.** Jenny, are ye wantin' oot 'Mang the knowes to frisk aboot? NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 10. **Gall.** Often used by children when they wish to go out of school for a minute or two (A.W.). (52) **Per.** Week out an' week in, it's liker twenty shillin's, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 250, ed. 1887. **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

4. Absent from home on an expedition or visit.

sw.Lin.[1] Of a person away from home on a holiday. 'It was when we were out in the summer.' **Shr.**[1] I shall be out for three weeks. **Glo.**[1] 'When are you going out?' means, when are you going to take your summer holiday? **Suf.** I wonder if George is out for a week (M.E.R.).

5. Of a meeting, congregation, &c.: dispersed, dismissed; over.

Sh.I. 'Da kirk is oot, I tink,' said Kirstie, BURGESS *Lowra Eiglan* (1896) 22. **Dmb.** In that whimp'ling burn when the school was out, I've seen us gindle baith for parr and trout, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 91. **Gall.** The kirk is out (A.W.). **w.Yks.** T'skuilz ät (J.W.).

Hence *to come out, phr.* to be dispersed, to be over.

Frf. Juist afore the kirk came oot she couldna stand it nae langer, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xix. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

6. Of the wind: blowing from the north or east.

Ken. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 388; (W.F.S.); **Ken.**[1] The wind is out to-day; **Ken.**[2]

7. Of a river: flooded.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Not.** They tell me the Trent's out again. The water's out all over Mr. G.'s meadow (L.C.M.). **sw.Lin.**[1] They say the Trent is out.

8. *Obs.* Projecting, humped, curving outwards.

Edb. Elritch Girn-again, Goblin, Wi' back out, and breast in, *Carlop Green* (1793) 128, ed. 1817.

9. Published abroad, current.

Peb. Frae house to house she's clashin', Gathering a' the news that's out, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 86.

10. Aloud.

w.Yks., **Lan.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] Shall I read it out? **Brks.** Read un out, gal, ther's nothen but not arra body med year, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 658.

11. Of a bell: tolling.

Nrf. Who is the bell out for? COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 60.

12. Forward, onwards; far off in point of time.

w.Ir. From that day out, the sojer was an althered man, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 44. **w.Som.**[1] Tidn same now's 'tis out to Kirsmas. Tidn no good to look vor they flowers vore out in July or August. We shan't be gwain vore out in February. The use of this word rather conveys the idea of a considerable interval of time as well as difference in season.

13. Fully, completely, quite; throughout; also in *comb.* All out.

Frf. Count them out, baith birds and brutes, Feathers and bees, and horned clutes, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 88. **Per.** I'm fifty oot... yet I'm juist as yap an' yauld As e'er was youth, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 40. **n.Yks.**[1] 'How old is she?' 'Not three years out.' **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **ne.Lan.**[1] All-out. **Nhp.**[1] It is not all out so good as it should be. **War.** Not ten all out (J.R.W.). **Wor.** 'Er wasn't out eighteen when 'er 'ad Bessie (H.K.). **Hrf.**[1]

14. Accomplished, fulfilled; finished, ended; gone, empty.

Abd. Now my pirn is out, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 147. **Kcd.** Mair nor that, ye've droon't the drink; The fushion o't is oot, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 20. **Frf.** As he is noo ane, it may be supposed he got his ettle oot, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 170, ed. 1889. **Fif.** (A.W.) **Dmb.** 'Is his lease maist oot?' 'Yes, the rinnin' lease o' the Fat-holm is just oot at the next term,' CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxiii. **Ayr.** Ere anither year is out, I'll hae a lassie to mysel', *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 120. **Lth.** Auld Charlie's deid, his yokin's out, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 97. **Edb.** At ilka toast they drank cap out, *Auld Handsel Monday* (1792) 21. **Gall.** Is your cup out? (A.W.) **Nhb.** Their chance of success was altogether out, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 296. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Nrf.** Is the beer out? EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 205. **sw.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 285.

15. See below.

Cum.[1] It was customary for the bowl of poddish to be placed on the table, and the family to sit around and each use his spoon; a rule prevailed that if any let three drops and a long slatter fall on the board he was 'out' and could not come again (s.v. Lowse).

16. Worn out, worn through, torn.

Abd. The knees o' my breeks and my elbocks a' out, CADENHEAD

Flights of Fancy 1853 204; My coat's out at the hem G.W. . **Per.** Their shoon is out at the taes, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 42. **n.Cy.**, w.**Yks.** J.W.

17. Of an apprentice: having served his time.

Lin.[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] The blacksmith's boy, he was out yesterday, so they had a bit of a do.

18. Of the banns of marriage: published, called for the last time. **Wil.**[1]

19. Mistaken, wrong. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. 'One would think we lived in a midden.' ''Deed, an' ye're no' far oot,' KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 73. **Rnf.** My wightman . . . appeared to be out in two or three important facts he advanced, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) III. 130, ed. 1843. **Edb.** Either the Bible tells a lie, Or ye're a' out, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 191, ed. 1785. **s.Ir.** He wasn't far out in sayin' that same, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 476. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.) **Der.** You're out there; 'twas she told me, LE FANU *Uncle Silas* (1865) I. 298. **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **w.Som.**[1] Yow'm out there, Robert; twadn he; I zeed who 'twas. **Colloq.** 'You're out,' says Dick; ''Tis a lie,' says Nick, *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 165, ed. 1857.

20. Widely diverging in opinion.

w.Som.[1] 'I yeard em zay how they was a brave ways out in their figures, and how that they wad'n nit a bit like vor t'agree.' Said of two agents respecting a farm valuation.

21. Used as an intensitive: extant; possible.

w.Som.[1] Well then, I'll ha' the leastest bit out. They oils be the bestest thing out, vor information or ort. The wo'st job out is 'bout the taties; they be proper rattin in the groun'.

22. *adj.* Outer, outside.

m.Yks.[1] A load of sheep came withering down the lane, and one of ours was among the outens [out ones].

23. Of a fire: extinguished, gone out.

Ayr. They cam' hame to an out fire, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 145.

24. *prep.* Beyond; more than.

Rnf. What he has felt 'tis out our power to say, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 82. **Wor.** (H.K.)

25. Along. **n.Sc.** Out the road (JAM.).

26. Without; free from, exempt from.

Rnf. Wark bodies are ne'er out the guddle Frae their cradles till laid in the mools, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 19. **Dev.**[1] Mayhap 'tis es way to zay es prayers out a book, 3.

Hence **Out-witten(s or -wittins,** *adv.* without the knowledge of.

Bnff. Whiskie we had smugglins brewn Outwittins o' the guager, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 143. **Ayr.** I thought me on a time, Outwittens of my daddie, To fee mysel' to a Highland laird, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 33; You might ha'e come to me yoursel Outwitten o' onybody, *ib.* 34.

27. *sb.* An excursion, pleasure trip, a holiday.

n.Yks.[1] I hope you have had a pleasant out; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Sha mun ev a neyce oot. **w.Yks.**[1] Ye've hed a fine out. **Lan.** It's mony a long yer sin we had a nice eawt, LAYCOCK *Sngs.* (1866) 28; The two cronies promised each other a jolly 'out' of it, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 271, ed. 1868. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[3] Chester is a nice place for an out, that's for sure. **Der.** John is having his out this month (R.O.). **nw.Der.**[1]

28. Result, success, progress; *gen.* in phr. *to make good, poor,* &c., *out(s.*

w.Yks. (J.W.) **s.Chs.**[1] Ah did)nŭ think yi)dn ŭ mai·d sich póoŭr aawt. **sw.Lin.**[1] I don't think he mak's much outs. We made sore outs last week. **Nhp.**[1] He made a good out of that speculation. **se.Wor.**[1] Making a goodish out. **Oxf.**[1] They made a poor out an't. **Brks.**[1] I zet un to do zome gardnin', but 'a maayde but a poor out on't. **e.An.**[1] **Cmb.** When a man has done some work badly, 'tis said: 'Ah! he's made no outs on't' (W.W.S.). **Nrf.** I made a bad out with my bullocks this year, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 171. **Wil.**[1] A offered vor to do some draishin', but a made a ter'ble poor out on't. **Cor.** He'd see the out of all this, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 88, ed. 1896.

29. A turn, attempt.

s.Chs.[1] Wi)s·n aa)tŭ aa tóo ŭr threy aawts aat· it ŭfoa·r wi dùn it.

30. A tide.

Cor.[3] The lowest out is spring tide at low water.

31. *pl.* In phr. (1) *outs and ins,* (*a*) details, particulars, ins and outs; (*b*) a game somewhat similar to 'rounders'; (*c*) misshapen, inside out; (2) *a gentleman with three outs,* a contemptuous term for any one; see **Gentleman**; (3) *at outs,* at variance, in disagreement.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Dmb.** We . . . canna pretend to understaund a' the oots and ins o' the Kirk question, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxix. **Ayr.** There's no need for ye gieing us a' the oots and ins, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 74. **Lnk.** I am not going to fill my book, as some authors do, wi' a' the outs and ins o' a dinner party, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 113. **Edb.** He's weel vers'd in a' the laws, Kens baith their outs and ins, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 109, ed. 1785. (*b*) **Dmf.**, **Gall.** Peculiar to the low countries of Scotland. A circle is drawn and neatly divided into six parts; on one of these is cut another circle of ten feet diameter,—this is called the 'Ins' and the large circle the 'Outs.' A stone, or branch of a tree, is set up at these marks in the large circle;—these are termed 'Dools.' The boys divide in equal numbers and cast lots for the Ins, which is the seat of glory and heroism. The fortunate party all step into the Ins and the other party run to the Outs; a boy then steps forth from either side. To begin the game—the boy in the Outs throws a ball of yarn covered with leather or party-coloured thread so as gently to light on the other's hand, who stands with it open, and in a swinging attitude, in order to strike the ball. This he does with great dexterity, avoiding the outer party and preventing them from catching it as it flies: which should one of them catch loses the Ins. The boy on striking away the ball runs to the first dool and touches it with his foot. One of his fellows stands forth in the Ins, striking back the ball, while his partner gains another dool, and so on till he recovers the Ins. The other one who struck away the ball in his absence runs the same career. But should the ball be caught, or while he is running to reach his dool should he be struck by the ball from the outer party, the Ins are lost and the enemy rushes in to the evacuated dominions, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 253-4. (*c*) **Lth.** He's a' outs an' ins, he's a' heads an' thraws, He's a sharp-pointed humph on his back, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 107. (2) **Shr.**[2] Him! a gentleman! a gentleman with three outs, neither wit, money, or manners. **w.Som.**[1] **Slang.** Jerry Juniper was what the classical Captain Grose would designate a 'gentleman with three outs'; . . although he was not entirely without wit, nor his associates avouched, without money, nor, certainly, in his own opinion, had that been asked, without manners, AINSWORTH *Rookwood* (1834) bk. III. v. (3) **n.Yks.** They were at outs wi yan another (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Thaay fell at oots last Brigg fair was three year, an' hev'n't hed a good word for one anuther sin'. [**Amer.** An appearance somewhat at outs with Hogarth's line of beauty, *Sat. Globe* (Feb. 16, 1901) XX. 2, col. 5.]

32. *pl.* Rates and taxes, outgoings.

Cor.[3] Rent £40 and outs.

33. *pl.* Weekly pocket-money.

Hrt. When the outs, that is the weekly allowance of pocket money given to the boys by their parents, became due, WICKHAM *Bluecoat Boy's Recoll.* (1844).

OUT, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. War. Hnt. I.W. Amer. Also in forms **aht** Yks.; **oot** Sc. Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] **1.** To eject, oust, turn out.

Sc. I'll keep my place merely to despite my colleague, who would have me outted, PITCAIRN *Assembly* (1766) 31. **Or.I.** Lopness was outed, and succeeded by Sir Alexander Brand, WALLACE *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 240, ed. 1883. **Ayr.** If the prelatic reprobation now attempted on the kirk gang nae farther than outing her ministers from their kirks and manses, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xvi. **Wgt.** Pastors . . . Were 'outed' from the kirks they loved so well, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 174. **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** They resolve to out me. They looke upon mee as makeing a faction in the congregation, NEWCOME *Diary* (1662) in *Cheth. Soc.* (1849) XVIII. 70; Still in use (S.W.). **n.Lin.**[1] Matthew Emerson was ooted fra his farm thrif poisonin' Dr. Parkinson's pheasants.

Hence **Outed,** *ppl. adj.,* ? *obs.,* ejected.

Sc. Mr. James Kirkton, one of the outed ministers, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 367. **n.Sc.** I took up my chamber in a godly man's house, an outed minister, WODROW *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) II. 190. **Rnf.** The maintenance of the then outed clergy, *ib. Corres.* (1709-31) I. 597, ed. 1843. **Lnk.** Their affection to their outed ministers, *ib. Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 323, ed. 1828. **Gall.** His lady, who notoriously harboured outed preachers, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xx. **Wgt.** Mr. Hamilton was the 'outed' minister of Wigtown, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 133. **Lan.** That y^e outed non-conformists y^s day of all others looked most cheerefully, NEWCOME *Diary* (1662) in *Cheth. Soc.* (1849) XVIII. 138.

2. In games: to send or put out.

w.Yks. Ahted t'first ball, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); (J.W.)

3. To extinguish, put out.

I.W. (J.D.R.); **I.W.**[2] Out the light, wull 'ee, you.

4. To despise, slight.

n.Yks. They'll oot him ivver seea (I.W.). e.Yks.[1] Beeath fayther an muther ooted poor Jack.

5. With *with*: to pull or draw out; to thrust out.

Cai. I oot wi' a peen fae my linens, Horne *Countryside* (1896) 158. Abd. Wha cud tell but he micht oot wi' the swoord he aye cairriet, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) vii. Per. He out wi' his siller an' gied it till me, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 240, ed. 1887. Ayr. I ran hame, and into my kist, and out wi' my whole capital, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 158. Ir. I out's with my breadearner, Edgeworth *Bulls* (1802) 130, ed. 1803. w.Ir. He outs with his knife, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 177. Nhb. Then grandfeythor, he oots wiv his champion cock—Stingo, Pease *Tales* (1899) 15; Nhb.[1] He oots wiv his knife, an' cut the rope. w.Yks. (J.W.), Oxf. (G.O.) [Amer. I . . . ups with the winder and outs with my head, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. x.]

6. To betray, reveal; to divulge, tell, speak out; *gen.* with *with*.

Sc. Thou alsua art ane o' them, for thy speech outeth thee, Henderson *S. Matt.* (1862) xxvi. 73. ne.Sc. 'Oot wi't, man,' said one, calling to Francie, Gordon *Northward Ho*, 56. Per. Out wi't a', man! Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 146, ed. 1887. Slk. The fine flavour . . . soon outed the secret, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 363, ed. 1866. Nhb.[1] Afore aa hed time ti speak he oots wi'd. w.Yks. I mud as well aht wi't, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 1; w.Yks.[1] She war gard to out we'et, ii. 297. Nhp.[1] Out we'et, let's hear all about it. Hnt. (T.P.F.)

7. To become known. Nhb.[1] It suin outed.

8. *Obs.* To vent, find issue for; to expend.

Sh.I. For outting of your malice, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 282, ed. 1891. Abd. This Farquhar outed his mitey meal upon the honest people of the town, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 340. Kcb. I can find no ways to out my heart upon Christ, Rutherford *Lett.* (ed. 1765) I. No. 135 (Jam.).

9. With *on*: to break out upon, be angry with.

War.[3] He outed on me and was quite angry with me.

10. To improve, grow.

s.Dur. He's terr'bly outed lately. A' hardly kent him (J.E.D.).

OUT, *int.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Also in forms **aught** Lan.; **aut** e.Lan.[1]; **awt** nw.Der.[1]; **oot** n.Yks.[2] **1.** Begone.

n.Yks.[2] Better had folks cry o' thee, oot beggar, as oot thief.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Out alas!** alas; (2) **— ay**, a strong affirmation; (3) **— fy**, an exclamation of reproach; (4) **— on**, (5) **— upon**, exclamations of reproach or anger: shame upon.

(1) Frf. But out, alas! now done's our kipes, Sands *Poems* (1833) 20. (2) Sc. (Jam.) (3) Edb. Out fy, brother, ye stain your profession, Mitchell *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 8. (4) e.Lan.[1] Aut on it. (5) Sc. Out upon you, Sir Bingo, are you mad? Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xiii. w.Yks.[1] Sall, outoponner, girt . . . gammerstang, ii. 287. Lan. Aught-opo o' sitch teastrils, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 41. nw.Der.[1] Awt-upon-thee!

OUT, see **Aught**, *pron.*, **Ort**.

OUTAGE, *sb.* Yks. Also written **ootage** e.Yks.; **ootidge** e.Yks.[1] The full particulars of anything, the full extent; result.

e.Yks. Ah wants ti knaw t'ootage on't (M.C.F.M.); e.Yks.[1]

OUTANCE, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. [ū·təns.] **1.** *sb.* An outing, the act of going out. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **2.** *adv.* Outside, out of doors. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Lnk. Our mare and foal were sent to pyke Alang the lown side o' a dyke; Or outance, ony way they like, Watson *Poems* (1853) 26.

OUT-ASK, *v.* Nhp. Lei. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **out-ax** Nhp.[1] Lei.[1] Brks.[1] Hnt. e.An.[1] Suf.[1] Hmp.[1] Dor. w.Som.[1] e.Dev.; **-ex** Oxf.[1] [eu·t-āsk, -æks.] To publish the banns of marriage for the third time. *Gen.* in *pp.* See **Ask**, *v.*[1] **2.**

Nhp.[1], Lei.[1] War. Let us be out-asked by Martimas, there's a dear wench, *B'ham Wkly. Post* (Apr. 29, 1899); War.[2 3 4], s.War.[1] s.Wor. (H.K.); s.Wor.[1] They was out-asked Sunday was a fortnight. Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1], Oxf.[1], Brks.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.[1] (s.v. Axt-out). Suf.[1], Ken.[1] Sur. Dick Garlike and our Ann was out-asked at church o' Sunday, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 239; Sur.[1] Sus. I agreed to marry them at eight o'clock on the Monday after they were out-asked, Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 96; Sus.[1] Hmp. Blackley *Wd. Gossip* (1869) 157; Hmp.[1] She were out-axed last Sunday. Wil.[1], Dor. (C.W.B.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] What, bain' um a-married! why they must a-bin out-ax'd 's two months. Som., e.Dev. *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 345. Colloq. That all other suitors were left in the lurch, And the parties had ever been 'out-asked' in Church, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Lay of S. Romwold.*

OUTBREAK, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Hnt. Also in forms **ootbrack** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1]; **ootbrak** Cai.[1]; **ootbrek** Sc. (Jam.); **outbreck** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **outbrek** Sh.I. Or.I. [-brēk, -brek, -brak.] **1.** An eruption on the skin. Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] **2.** A quarrel or contention. Cld., Lth. (Jam.) **3.** A fit of drinking.

Bnff.[1] He jinet the tee-totle, an keepit it for a file; bit he's hid an awfou oot-brack a' the last oock. Nhp.[1] He's been a long time without an out-break. Hnt. (T.P.F.)

4. Transgression. Sc. (Jam.) Hence (1) **Outbreaker**, *sb., obs.*, a transgressor, a breaker of the law; (2) **Outbreaking**, *sb., obs.*, transgression, sin.

(1) Abd. The principal outbreakers and malefactors, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 5. (2) Kcb. I complain of my woful outbreakings, Rutherford *Lett.* (ed. 1765) I. No. 162 (Jam.).

5. The appearance of a vein of mineral upon the surface of the ground, an 'outcrop.' Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] **6.** *Obs.* Land that has only recently been cultivated; see below.

Sh.I. Ane buoy-land [*sic*] or outbrek is ane piece of land newly win without the dykis, and payis no scatt, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 121, ed. 1891; If the quoy was near the Tun [i.e. farmstead] it was sometimes called an 'Umbeset,' *Proceed. Antiq. Soc. Sc.* (1883–4) 256 (Jam. *Suppl.*). Or.I. 'A quoyland or outbrek is ane piece of land newly win without the dykes,' that is a piece of land newly improved and not yet enclosed, Peterkin *Rentals* (1820) No. II. 2 (*ib.*).

OUTBURST, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. [ū·tbərst.] **1.** *sb.* A bursting, sudden discharge.

Rnf. A' was swallowed in a trice On the outburst o' ae gran' bubble, Young *Pictures* (1865) 156. Nhb.[1] The sudden discharge of a large volume of inflammable gas in a coal mine.

2. An 'outcrop,' the appearance of a stratum of mineral at the surface of the ground.

Nhb.[1] Coming to the outburst. 'There is an Outburst or an appearance above ground of some vein of coal,' *Compleat Collier* (1708) 10; 'The main coal as traced from its outburst to the dyke,' *Borings* (1881) 101. Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

3. *v.* To burst out, break forth.

s.Sc. Frae hunders o' jaws the loude guffaws outbraste, Watson *Bards* (1859) 108. n.Yks.[2] As an eruption.

OUT-BY(E, *adv., prep., adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written **oot-by(e** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] n.Yks.[4]; **owt-bye** Cum.; and in forms **ood-by** Sh.I.; **üd-be** Sh.I.; **yout-by** Frf. [ū·t-bai.] **1.** *adv.* Outside, out of doors.

Sc. Run out by with ye, like a good bairn, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xx. Sh.I. Gadder ye up da twa or tree peags o' kail, and lay dem üd-be aside da lambs, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 144. Abd. It's oot by yon'er, my leddy—no that far frae the Deid Heid, Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) lxvi. Frf. Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 45, ed. 1889. Arg. Listening to the swart Macdonalds out-by, Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 77. Per. I stappit ootby to meet them, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 57. Ayr. Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 221. Lnk. To think that ye hae lain Hale months oot bye amang the rain, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 35. e.Lth. We've left thae beas' stan'in ootby lang eneuch, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 106. Slk. Rin away far outbye, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 223, ed. 1866. Edb. Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 74. Dmf. Quinn *Heather* (1863) 212. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 352, ed. 1876. Kcb. If ye want drink ye'll hae to gang ootbye, Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 97. N.I.[1] Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-1862). Nhb. Some of the men took him out bye, *Newc. Leader* (Feb. 15, 1896) 6, col. 6. Cum. When I sud fin thee owtbye, I wad kiss thee, Rayson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 1.

2. At a short distance; not far off, near by.

Frf. The short poutch-pistol that had shot Him dead, out-by a bit they got, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 15. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Me fether's just outbye—outside the house in the fields. The lads is aal away ootbye—out of the village or farmstead but not far off. Cum.[4] It was a full sett coming out-by, *W. C. T.* (Feb. 10, 1900) 8, col. 3. n.Yks.[1] Ah'll call of him: he's on'y just out-by; n.Yks.[2] It isn't at York, but somewhere oot-by.

3. At a distance; a long way off; out yonder.

nw.Abd. Oh! mun, ye're unco far ootby; Jist sit in to the fire, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 18. Frf. Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 192, ed. 1889. Lnk. Do ye aye live yet, out-by, at Wood end? Rodger

Poems 1838 116, ed. 1897; For us outbye we never fash Wi' news. MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 44. **Slk.** As far outbye as I live, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 294, ed. 1866. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** Nae doot thou hae [*sic*] seen Awfu' sights when oot-by at the wars. PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* 1896, 178; **Nhb.**[1] In bye and oot by distinguish between near and far. If people speak of anything taking place near at hand, they say that it occurred in bye, and in speaking, say, of rough weather on the distant hills, they would say, 'It's varra caad oot bye.' **e.Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[4]

4. *Fig.* Aside, out of the way.

Cum. Mark was a fine lad, but Mark was a priest, which put him oot-by. LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* 1867 XXIV.

5. In mining: outwards from the colliery workings towards the shaft bottom. Also in *comp.* **Out-bye-side.**

Nhb. Suin efter he gat crept outbye, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 27; **Nhb.**[1] 'Gan' ootbye,' means going in the direction of the exit, as distinguished from 'gan inbye.' **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **e.Dur.**[1] Techn., of a miner coming towards the 'shaft' in order to get 'to bank.' **w.Yks.** (S.J.C.)

6. *prep.* In the direction of, near to.

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Yks.**[4] He lives out by Newton.

7. *adj.* Out of doors, outside.

Sc. Out-by wark, esp. agricultural labour (JAM.). **Lnk.** Scores o' ither outbye things It rackless bure awa', LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 51. **Dmf.** The ootbye agricultural workers, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 145.

8. Out of the way, remote; distant.

Sc. Applied to those parts of a farm that are more remote from the steading (JAM.). **Sh.I.** Da oodby pairt o' da byre güde, shael an' a', *Sh. News* (Mar. 3, 1900). **Rnf.** I . . . found them in an outbye stable, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 182.

9. Out of the way, extraordinary.

Nhb.[1] He's an ootbye kind o' chep.

10. *sb.* An outer room.

Nhb.[1] The cottage is a good specimen of an inferior farm house, the room at the entrance of which was, and still continues in many places to be, a byer in winter and a bedroom in summer, and is called the out-bye, HODGSON *Hist. Nhb.* pt. ii. I. 189, *note.*

OUTCAST, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Shr. Also written **ootcast** Sc. [Sc. ū·tkast.] 1. *sb.* A quarrel, contention, disagreement.

Sc. Reuben never sleeps weel, nor I neither, when you and he hae had ony bit outcast, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xlvi. **Cai.**[1] **e.Fif.** Vexed though I was aboot the ootcast, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiv. **Ayr.** The twa best herds in a' the wast, . . Hae had a bitter black out-cast Atween themsel, BURNS *Twa Herds* (1785) st. 2. **Lnk.** Shakes hands for fear of an outcast, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 10. **Hdg.** RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 191. **Gall.** I never had a great outcast with any, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 269, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** I tremble at the remembrance of a new out-cast, betwixt him and me, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 278.

Hence **Outcasten**, *sb.* a dispute, disagreement. Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

2. The surplus weight or measure gained by millers and maltsters in converting wheat and barley into flour and malt. Shr.[12] 3. *pl. Obs.* Inferior sheep culled out of the rest of the flock.

n.Lin.[1] Fifty-two weathers and hogges, outcasts, *Inventory* (1671) in ANDERSON *Hist. Lea*, 25.

4. *v.* To cast forth, banish. n.Yks.[2]

OUTCH, see **Hutch**, *v.*[2]

OUTCOME, *sb.* Sc. War. Also written **ootcome** Sc. Bnff.[1] 1. Appearance.

Rnf. She had a cluster o'white pearls Ere the glegest mither could discern Their outcome in an or'nar bairn, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 51.

2. Increase, product; the surplus or excess beyond a measured quantity.

Sc. (JAM.) **Cai.**[1] Much used by curers of herrings. They may say that on certain qualities they get a certain percentage of 'oot-comes,' i.e. more barrels of cured fish than crans of 'green fish.' On other qualities they may have no 'oot-comes.' **Bnff.**[1] We hid twa bushel o' oot-come corn. **Ayr.** My father . . . has gi'en Charlie a' the outcome frae the till, GALT *Entail* (1823) XXVII.

3. A coming of age, an entertainment given to celebrate a coming of age.

War. (J.E.); **War.**[2] I've bin to Joe's outcome to-day.

OUT-COMING, *sb.* Sc. Development, advance.

Dmb. There'll be some out-coming o' him, or my name's no Ringan Stimperton, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) v.

OUTCROP, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. [ū·tkrop.] The appearance of a stratum of mineral upon the surface of the ground. Cf. **outbreak**, 5, **outburst**, 2.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

OUTCRY, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. A public auction. Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) N.Cy.[1]

OUTDACIOUS, *adj.* and *adv.* Not. Lin. Oxf. Hmp. Som. Amer. [au·t-, eu·tdēʃəs.] 1. *adj.* Audacious, impudent; shocking, bad. A corruption of 'audacious.'

s.Not. (J.P.K.) **Lin.**[1] He's the most outdacious and obstropolus lad I know. **n.Lin.** It was a outdacious trick o' that thear lad puttin' 'is stick i' your wheel (J.T.F.). **Oxf.**[1] Ee's a outdacious young gallus, *MS. add.* **Som.** Tryphena was the most outdaciousest harum-scarum that ever wore out shoe-leather, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 15. **w.Som.**[1] I 'sure ee, sir, the hedge is a-brokt right down; he's in a outdacious [aewt·dae·urshus] state, else I would'n zay nothing. I sim 'tis the outdaciousest weather we've a-zeed 'is purty while. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 68.]

2. *adv.* Very. **Hmp.** An outdacious bad boy (H.C.M.B.).

OUTDOOR, *sb.* Sc. w.Cy. Work out of doors, field work, farm labour. Also in *comb.* **Outdoor work.**

Kcd. The out-door was now a' past, And ilka door made snug and fast, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 102. **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **w.Som.**[1] You zee, mum, I baint able vor to sar nort, 'cause I can't stand to no out-door work.

OUTEN, *adv.*, *prep.* and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Amer. Also written **ooten** Sc. Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] n.Yks.[2]; **ootin** Sh.I.; and in form **outand** Sc. [Sc. and n.Cy. ū·tən.] 1. *adv.* Out, outside, out of doors.

Sc. Then outand cam the Jewis dochter, Said, Will ye cum in and dine? HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 155. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1] [**Amer.** I can't get the silver outen, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 373.]

2. *Comp.* **Ootin-under**, out from under.

Sh.I. Shü . . . drew her bits o' auld injerubbers ootinunder da restinshair, *Sh. News* (Oct. 15, 1898).

3. *prep.* Out of.

Sc. I've never sleepit a nicht ooten Fife i' my life, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) xvi. **n.Yks.**[4] Sha tummul'd outen t'winder.

4. *Comb.* (1) **Outen door**, out of doors. m.Yks.[1]; (2) **-towners**, the rural inhabitants around a town. w.Yks. DAWSON *Hist. Skipton.* 5. Without.

[**Amer.** I can't go outen my sunbonnet, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 373.]

6. *adj.* In *comb.* **Outen work**, *obs.*, outdoor work. n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Der.**[1] 7. Strange, foreign.

Lin.[1] Don't bother the poor rabbit, it's out-en to its hutch.

Hence **Outener**, *sb.* a stranger, new-comer; one who comes from another district or parish.

Lakel.[2] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Some 'at leev't in sartin parishes were free; udders leevin' outside hed to pay, an' were cawt outners, *C. Pacq.* (May 11, 1893) 6, col. 1. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.**[1] I hugged him to t'outner and sez to him, ii. 292. **Lin.**[1] I don't see why outners should have all the best standings in the Exchange. **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**[1]

[ME. *outen*, adv. and prep. out, without (STRATMANN); OE. *ūtan*, outside (SWEET). With the form *outen* cf. **abouten.**]

OUTER, *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) One who frequents balls and entertainments.

OUTERLING, see **Outlin.**

OUTERLY, *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **ooterly** n.Yks.[2] [ū·tərli.] 1. Externally; from without; of the wind: blowing from the sea. Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[2]

2. Outwards; of the wind: blowing from the shore. Also used *attrib.*

Gall. So that an outerly wind might drive him to the coast of Ireland, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 299.

3. Thoroughly, utterly. n.Yks.[2]

OUTFACE, *v.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Not. Ken. Also written **ootface**, **ootfias** Wm. [Sc. ū·tfēs, Wm. -fiəs.] 1. To withstand, resist, overcome; to brazen out.

Per. Yet his Courage did out-face dispair, SMITH *Poems* (1714) III, ed. 1853. **w.Yks.** A känt ātfeəs it (J.W.). **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**[1]

Hence (1) **Outfaced**, *ppl. adj.* audacious, shameless; (2) **Outfacen**, *ppl. adj.* causing shame, frightening.

(1) **s.Not.** What an out-faced thing she must be, to do like that. That cockfaightin was an out-faced job (J.P.K.). (2) **Wm.** It

mun be terble ootfacen ta ennyboddy's at's shy, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 37.

2. In *pass.* to be overcome, oppressed, weighed down.

Wm. Ah's oot-fias'd wi wark (B.K.).

OUTFALL, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Also in forms **ootfa** Sc. Bnff.[1]; **ootfal** S. & Ork.[1] [ū·tfā.] 1. An outlet, means of escape, esp. of water.

Sc. Water that escapes from or runs over a weir or dam (JAM.). Bnff.[1]

2. A fall of rain, sleet, or snow.

Bnff.[1] We hid an unco oot-fa' o' rain a' last oock.

3. The ebb-tide. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1]

4. An incident, occurrence.

Dmf. A peerie, bullet-gun, or spoon, . . Whilk couped the ink my sheets aboon. Wi' sic ootfa's, As maun beset the kitchen bard, QUINN *Heather* (1863 125.

5. A quarrel, contention, dispute.

Sc. They rysed a cry as if it had been upon some outfall among these people, crying 'Help a Gordon, a Gordon,' PENNANT *Tour in Sc.* (1769) 330, *Append.* (JAM.) Sh.I. We heard aboot Jams an da ootfa' wi' dat lad, *Sh. News* (Aug. 6, 1898). Cai.[1], Uls. (M.B.-S.), N.Cy.[1]

Hence **Outfalling**, *sb.* a quarrel.

Abd. Private men's outfallings and broils are questioned as national quarrels, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 188.

OUTFEEDLE, *sb.* Sc. [ū·tfīdl.] An outlying field, the land furthest from the farm-stead. See Outfield.

Abd. Samie fest at wark that day In the ootfeedle lan' Cam' hame at nicht, WILLIAMS *Fairmer's Tint Laddies* 1900) st. 6; Lay aff a bit o' oor ootfeedles, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ix.

OUTFIELD, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Chs. Also written **ootfield** Sc. Cum.[14] Wm. [ū·tfīld.] 1. Arable land not kept in manure at some distance from the farm-stead; outlying inferior land. Also used *attrib.* Cf. infield.

Sc. Applied to arable land, which is not manured, but cropped till it is worn out, so as to be unfit for bearing corn for some years (JAM.); With the . . . tofts, crofts, mosses, muirs—outfield, infield, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xlii; The distant part which was solely appropriated to pasturage by the stock was called the outfield, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1855) II. 555. Sh.I. Da fearfil cauld an' weet 'at he wis i' da first o' voar is keepit doon da ootfield corn . . . bit da infield corn is no ta be complained apon, *Sh. News* (Aug. 14, 1897). Abd. Land was classified under three denominations—'infield,' or cultivated, and 'outfield' or unreclaimed, while pastoral districts were termed 'shepherd land,' *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 18, 1900). Frf. The out-field labour was gi'en o'er, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 28. Fif. To pare turf from the moorland or outfield, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 12. Edb. PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 69, ed. 1815. Kcb. RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 162. Cum.[4] Ootfield land, land enclosed at a later period than the infield land, and generally inferior. Wm. A was away it oot-field setten taties, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 38. Chs. The obsolete system of infield and outfield—of occasionally plowing and cropping the inferior lands situated at a distance from the homestead, and bringing home the produce to enrich the better land, MARSHALL *Review Agric.* (1818) II. 30.

2. A narrow strip of land connecting a common with a farm-yard or village. Cum.[1]

OUTGANG, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Also written **ootgang** Sc. Cum.[14] n.Yks.[2] 1. *sb.* A departure, the giving up of tenure. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

Hence **Outganger**, *sb.* one who goes out of a place or country, an emigrant. n.Yks.[12]

2. An outlet, egress, exit; a road or passage from a place.

Sc. Every tenant man hae ische and entry, outgang and ingang, to his haudin (JAM. *Suppl.*). n.Cy. (HALL.) Cum. A passage out from enclosed ground, usually over a waste or open pasture (M.P.); Cum.[1] A narrow strip of land connecting the common with the farmyard or village; Cum.[4], n.Yks.[124], w.Yks.[1]

3. The dispatch of letters by the outgoing post. Cum.[4]

4. Excess over a certain weight or measure.

Abd. Some ootgang o' the butter, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi.

5. *v.* To outrun. n.Yks.[2]

OUTGANGING, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Also written **ootganging** Cum.[3] n.Yks.[2] [ū·tgaŋin.] 1. An outgoing, a going out of doors.

Sc. Is Peggy no come back? . . . I dinna like outgangings at night, *Petticoat Tales* (1823) I. 208 (JAM.).

2. *pl.* Expenses, outlay.

Cum.[3] Gittin heavy incomins, . . t'rent an interest, . . an' makin varra leet oot-gangins, 32. n.Yks.[2]

OUTGANNIN(G, *sb.* Nhb.[1] Written **oot-gannin**. [ū·tganin.] An outgoing. See **Gan**, *v.*[1]

OUTGATE, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **ootgaet** Sh.I.; **ootgate** n.Yks.[2]; **outgait** Sc.; and in forms **ootgaate** Wm.; **ootgeeat** n.Yks.[2]; **outgaat** n.Yks.[4]; **outgeat** Cum. [ū·tgēt, ·giət.] 1. A way out; an exit, outlet; an issue, opening. Also used *fig.* Cf. **ingate**.

Sc. Sumtymes all out-gait seems to be closit up, WODROW *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 33. Sh.I. I' my upcomin' dey wirna sa mony ootgaets ta win a penny as dey ir noo, *Sh. News* (Nov. 5, 1898). Abd. She failed to see any satisfactory outgate from the dilemma in which she had been so cruelly placed, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 179. Slg. A fear without an outgate, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) iv, ed. 1843. Ayr. To discover if there was no other entrance or outgate to the house, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) iii. Lnk. WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 283, ed. 1828. Edb. I kend where in the alley he was bound to make his out-gate, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 29. Slk. I saw nae outgate, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 50, ed. 1866. Kcb. The nearest way to an outgate of all your troubles, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 82. Cum. At last her yammer outgeat fan', STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 91; Farms . . . laid out compact, and with outgates to the common, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 177. n.Yks.[1234] m.Yks.[1] A short pathway, more or less enclosed, leading outwards from any defined place. w.Yks.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *ingate and outgate*, within and without, completely; (2) *—or outgate*, (*a*) within or without, *gen.* used *neg.* not at all, nothing; (*b*) willy-nilly, by any means whatever.

(1) Gall. May they burn back and front, ingate and outgate, hide, hair, and harrigals, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 301. (2, *a*) w.Yks.[1] Mostly used when speaking of something that is lost which, after the most diligent search cannot be found. 'I lost a sheep last week but I can mak nayther ingate ner outgate on't.' (*b*) Wm. He wad hev her, ingaate er ootgaate, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 3.

3. Visiting, gadding about; ostentatious display, show.

Ayr. Jeanie was fonder of ootgait and blether in the causey than was discreet of one of her uncertain parentage, GALT *Provost* (1822) ix; She was a fine leddy—maybe a wee that dressy and fond o' outgait, *ib. Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxviii.

4. *Comb.* **Outgate folks**, travellers away from a place, emigrants. n.Yks.[2] 5. A demand, market.

Cld. There's aye a ready outgait for a' the claith I can mak (JAM.).

OUTGET, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **ootgit** Sh.I. 1. *Obs.* A way out, a deliverance.

Rnf. I bless the Lord for any outget you have got from your depths, WODROW *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 319, ed. 1843.

2. Demand, opening, opportunity.

Sh.I. He gead ta Lerrick ta ship for Greenland. But dere wis nae ootgit for men dat year, MANSON *Almn.* (1900) 125.

OUTGIE, *sb.* Sc. [ū·tgī.] Expenditure, outgiving. (JAM.); MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899).

OUTGO, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Shr. Also written **oot-go** n.Yks.[2]; and in form **outgae** Sc. 1. *sb.* Outlay, expenditure. Sc. MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899).

2. *v.* To run away from; to outrun.

n.Yks.[2] Shr. Soon outwent his master, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) x.

OUTGOING, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also written **ootgoïn** Cai.[1]; and in forms **ootgaein** Sh.I.; **ootgaun** Sc.; **outgaïn** Sc. (JAM.); **outgaun** Sc. 1. *sb.* A going out of doors.

Sh.I. I wiss doo mayna repent dy ootgaein' wi da load o' cauld 'at wis apo' dee afore, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897).

2. A departure, removal, exit.

Sc. May the Giver of all good things keep ye in your outgauns and incomings, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxxix. Sh.I. Dy ootgaein' 'ill gie me a sair haert, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 241. Cai.[1] Removal to another house or farm. Per. Notin' your outgauns an' your entry At village inns, STEWART *Character* (1857) 85. Edb. Tell us a' the outgauns, incomings, doonpoorins and affcoupins in the parish, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 23.

3. The entertainment given to a bride in her father's or master's house before she sets out to that of the bridegroom. Sc. (JAM.) 4. *ppl. adj.* Expiring; departing, removing.

Sc. The outgaïn tenant (JAM.). Lnk. Try tae roose Again tae flames the outgaun spark O' Scottish muse, THOMSON *Musings*

(1881) 114. **e.Lth.** All matters in dispute should be settled not between the outgoing and incoming tenant, but between the farmer and the proprietor, *Agric. Surv.* 62 (JAM.).

OUTGONE, *pp.* Sc. Also in form **-gane**. Beyond, past, more than.

s.Sc. Jock, wha was scarcely outgane nineteen, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 51. **Slk.** Superior to those of most girls outgone thirty, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 667, ed. 1866.

OUTH, OUTHERANS, see **Out**, *adv.*, **Owtherins**.

OUTHERY, *adj.* Bwk. (JAM.) A term applied to cattle, when from their leanness, roughness of skin, and length of hair it appears that they are not in a thriving state.

OUTING, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Lon. Hnt. Also written **ootin** Cum.[14] ne.Yks.[1]; and in forms **ahtin** w.Yks.; **awtin** Cum.[14]; **ooten** S. & Ork.[1]; **owtin** n.Lan. [Sc. n.Cy. ū·tin, w.Yks. ā·tin, Lan. ē·tin, Midl. au·tin, s.Cy. eu·tin.]

1. The act of going out of doors, a walk; an airing.

S. & Ork.[1] Visiting, making calls. **Ayr.** [She] would not have been sorry to see him taking a little outing now and again, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 134. **Lth.** She's an idle quean, she'll do anything for an outing (JAM.). **Edb.** My inner man sharp set by reason of my outing, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 20.

2. An excursion, a pleasure-trip; a holiday, jaunt; rejoicings.

Cld. A collection of people of different sexes met for amusement (JAM.). **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] This is the thurd ootin' I've hed to her this week, BURN *Rosenthal* (1891) 242. **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] He's had a lang ootin'. **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1] What thou's tacking an outing. **n.Lan.** Weel satisfyt wi' me day's owtin, R. PIKETAH *Forness Flk.* 1870 16. **Chs.**[123], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** (L.C M.; **Not.**[1] So I took t'missus for a bit of a outing to Skegsnest. **Lin.**[1] I'm going for an outing this back-end. **Nhp.** The long string of merry games, That at such outings maketh much ado, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 42; **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[3] **Wor.** The village choir had their annual outing, *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 2, 1897). **Lon.** After the feasting feature of the rejoicing comes the 'outing' phase of it, *Sunday Mag.* (1877) 614. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

3. An entertainment given by an apprentice at the expiration of his apprenticeship. Also in *comp.* **Outing-feed.**

N.Cy.[1], **Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] 'You will come to my outing.' Extinct, or nearly so, with the loss of the system of apprenticeship.

4. An evacuation, a letting out. n.Cy. (HALL.) 5. The open sea.

Cai. In the outing furious waves fight and plunge, HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 10.

OUTISH, *adj.* Cld. (JAM.) Showy, fond of going to places of amusement.

OUTLAID, *ppl. adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Expended.

Peb. The proprietor pays all the outlayed money for materials and wages of workmen, *Agric. Surv.* 38 (JAM.).

OUTLAND, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Wm. Also written **ootland** Sc.; and in form **autland** Wm. [ū·tland.] 1. *sb.* An alien, a stranger; an incomer to a borough or parish; one who lives beyond the bounds of a borough.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Fif.** She treats him like an outlan. He's used like a mere outlan about the house (JAM.).

2. *pl.* Foreign parts.

Wm. Sic north-country folks, as may be flown into the autlands, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 2.

3. *adj.* Outlying, distant, remote.

Edb. May finer verdure busk ilk outland bent, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 261.

4. Strange, alien, wandering.

Frf. An ootland creater [a tramp] (W.A.C.). **Lnk.** Outland poor beggars, and other poor that have not been burgesses' bairns, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 346, ed. 1828.

OUTLANDER, *sb.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Cor.[12] A stranger, alien, foreigner; an incomer to a borough or parish; one who lives beyond the bounds of a borough.

OUTLANDISH, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also written **ootlandish** Nhb.[1] 1. Foreign, alien. Also used *advb.*

Sc. He was a kind o' a stranger, for he had lived in some outlandish part, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 38. **Abd.** Where Angus was in authority the outlandish was not to be suffered, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxvi. **Ayr.** A race outlandish fills their throne, BURNS *On Stirling*, l. 6. **Kcb.** WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 394. **Ir.** He'd a right to go thry his fortin somewhere outlandish, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 17. **N.I.**[1] Such as ships belonging to foreign countries. **Nhb.** If he's outlandish, we'll ken biv his tauk, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 61; **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Outlandish tongues i' fureign parts, ii. 318.

Hence (1) **Outlandisher**, (2) **Outlandishman**, *sb.* a foreigner, stranger.

(1) **Dev.** She would express her opinion . . . concerning the wild 'outlandisher,' as she called her mistress, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. i. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 392.] (2) **Nhb.** They'll see mounteybanks, rope-dancers, jugglers, and quacks, Outlandishmen, tee, with their bear and their fiddle, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 71; **Nhb.**[1] **Cor.** I have often heard in the mining villages . . . a man from a distant country, termed 'an outlandish man,' HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 347, ed. 1896.

2. Clownish, ill-mannered. Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). 3. Distant, remote; far away, out of the way.

Edb. Siller's sae scarce in some o' the outlandish corners o' the kintry, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 166. **n.Lin.** Yon is a strange outlandish place for a doctor to live in (M.P.). **se.Wor.**[1]

[1. No marchaunt yit ne fette outlandish ware, CHAUCER *Minor Poems* (ed. Skeat) 381. 1. (2) Some said they were Fools, some they were Bedlams, and some they were Outlandish-men, BUNYAN *P. P.* (1678) 123.]

OUTLAY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [ū·tlē.] 1. In *comb.* **Outlay gear**, a stock of furniture, implements. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Rnf. Our dwellings an' our outlay gear Lie smoking an' in ruin, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 72.

2. The height to which the top of a winning pit is raised above the surface of the ground.

Nhb.[1] It is elevated so as to make a tip for the material raised from the pit, generally from twelve to twenty feet. 'Outlay from the swarth five feet, metal from the swarth four feet,' *Borings* (1881) 79.

OUTLAYER, *sb.* Sc. Also written **outlair** (JAM.). [ū·tleər.] 1. An egg laid by a hen out of the regular nest.

Gall. Kit was in the habit of taking occasional tribute from the official nests in the outhouses, in order, that after a day or two he might find them as 'outlayers,' CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 169.

2. A stone not taken from a quarry but lying out in the field in a detached state. Sc. (JAM.) See **Outlier**, **2.**

OUTLAYING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. War. [ū·t-, au·tlē·in.]

1. Of hens: laying eggs out of the regular nest.

Gall. Kit got a halfpenny a dozen from his grandmother for the eggs of 'outlaying' hens—that is, of hens which, disdaining their appointed nests, wandered off and laid in the woods, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 168.

2. Outlying, distant.

War. To look for an outlaying fox, *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 29, 1898).

OUTLEAP, *sb.* Sc. [ū·tlīp.] An outbreak, outburst.

He waited for the outleap of her anger, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 76.

OUTLEETS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Ess. See below.

In the overseers' account-book of the parish of Wakes Colne, lists of the rate-paying inhabitants are given for the years 1681 and 1682, and after the names of the residents are added a few more names under the heading 'outleets.' This clearly means that the persons thus designated lived outside the parish, but had holdings in it for which they were liable to the rates. The parishes in which they resided are put in the margin, *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 146.

OUTLER, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **outlar** Kcb. 1. Applied to cattle not housed but left in the fields in winter. Also used *attrib.*

Ayr. The Deil, or else an outler Quey, Gat up an' gae a croon, BURNS *Hallowe'en* (1785) st. 26. **Gall.** If every ewe had twa, If grass wad gar the outlers sell, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 42, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** Should the guid man's son Come o'er the hill to count the outlar queys, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 26. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Sin last our outler nowt was fother'd, GRAHAM *Moorland Dial.* (1826) 8.

2. One who is out of office.

Edb. At length the Outlers grew sae mad Against ilk Inler purse-proud blade, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 160.

3. An outstanding debt. [Not known to our correspondents.] Yks. (HALL.)

OUTLESS, *conj.* Yks. Also written **ootless** n.Yks.[2] [ū·tles.] Unless. Yks. (K.), n.Yks.[2]

OUTLET, *sb.* and *v.* Chs. Oxf. Lon. Suf. Ken. [eu·tlet] **1.** *sb.* A small channel or passage for water cut through the side of a road.

Suf. Pd. Robt. Baker for 3 days opening the outlets, *Little Comard Highway Acc.* (1799–1800); The channels cut through the turf at the sides of roads to let off water into the ditches (C.D.); (C.L.F.); H.R.)

2. A field adjoining the farm-yard into which cows are turned. Cf. **boosing-field.**

Chs. After the cows have been turned into the outlet, as soon as they show a desire of being taken in again they are let into the yard and housed. Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 39; *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813)33; **Chs.**[1] In leases and farm agreements outlet is the word generally used; **Chs.**[3] The field reserved by the tenant for watering purposes and turning out his cattle (when he gives up the land on leaving the farm on the 2nd of February); and he has the use of this field until he leaves the farm house and building altogether in May.

3. The uncovered portion of a pig-sty.

Oxf.[1] The pigs keeps in th' outlet mustly adays, an' gŏŏs in th' stye a nights, *MS. add.*

4. *pl.* Projecting wooden frames used to enlarge the carrying capacity of a wagon.

Ken. They project horizontally from the top rail and overhang the front and back. They are employed in harvesting operations (D.W.L.).

5. *v.* To empty.

Lon. It is not, however, merely the sewage collected in the precincts of the City proper, which is 'outletted' (as I heard a flusherman call it) into the Thames, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 406 col. 2, ed 1861.

OUTLETTING, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **outleting.** A letting forth or breathing upon, an emanation.

Fleming *Scriptures* (1726); Such an unsuitable generation should have so many precious outlettings of the Lord towards them, *King's Sermon*, 30, in Shield *Faithful Contendings* (1780) (Jam.).

OUTLIER, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also written **ootlier, ootlyer** Sh.I.; **outlyer** Ayr. [ū·tliər, ·laiər.] **1.** An animal that is not housed during the night or winter. See **Outler, Outligger, 1.**

Sh.I. I ken ower weel what he is ta dell oot snaw'd sheep. He's a puir ootluik fir a' 'at haes cotlyers, *Sh. News* (Apr. 1, 1899). **Ayr.** It wauken'd burdies frae the bough, An' outlyers frae their lair, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 37. **Cum.** Young horses and cattle requiring no tendance and looking shaggy and wild (M.P.).

2. A stone not taken from a quarry but lying out in the field in a detached state. Sc. (Jam.)

OUTLIG, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **ootlig** Cum. [ū·tlig, w.Yks. ā·tlig.] **1.** *v.* Of horses or cattle: to lie out in the fields during winter.

Cum. His horses out-liggan, and lean, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 242.

2. *sb.* Expenditure, outlay.

Cum., Wm. Much used when people are stocking a farm or furnishing a house (M.P.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

OUTLIGGER, *sb.* Cum. Yks. **1.** An animal that is not housed during the night or winter. Cum. (M.P.), Cum.[4] See **Outlier.** **2.** *Obs.* In reaping: one who lays out the corn and puts it into sheaf with the band ready to fasten it.

e.Yks. We hire . . . one boy for an outligger, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 48.

OUTLIN, *sb.* Sc. Also written **oot'in** Sc.; and in form **outerlin(g** Or.I. w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [ū·tlin.] An alien, stranger; an outcast.

Sc. For aye an outlin' wi' its kith and kin, Leighton *Wds.* (1869) 13. **Or.I.** The weakling of a brood or family; the despised, neglected, or ne'er-do-weel member of a family who is treated like an outsider (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Ags.** (Jam.) **Frf.** M'Gill was an ootlin' at hame, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 54. **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** A tear fill'd his ee, Ane outlin tae what was ay wringing his bosom, *MS. Poem* (*ib.*). **Dmf.** The man's a kind o' ootlin' yet, and sudna be treated like a kent face amang us, Ponder *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 82.

OUTLINS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Yks. Also written **ootlins** e.Yks.[1]; **outlans, outlens** Ayr. (Jam.) **1.** Liberty to go in and out at will, freedom; holidaying, recreation. Ayr. (Jam.) **2.** The full particulars of anything, the full extent. e.Yks.[1]

OUTLOUP, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To leap out.

Fif. The finny folk, as if in daffin', Out-loup upon his cebrees baffin', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 138.

OUTLY, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) The time that money lies out of the hands of the owner either in trade or at interest.

OUTLY, *adv.* Sc. Yks. [ū·tli.] **1.** Externally. n.Yks.[2] **2.** Fully, completely, thoroughly.

Abd. Three haill days were outly come and gane, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 45, ed. 1812. **n.Yks.**[12] **m.Yks.**[1] That brush bides in the hand a long time, lass, so we'll look for something being outly well done when it leaves it.

OUTLYING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also written **ootlying.** **1.** Not housed, lying out in the fields at night or in winter. See **Outlier.**

Lnk. Ootlyin' beasts to seek their bite, Are wadin' deep, 'maist lairin', Thomson *Musings* (1881) 49. **Gall.** An outlying beast (A.W.).

2. Of distant relationship.

Lnk. There's no anither woman . . . that I respeck haff so mutch as I do my deer oot-lying frien' and blood relashun, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 34.

OUTPUT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written **oot-put** n.Yks.[2] [ū·tput.] **1.** *sb.* The quantity or weight of anything produced in a given time.

Cld. Used by miners (Jam.). **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** The quantity of mineral raised or drawn, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Yks.** The amount of ore or coal lifted from a mine in a given time (J.S.R.).

2. A projection from a building. n.Yks.[2] **3.** An announcement or handbill. *ib.* **4.** Appearance, 'get-up.'

e.Lth. His general physique, manner, and output recalled to my mind the portraits of A. Lincoln, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 216.

5. *v.* *Obs.* To dismiss, eject.

Sc. Chalmerlanes in-put and out-put be the comptroller, for quhom he sud be answer, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 13; The said Lord robert hes wraguslie and violentlie eiectit and output the said gilbert fra his posshioun, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 61.

6. *Obs.* To furnish, equip.

Abd. They shall be obliged to make up their number by out-putting of men in their place, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 274.

Hence **Outputter**, *sb.* (1) one who furnishes equipment to a soldier; (2) an employer, instigator.

(1) **Abd.** If it shall come to knowledge who hath or shall outrigg soldiers . . . that these outrigged by them are disbanded and fled frae their co'ours, the said out-putters of them shall be obliged to search for and apprehend the saids fugitives, *ib.* (2) **Sc.** Sir Robert Gordon . . . wes blamed by the Earle of Catteynes for this accidentall slaughter as an outputter of the rest to that effect, Gordon *Hist. Earls of Suth.* 317 (Jam.).

7. *Obs.* To issue coin.

Sc. Penneis, falslie cuinzeit and stampit; quhilkis wer output be him in grit quantitie, Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (1829) pt. i. 64.

Hence **Outputting**, *vbl. sb.* the issuing of coin for circulation.

Sc. Acquit him of all outputting of onye other fals hard heidis, *ib.* 65. **Rnf.** The importing of black money and the venting or out-putting thereof being a species of falsehood by law severely punishable, Hector *Judic. Records* 1876 134.

OUTRAGEOUS, *adj.* Wor. Bad-tempered, cross, angry.

s.Wor. A wur despert outrageous 's marnin', a gone swahrin' an scawtin' about, 't wuz summat orfu' (H.K.).

OUTRAKE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Shr. Also written **ootrake** Cum.[14]; and in forms **cotreeak** n.Yks.[2]; **outrack** Shr.[1] [·rēk, ·riək, ·rak.] **1.** *sb.* *Obs.* An excursion, outing, expedition. See **Rake,** *v.*

Nhb. Yett had I neuer noe out-rake, Nor good games that I cold see, Child *Pop. Ballads* (1889) III. 413; **Nhb.**[1]

2. A free passage for sheep from enclosed pastures into open grounds.

Sc. An extensive walk for sheep or cattle, *Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (Jam.). **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** A privilege for cattle on common lands (M.P.); **Cum.**[1] A free way or rake for sheep from the enclosures to the common; **Cum.**[4] *Obs.* since the commons were divided, about 1811. . . The rough land is called a cattle-rake; an ootrake is when they are let out every day and taken in at night. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Shr.** Of very rare occurrence. . . The late Rev. W. A. Leighton . . . found the name

applied to lands lying outside the lord's demesne at Moreton Corbet. The records of the Court Baron of Holgate twice mention an outrack, *Shreds and Patches* (June 26, 1889); **Shr.**[1] The name still lingers on, but the outrack, as such, is a thing of the past. There were three outracks in the parish of Church Pulverbatch, viz., Pulverbatch, Wilderley, and Wrentnall. They were uninclosed lands leading from the cultivated ground to open common. . . The farmers held the privilege of turning their animals—sheep, cattle, or ponies—into these outracks, and from thence to the hills or common. When the flocks and herds were taken off the common, they were driven into the outracks, which were then closed at the opposite end by a gate or barrier of some kind, in order to keep the animals within bounds, while the work of separating them was carried on by their respective owners. The outracks are now enclosed.

3. An enclosure surrounding a pig-sty. N.Cy.[1] **4.** *v.* To wander, ramble, stroll. n.Yks.[2] Hence **Oot-reeaker**, *sb.* a stro'ler. *ib.* **5.** To let cattle out once a day on rough land or moors. Cum. (E.W.P.)

OUTRAY, *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **ootray** Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[2] [ū·trē.] **1.** To be outrageous; to exceed propriety. Cum.[1] Wm. *Lonsdale Mag.* (1820) I. 147. **2.** To excel. n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1]

[1. ME. *outrayen*, to be outrageous (Chaucer). **2.** OFr. *outreer*, to surpass (Godefroy).]

OUTRED, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. A military expedition, an 'out-raid.'

He . . . leapt out and made sundry out-reds against the king, Scot *Staggering State* (1754) 153 (Jam.).

OUTRED, *v.* and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To disentangle, extricate; to clear from incumbrances by a complete settlement of accounts; to finish any business. (Jam.)

2. *sb.* A clearance, finishing.

Abd. Had o' the bargin we made an outred, We's no be heard upo' the midden-head, Ross *Helenore* 1768 93, ed. 1812.

3. Rubbish, that which is cleared out. Sc. (Jam.)

[1. Sw. *utreda*, to extricate, disentangle (Widegren).]

OUTREIKE, *sb. Obsol.* or *obs.* Sc. Also written **ootreike** e.Fif. Outfit, equipment.

Sc. That there be a moneths pay advanced for their outreike and furnisheing their horses, *Acts Chas. I* (ed. 1814) VI. 74 (Jam.). **e.Fif.** Hoo did ye no tell me yesterday ye were to hae on that oot-reike? Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi.

OUTRIDE, *sb.* and *v.* War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Som. Dev. [au·t-, eu·traid.] **1.** *sb.* A commercial traveller.

War. (J.R.W.), **War.**[2], **se.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 379; **Oxf.**[1] Hall's outride calls to-day, *MS. add.* **Som.** Mr. B. I reckon he's a kind o' outride for they (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] He's doin' well 'nough—he've a-got in out-ride vor Mr. Jones up to Bristol, zillin o' hats and that. **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. The district of a commercial traveller. War.[2], s.Wor.[1]

3. *v.* To act as commercial traveller, to be a travelling agent. **w.Som.**[1] He d'outride vor Mr. Hanniball, zillin crockery and shop goods. **nw.Dev.**[1]

OUTRIDER, *sb.* Chs. Lei. War. Shr. Brks. Som. [au·t-, eu·traidə(r).] **1.** A commercial traveller.

s.Chs.[1] **Lei.** Mr. M. was some years out-rider and clerk to Mr. W., Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 230. **War.**[23] **Shr.**[1] 'E's gwun to be outrider to some Lunnon 'ouse. **Brks.** That's Mr. So-and-So's outrider (M.A.R.).

2. *Obs.* A highwayman. Som. (Hall.)

OUTRIGG, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **ootrig.** [ū·trig.] **1.** *sb.* Equipment; appearance; preparation.

Sh.I. We'll see what comes o' a' dis ootrig o' dine, *Sh. News* (Oct. 21, 1899). **Ayr.** Leal hearts, esteem, a' we can gie, Nae sham ootrig, White *Jottings* (1879) 190.

2. *v.* To equip.

Abd. If it shall come to the knowledge who hath or shall outrigg soldiers, horse or foot, that these outrigged by them are disbanded and fled frae their colours, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 274.

OUTRIGGER, *sb.* Wil. An addition to a wagon to increase its carrying capacity. Cf. **overlayer.**

Wil.[1] The waggons . . . seldom have any overlayers or outriggers, either at the ends or sides, Davis *Agric.* (1811) xxxviii. (s.v. Overlayer).

OUTRING, *sb.* Sc. A curling term: an outward bias given to a stone by touching the outside of another. Cf. **inring, outwick.**

Sc. Blue represents stones of one side or rink—red represents opponents. By striking the blue stone on outer edge to drive it towards the tee, the played stone would fly off at a tangent and the other go towards the tee. This is known as an 'outring' (C.H.E.). **Gall.** To take an outring is generally allowed to be more difficult than taking an inring, Macfaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 369, ed. 1876; A point on the periphery of a curling stone on the side furthest from the tee. To 'take the outring' of a stone is for the curler to propel the stone he is instructed to play so as to strike such a point on a stone already lying in position near the tee—altering such position, as also the course of his own stone after impact (J.M.).

OUTRUN, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **ootrun** Cai.[1]

1. *v. Obs.* To run out; *fig.* to expire, come to a termination.

Sc. Until zeire and daie be out-run, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 101. **Fif.** Hurryin' frae their doors [They] Out-ran in thousands to the Scores, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 135.

Hence **Out-running**, *sb.* expiration, termination.

Sc. Endis and ceasis after the ischue and out-running of the said three termes, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 90.

2. *sb.* Pasture land attached to a farm.

Sh.I. The term 'scathold' familiarly applied to the pasture-land, held in common with a certain number of other crofters, in distinction to the 'outrun,' or enclosed arable land which surrounds the homestead, and over which each crofter has exclusive rights, *Sh. News* (Dec. 3, 1898); Some ancient people, presumably the Picts, have occupied the pastures and outruns of Shetland in a manner never subsequently attempted, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 29. **Cai.**[1]

OUTRUNNINGS, *sb. pl.* Ken.[1] [eu·trɐninz.] Straggling wood beyond a hedgerow, not measured in with the part to be cut.

OUTS, *int.* Sc. An exclamation of impatience. See **Hoot(s.**

Outs, brother Covenant, hold your tongue of that, Pitcairn *Assembly* (1766) 13.

OUTS, see **Owts.**

OUTSCOLD, *v. Obs.* Sh.I. To scold excessively or loudly.

Ye outscoldit him and wer verie angrie, Hibbert *Desc. Sh.I.* (1822) 283, ed. 1891.

OUT-SEAM, *adj.* Bnff.[1] Written **oot-seam.** [ū·t-sīm.] In *comb.* **Ootseam-awl**, a particular kind of awl. Cf. **inseam.**

OUTSELL, *v.* w.Yks.[5] [ā·tsel.] To undersell.

Ther's noa telling hah them furriners grows ther stuff: they . . . bring it reight awāay darn tul a bit on a market-hoil like this an outsell us when awal's done—its a māaster.

OUTSET, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also Sur. Also written **ootset** Sc. Bnff.[1] [ū·tset, Sur. eu·tset.]

1. *sb.* A start, beginning; the commencement of a journey or business.

Sc. It's maybe a wee thing dear at the outset, Keith *Lisbeth* (1894) vi. **Kcd.** Robbie had described The minister's ootset, Grant *Lays* (1884) 60. **Frf.** Morison *Poems* (1790) 83. **Lnk.** On one outset we went straight up to the celebrated well, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 91.

Hence **Outsetter**, *sb.* an emigrant. Yks. (Hall.)

2. An outfit; a start in life; the provision made for a child when leaving the house of a parent. Sc. (Jam.)

3. The publication of a book. (*ib.*) **4.** An ornament, an improvement to the appearance of anything, an offset; an ostentatious display of finery.

Sc. Often used sarcastically. 'She had a grand outset' (Jam.). **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Lnk.** Her gracefu' form an' modest air Micht be an ootset tae a queen, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 179.

5. An addition made to a room or building for the purpose of enlargement, an outhouse. Sc. (Jam.) **6.** Land brought under cultivation which has hitherto been waste; small patches of newly-cultivated land.

Sh.I. When a part of the common is enclosed and farmed, the enclosure is called an 'outset'; but the outsets are never included in the numeration of merks of rental land, Edmonstone *Zetland* (1809) I. 147–148 (Jam., s.v. Ontjeth); If your faider hed taen a bit o' a ootset für thertie-five shillins, or mebbie twa pound, an efter wirkin' laek a slave for years an' years, . . da first wird 'at he gets frae da laird is dat his bit o' croft is sae muckle better dat he maun pay fower pound ten for it? *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897); It was soon afterwards blown over with sand, and nothing now remains to mark its site, but a sandy desert, and some small

patches called outsets or pendicles, Sinclair *Statist. Acc.* in Cowie *Sh.* (1871) 107; **S. & Ork.**[1]

7. Ground raised above the natural surface at the mouth of a pit.

Nhb.[1] The height of the elevation at the mouth of pit measured from the surface of the ground. 'From the outset to the soil depth one fathom,' *Borings* (1881) 252. **Nhb., Dur.** An artificial elevation of the ground, or an erection of timber or stone, round the mouth of a sinking pit to facilitate the disposal of the debris produced in sinking, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

8. *v.* To set out; to start.

Dmf. Outsettin' in quest o' a wife, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 212.

9. To set off ostentatiously, to make a tawdry display of finery. Sc. (Jam.) **10.** To balance; to set one thing against another. Sur.[1] **11.** A mining term: see below.

Nhb.[1] To outset water is to put in a column of tubbing, behind which a feeder of water will rise to its level, and require no further dealing with, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888); Outset crib two feet, *Borings* (1881) 140.

OUTSHIFTS, *sb. pl.*[1] Nhb. Dur. [ū·tʃifts.] In mining: shifts worked by sinkers outside the shafts, for which a less wage is paid. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

OUTSHIFTS, *sb. pl.*[2] e.An.[1] [eu·tʃifts.] Boundaries, outskirts, extreme limits.

He lives somewhere in the outshifts of the town.

OUTSHOT, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **ahtshot** w.Yks.; **ootshot** Nhb.[1] Cum.[14]; **outshut** w.Yks.[2] [Sc. n.Cy. ū·t-, w.Yks. ä·t-, Lan. ē·tʃot.] **1.** *sb.* A projection of a building or wall; an outbuilding adjoining a house; a lean-to.

Sc. From the outshot or projecting window, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xiv; (Jam.) **Slk.** An outshot from the back of the house, called the Old Room, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 13, ed. 1866. **Gall.** A bilge in a wall, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.Cy.**[1] A projection of the upper stories of an old house. There used to be several of these outshots in Newcastle. **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[1] A projection of an upper storey or window in an old house, or of a wall or fence. **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[12], **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. Pasture lands on a farm, rough untilled ground. Abd. (Jam.) **3.** The ebb-tide. S. & Ork.[1] **4.** A visible attack of illness.

Sc. That our knowte may be brawly thriven, neither outshot nor in-win amang them, Waddell *Psalms* (1871) cxliv. **Cum.**[4]

5. *adj.* Projecting outside, detached; esp. in *comp.* **Outshot-window**, a bay-window.

Edb. Friendless wretches, seated on outshot shelving stairs, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 54. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Their hoose will be cemented roond, an' hev two ootshot windows, Dickinson *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 173. **w.Yks.**[2] An out-shot kitchen.

OUTSIDE, *sb., adj., adv.* and *prep.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **ahtside** w.Yks.[1]; **ootside** Sc. Cum.[1] e.Yks.[1] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *the outside of the loof*, the back of the hand.

Sc. 'The outside of the loof to ye,' is a phrase that signifies a wish on the part of the person who uses it to reject the friendship or drop the acquaintance of the person to whom it is addressed. 'If ye'll no join the Free Kirk . . . ye'll hae the outside o' my loof and never see the inside o't again,' Mackay.

2. The further side of anything; *fig.* the heart or root of the matter.

Abd. It jist taks me twise as lang as ither fowk to see to the ootside o' a thing, Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 36.

3. The utmost extent; the extreme limit; the most.

Sc. (A.W.) **Cum.**[1] He's nobbet six feut hee at t'oot side. **n.Yks.** Three punds was t'outside (I.W.). **e.Yks.**[1] Ther mud be three, bud that's ootside. **w.Yks.**[1] There warn't maar neer a score at outside. **Nhp.**[1] 'That's the outside I'll give you,' is a frequent expression in making a bargain. **Hrf.** It is worth £5 at the outside, Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Oxf.**[1] Uuyl gidh·u seb·n puuwn faa·rn, un dhas dhŭ uuwytsuuy·d uuy kyaan giv [I'll gi' tha seben pown far 'n, an' tha's th' outside I can give]. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**[1] That's the very outzide—I on't gee a varden more.

4. *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Outside click**, (2) **—stroke**, a wrestling term; (3) **—worker**, a field worker.

(1) **Cum., Wm.** So called because the click has effect on the outside of the opponent's foot or leg (B.K.). (2) **Cum.**[4] A chip in wrestling . . . lifting your man, striking outside his knee with yours, and dropping him down, *W.C.T.* (Nov. 5, 1898) 6, col. 4. (3) **Lth.** They are mostly all outside workers, and they do not intermarry with us, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 187.

5. Solitary, lonely, retired.

n.Cy. (Hall.) **w.Yks.**[1] What an outside platt is this? **ne.Lan.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] What an outside place! **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

6. Extreme, excessive.

w.Yks.[2] He gave an outside price. **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] He gave an outside price for the horse. **War.**[3]

7. *adv.* In phr. (1) *outside of*, outside; (2) *the outside best*, the very best, the uttermost.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Cum.** He . . . nivver been ootside o' Lunnon, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 37. **w.Yks.** Ahtside o' omney-busses, Binns *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 6; Common (J.W.). (2) **Sc.** I'll do the outside best that's in me to be nae loss to you, Strain *Elmshie's Drag net* (1900) 27.

8. *prep.* Beyond the usual course of.

Sc. He thocht this by-ordinar and outside the creature's habits, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xv.

OUTSIDER, *sb.* Sc. Also written **ootsider.** [ū·tsaidər.] A stranger, one who is not a relative.

Sh.I. I wid set mysel ta mak her as comfirtable as an ootsider cood, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 41. **Per.** It's gey an' yerksome to see the minister's family gae by the door, an' dale wi' outsiders, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 172, ed. 1887.

OUTSIGHT, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Goods or implements used out of doors, in contradistinction to household goods. *Gen.* in *comp.* **Outsight plenishing.** Cf. **insight.**

Sc. In what is called outsight plenishing, or moveables without doors, the heirship may be drawn of horses, cows, oxen, Erskine *Instit.* bk. iii. T. 8. § 18 (Jam.); When they not only intromitted with their whole goods . . . outsight and insight plenishing, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xv. **Abd.** He destroyed the haill Raws of Strathboggie, corn field lands, outsight, insight, horse and sheep, and all other goods they plundered whilk they could get, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 247. **Ayr.** I saw nae wanworths gaun either in the outsight or insight plenishin', Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 69.

OUT-SIZE, *sb.* Suf. Cor. [eu·tsaiz.] A large heavy person.

Cor. Indeed, she was 'rather an out size,' as they say in the Duchy, and weighed something over eleven stone, 'Q.' *Troy Town Revisited* in *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (1894).

Hence **Out-sized**, *ppl. adj.* large, heavy.

Suf. He was what is sometimes called an 'outsized man,' large-handed, heavy-footed, imposing in appearance, commanding in voice and gesture, *Good Wds.* (1880) 46.

OUTSPECKLE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A spectacle, laughing-stock.

'Whae drives thir kye?' 'gan Willie say, 'To make an outspeckle o' me?' Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 9, ed. 1848.

OUTSTAND, *v.* Sc. Ken. Sus. Hmp. [s.Cy. eu·tstænd.] To stand out against; to oppose firmly, resist; to contradict stubbornly.

Sc. (A.W.) **Ken.**[1] He outstood me that he hadn't seen him among de currants; **Ken.**[2] **Sus.** Dey mounted de ride-haussesses but dess wot hed bin racked up, outstud, an stomped, an poached, but woodn't ower de rife, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 389; **Sus.**[1] He wanted to have the calf for three pound ten, but I outstood him upon that. **Hmp.**[1] She out-stood me wi' that 'ere lie.

Hence (1) **Outstander**, *sb., obs.*, an opponent; a firm opposer; (2) **Outstanding**, *sb., obs.*, resistance, opposition.

(1) **Abd.** He was a papist, and outstander against the good cause, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 223. (2) **Abd.** Banff payed severely for his out-standing, *ib.* 195.

OUTSTANDING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [ū·tstandin.] Conspicuous, great, enormous. (F.J.C.)

OUTSTROKE-RENT, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. [ū·tstrōk-rent.] A mining term: see below.

Nhb.[1] A payment for the privilege of breaking the barrier in a colliery, and working and conveying underground the coal from an adjoining royalty. 'Instroke' is the passing out of a working royalty into another royalty. 'Outstroke' is the act as regarded by the lessor of the entered royalty. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

OUTSTROPOLOUS, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **outstrapalous, outstrapolus.** Outrageous, unruly, obstreperous.

Ayr. Ye're an outstrapolus neer-do-weel, Galt *Entail* (1823) xv;

We sorely felt the consequences of the outstropolous and galravitching Englishers, *ib. Provost* (1822) xxix; Your own outstrapalous obstinacy, *ib. Sir A. Wylie* 1822 xli.

OUTSUCKEN, *adj.* Sc. A legal term: pertaining to a district not restricted to a particular mill; *gen.* in *comp.* **Outsucken-multure.**

Opposed to the state of being thirled to a mill (Jam.); The duties payable by those who come voluntarily to a mill are called 'outsuken' or 'out-town' multures, Erskine *Instit.* bk. ii. T. 9. § 20 (Jam.); The rate of outsucken multure, though it is not the same everywhere, is more justly proportioned to the value of the labour than that of the insucken, *ib.*

OUT-TAK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **oot-tak.** [ū·t-tak.] **1.** Goods bought on credit, outlay.

Whin Jeemson güde ta read oot her oot-taks dan shü swöre 'at shü niver got, or yit sent for da things 'at Arty's boy got, *Sh. News* (July 22, 1899); I hae twa shillins an penny-hap'ny an' me ootaks [*sic*] auchteen-pence, *ib.* (Aug. 26, 1899).

2. Yield, return, substance.

S. & Ork.[1] 'There's a great outtak in it,'—applied to anything that lasts longer than can be expected, or than appearances justify. 'There's no muckle outtak in it,'—applied to corn when not expected to yield much meal, or to anything not likely to give good returns.

OUTTHRUST, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Also written **ootthrust** n.Yks.[2] [ū·tþrust.] **1.** *sb.* An expulsion; a thrusting out. n.Yks.[1] **2.** A projection; a projecting part of a building. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1] **3.** *v.* To thrust out, project; to expel.

n.Yks.[2] They oot-thrast ivvery yan on 'em. **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence **Out-thrusten**, *ppl. adj.* projecting; expelled, thrust out. n.Yks.[124]

OUTTIE, *adj.* Dmb. (Jam.) Addicted to company, much disposed to go out.

OUT-TOWN, *sb. Obs.* Sc. **1.** An outlying field on a farm. Abd. (Jam.) **2.** *Comb.* **Out-town multures**, duties payable by those who came voluntarily to a mill. Cf. **outsucken.**

Sc. Erskine *Instit.* bk. ii. T. 9. § 20 (Jam.). **Sh.I.** About intown and out-town multures, Scott *Pirate* (1821) xi.

OUT-WALE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also written **oot-wael** S. & Ork.[1]; **oot-wail, ootwale** Nhb.[1]; **out-wail** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.[1]; **out-waile** Sc.; and in forms **oot-weal** Cum.; **oot-weel** Cum.[1]; **ootwyle** Bnff.[1]; **out-wyle** Sc. [ū t-wēl.] **1.** *sb.* Refuse. *Gen.* in *pl.* See **Wale**, *v.*

S. & Ork.[1], **Cai.**[1] **Slk.** The out wale, wallie, tragle kind o' wooers, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 362, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** The refuse of fruit, potatoes, &c., when the choice portions have been taken or picked out (M.P.); **Cum.**[1]

Hence **Out-walins**, *sb. pl.* refuse, leavings, things of little value.

Sc. (Jam.), **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] In a heap of potatoes the small ones picked out are the ootwailins.

2. *v.* To select. Bnff.[1]

OUTWARD, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Som. Also written **ootward** Cum.[1]; and in forms **oot'ard** Lakel.[2]; **outwart** Cum. [Sc. n.Cy. ū·tərd.] **1.** In *comp.* **Outward-girl**, a girl in a farm-house who does farm work. Lin.[1] **2.** Dissipated, irregular in conduct, wild, spendthrift.

Lakel.[2] As oot'ard a fellow as ivver ye met. **Cum.** Jerry was as ootward a carakter as yan 'll see in a three days travel, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 143; In wild outwart ways I spent time, Powley *Echoes Cum.* (1875) 149; **Cum.**[1] 'He's led a varra ootward life' is often said of a drinking, idle fellow. **Wm.**[1] **w.Yks.** He's stiddy now, but 'e was varra outward at one time (F.P.T.). **n.Lan.** (W.H.H.), **Der.**[2]

Hence *Outwardly given, phr.* dissolute, immoral. w.Som.[1]

3. Cold, reserved, distant in behaviour. Rxb. (Jam.)

Hence **Outwardness**, *sb.* coldness, unkindness. *ib.*

OUTWICK, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **outweik** Lnk. A curling term: an outward bias given to a stone by touching the outside of another. Cf. **outring.**

Sc. (C.H.E.) **Lnk.** Mony a nice out-weik's been ta'en, M'Indoe *Poems* (1805) 56.

OUTWORK, *sb.* Sc. Also written **ootwark.** [ū·twark.] Outdoor work, field work.

Abd. The deem that had the 'oot-wark,' Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 106. **Bwk.** Implying the idea of its being done by those whose proper province it is to work within doors (Jam.): What is called 'outwork,' as helping to fill muck carts, spreading the muck, setting and hoeing potatoes, &c., are [*sic*] mostly performed by women and young people of either sex, but mostly girls, *Agric. Surv.* 420 *ib.*.

Hence **Outworker**, *sb.* a field worker, one who does outdoor work.

Lth. Oot-workers, they, wi' toggery gay, The lads wi' lasses swap, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 45. **Bwk.** One who is bound at certain times to labour out of doors, but is generally employed in domestic work (Jam.); It was customary to have a few other cottages upon the large farms, let to weavers chiefly, and their occupiers bound to shear at the ordinary wages, and to supply certain outworkers when wanted, *Agric. Surv.* 420 (*ib.*).

OUTWYLE, see **Outwale.**

OUW, *sb. Obs.* I.Ma. The penny rot, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris.*

A particular weed, common in many pastures, called in the language of the country, 'ouw.' The leaf of this herb destroys the liver, and causes the animal's death in the course of twelve months. On opening the sheep, this leaf is found attached to the liver, and transformed into an animal having apparent life and motion, and retaining its shape as an herb, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813 27.

OU-WHER, *adv.* w.Yks.[3] Also in form **awer.** Anywhere. 'Tha'll nooan faund it awer near theer.'

OUZ(E, OUZE, OUZEL, see **Ouse**, *v.*, **Ooze, Ousel**, *sb.*[13]

OUZILY, OV, OVAL, see **Oozly, Heave, Of, Ovil.**

OVE, OVEES see **Hoaf, Oaves**, *sb. pl.*[1]

OVELONG, *adj.* w.Yks.[1] [ō·vloŋ.] Oblong. See **Avelong** (q.v.).

[Norw. dial. *avlang*, oblong (Aasen); Dan. *aflang* (Larsen).]

OVEN, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. and Eng. [u·vən, ūn, jūn.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Ai'n**, (2) **Awn**, (3) **Ean**, (4) **Een**, (5) **Ewin**, (6) **Ewn**, (7) **Hoom**, (8) **Hoon**, (9) **Hooun**, (10) **Oavm**, (11) **Oben**, (12) **Oom**, (13) **Oon**, (14) ? **Open**, (15) ? **Owem**, (16) **Own**, (17) **Ubben**, (18) **Une**, (19) **Uven**, (20) **Wen**, (21) **Yaewn**, (22) **Yewn**, (23) **Yoan**, (24) **Yoin**, (25) **Yoon**, (26) **Youn**, (27) **Yown**, (28) **Yubban**, (29) **Yubbem**, (30) **Yubben**, (31) **Yun**, (32) **Yune**, (33) **Yuven**, (34) **Yuvvin**, (35) **Yuwn.**

(1) **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **Dev.** My buzzum's like a hotted awn, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 64. (3) **m.Yks.**[1] Used by old people. (4) **Abd.**, **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Cum.**, **Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. (5) **Lin.** (F.P.T.) (6) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.** The ewn, for lack of dittin, hes slake'd all 'th heet, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 187. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Only the stean ewn can bake, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 191. (7) **Yks.** (Hall.) **n.Yks.** Heard twenty years ago in the upper reaches of Wensleydale and Swaledale (R.B.). (8) **s.Lan.** (S.W.), **Chs.**[3] (9) **Wm.** Awe us wimmen creap intoth neak beeth hooun, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 69, ed. 1821; **Wm.**[1] (10) **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] One o' these yer cloamin' ovens [oa·vmz]. (11) **I.W.**[12] **Dor.**[1] Hot batch ... a-reekèn vrom the obèn door, 165. (12) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Yks.** Summat nice it oom, Preston *Poems* (1864) 19; **w.Yks.**[3] (13) **Edb.** A guid pye is ready for the oo'n, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 199. **w.Yks.** D.L.; S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Aw moot as weel habin in a oon, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 23; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1] **Der.** Addy *Gl.* (1891). (14) **Dev.** She put Job's lethern burches into th' open ta dry 'em, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 70, ed. 1871. (15) **w.Yks.**[2] 16 **Stf.**, **Der.** J.K.) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Dev.** White *Cy. Man's Conductor* (1701) 127. (17) **n.Lan.** She shov'd t'barn intil an ald brek ubben, Morris *Siege o' Bruton* (1867) 5. **Cor.**[2] 100. (18) **Sc.** (Jam.), **S. & Ork.**[1] (19) **Wm.** T'pi' war tekkon oot a t'uven, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 9. **n.Lin.**[1] (20) **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* Apr. 2, 1898. (21) **m.Yks.**[1] 22 **Yks.** Joanie Pickergill yeats yewn to neit, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 14. **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] T'yewn isn't yat yit. **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 16. (23, 24) **m.Yks.**[1] (25) **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783); (K.) **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); (Miss A.) **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Black-leeaded t'fender an' t'yoon, Blackah *Sngs.* (1867) 27. (26) **n.Yks.** (W.H.) (27) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] As yat as a yown. **ne.Yks.**[1] (28) **Cum.** If ye hed hearts that wad full a town yubban, Rayson *Poems* (1858) 66. (29) **Cum.** Her mouth's as weyde as onie town yubbem, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 123; For hettin a yub'm or beddin a byer, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 245. (30) **Dur.** We hev a varra bad yubben, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877)

12. **Cum.** His shun was as breet as oor yubben dooar, GWORDIE GREENUP *Anudder Batch* 1873) 15; **Cum.**[1] (31 **m.Yks.**[1] 32) **n.Yks.** This is to gie notice 'at Johnny Pickersgill yats [heats] t'yune to-neet, ADDY *Gl.* (1891) 42. **e.Yks.** (W.W.S.), **e.Yks.**[1] (33 **Nhb**[1] It's a yuven compared tiv a limekiln, *Sng*, *Canny Shields.* (34) **Dur.**[1] (35) **m.Yks.**[1] Most heard in market-town speech northward.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Oven-arse,** the convex exterior of a brick-oven, *gen.* covered with plaster or mortar; (2) **-bird,** (*a*) the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*; (*b*) the British long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*; (*c*) the chiffchaff, *Phylloscopus rufus*; (3) **-builder,** see (2, *a*); (4) **-cake,** (*a*) a cake, made of oatmeal and yeast, and baked in an oven; (*b*) a loaf, baked in an oven, without tin or dish; (*c*) half a loaf, baked at the oven's mouth; (5) **-fanged,** burnt in the oven; (6) **-honey,** the dregs of the honeycomb, which are drawn out when the empty comb is put in a warm oven; (7) **-lug,** a long pole or stick used as a poker in an oven; (8) **-'s nest,** the nest of the British long-tailed titmouse; see (2, *b*); (9) **-peel,** a pole with a flat piece of wood at the end of it, used for putting loaves, pies, &c., into a brick-oven, or taking them out again; (10) **-pikel,** a fork with a long handle and a long iron neck above the prongs, used to supply a brick-oven with fuel; (11) **-pile,** see (9); (12) **-rake,** a rake for clearing the ashes aside in a brick-oven; (13) **-rubber,** a stick with a cloth attached to it, for clearing out the embers or stirring the fire in an oven before baking; (14) **-side,** the side of the fireplace next the door of the oven; (15) **-slice,** an iron shovel for taking the ashes out of the oven; (16) **-stone,** the stone which closes the mouth of an oven; (17) **-stopliss,** *obsol.*, the old wooden lid of an oven; (18) **-swab,** (19) **-sweep,** (20) **-swoop,** a mop or swab used to mop out the oven before putting in the bread; (21) **-tit,** see (2, *a*).

(1) **s.Chs.**[1] (2, *a*) **Nrf.** His nest is just like an oven; hence he is called the 'oven-bird' in the fenlands, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 37; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 26 **Suf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 215; (G.E.D.) (*b*) **Nhp.**[1] **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **e.An.**[1] (*c*) **Suf.** (G.E.D.) (3) **Slg.** SWAINSON *ib.* 32. (4, *a*) **Abd., Rxb.** (JAM.) **Fif.** The saft o'en cakes in mony a stack, Are set in order rarely, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 147. **e.Fif.** Oon cakes an' cheese in wechtfu's, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. **Nhb.** The oven-cake I learned her to make as dry as a cinder, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 124. **Lan.** Sometimes applied to oat-cakes made of oatmeal and very thin in distinction to those baked on the backstone (S.W.). (*b*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Oat-cake and Oon-cake new baked that day, WAUGH *Tattlin' Matty*, 6; Mostly cakes which are baked on the oven bottom made of dough, i.e. flour (S.W.); **Lan.**[1] (*c*) **Wil.**[1] (5) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (6) **Hrt.** Not worth selling, being what we call oven-honey, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i. 112. (7) **Wil.**[1] (8) **Nhp.** SWAINSON *ib.* 32; **Nhp.**[1] **e.An.**[1] (9) **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Strong fire-shovel and poker, and oven-peel, *Auctioneer's Cat.* (1877). (10) **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **Shr.**[1] (11) **Hmp.**[1] (12) **Sus.**[1] (13) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1 2] (14) **n.Lin.**[1] (15) **Sus.**[1] (16) **Cum.**[1] **Chs.**[1] A flag, square at the bottom and rounded at the top, to fix against the mouth of a brick oven when the bread is baking. To prevent all escape of heat, it is plastered round or stopped with clay, so as to close up every crevice; **Chs.**[3] (17) **ne.Wor.** Rarely seen now (J.W.P.). **se.Wor.**[1] (18) **w.Som.**[1] Oa·vm-zwaub. (19) **Shr.**[1] If yo' putten the oven-sweep o' the dairy-pegs, yo'n a the Missis after yo'. (20) *ib.* (21) **Nrf.** So called from the shape of its nest, SWAINSON *ib.* 26.

2. Phr. (1) *to go to oven,* to bake; (2) *like stopping an oven with butter,* said of a purely useless attempt; (3) *the old woman would never have looked in the oven for her daughter, if she had not been there herself,* prov.

(1) **Ken.**[1 2] (2) **Chs.**[1] (3) **Nhp.**[1] Still in common use.

3. See below.

Dmf. Applied to a large shallow pan [metal pot] with suitable lid, in which the guidwives make loaves. Glowing peats are heaped on the top of the lid, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351.

4. A slang word for 'mouth.' **Lin.**[1] **5.** The oppressive closeness that meets one on opening the door of a room that has been shut up for a long time. S. & Ork.[1]

6. A halo.

Suf. One man spoke of a halo round the sun as an oven, *c.Ant. N. & Q.* (1861) I, ed. 1864.

7. *v. Obs.* To bake in an oven.

Peb. The first I bought . . . Was o'ened and buttered weell Wi' walth o' carries on its tap, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 65, ed. 1817.

OVEND, *adj.* **Lin.** Dried up, parched; 'ailing.' (HALL.); **Lin.**[1] The eddish is very ovend.

OVER, *prep., adv., adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **auver** I.W.[1 2] Wil. Dor.[1] Som. Dev.[1]; **awver** Brks.[1] n.Wil. Dev.; **hover** Dev.[1]; **oar** Sh.I. n.Lan.; **o'er** Sc. e.Yks. w.Yks.[2 4] Lan. e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] Chs.[1 3] s.Chs.[1] s.Stf. Not.[1] Lei.[1] War.[3] Shr.[1 2] Bdf.; **oher** n.Lin.[1]; **ooer** Cum.[3] Lan.; **oor** Cum.[1]; **ore** Lan.; **ouer** Sc. S. & Ork.[1]; **our** Sc. (JAM.) e.Yks. w.Yks.[1]; **ovver** Wm. Yks. Not. Nhp.[2]; **ower** Sc. Ir. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[1 4] Wm.[1] n.Yks.[1 2 4] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1 5] Not.[2] n.Lin. sw.Lin.[1] s.Wor.; **owr** Sc. Cum.; **owre** Sc. Uls. n.Cy. Cum.; **owwer** n.Yks.; **uvver** n.Cy. Dur.[1] n.Yks.[1 2] e.Yks. w.Yks.[1 4] Der.[1] Not.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1]; **uvvor** w.Yks. [ō·və(r), ǭ·və(r), o·və(r, u·və(r, ou·ə(r, ō(r, oə(r. In the compounds of **over-** the tendency in all the dialects is to put the chief stress of the compound on the first element, whatever may be the nature of the second element.] **1.** *prep.* In *comp.* (1) **Over-back,** a cow which has received the bull but has not had a calf when three years old; (2) — **Bogie** or **Boggie,** a term applied to a marriage which is performed at a magistrate's and not at a church; also used as a *v.*; (3) **-clover,** a boys' game: a variety of 'touch'; (4) **-crown,** a particular kind of cap; see below; (5) **-end,** (*a*) erect, upright; in a sitting position; (*b*) excited, elated; excited with anger; (*c*) to set on end, to turn endwise; (*d*) to be turned topsy-turvy; (6) **-hip,** a method of striking a blow with a hammer over the arm; (7) **-knee,** a long gaiter buttoned over the knee; (8) **-measure,** *obs.*, one in twenty given over and above in the sale of corn; (9) **-noddles,** a somersault; (10) **-side,** overboard; (11) **-tail,** head over heels; (12) **-top,** a roof; (13) **-top-teels,** see (11); (14) **-way,** on the opposite side of the street or road; (15) **-week,** to outstay the limits fixed for a visit; to stay longer than intended; used *reflex.*; (16) **-weekit,** of meat: kept too long.

(1) **Slg.** (JAM.) (2) **Sc.** I will awa' wi' her Tho' a' my kin had sworn and said I'll o'er Bogie wi' her, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Miscell.* (1724) I. 65, ed. 1871. **Abd.** A proverbial phr. used in regard to a marriage which has been celebrated by a magistrate and not by a clergyman. . . . It is supposed that some accommodating magistrate, at some time or other, resided on the opposite side of the river Bogie from that of the town or village inhabited by the lovers who desired to be joined in the bonds of matrimony without subjecting themselves to the sometimes inconvenient interrogations of the Kirk, MACKAY. **Gall.** People are said to be married in an owre boggie manner, or to have an ower boggie wedding when they do not go through the regular forms prescribed by the national kirk, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (3) **Oxf.** They have a song used in the game commencing—'Over clover Nine times over' (HALL.). (4) **Bnff.** The 'heech [high] cawled mutch' was worn on Sundays, the 'overcrown mutch' during the week. They disappeared from Cullen thirty years ago. The overcrown mutch was cut so as not to require a crown inserted. It had a seam in the centre which went right over the back. It was in one piece; no bonnet was required. It had borders—the fore front of fine muslin, the edge of fine lace. It came in with three plaits in front of the forehead as far as the hair and over the crown, and fastened at the back with 'sma'' ribbon (W.C.); Women adorned in scarlet cloaks and 'ower-croun mutches,' GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) *Introd.* 6. (5, *a*) **Sh.I.** Wi his hair owerend, an' hadin' his head ower ta wan side, *Sh. News* (Oct. 1, 1898). **e.Yks.**[1] 'Can he get ower-end?' i.e. sit up in bed. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] What hair he had on his head stood over end, *Gainsburgh News* (Apr. 24, 1875); Set them sheäves oher-end, its cumin' up fer raain. He's that badly he can nobbut sit oher-end for a few minutes at a time. (*b*) **e.Yks.**[1] He's nicely ower-end aboot his bit o' fottun. (*c*) **Cai.**[1] **Lth.** Spoken of things that have greater length than breadth or thickness (JAM.). **n.Yks.**[2] As a cask on one end. 'Now it's ower-ended.' **e.Yks.** Ah'll ower end ye in a minnit (B.K.). (*d*) **Ayr., Lth.** I could hear the muckle amrie, stenning an' o'crenning down the brae, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 202 (JAM.). (6) **Ayr.** The brawnie, banie, ploughman chiel, Brings hard owrehip, wi' sturdy wheel, The strong forehammer, BURNS

Sc. Drink (1786) st. 10. 7) **Sus.** He sells straw hats and over-knees, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st 17; (G.A.W.) (8 **Ken.** K.) (9) **Cum.**[4] (10 **Gall.** He hove his barrels overside, fixed to a thick rope, and sank them, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (11) **e.Yks.** Jack rolled doon hill, an towpled ower tail, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 96. (12 **n.Yks.**[2] (13) **s.Chs.**[1] To turn o'er-topteels. 14) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (15) **Tev.** He who has staid in a place longer than was intended, is said to have our-weekit himself, esp. if he has not returned in the same week in which he went (JAM.). (16) Butcher meat, too long kept in the market, is called our-weekit meat, and sold at a lower price (*ib.*).

2. Phr. (1) *over ocht*, beyond comparison, surpassing everything; (2) *— the door* or *a door*, (3) *— the door-sill*, out of doors; (4) *— the left*, (*a*) an expression of dissent or disbelief; not at all; in *gen.* colloq. use; see **Left**; (*b*) the wrong way; (*c*) in debt; at a loss, having the disadvantage in a bargain; (5) *— the line*, intoxicated; (6) *— the matter*, excessive; (7) *— the moon with oneself*, rejoicing beyond reasonable control; beside oneself with joy; (8) *— the moor*, (*a*) living at or situated in a place at the other side of the moor-district; (*b*) on a journey, away; (9) *— the stairs*, either up or down stairs; (10) *to be over*, to set store by, to be fond of, or particular about; (11) *to come over one*, (*a*) to get the better of one; to cozen; (*b*) to come into one's mind or recollection; (12) *to give one over the way*, to rebuke, reprove one; (13) *to go over a corpse*, of a coroner: to hold an inquest upon a corpse; (14) *to have one over the hip*, to have the upper hand of one; (15) *to take* (a house, farm, &c.) *over one's head*, to dispossess an established tenant by offering a higher rent; see **Head**, **2** (44).

(1) **Gall.** (A.W.) **Dwn.** 'Man, Wully,' sez I, 'but yer ower ocht,' LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* 1892) 20. (2 **Abd.** Fat can the creaturs dee fan they canna get leuket owre a door? ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 204. **Dmb.** Don't steer owre the door the day yoursel', CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxii. **Hrf.**[1] To put a man over the door [to turn him out]. (3) **War.** (J.R.W.) (4, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.**[1] 'Has he raised thi wages?' 'Aye, o'er-th'-left—he's bagg'd me.' **Chs.** (F.R.C.); **Chs.**[1] 'Dun yo think he likes you?' 'Aye, he likes me—o'er-th'-lift.' **Lin.**[1] **Shr.**[2] Ah! that's over the left. (*b*) **w.Yks.**[2] To go o'er t'left. (*c*) **w.Yks.**[2] If a man has lost anything by making a bad bargain he is said to be 'o'er t'left.' **n.Lin.**[1] He's gotten sorely oher-the-left wi' his farm, as a good many besides him hes e' theäse times. (5) **Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. (6) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (7) **Cum.**[4] (8, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1] So and so is 'an ower t'moor body.' (*b*) *ib.* 'Where's t'e boun, Willy?' 'Ah's gannan' ower t'moor f'r a bit.' (9) **Dev.** He went up, or down, over the stairs. I flew over the stairs [down stairs], *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 135; **Dev.**[3] Down over the stairs. Up over the stairs. (10) **w.Som.**[1] Her's winderful over thick there boy. Mr. Venn's ter'ble over's bullicks. There, I baint gwain to be over a bun'l o' straw. **Dev.** Mother used to be very much over them Jerusalem seeds, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 25. (11, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] Ye'll not come ower me i' that way. (*b*) *ib.* Aa laft mysel ti deed ivvery time it cam ower us agyen: sic a joke it wes. (12) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] I gav 'em ower t'way wi' 't. (13) **e.An.**[1] (14) **ne.Lan.**[1] Orig. a term in wrestling. (15) **Slg.** Wha cheats our honest lairds, Or tak' our houses o'er our heads, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 51. **Dmb.** A black crime indeed To tak a neibour's mailin owre his head, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 90. **Gall.** They'd threaten'd to tak' the auld hoose owre oor heid, KERR *Maggie o' Moss* (1891) 30. **Kcb.** There is none that can overbid or take my lodging over my head, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 325. **n.Ir.** He wuz aye grabbin up lan' whauriver he cud get it, an' takin' it ower ither fowk's heids, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 104.

3. Upon, on, on the top of.

Kcd. Natur's sel Creeps feckless o'er a rung, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 135. **Per.** Gin the earth swallied a' body 'at spak unadveesedly . . . There's no mony wad be left stan'in' ower grund, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 49, ed. 1887. **Lnk.** Ae stagger, my blade, and we're owre ye, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 54, ed. 1897. **w.Yks.** He hat me ovver t'faace, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Very common (J.W.).

4. On account of, because of, through; concerning, respecting.

Sc. KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 106. **Per.** The gentles was crackin' ower't ae forenicht, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 65, ed. 1887. **w.Yks.** Shoo's allus brayin' that barn ower summat (Æ B.); **w.Yks.**[1] He com ower a boat. **s.Chs.**[1] I got a splent i' my hand o'er pleachin' a hedge. He lost his place o'er gettin drunk, 94. **Stf., War., Wor.** There have been several meetings over the business (H.K.). **Dev.** They'm all like wild cats auver Rattenberry gittin' off, NORWAY *Parson Peter* (1900) 176.

5. Across, on the other side of.

Cai.[1] **Abd.** His nibour Jock came o'er the gate [way], Wi' guid intent to see 'im, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 64. **Kcd.** GRANT *Lays* (1884) 11. **Per.** Fallin' starns That o'er the lift glint silentlie, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 147. **Ayr.** SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 52. **Lnk.** A farm, too, he had owre the water, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 148, ed. 1897. **Lth.** [A bridge] Sae narrow, a barrow It's risky owre't to whirl, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 135. **Dmf.** QUINN *Heather* (1863) 224. **Kcb.** My short legs could not step over this lair, or sinking mire, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 112. **Gall.** He'd aft invite them owre the burn, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 49, ed. 1897. **n.Yks.**[4] Ower t'street. Ower t'dale. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ower t'brig. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

6. Beyond, past, through.

Sc. One of the women can do it for you when they're over the throng of their work, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) ii. **Fif.** She's a wee owre her time, but no muckle, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 179. **Ir.** Five or six pound . . . which will pay me rint, and help to bring me over the winter, *Nineteenth Cent.* (July 1900) 81. **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1]

7. After, in the course of.

m.Ess. Sir, we shall want some hay over a few days (H.M.M.).

8. Opposite, over against. **Hrt.** Over the public house (T.W.).

9. To, in the direction of.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**[1] I'm gooing over Oare. [**Amer.** He lives over Meriden way, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 421.]

10. Compared with; more than, beyond; also in phr. *over as.*

s.Stf. This does look suitable o'er as that 'un (T.P.). **Hrf.** This thing is far better over that, DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–1812). **Glo.**[1] **Bdf.** There's a sight of taters t'year over common. I am better over you (J.W.B.).

11. *adv.* In *comp.* (1) **Over-cant**, an upset from a vehicle; (2) **-clad**, covered thickly, overspread; (3) **-clash**, see (1); (4) **-cow'd**, subdued, overruled; (5) **-ding**, (*a*) to push down; (*b*) a push down; (6) **-fret**, decorated all over; (7) **-gaff**, to cloud over, overcast; (8) **-gathin**, fainting; (9) **-gilt**, gilded over; (10) **-gloor**, (*a*) to look searchingly; (*b*) a searching look; (11) **-hap**, to overclothe or cover up; (12) **-harl**, to turn over, to examine roughly; (13) **-hawk** or **-hork**, of a bull: to gore the ground beyond its victim; (14) **-hold**, to hold over; (15) **-hulled**, overthrown, overcast; (16) **-leat** or **-leet**, anything that is folded or laid over another; (17) **-led**, led away; (18) **-ligger**, a support over which calico, &c., is laid while bleaching in the fields; (19) **-master**, to overrule, subdue; (20) **-matched**, hardly able, incapable; (21) **-pick**, a pitch over; (22) **-pull**, to pull over; (23) **-put** or **-pitt**, to recover from, get the better of, to survive; (24) **-spade**, to trench land by cutting it into narrow trenches and heaping the earth upon an equal quantity of land not raised; (25) **-spang**, to pursue, overleap; (26) **-sped**, overtaken, overcome; (27) **-tirvie**, to overcome, upset; (28) **-towp**, see (21); (29) **-tramp**, to trample upon, oppress; (30) **-trod**, a footpath across a field; a street crossing; (31) **-warp**, to overcast in sewing; (32) **-whemmle**, (*a*) to overturn, upset; to throw topsy-turvy; (*b*) an arch; (33) **-wing**, to outwit.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Fif.** The roofs, ilk spire, the great mid-steeple, Were buzzin' and owrclad wi' people, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 168. (3, 4) **n.Yks.**[2] (5, *a*) *ib.* They owerdang me. (*b*) *ib.* (6) **Fif.** The gifts o' Cardinals and Paips, Owr-fret wi' spanglet gowden-caps, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 201. (7) **s.Sc.** When cluds owregaff my sky, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 23. **Rxb.** A term applied to the sky when it begins to be beclouded after a clear morning (JAM.). **Nhb.**[1] Of an overcast sky after sunshine it is said 'W'or ganna hae rain; the day's a' owergaffen.' (8) **Nhb.**[1] Stop, aa'm ower-gathin. (9) **Sc.** Ane hairt of silver owrgilt, PITCAIRN *Crim. Trials* (1829) pt. ii. 386. **n.Yks.**[2] (10 *a*, *b*) *ib.* (11) **Wm.** That rubbish heap o' steaynes, Owerhaps the mightiest chieftain's beaynes, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 54, ed. 1896. **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (12) **Cld.** (JAM.) (13) **Som.** He [a bull] were kneeling on me, and thought he were hurting me, but he over-hauked me all the while (W.F.R.). (14) **w.Yks.**[2] A grinder is said to 'o'er houd' a knife when he is grinding it roughly. (15)

sw.Lin.[1] The yow was over-hulled, and the lamb was dead. (16) Lth. (Jam.) (17 s.Wor. (H.K.) (18 w.Yks. (S.K.C.) (19 n.Yks.[2] (20) n.Yks. He'll be ower-matcht to thrive (I.W.); n.Yks.[2] (21) n.Yks.[2] (22) Lan. Au wur resolv't o'erpoo him, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 35. (23) Sc. I am all crushed, and I'll ne'er o'erpitt it, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 12. Lth. (Jam.) (24) Abd. (Jam.); All garden grounds . . . are half-trenched, provincially over-spaded; that is, narrow ditches, about 15 inches deep and two feet wide, are laid upon an equal breadth of untilled land; and in that situation exposed to the winter's frost, *Agric. Surv.* 361 (*ib.*). (25) Sc. Lat the fien-loon owre-spang my saul, Waddell *Psalms* (1871) vii. 5. Fif. The Sun . . . Owrspangit at ae single stend The gowden keystane o' the pend, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 75. (26) Cum. A' the lave, by sleep owersped, Were round us sittin, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 51. (27) Fif. If their priev'd knight owr-tirvie me, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 105. (28) n.Yks.[2] (29) Slk. Auld Wat's no gaun to be o'er trampit wi' nane o' them, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. (30) n.Yks.[2] (31) w.Yks. Ah towd tha to owerwarp them seäms (F.P.T.). (32. *a*) n.Yks.[12] w.Yks.[5] Keep off o' that can, lad, thah'll owerwhemmle it! Bdf. Baichelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 139. (*b*) n.Yks.[2] (33) n.Yks.[4] He aims 'at he knows a bit, bud Ah'll owerwing him onny tahm iv a hoss deeal.

12. *Comb.* with *prep.* or *adv.*: (1) **Over ahint**, down behind; (2) — **anent, anenst, nen(s)t**, or **Overant**, (*a*) opposite, over against, across; cf. **anent**; (*b*) *fig.* equal to; (3) **-beyond**, away, yonder, far off; (4) — **by(e**, (*a*) across, over the way, away but at no great distance; also used as a *v.*; (*b*) *fig.* away for ever, past and gone, dead; (*c*) at, across; (*d*) a privy; (5) **-by-yon**, yonder; (6) — **fornenst**, see (2, *a*); (7) — **ginst**, against, up to, in preparation for; (8) — **long**, over, at, away at; (9) — **nigh**, near to, close up to; (10) — **right**, see (2, *a*); (11) — **through**, across the country; (12) — **to**, towards, in the direction of; (13) — **with**, finished with, done with.

(1) Cum.[3] T'lang ends on't hung ooer ahint his shou'der, 86. (2, *a*) Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Cum. The yeks and the eshes that grew owre anent the kurk waw, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 91. Wm.[1] Ower anenst t'yak. n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] He wer set ower anenst us. e.Yks. It was ower anenst floor-mill, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 50; e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[24]; w.Yks.[5] Necessarily on the opposite side of the way. 'When tuh gets horf wäay up t'loin by t'pit hill, ower-anenst t'owd esh thear.' Lan. Awd loike to hit o yung ladi, ut wur ore anenst mi, i' th' face, *Sam Sondnokkur*, pt. i. 5. e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854). Chs.[13] s.Chs.[1] Ahy sit jûs-t-ŭ-méet oa'r-ûnen'st im. n.L'n.[1] Th' hohle is reight ohernenst Butler's stack-yard. Shr.[1] Glo. Grose (1790); Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); Glo.[1] Ess.[1] To go overant [to cross the river]. (*b*) Chs. He was o'er anenst me, just as if oi'd been his cqual, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 211; Chs.[1] (3) Ir. I wondher if ye'll iver gi' me a thought at all when I'm over beyant, Francis *Fustian* (1895) 43; He heard Mr. Harkness over beyond there has a mind to part wid his black mare, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 119. m.Yks.[1] (4, *a*) Sc. Some canny boys waiting for me down amang the shaws, owerby, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) vi. Cai.[1] e.Sc. Ye wasna owerby last nicht, Seatoun *G. Malcolm* (1897) iv. Abd. 'Whaur come ye frae?' 'Frae ower by,' Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxxiii. Frf. He promised to look owre-by early in the forenicht, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 28, ed. 1889. Arg. They told me at the ferry over-by that strange carry-on, Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 279. e.Fif. A drucken collier chiel hailin' frae some o' the coal heuchs owerby, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. Ayr. He was just thinking of taking a stap ower bye to see me, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxix. Edb. I had seen . . . the bloody gulleteening over-bye among the French blackguards, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxi. Slk. Mr. David Ballantine, that noo leeves ower by yonner, near the Hermitage, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 6. Gall. 'I am going over-by to Earlstoun,' I said, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 147. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Aa's just gan ower by, an'll be back thereckly. Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] He was here nut lang sen, but mebbe he's ower by in't Croon an' Thistle. (*b*) Fif. Dauvit flitted past them during the night and went owre-bye, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 30. Ant. I mind the day that's over-by, an' bless the day that's here, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 45. (*c*) Fif. He brak St. Ayle owr by the neevil, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 7. (*d*) Cum.[4] (5) Not.[1] Lei.[1] Ah'n lived o'er-by-yon foor an' forty year come Michaelmas. War.[3] (6) N.Cy.[1] (7) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (8) Cor.[3] 'Where are'ee living?' 'Overlong to Portreath.' (9) Cor.[2] Ovver nigh by the doar. (10) Crk. You see that bit of a lake overright us, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 318. Nhp.[1] Oxf.[1] 'E lives overright we. Brks. Overright the stable door (M.J.B.); Brks.[1] I left the rabbuts as I shot awver-right a crooked bache tree. w Nrf. Yow couldn't see its face, sur, t'war kivered up wi' a kinder cowl like, but it riz up over-right his tumb-stun, Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 11. Sur.[1] Hmp. He's over right the window (H.C.M.B.); (H.E.) I.W.[12] Wil. Jist auverite tha village church, Slow *Rhymes* (1889) 30; Wil.[1] n.Wil. He do live awver-right the Pääson's gëät (E.H.G.). Dor. Mrs. H—— what leeve overright the Gearge (C.V.G.); Dor.[1] Droo meäd wi' Dicky auverright The mill, 116. Som. There by the little stile over-right the pit, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 71; (W.F.R.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] You turns into a gate over-right a blacksmith's shop. Dev. There's zummut white a-hidin' Over right the clam, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1898) 370. (11) Sc. (Jam.) (12) Cum. I'll away owre to Whitten, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 61. Der.[1] I shall go over to Wirksworth. (13) Sh.I. Over with the peats now, I suppose? *Sh. News* (May 27, 1899). n.Cy., w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. 'Let 'em get it o'er wi,' David said, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) v.

13. Phr. (1) *all over*, sick, qualmish; (2) — *over alike*, seized with cold; (3) *over all*, surpassing, beyond, above; (4) — *and above* or *aboon*, (*a*) very, particularly, very much; (*b*) used *neg.*: not very sharp, not having all one's wits; (5) — *and beside*, in addition to; (6) — *and up again*, more than once, over and again; (7) *times over*, many times; (8) *to have anything over*, to discuss, talk over anything.

(1) n.Ir. 'Hoo dae ye feel?' 'Man, a feel a' ower,' Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 19. (2) Wm. Ah feel o' ovver-alike frae mi heed ta mi teeas (B.K.). (3) N.I.[1] That's over all ivir A heerd. (4, *a*) w.Yks. He wornt considered to be ovver an' aboon plumb, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1884) *Pref.*; (J.W.) s.Not. The house isn't over and above roomy (J.P.K.). Lei.[1] Ah doon't loike it ovver an' aboov. Suf. He don't seem goin' so over and above well, du ee? *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (*b*) s.Not. He's not over and above, but he knows better than that (J.P.K.). (5) e.Lan.[1] (6) n.Yks.[4] (7) Abd. I hae times ower been i' the gran' drawin'-room, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) xxiii. (8) ne.Yks.[1] Him an' me's had it ower tigither. Cxf. They've been having you over finely at the meeting to-night (G.O.).

14. Above; overhead.

ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Seldom used except on the borders of the locality. Wil. It come from over. I heerd it come from over, and as I went along it went too, Tennant *Vill. Notes* (1900) 60.

15. Across.

Sc. He gaed over (Jam.). Abd. Canna ye come ower? Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxx. Ayr. Ance ye were streekit owre frae bank to bank! Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 92. Nhb.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.)

16. Off.

Sc. Set our [put off] (Jam.).

17. Asleep, 'off.'

Sc. I'm such an awful sound sleeper . . . that when once I'm ower, I ken nothing about what I'm lying on. Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 133, ed. 1894. N.I.[1] The chile's just over.

18. Too; too much.

Sc. He that hews over hie, the spail will fall into his eye, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 13. ne.Sc. It's an ower true tale, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 116. Cai.[1], Inv. (H.E.F.) Elg. Seek na oure soon yon bonny cloud, Couper *Poetry* (1804) 43. Bch. Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 21. Abd. To bide owre lang i' the same place, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. Kcd. Grant *Lays* (1884) 133. Frf. I'm owre fond o' the fresh air an' the bonnie green fields, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 3, ed. 1889. Per. Ford *Harp* (1893) 238. w.Sc. It's ower true, tho', Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 38, ed. 1877. Fif. Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 178. Dmb. She mauna think Kamshaty's heir Owre guid for you, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 3. Rnf. It's owre true, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 33. Ayr. I'm troubled to think ye may be owre late, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) i. Lnk. Like Heelan' whisky,—A wee ow'r hot, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 15. Lth. Mony a sic-like instrument—owre fashious here to style, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 68. Edb. Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 141. Dmf. Shennan *Tales* (1831) 61. Gall. There is no service in being over-gleg in the hearing with such, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvi. Wgt. Don't put the gas doon ower low, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 125. n.Ir. I wuz that nervish a nippit him ower hard, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 16. Uls. Owre near, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-1862). Dwn. Ye . . . shudnae be ower prood, Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 66. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb. Ye're none over auld to larn, honey, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) No. v; Nhb.[1] He hes far ower much ti say for hissel. He gat there

ower-suin. Nhb., Dur. 'Ower greet,' too familiar, *gen.* in a bad sense, Brockett *Gl.* (1846). e.Dur.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] Two on ye's ower many, Ridby *Midsummer* (1891) 3. Wm. Oor tent's far ower heeh, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 40. n.Yks.[1] T'hoos' 's ower-ling for us: n.Yks.[2 4] ne.Yks.[1] T'maastther weean't be ower weel suited. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. He treated me over much like a younker, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) v; w.Yks.[1] It'l be our lang to wait. n.Lan. I gat . . . ooer leeat for t'dinner, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 14; He was oar greedy, *Lonsdale Mag.* Jan. 1867) 270. Not.[2] He's ower clever by eif. s.Not. (J.P.K.) n.Lin. He couldn't craw plaain yit, he was ower young. Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 106; n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] The roads are over-soft. Shr.[2] O'er good by one half. Dev. I'm the last to say or set a hand to any awver bitter speech, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 382.

19. *Comp.* (1) **Over-corned**, of a horse: overfed; *fig.* elated with prosperity; (2) **-cropped** or **-crapped**, surfeited; (3) **-dog**, to chase too much; (4) **-driven**, of persons: overworked, oppressed or crushed with work; (5) **-egg**, to over-urge, overdo; also in phr. *to ower-egg pudding*, to defeat one's purpose by overdoing anything; (6) **-fick**, to raise a needless struggle in any matter and so lose the object; (7) **-foughten**, over-exhausted, prostrate; (8) **-fragg'd**, overstocked, overfilled; (9) **-full**, intoxicated; (10) **-grip**, to strain, break; (11) **-grow**, to outgrow one's strength; (12) **-handed**, having too many workers for the amount of work to be done; (13) **-heeze**, to lift up or elate too much; (14) **-kedge**, to overeat, surfeit; (15) **-keep**, to overfeed; to keep too luxuriously; (16) **-lig**, to lie too long in bed, to oversleep oneself; (17) **-made**, of hay: overdried in the field before being carried; (18) **-man**, to have more strength than is necessary; (19) **-many**, too many, too strong, not to be resisted, more than a match; (20) **-maul**, to overstrain or fatigue; to exhaust; (21) **-mickle** or **-muckle**, too much; (22) **-nice**, too particular, too dainty, fastidious; shy, backward; (23) **-rack**, **-rax**, or **-reak**, to overreach; to overstrain; (24) **-reckon'd**, overrated; overcharged; (25) **-scutch**, (*a*) to whip too severely; (*b*) to do slightly; (26) **-sess**, to overdo, overstock; (27) **-steeaden**, procrastinated; (28) **-stop**, to stay too long; (29) **-stressed**, see (7); (30) **-thrussen**, filled too full, overcrammed; (31) **-to**, too; (32) **-tool**, to have too heavy a tool; see (18); (33) **-very**, too; (34) **-werret**, to worry too much; (35) **-wrought**, overworked.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) Dev. Hall., Dev.[1] (3) n.Yks.[2] Oor man has a dog, an he owerdogs t'bais at fawding time. (4) Per., Cld. Applied to persons (Jam.). (5) n.Yks.[2] He ower egg'd his market. e.Yks.[1] Ower egg pudding, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (6) n.Yks.[2] 'It was owerfick'd,' when zeal outran discretion. (7) n.Sc. I would even have been content to have lain still perpetually, my spirits were so overfoughten, Wodrow *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 213. (8) n.Yks.[2] T'heead's big eneeaf, but nut owerfragg'd wi' sense. (9) e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 16, 1895); e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (10) Sh.I. He's owergrippit his shacklebane wasslin' wi' da lasses, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897). (11) n.Lin.[1] Poor thing oher-graw'd hersen, an' went off e' a decline, when she was e'her teens. (12) n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. Oor fooaks is undher-handed rayther then ower-handed, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 91; e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (13) Ayr. Letna the flatt'rin' ghaist o'erheeze you, Sillar *Poems* (1789) 55. (14) ne.Yks.[1] He's ower-kedg'd hissen (s.v. Kedge). (15) w.Yks. He's under wrought an' ower-kept, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* Sept. 14, 1889). (16) n.Yks.[2] He ower-ligg'd his time. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] I oher-ligg'd mỹ sen, an' when th' missis she com' doon, I hed n't gotten a thing dun. (17) s.Chs.[1] (18) w.Som.[1] 'Tis better to be over-manned than over-tooled [The tool should be rather light than heavy in comparison with the man's strength]. (19) Sc. Ye are ower mony for me to mell with, Scott *Nigel* (1822) ii; He's owre-mony for you (Jam. *Suppl.*). n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] If a man outdoes another in argument, he is declared to be ower monny for the vanquished. If food disagrees with him, it was ower monny for his stomach. If he died of an illness, it proved ower monny; n.Yks.[4] e.Yks.[1] Jack's ower-monny fo' ma at beeaks, bud Ah's ower-monny for him at a bit of fisty-cuffin, *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.[1] It was one owermony for him. w.Yks. (J.W.) (20) Lei.[1] Th' o'd oss got casst i' the steeble, an' a ovver-mauled his-sen agen the wall. (21) Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) e.Sc. They're keen o' a grum'le that grum'le about ower muckle, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 59. Per. There was muckle, owre muckle, Stewart *Character* (1857) 25. Ayr. Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 149, ed. 1871. Lnk. Rodger *Poems* (1838) 54, ed. 1897. Wgt. Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 376. N Cy.[1] Nhb. Robbie, though hardly what, to put it brutally, is styled 'drunk,' had decidedly had what his countrymen call 'a drap ower mickle,' *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Robbie Armstrong*; Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[1 2], m.Yks.[1] (22) Sc. Dinna be owre-nice now, but mak' yersel at hame (Jam. *Suppl.*). n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'Noo you munnot be shy an owernice, but mak a lang airm to what you like best,'—the farmer to his table guests; n.Yks.[4], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) w.Som.[1] Middlin' sort of a man, but over-nice 'bout the vokes. They that be s'over-nice 'll come to want it, one o' these yer days. (23) Sh.I. Doo'll be owerrackin' dysel agen, *Sh. News* (Oct. 9, 1897). Dmf. Saw That knaves owrerax'd na the limit o' the law, Reid *Poems* (1894) 76. w.Yks.[1] (24) n.Yks.[2] (25, *a*) n.Yks.[4] He's ower-scutched t'lad this tahm. (*b*) Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (26) s.Chs.[1] Tel yŭr mes·tŭr ée mùn)ŭ send mi noó móoŭr wŭt· strau· yet ŭ weyl, ŭr els ée)l oa··rses· mi. (27) n.Yks.[2] (28) w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Chs.[1] 'I've bin at sich an' sich a place, an' o'er-stopped mysel,' or 'o'erstopped my time.' (29) n.Lin. I can't leăve a woman 'ats been ower-stressed all her time, as she hes, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 53; At neet I was that overstressed I could not get a wink o' sleep (E.P.). (30) n.Yks.[2] T'pooak's sair ower-thrussen. (31) Yks. Ower to' much. Ower to' slow (C.C.R.). (32) w.Som.[1] (33) n.Yks. Deean't dig ower varry deep (I.W.). (34) s.Wor. It be like as this, I owerwerrets (H.K.). (35) n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. (J.W.)

20. Very, extremely, particularly.

Sh.I. Ye canna be ower warm at dis time o' da mornin', stanndin' i' da cauld water, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 33. w.Yks. (J.W.); w.Yks.[2], Not.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] I am over fond of such a thing. They were over civil to me. War.[3] Nhp.[2] Over-long ago. Hrf.[2] 'It's a cold morning.' 'Well, it ain't over hot.' Dev. 'Taint auver warm this morning, Mortimer *Tales Moors* (1895) 27; Dev.[1] 'Tis a thousand pittes, vor a is a hover good man, 3.

Hence (1) **Over-great**, *adj.* very intimate; (2) **-sure**, *adj.* certain, quite sure.

(1) Nhp.[1] (2) Dev. I wasn't over-sure neither that I hadn't, against my intention, broke the neck of Larry Nanspian, Baring-Gould *Spider* 1887 xxxvii.

21. *adj.* Upper, higher.

Sc. Overest (Jam.). Edb. Here stands . . . an herd's house called Blair-bog, and then Rommano Grange, over and nether, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 171, ed. 1815. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], n.Yks.[1 2] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks. Blithe nuncle Tim, throo t'uvver gate, Senior *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 42; Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[1] Th' uvver side o'th Gill, ii. 288; w.Yks.[2 4], ne.Lan.[1] Der. In place-names. Over Haddon and Nether Haddon. Also in names of fields, Addy *Gl.* (1888); Der.[1] Uvver end, Over-Hartshorne, Over-Langworth. nw.Der.[1] Not. The ovver one of the two (L.C.M.); Not.[1] Lei.[1] 'A's oop i' the uvver furlong.' Sometimes used as a term of distinction between adjacent villages of the same name, in which case the lower-lying one is called 'Nether,' as in Overseal and Netherseal, now *gen.* written Over Seile and Nether Seile. Nhp.[1] 'Give me a bit of the uvver crust.' 'The be-ast are gwon a' th' uvver side of the clus.' Used as a distinctive appellation where two adjoining villages bear the same general name, as Uvver Heyford; Nhp.[2] The ovver one of the two. War.[3] Used in place-names, but not in conversation. Wor. (H.K.), se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Who lives i' the uvver 'ouse now? Hnt. (T.P.F.)

22. *Obs.* Great, important, material.

n.Dev. And chave an over arrant to tha mun, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 396; I have an over errand to you, Grose (1790).

23. Superior as to power. Sc. (Jam.) **24.** In *comb.* (1) **Over-bauk**, a roof-beam, rafter; (2) **-bow**, an arch; (3) **-burden**, the rubble or 'dead' ground which overlies a stratum of tin-ore, &c.; (4) **-chass**, extreme hurry; (5) **-clay**, fire-clay; (6) **-clothing**, outer garments; (7) **-course**, the track or direction of the road; (8) **-crust**, upper crust; (9) **-feed**, a surfeit; (10) **-fold**, the part of a stocking that folds over or is turned down; (11) **-force**, the power of the rulers over one; (12) **-frost**, hoar-frost, surface frost which does not penetrate far into the soil; (13) **-gate**, (*a*) a stile; steps in a wall or a gap in a hedge to allow a passage through; (*b*) stepping stones over a river; a ford; (*c*) an air-way overhead in a pit; (14) **-grace**, over-praise, exaggerated commendation; (15) **-hap**, a great-coat; a wrapper; (16) **-hurry**, needless haste; (17) **-keep**, good

living, luxury; (18) **-leather**, the upper part of a shoe; (19) **-lip**, the upper lip; (20) **-mills**, remnants, the remains of anything; (21) **-mind**, a 'great mind,' a strong inclination; (22) **-minded**, much inclined; (23) **-pace**, too quick a walk or rate; (24) **-peer**, a superior, one who excels; (25) **-press**, extra credit; (26) **-rods**, the overhanging rails on the sides of a wagon; (27) **-sark**, an overshirt, a coarse linen frock worn by draymen; (28) **-say**, the commanding word, the final decision; (29) **-slipper-floor**, a division in a coal-mine; (30) **-span**, see (2); (31) **-time**, a leisure period; an odd moment, spare time; (32) **-tree**, the stilt or single handle of a plough; (33) **-wales**, the refuse left after the best of anything has been selected; (34) **-ward**, *obs.*, the upper district of a county; (35) **-wight**, a superintendent; (36) **-woman**, a female arbiter or umpire.

(1, 2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **Cor.**[2] In china clayworks it is the top ground, from the surface to the bed of clay which lies below (s.v. Burden). (4) **n.Yks.**[2] We've owermickle owerchass. (5) **Glo.** Fire clay, Coal Measures: locally [in the Forest of Dean] termed 'over clay,' with impressions of ferns, RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* (1862) 69. (6, 7) **n.Yks.**[2] (8) **Nhp.**[1] (9) **n.Yks.**[2] Our coo gat an owerfeed. (10) **Gall.** The bonny 'rig-an'-fur' stockin' that I knitted mysel' frae the cast on o' the owerfauld to the bonny white forefit, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) iv. (11) **n.Yks.**[2] (12) **Lei.**[1] (13, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1] The stone stile of the country. Stones sufficiently long to project eleven or twelve inches beyond either face of the wall—which is constructed without lime—are built into it, at convenient relative distances, and thus form steps or stepping-places for the passengers; **n.Yks.**[2 4] **ne.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 336; **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 336. (*c*) **Nhb.**[1] Where one air-course is carried by a bridge over another. (14) **n.Yks.**[2] You munnut give 'em owermickle owergrace. (15) *ib.* (16) *ib.* Deeant be i' sic an owerhurry. (17) **w.Yks.** There's more killed wi' ower keep nor under keep, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); **w.Yks.**[1] (18) **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Slk.** When the sole of a shoe's turned uppermost, it maks aye but an unbowsome overleather, HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) II. 202 (*ib.*). **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Dur.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** The upper leathers of clogs, the hind parts which lap over the fronts and secure the clogs to the feet, usually with buckles (S.W.); At last, James Corner came with a pair of clog overleathers for my Ann, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 58. **Nhp.**[1] (19) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** His hair . . . spraated aht fro' t'uvvor lip I't manner ov a cat, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 10. **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Mother's got a despert bad coud, an' 'er uvver-lip's swelled as big as two. (20) **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (21) **n.Cy.** He hath an over-mind to such a thing, GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* (22) **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Nhp.**[1] I was over-minded to go; **Nhp.**[2] He warn't overminded to du't. (23) **n.Yks.**[2] They gan at an owerpeeace. (24) **Sh.I.** Der owerpeers ir no ta be fûne ony idder place 'at I ken, *Sh. News* (July 9, 1898). (25) **n.Yks.**[2] 'I'll mak thee pay for owerpress,' for trespassing beyond the time for payment. (26) **I.W.**[2] (27) **n.Yks.**[2] (28) **n.Yks.** T'maister had t'owersay. T'umpire had t'owersay (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2] (29) **Stf.**[1] (30) **n.Yks.**[2] (31) *ib.* You might come an see us at an owertime. (32) **Or.I.** (JAM.), **S. & Ork.**[1] (33) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (34) **Sc.** In the shire of Clydesdale, Lanerk is the head borough of the overward for holding courts, and registering diligences, ERSKINE *Instit.* bk. i. tit. 4 (JAM.); In the over ward of Clyddisdaile there is a hill or mount, whereout spring three rivers, MONIPENNIE *Chron.* (1612) 148. **Edb.** The over ward of Clidsdale, in the Sheriffdom of Lanrick, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 42, ed. 1815. (35) **n.Yks.**[2] (36) **Sc.** A female chosen to give the casting voice in a cause in which arbiters may be equally divided. Used only by old people (JAM.).

25. *v.* To go or jump over: to cross.

Ayr. Our billie's gien us a' a jink An' owre the sea, BURNS *On Sc. Bard*, st. 1. **w.Yks.** E says—'Yon's a fit beeäs,' an' 'e ovvers t'wa' to look at it (F.P.T.). **War.**[3] 'Lower your back, I cannot over you.' 'I overed him at the highest back he could make.' Phr. used in playing leap-frog. 'He overed the fence in good style.' **Sus.**[1] You must over the bridge and keep straight on a-head.

26. To run about.

Wor. They cattle haven't had a bit of rest, they've been overing all day because of the flies. They ship 'ave overed the meadow all night (H.K.).

27. To cease, finish, come to an end; to be over with; *gen.* in *pp.*

n.Yks. Th' fairs is ower'd (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**[1] Weel, it's ower'd wi' 'm noo, puir au'd chap; **n.Yks.**[2] 'It ower'd a bit'; said of rain; **n.Yks.**[4] T'meeting's owered, t'chapel lowsed, an't chetch 'ez cum'd out. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah doot it'll varry seean be owered wi poor au'd Tommy. **e.Yks.**[1] Harvest's aboot owad. **m.Yks.**[1] It [the rain] will ower inow. **w.Yks.** Sabbath not oe'red, . . and ye darr be laiking! BRONTË *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) iii; **w.Yks.**[5] Its awal ower'd wi' him. **n.Lin.**[1] Oherd.

28. To endure, last through, surmount; to get over, recover from.

Slg. He never over'd the loss of that bairn (JAM.). **Ir.** He lent Larry two guineas, which . . . enabled them to over their difficulties, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 86. **n.Cy.** I am afraid he'll not over it, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**[1] Poor thing, I'm sadly afraid she'll never ower it. **n.Yks.** If he owers this illness. If he owers thirty, he'll be better (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1] He wur desper't bad, for seear. Ah thowght he cou'd nivver ha' owered t'neeght; **n.Yks.**[2] There'll be some trouble te ower. I've ower'd lots; **n.Yks.**[4] It'll tak him all his tahm to ower t'neet. **e.Yks.**[1] He's owered a bad time lately. **w.Yks.**[1] I'se flaid he'l nut ower it.

29. *reflex.* To do without help; to manage for oneself.

Dmf. I wiss I may be able to owr mysell in the business (JAM.).

30. *reflex.* To control oneself.

Gall. He could not 'owre himsell,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

31. To say over; to repeat again and again.

Wor. I overed the words several times (H.K.). **s.Wor.**[1]

OVER, see **Hover**, *v.*[1]

OVERALL, *sb.* Lan. [ou·ərɔ̄l.] An additional pair of white trousers worn to protect ordinary trousers from grease, dirt, &c. Also used *attrib.*

White overall trousers, when newly washed, the mechanic's pride, BRIERLEY *Out of Work*, i.

OVERANCE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **owerance** Sc. Cum.[1] n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1]; **owrance** Sc. N.I.[1] Nhb.[1] [ou·rəns, ou·ərəns.] Control, command, mastery; superintendence, direction.

Sc. That butler body . . . hasna as muckle owrance o' himsel' as win up on the feet o' him, *St. Patrick* (1819) II. 266 (JAM.). **Abd.** Mirth got owerance o' ilk bird, SHELLEY *Flowers* (1868) 56. **Lth.** (JAM.) **Slk.** Or it get the owrance o' auld Wat Laidlaw, od it sal get strength o' arm for aince, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. **Kcb.** Ye hae need o' some sensible body to keep an owerance o' your duds, ARMSTRONG *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 234. **N.I.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] She had t'owerance o' t'au'd man's money; **n.Yks.**[2] His wife haes t'owerance ower him; **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Ower-hand). **m.Yks.**[1] He's no overance o' t'lad.

OVER-ATHWART, see **Overthwart.**

OVERBALANCE, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To get the better of; to outnumber.

Abd. In the end he overbalanced the earl, do what he could, and wan his point, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 335.

OVERBID, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To outbid, make a higher offer.

Kcb. There is none that can overbid, or take my lodging over my head, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 325.

OVERBLOW, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Chs. Also in forms **o'erblaw** se.Sc.; **owerblaw** Cum. Wm.; **owerblow** Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] Wm. [·blō, ·blā.] **1.** *v.* Of a storm: to blow over, pass away.

Lnk. Here they remain'd for nights two, Until the storm did overblow, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 171.

2. To blow hard, to be very stormy. Chs.[13] **3.** To cover with drifted snow; *gen.* in *pp.*

se.Sc. I' winter when the snaw did fa' The wind wad ay the sheep o'erblaw, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 176. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[4] The poor sheep . . . have been found in great numbers—overblown and dead, POWLEY *Fells*, 180. **Cum., Wm.** As often happens to sheep on the fells (M.P.).

4. *sb.* A storm of drifting snow.

w.Yks. He war out when it wer that overblow (A.C.).

OVERBODY, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Der. [ou·əbodi.]

1. *sb.* *Obs.* The bodice of a dress.

n.Yks. In stealing . . . a woman's overbody, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (July 11, 1615) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) II. 98. **nw.Der.**[1]

2. *v.* *Obs.* To put a new bodice to an old skirt. Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Hence **Over-bodyt**, *sb.* a new bodice or jacket put to an old skirt.

Lan. Boh whot thoose fawse Lunnoners sed'n abeawt te jump

ot's new overbodyt, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806 *To the Reader*, 10.

3. To warm up cold meat, to cook it over again. w.Yks.[2]

OVERBREAK, *v.* Not. To get over, recover from.

He got the rheumatiz that night, and he never over-broke it all his life (L.C.M.).

OVERCAP, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To overhang or project over.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Inv. The coping, whether sod or triangular stone, ought to overcap two inches on each side of the wall, *Agric. Surv.* 118 *ib.*).

OVERCAST, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Nrf. Also in forms **o'ercast** Sc.; **o'erkest** Lan.; **overkest** s.Not.; **owercast** Sc. Cum.[4]; **owercest**, **owerkes** m.Yks.[1]; **owerkest** s.Dur. Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] Lan. s.Not.; **owr(e)cast** Sc. [-kast, -kest.]

1. *v.* To overturn, overthrow.

Lnk. Theekit stacks the bangster blast Had shaken as 'twad them owrecast, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 7. n.Lin.[1] Run an' reightle yon yoh, she's gotten her sen oher-cast, an' 'll soon dee this hot daay.

2. To cloud over; to become dark and gloomy; *gen.* in *pp.*

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Edb. A' the lift does soon o'er-cast, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 26, ed. 1801. n.Cy. (J.W.) s.Dur. T'sky's terr'bly ower-kessen (J.E.D.). Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] It hed gitten a bit owerkest an' t'wedder seem't like brekken, *W.C.T.H.* (1894) 6, col. 3. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] It's owerkessen for wet. e.Yks. It owerkests fo' rain, *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. J.W.) Lan. Th' sky wur o'erkest, Waugh *Heather* ed. Milner I. 34. n.Lan. T'sky was ower-kessen, R. Piketah *Fornese Flk.* (1870) 37. s.Not. How it overkesses ivry now an' then! (J.P.K.) Nrf. It's overcasting for rain (A.B.C.).

3. To overlay.

Sc. His stamach is like til bricht ivory owercassen wi' sapphires, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 14.

4. *Obs.* To recover from, get over.

Sc. Diccon Thorburn, who never overcast the wound that he took from a buck's horn, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xiv.

5. *sb.* A term of reproach, a castaway, outcast.

Dmb. Gipsy ow'rcast . . . found stickin' in the fen, The pookit waif o' some jook-halter crew, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 70.

6. An arrangement carried overhead for the purposes of ventilation.

Nhb.[1] Specially applied to an air-crossing in a pit. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

OVERCATCH, *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lei. War. Som. Also in forms **o'ercatch** Lan.; **o'erketch** s.Chs.[1]; **owercatch** n.Yks. [-katʃ, -ketʃ.] To overtake.

n.Yks. Ah can't owercatch him (I.W.). w.Yks.[2] Lan. It ud o tak'n a hunter to o'ercatch him, Lahee *Owd Yem*, 9. s.Chs.[1] Iv yoa'ˑn shaa'rpn ûlŭngg', yoa'ˑn oa''rkyech' im ûfoa'r ée gy'ets Rik'sŭm brij'. Not.[1] Lei.[1] Ah couldn' o'erketch 'im. War.[3], Som. (W.F.R.)

OVERCOME, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Stf. Also in forms **o'ercome** Sc.; **ourcome** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1]; **owercome** Sc. Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2]; **owrecome** Sc. [ō'r-, ou'ərkʉm, -kum.]

1. *sb.* A passage, voyage; a journey by land or sea. Also called **Ourcoman.**

Bnff.[1] We hid a gey ourcome fin we cam haim fae America. Cld. We had a wild ourcome fae America (Jam.).

2. *Obs.* Outcome, issue.

Ayr. Heaven only knows what'll be the o'ercome o' this visitation, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) I.

3. A faint, swoon; a sudden illness.

Ayr. Mrs. Balwhidder thought that I had met with an o'ercome, and was very uneasy, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xviii. Gall. (A.W.)

4. Surplus, superabundance; that which is left over, remains. Also used *attrib.*

Per. Wi' twa' pund ten how could I sleep? Sic owrecome fashes folk to keep! Spence *Poems* (1898) 166. Dmb. My braw beil I selt, and paid whate'er was barrow'd, The o'ercome ye kept it sicker, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 105. Fif. Prize ilk hour that passes by,.. For owre-come then ne'er fash, Gray *Poems* (1811) 37. s.Sc. The owre-come bread o' the funeral o' her faither may grace a waddin bought wi the price o' his life, Wilson *Tales* (1836) III. 239. Lnk. Grit o'ercome's unco ill to keep, Watt *Poems* (1827) 72. Lth. I promised to marry a bloomin' young maid To share o' the o'ercome when a' thing was paid, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 36. Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[2]

5. A refrain, burden of a song; a hackneyed phrase or byword. Also used *fig.*

Sc. 'We'll ding the Campbells yet!' that was still his overcome, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xvii; The grace o' a grey bunnock is the baking o't. That was aye her o'ercome, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 108 (Jam.). e.Sc. That's a favourite overcome o' yours i' the pulpit, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xxvi. Abd. The o'ercome o' ilka sang's the same, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 43. Fif. Aye the owrecome o' his sang is, 'Bauldie will come back,' Robertson *Provost* (1894) 167. Ayr. The burden and o'ercome of his wearisome speeches, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxvi. Lnk. The ever-recurring owrecome o' my thoughts was, how grateful I ought to be to God, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 47. Dmf. As the dear auld owercome tirld atween Han' gruppit han' sae leal, Reid *Poems* (1894) 30.

6. *v.* To overpower, prove too much for; to baffle.

ne.Sc. The vera smell o' the plants amaist gart me faunt, it wis sae owercomin', Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 50. Kcd. His wife's attempts to wauken him Owercam' her skill and mettle, Grant *Lays* 1884 19.

Hence **Overcome**, *ppl. adj.* intoxicated. Stf. *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494.

7. To revive, recover; to recover from

Sc. I fell into a sound; and when overcame again, they were standing about, looking on me, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 420, ed. 1871. Abd. Sick, sick, she grows, syn after that a wee When she o'er-came, the tear fell in her e'e, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 25, ed. 1812. Kcd. I do believe 'twis full a raith Ere we owercam' the blow, Grant *Lays* (1884) 22.

OVERCOUP, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also in forms **o'er-** Sc.; **ower-** Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2]; **owr(e-** Sc. [ō'r-, ou'ərkoup.]

1. *v.* To upset, overturn.

Bch. Lasses over-coup Upo' their keels, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 27. Per. Dribble-dribblin' aye in drams, Owre-coupin' sober reason, Stewart *Character* (1857) 47. Lnk. The wee'st thochtie tak's my heid, An' feckly me owre-coups, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 53. Edb. Lurdane sloth O'ercoups them a' 'mang savage swarms, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 32.

2. *Obs.* To retch, heave.

Edb. Wi' maw owrcoupin' like to spue, Maist ilka glisky, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 172.

3. To transfer grain from one bag to another.

Nhb.[1] The act of inverting a bag so as to pour down its contents is called 'owercoupin't.'

4. *sb.* An upset from a vehicle. n.Yks.[2]

OVERCROW, *v.* Sc. 1. To overpower, overcome; to exult over.

Edb. A hard thing for a grown man to be thus o'er-crown by a boy, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 105. [Fairly overcrowed, as Spenser would have termed it, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xvii.]

2. To overlook, command a view, building, &c.

Sc. Your house is over-crowed, . . or commanded by yonder round hillock, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) x.

OVERDAY, *sb.* Wor. e.An. 1. The day before. Wor. (W.C.B.) 2. In *comp.* **Overday-goods**, refuse stock. e.An.[1]

OVERDO, *v.* Nhb. Yks. Stf. Lin. Oxf. Also in forms **oherdo** n.Lin.[1]; **ovverdo** w.Yks.; **owerdeea** n.Yks.[2]; **owerdo** w.Yks.[1] 1. To overcome with fatigue or trouble, to exhaust; to exert oneself too much.

Nhb. What wi' yen trouble, an' what wi' another, the poor thing's most overdone wi' it, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 140. n.Yks.[2] My ailment 's boun te owerdeea me. Sairly owerdeean. w.Yks. He's ovverdone hissen wi' workin' so hard, an' soa long, latly (Æ.B.); w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] He oher-did hissen wi' warkin' e' th' harvist field, an' was niver reight efter.

2. To have too much or too many of anything; to injure by taking too much.

w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] I soon underfun' 'at I'd oher-dun mysen wi' pills as druggister gev me agaain indisgest'on. Oxf.[1] They be overdone wi' 'ens.

Hence **Overdone**, *ppl. adj.* intoxicated. Stf. *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494.

3. To overlay.

w.Yks. As waam's joost as breet hivory owerdun wi' sapphires, Littledale *Crav. Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 14.

OVERDROW, *v.* Glo. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Also in forms **auverdraw** Hmp.; **auverdro** I.W.[1] Wil. Som.; **auverdrow** Glo. Hmp.[1] I.W.[2] Wil.; **awverdraw**

Brks.[1] [ō·vədɪō.] A dial. form of 'overthrow'; to upset; also used *fig.*

Glo. Drenk would pruv my auverdrow, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 88. **Brks.**[1] **Hmp.** J.R.W.; **Hmp.**[1] I auverdrow'd my load. **I.W.**[1] He auverdrode a looad o wuts; **I.W.**[2] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825; STOW *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**[1] To defeat an adversary in a lawsuit. 'I s'pose you've a-yeard how Mr. Langdon've a-overdrowed the Local Board.'

OVERENYIE, *sb.* Abd. (JAM.) The herb southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum.*

OVERER, *sb.* I.W. A settler from Great Britain. *Life of Freeman* (1895) II. 51. Cf. **overun.**

OVERFACE, *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also in forms **o'erface** e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **ovverface**, **owerface** w.Yks. [ō·ə·, ou·ə·, o·vəfēs, ·feəs.] **1.** To put out of countenance; to put to shame; to daunt.

w.Yks. The parson, poor young man! was overfaced with us, and could not preach, EVERETT *Blacksmith* (1831) 99, ed. 1834; Shoo's dumb, for shoo's quite ovverfaced, PRESTON *Poems* (1866) 26. **Lan.** It's a bit o'er-facin', this is, DOTTIE *Rambles* (1898) 9. **e Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

2. To be too much for; to overwhelm; to surfeit.

w.Yks. Ah'm fair owerfaced wi wark (S.K.C.); Ah felt fair owerfaced wi' it, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 16, 1895). **Chs.**[1] If a cow has more food given her than she can eat, she is o'erfaced. A man who has harder work to do than he can accomplish is 'o'erfaced wi' work.' **s.Chs.**[1] If a person gets too large a plateful of food, he will declare it 'o'erfaces' him; or a housewife will say that 'her work o'erfaces her.'

OVERFALL, *sb.* Nhb. Lin. Also in form **owerfaa** Nhb.[1] **1.** A dam or other obstruction in a stream.

Lin. Between these banks [surrounding the Wash] are narrow overfalls and sled-ways, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) viii. **n.Lin.** A dam or other obstruction put in a stream to hold up the water for cattle to drink or other such purposes. These overfalls are sometimes made by inserting a plank fitting into grooved posts on the banks of the stream. We often hear of the overfall of a wash-dyke (E.P.).

2. *Comp.* **Owerfaa-wheel**, an overshot water-wheel. Nhb.[1]

OVERFALLING, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) In phr. *at the ourfa'in*, near the time of childbirth, about to be delivered.

OVERFANGED, *ppl. adj.* Cor.[1] Far-fetched, strained.

What overfanged notions you have.

OVERFLUSH, *sb.* and *adj.* Yks. Lin. Nhp. Oxf. e.An. Also in form **ower-flush** n.Yks.[2] **1.** *sb.* A surplus, superfluity. n.Yks.[2], e.An.[1] **2.** *adj.* Superfluous; superabounding in, having too much of.

Lin.[1] The fact is he was overflush of doits. **Nhp.**[1] He's over-flush of cash, how he wastes his money. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

OVERGAN, *v.* Yks. In form **owergan** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. **1.** To outrun. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **2.** To surpass, excel. *ib.* **3.** To overdose with medicine.

n.Yks.[2] You munnot owergan me.

4. To defeat, subdue, conquer; to override. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

OVERGANG, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also in forms **o'er-gang** Sc.; **our-** Sc. (JAM.); **ower-gang** n.Cy. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1]; **ower-geng** S. & Ork.[1]; **owre-gang** Sc. [ō·r-, ou·ə(r)gaŋ.] **1.** *v.* ? *Obs.* To overrun, overspread; to outstrip, outrun. Also used *fig.*

Sc. That place is all overgrown with briers and thorns, and they'll soon o'ergang Scotland too, PITCAIRN *Assembly* (1766) 13. **Rnf.** Wha e'er wad thought our dairy wenches Wad gar their heads o'ergang their hainches, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 123. **Edb.** Ne'er lat your hope o'ergang your days, For eild and thraldom never stays, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 235, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Yks.**[1]

2. Of time: to pass, elapse. Sc. (JAM.) **3.** To exceed; to surpass, excel.

Sc. The pains o'ergangs the profit, RAMSAY *Prov.* (ed. 1776) 68 (JAM.). **Sh.I.** Da cost wid owergeng da honour, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Ayr.** The outlay I thought as likely to o'ergang the profit, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxv. **Lth.** The cost's o'ergangin' the profit; we'll stop it, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 100.

4. To overdose with medicine. n.Yks.[2] **5.** To get the better of; to master, overpower; to oppress; to treat with indignity.

Sc. Let na your bairns ourgang ye (JAM.). **w.Sc.** (*ib. Suppl.*) **Per.** What ither haunt or howff hae we When Warld's cares owregang us? HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 148. **Ayr.** If ye gie a woman a' her will, Gude faith, she'll soon o'er-gang ye, BURNS *O ay my wife she dang me.* **Edb.** For fear that Truth should clean o'ergang them, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 391, ed. 1815. **Dmf.** Gag thae wad speak tae wrang us, And trip thae wad o'ergang us, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 202. **n.Yks.**[2]

Hence **Ower-gengin**, *ppl. adj.* unmanageable, domineering. S. & Ork.[1]

6. To oversee, superintend. w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

Hence **O'erganger**, *sb.* an overseer, superintendent, director of a band of workmen. *ib.*

7. *sb. Obs.* A right of way.

Or.I. All and haill his udall lands, quoylands, .. and overgangs holden thereupon, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) 127.

8. Oppression. w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **9.** Superintendence. *ib.* **10.** An overseer, superintendent, the director of a band of workmen. *ib.* **11.** A coat of paint or plaster; a washing, scouring, or whitewashing. Bnff.[1] **12.** A harrowing, raking, or scraping. *ib.*

OVERGET, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **auvergit** Som.; **o'erget** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] s.Stf. Shr.[1]; **ouerget** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **ouergit** ne.Lan.[1]; **ourgit** Cum.; **overgit** Rut.[1] Dev.; **owerget** Lakel.[2] n.Yks.[2]; **owergit** Cum.[14] w.Yks.[1] [·get, ·git.] **1.** To overtake, come up with; to overreach.

w. & s.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **n.Cy.** He is but a little before; you will soon overget him, GROSE (1790). **Lakel.**[2] They owergat huz afooar we gat hiam. **Cum.** I perswadedet t'man .. . to ourgit it if he brast his nag, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 310; **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[24] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**[1] They macks up tumme in a crack, an owergat me, ii. 296. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **Sus.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] I urn vor my life, but I could'n overgit [oa·vurgit·] her gin her come to the turnpike-gate. **Dev.** I chell overgitee avore yü raytch Dallish Watter, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. To surpass, excel.

s.Chs.[1] Ah)m naa sü güd üt tel·in mi let·ürz, bur ah kün oa··rgy'et· yü üt süm·in. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 184.

3. Of illness, drunkenness, &c.: to overcome, overpower.

Chs.[3] 'How came you to be so drunk last night, John?' 'Oi wur overgot sumhow, measter,—oi conna tell how, oim sure.' **Wor.** (W.C.B.)

4. To escape, get away from.

Chs. The pig o'er-got him, *Sheaf* (1878) I. 322; **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Uwd im faas·t, ŭr ée) l oa··rgy'et· dhi [Howd him fast, ur he'll o'erget thee]. **Stf.**[1] **Shr.**[1] They wun jaggin 'im off to jail, but 'e managed to o'er-get 'em.

5. To get over, recover from.

Stf. It was a blow to his parents which they didn't overget, MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* (1882) 122. **s.Stf.** I sha' o'erget the fright for a good while, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.** Well, he must over-get it as well as he can (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1] **Rut.**[1] She won't over git it, not loightly. **Lei.**[1] A's allus thinkin' o' his woife's death. A cain't ovver-get it. **Nhp.**[1] He is so ill, he is not expected to over-get it; **Nhp.**[2] He must over-get his disappointment. **War.** 'I haven't overgot it,' you will hear, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xx; **War.**[234], **s.War.**[1] **Wor.** It put me about dreadful, a' an't niver overgot it, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 9, 1895) 4, col. 3. **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] That child's never farly o'er-got the maisles; **Shr.**[2] He unnud overget this bout I reckon. **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1]

6. To overdry hay before carrying it. Chs.[1] **7.** To overcast, cloud over. Cum.[1]

OVERGIVE, *v.* Or.I. e.An. **1.** *Obs.* To surrender, give up.

Or.I. His simplicitie in randering and overgeving of His Majesteis castell of Kirkwall to James Bischope of Orknay, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) *Append.* 48; The disponing, renouncing, and overgiving again to the gentlemen udallers and inhabitants of the country of Orknay, all such udall lands, *ib.* 126.

2. To thaw.

e.An.[12] **Suf.** That now begin to overgive a leetle, where the sun ketch it (M.E.R.); **Suf.**[1]

3. To exude or ferment; to become moist.

Suf.[1] Said of gingerbread losing its crispness, &c.

[1. Constrain'd that trade to overgive, SPENSER *Mother Hubbard* (1591) 249.]

OVERGO, *v.* Sc. Chs. Lei. Nhp. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **oergae** Sc.; **o'ergo** Sc. s.Chs.[1]; **ouregae, ourgae, owergae, owregae** Sc. [ō·və-, ō·əgō, Sc. ou·ərgē.]

1. To go over; to pass through or over.

Cai. They overwent the graveyard wall in silence, HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 72. **Abd.** Ere I bridle drew O'eryeed a' bounds afore I ever knew, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 32, ed. 1812. **Nhp.**[1] It is often said, when a person wishes to inspect a house or church, 'I should like to over-go it'; **Nhp.**[2] To over-go a village.

2. Of time: to pass, elapse; to become overdue.

Sc. There's nae time ourgane (JAM.). **Elg.** My pipe will lighten ilka heart, The hour o' wae's ouregane, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 220. **Abd.** The time's lang owregane, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliii. **Lnk.** There's nae time owregane yet for schulin', NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 79.

Hence **Overgone**, *ppl. adj.* past and gone.

Sc. The ourgane year (JAM.). **Hdg.** LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 13.

3. To remove, run away from, desert; to escape.

s.Chs.[1] **Lei.**[1] A's ovver-gon his children an' woife. **Nhp.**[2]

4. To overrun, overspread.

Sc. He's ourgane with the scrubbie [scurvy] (JAM.).

5. To overtake. **s.Chs.**[1] 6. To surpass, exceed.

Sc. The shots o'ergae the auld swine, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 32. **Dmf.** By ither foulk we're sair o'ergane, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 55. **s.Chs.**[1]

7. To overpower, overburden, exhaust; *gen.* in *pp.*

Sc. She's quite ourgane wi' wark (JAM.). **Kcd.** We thocht the warl, owergaen wi' age, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 2. **Dmf.** I'se noo desist, an' write nae mair, At least till less ouregane wi' care, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 132. **Gall.** A simple lad, If no o'ergane wi' information, At least quite free frae affectation, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 95, ed. 1897. **Dev.** It isn't as if he was overgone and got hysterical. *Reports Provinc.* (1891). **Cor.**[12]

8. To domineer over; to oppress, insult.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Abd.** I'm na to be o'ergone wi' you, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 773.

9. To oversee, superintend. **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) 10. To forgo, dispense with.

w.Som.[1] I thort I should be able to make up a quarter in a week or two, and then p'raps you'd be so kind's t'overgo some o' the rest o' it.

OVERGOING, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also in forms **ourgaan** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1]; **owergaan** Sc. (JAM.); **owergain** S. & Ork.[1]; **owrgaun** Gall. 1. *sb.* A passage, crossing.

Cld. He gaed by the ferry, an' lost his bonnet in the ourgaan (JAM.).

2. The act of going or falling over; falling asleep. Sc. (JAM.) 3. A coat of paint or plaster; a washing, scouring, whitewashing, &c. Bnff.[1] 4. A harrowing, raking, or scraping.

ib. The bere got bit ae ourgaan fin' the rain stoppit 's.

5. *ppl. adj.* A term applied to ropes used in thatching; see below.

Gall. 'Owrgaun-rapes,' ropes put over stacks to hold down the thatch; the vertical ropes into which the bridlers, or horizontals are woven, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824); Bridling ropes . . . are woven into the owrgaun anes, or those which are vertical over the concern, *ib.* 92.

6. Unmanageable, domineering. S. & Ork.[1]

OVERHAND, *sb.*, *v.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lei. War. Also in forms **ourhand** Sc. (JAM.); **ower-** Nhb. n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1]; **uvver-** w.Yks.[1] [ou·ərand.] 1. *sb.* The upper hand, mastery, superiority.

Sc. I'll hae the ourhan' o' ye yet (JAM. *Suppl.*). **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[2] He's got t'uvver hand of him. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3]

2. *v.* To get the upper hand of, to get advantage over.

n.Yks.[4] Ah owerhanded him that tahm.

3. *adv.* In phr. *to work overhand*, to do anything on the side which is not convenient to the hands, as in filling a cart. Nhb. (R.O.H.)

OVERHEAD, *adv.* Sc. Also in forms **ourhead, ourheid, owreheid.** On an average, without distinction, taken in the gross.

Sc. One is said to buy a parcel of cattle ourhead, when he gives the same price for every one of them, without selection (JAM.); Their bind was just a Scots' pint over-head, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) i. **Abd.** He had offered less for what formed really the 'pick' of the lot than the average 'owreheid' price to himself, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 105.

OVERHEADED, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.[2] Written **ower-heeaded.** [ou·əriədəd.] Superseded, overruled.

OVERHEW, *v.* e.An.[1] To overgrow and overpower.

Strong and luxuriant plants overhew those of humbler growths.

OVERHOUSE-MEN, *sb. pl. Obs.* Mon. Small-wire drawers.

RAY (1691); The wire-workers at Tintern who draw out the small rods through two or three holes into wire, are called 'Rippers,' who make the two-bond wire as big as a great pack thread, which is delivered to the small wire-drawers, who are called Over-house-men (K., s.v. Rippers).

OVERHYE, *v. Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **overhey** Ayr.; **over hie** w.Yks.[1]; **overhigh** Sc. (JAM.); and in form **o'erhie** Sc. Nhb.[1] To overtake.

Sc. At last one of the best mounted overhighed the postilion, CROÔKSHANK *Hist.* (1751) I. 395 (JAM.). **Fif.** If I were once betwixt the shoulders of my horse, . . I sall defy all the kirkmen in Edinburgh to overhye me till I be in Fyfe, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 453, ed. 1842. **Ayr.** If they be overheyed, they are turned hame at once, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 73, ed. 1845. **Edb.** Dreary was the scene That o'erhied Helen on the height, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 36. **Nhb.**[1] There I o'erhied the Scottish lassie, ARMSTRONG *Sc. Lassie* (1879). **w.Yks.**[1]

OVERINE, *v.* Wor. Of the crust of a loaf of bread: to rise so as to be parted from the crumb. Cf. **over-rind.**

s.Wor. Thot loaf overines, 't yenn't fit fur toust (H.K.).

OVERINED, see **Over-rind.**

OVERIN(G, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Also in forms **ivverin** n.Yks.; **ouerin** Dur.; **ovverin** Wm.; **uvverin** n.Yks. [ō·vərin, o·vərin.] 1. *pl.* The top framework of a wagon.

Nhb.[1] **Wm.** The beading that is put around a cart's body to strengthen it, and to enable 'shelvings' to be put on, or 'side-boards' (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

2. *pl.* Superiority; control. Lth. (JAM.) 3. *pl.* Writings conferring legal possession. Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). 4. *pl.* Odds and ends, remnants. Lnk. (JAM.) 5. An odd job. *ib.*

OVERISH, *adj.* Sc. Wm. Cor. In phr. *all overish*, qualmish; weak, alarmed, nervous.

Gall. (A.W.), **Wm.** (B.K.) **Cor.** There's a kind o' what-I-can't-tell-ee about dead men that's very enticin', tho' it do make you feel all-overish, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 63.

OVERITIOUS, *adj.* Sc. (JAM.) 1. Excessive, intolerable. Rxb. 2. Boisterous, violent, impetuous, headstrong. Abd.

OVERLADE, *ppl. adj.* w.Yks.[3] [o·vəlēd.] Sick, troubled, overburdened.

OVERLAND, *sb.* Som. Dev. [ō·vəlæn(d.] 1. A particular kind of tenement; see below. Also used *attrib.*

Som. By Overlands or Overland Tenements are to be understood all lands whether open or inclosed, which do not, nor at any time heretofore did belong to auster, or ancient tenements, and for which no right of common in the moors or on the hill have been allowed, *Enclosure Commissioners of Cheddar Moor* (1801); That Overland included such villein holdings as fell into the hands of the Lord by way of escheat from time to time, and after a time were regranted to the villeiny, HOLMES *Hist. Wookey*, 53; 'Overland' refers to those portions of land on the edge of a common field, or on the boundary of a river or a manor. Hence the term was in time given to those strips in the common fields that fell in by death from the copyhold tenants and have to be regarded for the half-year or year as demesne land to be cultivated for the lord by the customary tenants (W.F.R.).

2. Land having no farm-house upon it; freq. used *attrib.*

w.Som.[1] Any piece of land let without farm buildings is called 'a overland' [oa·vurlan·]. **Dev.** (HALL.) **w.Dev.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

3. A roofless tenement. Dev. (HALL.)

OVERLAP, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Nhp. Also in forms **o'erlap** Nhp.[1]; **owerlap** Cum.[14] w.Yks.[1]; **owrelap** Nhb.[1] 1. *v.* In slating, building, &c.: to lay one stone, slate, &c., over another so as to partially cover it.

Sc. (JAM.) **Peb.** The roof is first covered with divots, laid on overlapping like slate, *Agric. Surv.* 46 (JAM.). **Gall.** It is essential . . . that the stones frequently overlap one another, *Agric. Surv.*

88 (Jam.). w.Yks.[1] When one row of slates folds considerably over the lower tier. Nhp.[1] A hillyer's term.

2. To be folded over. Sc. (Jam.) 3. *sb.* The place where one thin object lies over part of another.

Gall. In the manner of slates on a roof. The dykes should be proportionately narrowed, to make the two sides connect more firmly, and afford more overlaps, *Agric. Surv.* 85 (Jam.).

4. In mining: a fault where one portion of a seam of coal has been pushed on the top of the other. Also in *comp.* **Overlap-fault.** Nhb.[1] 5. An encroachment, esp. an encroachment by the sheep of a flock or parish on the common of another. Cum.[14] 6. A surplus.

Ayr. The overlap from my stipend alone formerly amounted to a good wheen pounds of sterling money in the year, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 179.

7. *Obs.* The hatches of a ship.

Sc. Fori, the overlap or hatches, Wedderburn *Voc.* (1673) 22 (Jam.); Duncan *Append. Etym.* (1595).

8. A relapse. Nhb.[1]

OVERLARDED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Wor. Covered with fat.

Fif. His belly, too, o' richt guid case, His sonsy over-lardit thies, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 155. Wor. Show animals 'being overlarded with fat,' *Evesham Jrn.* (Dec. 12, 1896).

OVERLASH, *v.* Dev. Of a horse: to strike the heel of his fore foot with the toe of his hind foot.

'Is that horse's shoe loose?' 'No, ma'am; he only seems to overlash a bit.' The well-known technical use means 'to heap up,' or overdo, the step of the horse's hind leg, by which he strikes the fore foot in the way commonly known as overlashing, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

OVERLAY, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. e.An. Also in forms **o'erlay** Sc. w.Yks.[1] Lan.; **oorlay** Sc. Cum. Wm.; **ourlay** Sc.; **owerlay** Sc. n.Yks.[2]; **owrelay** Sc. [ō·r-, ou·ə(r)lē.] 1. *sb.* A cravat, neckcloth.

Sc. It formerly signified a neck cloth worn by men, which hung down before and was tied behind (Jam.); A three-nookit hankercher is the maist fashionable overlay, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxxvi. Frf. Tied round his neck an ourlay spruce, Sands *Poems* (1833) 71. Per. Wi' bonnet sae vaunty, an' owerlay sae clean, Ford *Harp* (1893) 164. Fif. Wi's ourlay 'bout his craigie, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 94. Dmb. Taylor *Poems* (1827) 47. Rnf. Meg tied on his owrelay, he luikit fu' big, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 134. Ayr. I will dress his o'erlay, Burns *Ploughman*, st. 3. Lth. A three yaird owrelay is no to be had sae cannily, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 208. Peb. His o'erlay, pure frae speck, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 157, ed. 1817. Wgt. Wi oorlay ticht, an' warm grey plaid, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 210.

2. A coverlet or cloak. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.[1] 3. A girth; a surcingle.

n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks.[1] It'l nut hod together bout wanteaus an o'erlays, ii. 286. Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

4. Surface ornamentation.

n.Yks.[2] 'Owermickle owerlay,' too much superficial decoration.

5. A particular kind of hem in which one part of a cloth is folded or laid over another. Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] 6. *v.* To hem so that one part of the material is folded or laid over another.

Sc. (Jam.) Cum., n.Wm. In common use, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1820) I. 147.

7. To belabour, beat soundly, drub. Abd. (Jam.)

8. To overreach. e.An.[1]

OVERLAYER, *sb.* Der. Wil. 1. An addition to a wagon to increase its carrying capacity, an 'outrigger.'

Wil.[1] The waggons . . . seldom have any overlayers or outriggers, either at the ends or sides, Davis *Agric.* (1811) xxxviii.

2. In mining: a piece of wood used to place the sieve on after washing the ore in a vat. Der. (Hall.)

OVERLIE, *v.* w.Som.[1] [ō·vəlai.] To smother by lying upon, to overlay.

Th' old zow 've a-bin and overlied one o' the little pigs. 'Well, Thomas, so you have another olive branch.' 'Ees, and gone ageän. Missus overlied'n last night—he was dead s'mornin', once!'

OVERLIGHT, *sb.* Hrf.[2] The night before, between the close of the afternoon and twilight.

OVERLIGHT, *v.* Wor. Hrf. w.Cy. [ō·vəlait.] To alight, dismount.

Wor. Will you please to overlight? (H.K.) Hrf. Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804-12); Hrf.[12], w.Cy. (Hall.)

OVERLING, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **owerling.** Covering over.

Dmf. Wi' his surtout and velvet vest, An' owerling cloak, Hawkins *Poems* (1841) V. 25.

OVERLINGS, *adv.* m.Yks.[1] In form **owerlings.** Over. (s.v. Nearlings.)

OVERLIVE, *v.* ne.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] Rut.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Also in forms **o'erlive** nw.Der.[1]; **ooerleeve, ooerlive** ne.Lan.[1] To outlive, survive.

OVERLOADED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Stf. Intoxicated. *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494.

OVERLOOK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lin. War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **auverlook** Som.; **awverluke** Dev. Cor.; **o'erlook** Shr.[1]; **oherlook** n.Lin.[1]; **overluke** Lin.; **owerlook** Sc. [ō·r-, ou·ə(r)-, ō·və(r)luk, -lūk, -liuk, w.Cy. -lœ̄k.] 1. *v.* To bewitch; to look on with the 'evil eye.'

Sc. Wha kens what ill it may bring to the bairn, if ye owerlook it in that gate? Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii. Edb. He's bewitched, possessed of a deevil. . . Sure, my lord has been overlooked, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 137. Ir. If his child became consumptive, it had been overlooked, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 383. N.I.[1] s.Ir. The cows were elf-stoned, or overlooked, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 299. Yks. The wise woman, when consulted by her father *in extremis*, declared that she was 'overlooked,' *Yks. Character*, 41. Lin. Oi du naterally b'lieve she hev been overluked, an Oi thought mebbe as thou ud saa a few wuds over her, or lend us a bit o' yon wicken as graws in thy garding, *Lin. N. & Q.* 56. n.Lin.[1] Th' doctors maay saay what thaay like aboot that bairn, I tell thĕ its oher-look'd an' noht else. sw.Lin.[1] If they were badly or owt, they reckoned folks had overlooked them. When you thought you were overlooked, you got a piece of wicken-tree. War. Haywood maintaining that Tennant had 'overlooked' or bewitched him, as she had also bewitched other people, Lee *Glimpses in Twilight*, 257. Shr.[1] I should think we wun o'er-looked to lave the Green an' come 'ere—we'n 'ad nuthin' but ill-luck ever sence. Hrf. Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804-12); Hrf.[12], Glo.[2], e.An.[1] Nrf. The firm belief in being 'overlooked' is very much more common, and very much more deep-seated than is generally supposed, Jessopp *Arcady* (1887) ii. Sus. I have never actually known more than one person who complained of being overlooked, Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 111. Wil. I have no great quarrel with the milkmaid who throws a piece of silver into the churn to make the butter come, but why in the name of sense should a stray gipsy be able to interfere with it by overlooking, Swinstead *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 32; Wil.[1] Rare. Dor. (C.W.); Barnes *Gl.* (1863). Som. 'Most everybody was a-feared o' 'er, 'cause they knowed 'ow 'er could overlook 'em, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 152; (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). m.Som. The woman, it is said, made him believe that he was 'overlooked,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 228. w.Som.[1] They knows her wad'n a-starved; her's overlooked, and they knows, and zo do I too, who 'tis. Dev. Folks do say she can overlook a body and tain't safe to anger she, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 24; Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1], nw.Dev.[1] Cor. I'll tell'y what tez, Richard, Primrose has been overlooked by old Betty Spry, Baring-Gould *Vicar* (1876) vi; Cor.[12] w.Cor. Witch powders to be cast over such children or cattle as may be ill-wished, begrudged, or over-looked, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 191.

Hence (1) **Overlooked,** *ppl. adj.* bewitched; *fig.* deceived, deluded, mistaken; (2) **Overlooker,** *sb.* one who has bewitched another.

(1) Hrf.[2] (s.v. Overseen). Cor. A ill-wished, awver-luked body for wife, Phillpotts *Lying Prophets* (1897) 139. (2) Cor. The girl could never recover unless three burning sticks were taken from the hearth of the 'overlooker,' and the child was made to walk three times over them when they were laid across on the ground, and then quench the fire with water, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 211, ed. 1896.

2. *sb.* An omission, oversight.

Lnk. This yarn she had, by some overlook, left in the cats' way, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 34.

[1. Vile worm, thou wast o'erlook'd even in thy birth, Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 87.]

OVERLOOKER, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **owerlooker.** [o·və-, ou·əliukə(r).] A man employed to superintend the working of a certain quantity of machinery and workpeople in a spinning or weaving factory.

w.Yks. (F.R.); His duties *gen.* include the apportionment of

the work, and keeping the machines in order, so far as this does not require a skilled mechanic (F.J.N.); Such a person is known as a weaving overlooker or spinning overlooker, as the case may be (J.T.).

OVERLOUP, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also in forms **ourlop**, **ourloup** Sc. (Jam.); **owerloup** Sc. Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2] [ō·r-, ou·ərloup.] **1.** *sb.* A trespass, a slight encroachment upon a neighbour's property.

Sc. How could she hinder twa daft hempie callants from taking a start and an owerloup? Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) iii. **Nhb.**[1] Applied to the intrusion and trespass of cattle.

2. Excess, occasional self-indulgence, a sudden lapse in conduct.

Fif. Though I'm a man o' little drink, I wadna been sae doons perjink; But taen an over-loup for sport, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 100. **Nhb.**[1]

3. An exaggerated statement. n.Yks.[2] **4.** The stream-tide at the change of the moon.

Fif. At the stream, which is at the change of the moon, which is call'd here the overloup, Sibbald *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 88 (Jam.).

5. *v.* To over-estimate, exaggerate. n.Yks.[2]

OVERLY, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. e.An. Sus. Amer. [ō·və(r)li, ou·ərli.] **1.** *adj.* Excessive, too great, too much.

Sh.I. I don't approve of overly drinkin' miself, Burgess *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 54. **s.Sc.** Overly world's care, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 305.

2. Overbearing, masterful.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** Yow ginerally find that little men are werry overly W.R E. .

3. *Obs.* Superficial; careless, remiss in the performance of any action.

Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 63; We may find in a very slight and overly search and enquiry, many procuring causes. *Shield's Notes* (1709) 4 (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Applied to work done (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **Lnk.** Sir John Cochrane did make a very overly motion to me, for fifty pounds sterling by way of charity to the earl of Argyle, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 139, ed. 1828.

4. Incidental, chance. Cai.[1] **5.** *adv.* Excessively, very; too, too much.

Sc. No to be overly hard on that poor donsie thing, Meg Miliken, *Blackw. Mag.* (June 1830) 26 (Jam.); Meddle na overly wi' them, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) x. **Or.I.** Miss Effie is neither braw nor bonnie, an' no overlie weel-natured, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 17. **Per.** Though overly proud, she was bonnie an' young, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 128. **Ayr.** Although . . . my first attempts at antiquarian research had been anything but fortunate, I was not overly discouraged thereby, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 58. **Lth.** Their cooks were very frank—rather overly, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 277. **Edb.** I never was overly ambitious, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv. **Gall.** Have we overly many of them in this accursed land? Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) vii. **N.I.**[1] That meat's overly much done. **Uls.** You're not overly fond of setting at home when there's sport going, Hamilton *Uls. Bog* (1896) 4. [**Amer.** Ahab Meldrum was one of these superfine overly good men, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. iv; In speaking of health, &c. Not overly good, *gen.* in *neg.* use, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 332; He is awful conceited, and not overly polite, Farmer.]

6. *Obs.* Superficially, hastily.

Rnf. I reasoned with them only very overly and for my own information, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709-31) I. 15, ed. 1843.

7. By chance, incidentally.

Sc. (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] A had it overly.

8. Opposite. Sus. (J.W.B.)

[3. A hawk . . . after many careless and overly fetches, to toure up unto the prey intended, Hall *Quo Vadis* (c. 1600) § 15 (C.D.).]

OVERLYING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Also in forms **ourliean** Bnff.[1]; **ourlyin** Sc. (Jam.) In phr. *at the ourlyin*, ready to lie down or fall from fatigue.

Sc. (Jam.) **Bnff.**[1] A wiz jist at the ourliean or we wan haim.

OVERMAN, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also in forms **oversman** Sc.; **owerman** N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[2] [ou·ərman.] **1.** A foreman, overseer, esp. the overseer of a pit.

w.Sc. (Jam.) **Lnk.** He had no desire to see the oversman until after he had interviewed Batchy, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 86. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** In a few years' time he becomes a depity, a back overman, an' finally fore overman, Pease *Tales* (1899) 131; **Nhb.**[1] A colliery official, under the direction of the manager or under-manager of a pit, having the daily supervision and responsible charge underground of the mine or portion of the mine. He is sometimes appointed to act as under-manager. In his absence the responsible charge falls upon the back-overman, whose duties are similar to those above specified, and who in addition ascertains either that all the men and boys under his charge are safely out of the mine, or in case any of them must remain that they are left in charge of a responsible official. **Nhb., Dur.** *Compleat Collier* (1708) 3; Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **n.Yks.**[2]

2. Phr. *overman of the tree, obs.*, a colliery official.

Nhb. I have heard the 'Overman of the Tree,' named fifty years ago (G.C.G.); **Nhb.**[1] One of these two men that guides the sledges, on the banck or surface of the earth is called the 'Overman of the tree,' or chief banck's man, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 37.

3. An arbiter or umpire.

Sc. He who in consequence of the disagreement of two arbiters formerly chosen to settle any point in dispute is nominated to give a decisive voice (Jam.). **Cai.**[1] A third arbiter appointed when the first two do not agree. **Fif.** They shall out of that Presbyterie choose each of them so many brethren with an oversman, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 153, ed. 1842.

OVERMOST, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also in forms **ourmast** Sc. (Jam.); **ourmist** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1]; **owermeeast**, **owermost** n.Yks.[2]; **uvvermost** w.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.[2]; **uvvermust** se.Wor.[1] **1.** *adj.* Uppermost.

Sc. (A.W.), **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** T'ou·əməst on əm (J.W.). **Nhp.**[1], **Wor.** (H.K.), **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Mind 'ow yo' put'n them things i' the drawer, an' keep the Maister's collars uvvermost. **Hrf.**[2]

2. Farthest off. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1] **3.** *sb.* In phr. *for the overmost*, for the most part.

n.Yks.[2] It's rainy for t'owermeeast.

OVER-NIGHT, *sb.*, *adv.* and *v.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Hrf. Brks. Ess. Also written **awver-** Brks.[1]; and in forms **o'er neet** Lan.; **ower-neeght** e.Yks.; **ower-neet** Wm. e.Yks. **1.** *sb.* The previous night, the night before.

Wm. Oor Betty sed it was t'weshin day but she'd wesh ower-neet seeaner ner she'd miss it, Clarke *Spec. Dial.* (1865 4; (B.K.) **e.Yks.**[1] If thâ wants tĭ catch fost thrain frev Hull, thoo'll hĕ tĭ gan ower neet, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Aĭ put t'tluəz intə stĭp ou·ənĭt (J.W.). **Lan.** Startin' at th' o'er neet an' doancin' till welly that time i' to' mornin', Dottie *Rambles* (1898) 185; Waugh *Life and Localities* (1855) 17. **s.Not.** You'd best come over-night and sleep with us (J.P.K.). **Hrf.**[2] The night before, between the evenings, i.e. at the close of afternoon yet before twilight has fairly commenced. **Brks.**[1] Mind as 'e comes to us awver-night, zo as we can maayke a stert early in the marnin'. **Ess.**[1]

2. *adv.* During the night.

Slk. He would not even suffer me to remain overnight, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 67, ed. 1866.

3. *v.* To continue or survive till morning.

e.Yks. Bob was so bad we thowt he wad'nt ower-neeght, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 16, 1895); **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

OVEROVE, *ppl. adj.* Shr.[1] Of bread: having fermented too much when in the condition of dough.

Ov·u'r·oav, said of bread which has fermented too much when in the dough, and, as a consequence, runs flat in the oven instead of rising.

OVERPAST, *ppl. adj.* Wor. Of time: lost, elapsed.

No time overpast (H.K.).

OVER-PEER, *v.* Suf.[1] To project, as the eaves of a house or a coping brick.

OVERPLUSH, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Som. Cor. Also in forms **o'erploish** e.Lan.[1]; **oerplush** Slk.; **overplish** w.Som.[1]; **ower-plush** Lakel.[2] [ou·ə(r)pluʃ.] **1.** *sb.* Surplus, overplus; that which is left over.

Slk. It isna the want o' wisdom, . . it's the o'erplush o't, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 353, ed. 1866. **Lakel.**[2] Ther'll nin be seea mich owerplush o' fodder t'year, Ah's thinken. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **e.Lan.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] They do zay how that arter everybody's a-paid, there on't be very much overplish [oa·vurplish] vor her and the chillern. **Cor.** The best part o' the feast be the overplush, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 106.

2. *adv.* Over and above, besides.

Cor.[3] No notion of managin' a house . . . an' a lazy, impident maid overplush, Lee *Widow Woman* (1897) 57; A staid, workish woman, with plenty o' sound doctrine, an' maybe a bit of a dowry overplush, *ib.* 99.

OVERQUALL, *v.* ? *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) To overrun, to cover with. 'Overquall'd as with vermin.' 'Overquall'd wi' dirt.'

OVERRATH(E, *adj.* Dev. Cor. 1. Quick, speedy.

Dev. Sher says as he'd put an overrath ind to't, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. iv. ii.

2. Of the weather: too fine.

Cor. I be jealous about its lastin'; for 'tis over-rathe for the time o' year, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1892) 69.

OVERREACH, *v.* Sc. Also written **over-reatch** Or.I. 1. To overtake.

e.Lth. I overreached the couple, just as they were passing through the first gate beyond the village, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 235.

2. *Obs.* To overrate; to assess too highly.

Or.I. His Lordship's rents are over-reatched in the last valuation, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) 160.

OVERRIDE, *v.* Lin. Mid. 1. To ride over.

w.Mid. Them there bicycles goes along so quiet that they pretty near overrides you afore you knows they're a comin' (W.P.M.).

2. To overflow; to spread over.

Lin. Great floods overrode much of the low land, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878 vi; The slowly moving ice might override soft beds without disturbing them, *ib.* xv.

OVER-RIND, *sb.* and *adj.* Yks. Chs. Wor. Shr. Also written **overind** s.Chs.[1]; **overined** s.Wor.; and in form **ower-rind** n.Yks.[2] [ō·vər-, ou·əraind.] 1. *sb.* The top crust of a loaf. n.Yks.[2] 2. *adj.* Said of a loaf when the top crust is parted from the crumb.

s.Chs.[1] A loaf is said to be overind [ov·ŭrahynd] when it has so risen in the oven that there is a hollow space between the top crust or rind and the crumb of the loaf. **s.Wor.** When the upper crust of a loaf of bread parts from the crumb, it is said to be 'overined.' 'The bread's a bit overined' (H.K.). **Shr.**[1] A loaf which has so risen in the oven is said to be over-rind [ov·ur'eind]; and is caused by an excess of yeast, or by unsound flour.

OVERRUN, *v.* Sc. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Glo. Shr. Ken. w.Cy. Som. Also in forms **o'er-run** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1]; **oher-run** n.Lin.[1]; **ower-rin** Sh.I. 1. To run over. Ken.[1] 2. Of animals: to multiply too greatly.

Sh.I. Hit's no oonpossible fir ony annamil to be a curse instead o' a blessin', if hit's allow'd to ower-rin, *Sh. News* (June 3, 1899).

3. To get the better of; to become beyond control.

n.Lin.[1] Said of intangible things such as various kinds of sickness. 'Bud thoo mun do as th' doctor tells us, my lad; if thoo duzn't inf'ammation 'll oher-run us, an' then we can't do oht fer thĕ.'

4. To run away from, escape; to decamp, desert; to leave unfinished.

Chs.[1] He's o'er-run his work; **Chs.**[3] A wife complaining of her husband, said, 'If he dunna tak care, au'll o'erun him.' **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy)m góo·in oa"r-rùn· dhis· kùn·tri, sey iv ahy kon)ŭ mai·bet·ŭr aayt i Mer·iki. **Stf.**[1] **n.Stf.** I shall overrun these doings before long, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 57. **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'E o'er-run me, else 'e'd a 'ad a good strappin'. I'v' bin despert onlucky ŏŏth my pou'try this 'ear; theer's three 'ens o'er-run thar nists after the eggs wun chipped; **Shr.**[2], **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

Hence *to overrun one's country*, *phr.* to run away in order to escape creditors, imprisonment, &c. Chs.[1]

5. To outrun; to run past or beyond.

s.Chs.[1] 'Dù)nŭ let yŭr jau·z oa"rùn· yŭr klau·z,' is a proverbial saying equivalent to 'Do not live beyond your means.' **Ken.**[1] **Som.** He had seen the miller . . . in his anger overrun his foe, Raymond *Smoke of War*, 188. **w.Som.**[1] In hunting, the hounds are said to over-run [oa·vur-uur·n] the scent, when they continue running past a point where the hare or fox has turned off, and thus have lost the scent.

OVER-RUNNER, *sb.* Hmp. Also in form **our-runner** Hmp.[1] A shrew-mouse. (H.E.), Hmp.[1]

OVERS, *sb. pl.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **o'ers** Sc.; **owers** n.Yks.[2]; **owres** Sc. (Jam.) 1. *Obs.* Excess.

Sc. A owres spills, *Prov.* in Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (Jam.); A' o'ers are ill, except o'er the water and o'er the hill, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737).

2. Clog tops. w.Yks. (J.W.), e.Lan.[1] 3. Phr. *at all owers and shorts*, at all times, at every opportunity. n.Yks.[2]

OVERS, *sb. pl.*[2] Som. Also in form **ovvers** e.Som. The overhanging banks of a river. Cf. **nover**, **offer**, 9.

Som. The perpendicular edge, usually covered with grass, on the sides of salt-water-rivers, is called overs, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[OE. *ōfer*, a border, a river-bank, the sea-shore (B.T.).]

OVERS, see **Oaves**, *sb. pl.*[1]

OVERSAIL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Also in forms **oversailyie** Sc.; **owersail** w.Yks.[1] [ō·və(r)-, ou·ə(r)sēl.]

1. *sb.* The course of masonry which is laid last and receives the wall-plate and rafters which are to support the roof.

n.Yks.[1] Of no great thickness, but each stone covering the entire width of the wall of a house or other building. . . The 'Oversail' really does frequently project, from half-an-inch upwards, beyond the rest of the masonry, but it is especially to the part which does not project that the meaning of 'Oversail,' strictly speaking, is limited; **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1]

2. A projection.

w.Yks.[1] Let them slaates hev plenty of ower-sail.

3. *v.* To arch over, cover.

Sc. An act giving him liberty to oversailyie the close, Fountainhall 3 *Suppl.* Dec. 16 (Jam.). **w.Yks.**[1]

OVER-SEA, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **o'er-**, **owr-** Sc. 1. *Obs.* Foreign.

Per. We car'd nae scantly ae babee For o'er-sea drams, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 94. **Ayr.** A hale black-avised man, of an o'ersea look, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) i. **Edb.** Our kintry sure is unco doitit, To be wi' owr-sea fock outwitit, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 175.

2. *Comp.* **Oversea-linnet**, the snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis.* Nhb.[1]

OVERSEE, *v.* Sc. Also in forms **o'er-**, **ower-**. [o·ər-, ou·ərsī.] 1. To superintend, manage. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

2. *Obs.* To overlook, pass over, forget.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); It is better till have part Weill stakit into everie airt, Nor till have all spilt and o'irsene, Rogers *Reformers* (1874) 72. **Abd.** The Earl of Findlater had likewise order to uplift the laird of Banff's haill rents, who oversaw not that business, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 236. **Per.** Which fault the Ministers and Elders oversee at present, in hopes of amendment, Lawson *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 179. **Hdg.** Confessit they had overseine themselfis and done amiss in not coming to the kirk at that tyme, Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 166.

OVERSEEN, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Nrf. Suf. w.Cy. Also in forms **o'erseen** Sc. s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1]; **o'ersin** e.Lan.[1]; **overseeun** Suf.; **ovverseen** w.Yks. 1. Watched over when dying.

Lnk. I doubt she be dead already, and naebody seen her but ye and I oursels twa: an' she had been fair o'erseen it maksna, I'll no had this a fair strae death indeed, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 39; The custom in Scotland was to have a number of neighbours along with the members of the family [at a deathbed], *ib. note.*

2. Bewitched, under the influence of an evil eye. Cf. **overlook**.

Hrf.[2] **Glo.** It have brought all kind of disaster along with it. I must have been overseen when I took it, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. iii; **Glo.**[2] I was quite overseen in that matter, 18.

3. Mistaken, deceived, deluded; cheated, outwitted.

w.Yks. Ah wor rather ovverseen i' t'job, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[2], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Óo wúz ver·i mùch oa"rséen in im, ŭn aan·ibdi els kŭd sée ée wŭz nóo gùd frŭm dhŭ fost. **Nhp.**[1] I was quite over-seen, or I should not have bought it. **Shr.**[1] Fur my part, I never thought 'er any great shakes, but the Missis wuz despertly o'er-seen in 'er. **Hrf.**[1] I was much overseen in that business; **Hrf.**[2] **Nrf.** Well, poor young thing, she was averseen—that's how I see it (W.R.E.). **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

4. Intoxicated, drunk, overcome with drink.

w.Yks.[2] **Lan.** All were afraid of being overseene in drinke, Newcome *Diary* (1662) in *Chet. Soc.* (1849) XVIII. 91. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. **Nhp.**[1] When a small quantity of liquor unexpectedly intoxicates a person he would say, 'I was quite over-seen.'

5. Overcome, astounded, confused.

Suf. Poor man, he looked that overseeun he didn't fare to know what to say, Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 39.

OVERSET, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **o'er-** Lan.; **oher-** n.Lin.[1]; **ovver-** w.Yks.; **ower-** Sc. n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **owre-** Sc. Nhb. [ō·(r)-, ou·ə(r)set.] 1. To upset, overturn, disorder.

Per. He died in nae choleric pet, Nor was his stomach owerset, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 99. **Lnk.** Her vessel was like to overset by the weight of herself, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 68. **Gall.**

Sillar's aye the root o' woe. . . It is the miser's wretched foe, And oversets the rake, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 166, ed. 1876. **n.Yks.**[1] T'chap's getten's cart owerset, Ah'll lay; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah owerset t'au'd lass' stall. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

2. *Fig.* To upset mentally or physically; to overdo one's strength; to overcome, overpower.

Gall. She . . . Can clean owreset the senses a', MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 17, ed. 1876. **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.**[1] Deean't owerset yoursen wi t'job. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah's ower set wi this job, *MS. add.* T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Oversetten wi wark, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **n.Lin.**[1] Ther was sumats e' th' letter as real oher-set her. **sw.Lin.**[1] It has quite overset her.

Hence (1) **Overset** or **Oversetten**, *ppl. adj.* mentally upset; overcome with work or emotion; overdone; (2) **Owersetment**, *sb.* over-fatigue, ill-health caused by overwork.

(1) **Ayr.** Being cowed and overset, he becomes weak in the conflict, staggers, and falls, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 68, ed. 1845. **Nhb.** Ye may say that, neebour; I'se doonricht owre set wi' it, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 240; **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] 'Is she seriously ill?' 'Neea, nobbut ower-setten wiv gannan t'Whitby an' yamm agen same deea'; **n.Yks.**[24] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Aw'm sure tha'rt fair o'erset, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) xviii. **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 1856 717. (2) **n.Yks.**[2] T'doctor said it was an owersetment.

3. To surmount, recover from, get the better of.

Lin. He was so knocked down by the fever, that he could not overset it for a long while (J.C.W.); **Lin.**[1] He has overset his last ailment. **n.Lin.** To recover from a shock (generally mental), SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] I shall have to have some medicine before I overset it.

OVERSHADOW, *v.* Dev. To bewitch, to 'overlook' with the 'evil eye.'

The last witness said deceased had been 'overshadowed' by someone, *n.Dev. Herald* (June 25, 1896) 3, col. 2.

OVERSHOT, *sb.* Sc. Nhp. Also in forms **o'ershot**, **ourshot** Sc. (JAM.) **1.** Surplus, remainder. Sc. (JAM.)

2. The space over which the waste water flows from a weir down a short declivity to the natural course of a river. Nhp.[1]

OVERSIGHT, *v.* Der.[2] A corruption of 'over-excite.'

OVERSKUD, *sb.* Sh.I. Broken or spent water, backwash. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 120.

OVERSTENT(ED), *ppl. adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also in form **owre-**. Exorbitant, overcharged.

Edb. They tell, as how the rent O' sic a room was overstent, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 18, ed. 1801. **Dmf.** Whane'er yer charges are owrestented, An' the aggrieved try tae prevent it, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 138.

OVERSTOCKED, *ppl. adj.* Lin. Oxf. Of a cow: having the udder distended with too much milk.

n.Lin.[1] Commonly applied to the udder of a cow that has not been milked at the proper time. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

OVERSWITCHT, *ppl. adj. Obs.* n.Cy. In phr. *an overswitcht housewife*, a whore. (K.); GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[2]

OVERTAKE, *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **o'ertake** Nhp.[1]; **ouer-take** n.Lin.[1]; **overtak** Sc. (JAM.); **owertak** Cum.[1]; **owertake** Sc. **1.** To overcome, put to confusion; to take aback.

Sc. His houghs are gane, he's a' owertane, An' fusionless as a wether, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1837) 99. **Ayr.** At first I was confounded and overtaken, and could not speak, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxvi.

2. In *pass.*: to be overcome with liquor, to become drunk. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. Thae cockle-brained callants of the present day that would be mair ower-ta'en with a puir quart than douce folks were with a magnum, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) i. **Abd.** It was easy to think he micht hae been ance at last ower sair owertaen to win hame, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) vii. **Ir.** With a quiet step, and firm, neither 'overtaken' by liquor nor fatigued by the night's debauch, LEVER *Davenport Dunn* (ed. 1872) lxxxvii. **s.Ir.** To drink an honest bottle of whiskey . . . without being overtaken by the liquor, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 217. **Wxf.** Better luck, sir, next time you let yourself be overtaken, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 282. **Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 1856 717; **Lin.**[1] n Lin.[1] He was oher-taaken agëan las' neet, an'll hev to goä to Winterton. **Nhp.**[1] The beer was so strong, I was o'ertane before I was awar on't. **Sus.** Once he had been 'overtaken' on a market-day, O'REILLY *Stories* (1880) III. 326. **w.Som.**[1] I 'ad'n 'ad on'y two pints o' half and half 'long wi' Jim Zalter, and hon I com'd out, whe'er 'twas the cold or what, I was a proper overtookt. **Cor.** Well, well—prettily overtook I must ha' been, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1892) ii; They were a little bit 'overtook' with liquor, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 97, ed. 1896. [Archy M'Alpine, when he happens to be overtaken, SMOLLETT *H. Clinker* (1771) VI. 247, ed. 1800.]

3. To be able to accomplish any work or piece of business when pressed for time. Sc. (JAM.) **4.** To harm, injure.

s.Wor. I hopes as nothing wunt overtake him, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 24.

5. *Obs.* To strike, to reach a blow to one.

Sc. He overtook me with his steecked nieff, WEDDERBURN *Voc.* (1673) 28 (JAM.).

6. To overcast, cloud over. Cum.[1]

OVERTHROW, *v.* Yks. Mid. **1.** To upset, overturn.

w Mid. 'Well plowed, well sowed, Well rip, well mowed, And ne'ery load overthrowed. Hip, hip, huray, Harvest Home.' These lines used to be sung when the last load was being brought home, at Stanwell (W.P.M.).

2. To throw air over another air-course. w.Yks. (J.P.)

OVERTHWART, *adv.*, *prep.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. Mid. Also in forms **o'erthwart** War.[3]; **o'erwart** Lei.[1] Nhp.[1]; **overathwart** Mid.; **overthwarts** Lei.[1]; **overtwart** Suf.; **overwart** sw.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] Hnt. Nrf. Suf.[1]; **overwarth** Bdf.; **overwarts** Nhp.[2]; **overwhart** e.An.[12]; **overwort** e.An.[1] Nrf.; **ovverthwart** w.Yks.; **owerquaart** n.Yks.[2]; **owerquart** n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1]; **owerthwaart** n.Yks.[2]; **owerthwart** n.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] [-þwart, -þwāt, -wāt.] **1.** *adv.* Across, opposite, crosswise.

n.Yks.[12] **e.Yks.**[1] Cut that beeam owerthwart. **w.Yks.** He save you and me Overthwart and endlang that hang on a tre, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The gooseberry trees shoot so overwart, the gardener is obliged to cut a great deal of the wood away; **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[3], **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[12] **Nrf.** Over wort, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 22. **Nrf.**, **Suf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Suf.** *e.An. N. & Q.* (1863) I. 429.

2. Phr. *to plough overthwart*, to plough at right angles to the former furrows.

Nhp.[1], **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (E.M.) **Suf.** We plough our summer-land fields overthwart, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 297, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] **Mid.** The farmers in the neighbourhood of Rislip and Pinner, seldom if ever plough their land over-athwart, MIDDLETON *View Agric.* (1798) 166.

3. *prep.* Across, opposite to.

Abd. A bar or great bed of sand was wrought up and casten overthwart the mouth of the river Dee, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 61. **ne.Yks.**[1] He ran owerquart t'clooas. **Nhp.**[1] He lives o'erwart the way. **Lei.**[1] A lives joost o'er-wart the wee.

4. *adj. Obs.* At right angles to the furrows, crossways.

e.Yks. Puttinge into every cocke 3 overthwart rowes of rakings, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 56.

5. Lapped over or across. Nhp.[2] **6.** Contrary, perverse, contradictory.

n.Yks.[1] **Chs.** Yet did he billet us at his overthwart neighbours, HALLIWELL *Pal. Anth.* (1850) pt. ii. 31. **Nrf.** (H.J.H.)

Hence **Overwarting**, *ppl. adj.* contradictory, contrary. sw.Lin.[1]

OVERTUNE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Also in forms **ower-teun** Cum.; **ower-teunn** Cum.[1]; **ower-tune** Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] n.Yks. [ou·ə(r)tiun.] The burden or chorus of a song; the musical refrain of a melody; a hackneyed phrase or byword.

Nhb.[1], **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Chiefly used for some disagreeable memory that is constantly referred to. 'T'ower-tune wi' him allus was 'at he yance selt him a coo 'at hed pickt t'cauf.' **Cum.** Still his owerteün ran . . . Git ower me 'at can, RICHARDSON *Talk* (ed. 1886) 1st S. 28; **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** T'organ plays some high stuff in t'owertune (I.W.).

OVERTURE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* An ecclesiastical term: the opening-up or introduction of a subject to the notice of a superior or supreme court.

Sc. The General Assembly is the supreme court of the Established Church and also of the Free Church of Scotland. Inferior courts can bring any question of doctrine or practice before a superior

court—*gen.* the Assembly, asking it to take the matter into consideration. This is called an 'overture' (A.W.). **Fif.** The provost and the minister gabbled about presbyteries and synods, . . and overtures to the General Assembly, GRANT *Six Hundred*, v. **Rnf.** Upon Monday the Assembly voted an overture, and turned it to an act, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) I. 5, ed. 1843. **Lnk.** To declare their agreement to the overtures and materials in the sense underwritten, *sb. Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 274, ed. 1828.

2. *v.* To bring a subject before the notice of a superior court for discussion.

Sc. (A.W.); A sub-committee appointed for considering the E. of Selcridge's business overtured, WODROW *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 9, ed. 1843.

OVERTURN, *sb.* Sc. Yks. In forms **our-** Sc. (JAM.); **owre** Sc. [ou·ərtərn.] **1.** A change of attitude; a volution.

Fif. That's a queer owreturn. But I'm sure it was never my wyte we didna gang, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 159.

2. Of money: use, turning over for the purpose of trade.

Abd. Lyin' i' the bank wi' nae owreturn, an' only a triffle onwal at the year en', ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 99.

3. The burden or chorus of a song. Sc. (JAM.) Cf. overtune. **4.** An arch. n.Yks.[2]

OVERTWART, see **Overthwart.**

OVERUN, *adj., adv.* and *sb.* I.W. [ō·vərʉn.] **1.** *adj.* Coming from the mainland across the water, not native to the island.

They'm better than the overun ducks (J.D.R.); **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] Overun feller.

2. *adv.* Over, too, very.

(J.D.R.); **I.W.**[1] 'It don't look so overun toppun,' i. e. so over well.

3. *sb.* Any person or thing that is not native to the island; anything coming from the mainland. Also called **Overuner** or **Overner.**

(J.D.R.); **I.W.**[2] I wish the wind had capsized they there overners comen across. What do they wunt over here, tryen to take the bread out o' vokes' mouths?

OVERWART(H, OVERWARTS, see **Overthwart.**

OVERWEEST, *v.* Chs. Shr. Also in forms **o'erweest** s.Chs.[1]; **overwaist** Chs.[123] [ō·və-, ō·əwīst.] To completely cover with water or liquid. *Gen.* in *pp.*

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[2] Like a ham boiling in a pot. **s.Chs.**[1] Tai·tüz ün pee·z shüd bi wel oa··rwee·st i wai·tür ŭfoa·r dhi)n bi dün reyt. **Shr.**[1] I say, Mary, dunna yo' furget to see as that pork's overweest [oa·vur'weest] i' the brine.

[Cp. OE. *wēsan*, to soak, macerate.]

OVERWEIGHT, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also in form **owerweight** n.Yks.[2] [ou·ərweit.] **1.** *sb.* The difference between the standard weight and the average weight for a fortnight when above the standard. Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **2.** *v.* To overload.

n.Yks. This side is ower-weighted (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2]

OVERWELT, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also in forms **ouer-** ne.Lan.[1]; **our-** e.Yks.; **ower-** N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. w.Yks.[1]; **ow-welt** e.Yks.[1] [ou·ə(r)welt.]

1. *v.* To fall and lie on the back so as to be unable to rise; *gen.* used of sheep; to overturn. *Gen.* in *pp.*

N.Cy.[1], **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Yan o' t'yows is owerwelted yondher. **m.Yks.**[1] A cart is welted, or upturned, to unload it; but it is only overwelted when quite overturned for repairs, or in mischief. **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123] **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 717; **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1]

2. *sb.* A fall on the back, which prevents an animal, *gen.* a sheep, from rising without assistance.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A sheep which gets laid on its back or in a gutter, and cannot recover itself, as when in full fleece, is said to have 'got an owerwelt.' **e.Yks.** Aud yow deed ov an our-welt (Miss A.); MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

OVERWHART, see **Overthwart.**

OVERWIN, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Also in form **owerwin** n.Yks.[2] [ou·ə(r)win.] **1.** *v.* To overcome; to gain one's point; to exceed.

n.Yks.[2] Will he owerwin, think you? **m.Yks.**[1]

2. *sb.* The winning of a game. **n.Yks.**[2] That's an owerwin.

OVERWIND, *v.* Nhb. Dur. [ou·ərwind.] To draw the cage in a pit up to or over the pulleys. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

OVERWORD, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also in forms **o'er-** Sc.; **ower-** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **ower-wurd** Cum.[13]; **owre-word** Sc. Nhb. [ō·r-, ou·ərwərd.] Any word or phrase freq. repeated; the burden or chorus of a song.

Sc. And aye the ower-word o' the thrang Was—'Rise for Branksome readilie,' SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 9, ed. 1848. **Ayr.** And aye the o'erword o' the spring Was Irvine's bairns are bonie a', BURNS *Lines written at Loudon Manse*; He's croonin' awa at a canny bit sang, . . A' ye hear is the ower-word, the Dominie's deid, AITKEN *Lays* (1883) 123. **Slk.** An' aye the o'erword o' her song, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 268. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 60, ed. 1876; They heard the ower-word o' a gye coarse sang raisin' up frae the clachan doon by, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 120. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Some tried unseen to press their love, But the owreword ay was, na, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 162; **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **Cum.**[3] 38.

OVERWORKINGS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. Dur. The excess beyond the quantity of coal fixed as the standard to be annually worked from a royalty. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

OVERWORN, *ppl. adj.* e.An.[1] [ō·vəwǭn.] Of clothes: cast off.

Apparel worn as long as is thought fit, thrown aside, and given to servants or the poor, is called 'overworn clothes.'

OVERWORT, see **Overthwart.**

OVERWORTLE, *v.* Bdf. [ō·vəwātl.] To use aggravating language; to contradict, bicker, dispute. (J.W.B.)

OVERY, *sb.*[1] Wil. [ō·vəri.] A raised causeway. (K.M.G.)

OVERY, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. [ō·vəri.] The last bit of leaven. S. & Ork.[1]

OVER-YEAR, *adj.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Bdf. Nrf. Also in forms **ouer-** ne.Lan.[1]; **ower-** Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks. e.Yks.[1] [ou·ə(r)jiə(r.] Belonging to a second year or season. Also used *advb.*

Cum.[1] 'You have a fine pig there, Betty.' 'Ey, it's a ower year swine. It was seah whiet, poor thing, 'at I pity't to kill't last year.' **Wm.** We've some woo at we've hed on hand oweryear (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Ower-year steers or stots (I.W.). **e.Yks.**[1] Ah'll keep that pig ower-year. **ne.Lan.**[1] 'An ouer-year ham,' a ham of last year. **Bdf.** Those who choose to give it [dung] repeated turnings, and keep what is called over year muck, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 507. **Nrf.** Bullocks which are not finished at three years old, if home-bred, or the first winter after buying, if purchased, but are kept through the ensuing summer, to be fatted the next winter, are said to be kept over-year, and are termed over-year bullocks, GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*

OVES(S, see **Oaves,** *sb. pl.*[1]

OVEST, *sb.* Hmp. [ō·vist.] The mast and acorns of the oak; the 'turn-out.'

WISE *New Forest* (1883) 183; **Hmp.**[1]

Hence **Ovesting,** *ppl. adj.* in leg. phr. *Ovesting* or *Pawnage months*; see below.

Pigs may be turned out only by those who have the right, and by them only in the legal Ovesting or Pawnage months—that is to say, from September 25th to November 22nd, when the acorn and beech mast have fallen to the ground of their over-ripeness, ROGERS *Guide to New Forest.*

[ME. *ovet*, fruit (*Ayenbite*); OE. *ofet* (NAPIER); cp. Du. *ooft*, all kinds of fruits (HEXHAM).]

OVEY, *sb.* Sh.I. [ō·vi.] Old broken-up or refuse wood, used chiefly for thatching.

Da byre rūf wisna very strong, an' as he cam' doon ipun hit wi' a boose the langbaands an' ovy gie wy, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 57; I widna part wi her [an old fishing boat], bit if doo's ill aff for ovey, I can still help dee, *Sh. News* (July 9, 1898); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

OVICE, see **Oaves,** *sb. pl.*[1]

OVIL, *adj.* Chs. Shr. Mtg. Also in form **oval** Shr.[1] Mtg. [ō·vil, ō·vl.] **1.** Conceited, pert; self-complacent, supercilious.

s.Chs.[1] Aay oa·vil óo lóoks in ŭr nyóo Sün·di jùmps. **Shr.**[1] Did'n'ee see Bill Jones, 'ow ovil 'e wuz in 'is new shoot?—'e thinks 'isself somebody now 'e's a bwun-polisher.

2. Awkward, ill-tempered.

Mtg. That's an oval sort of chap, that new waggoner (E.R.M.).

OVIS, OVUS, OVVIS, see **Oaves,** *sb. pl.*[1]

OVN, OVVER, see **Heave, Hover,** *v.*[1], **Over.**

OW, OWCE(N, OWD, see **Ou, Ouse,** *sb.*, **Hold,** *v.*, **Old.**

OWDAM, OWDANT, OWDZIMIVER, see **Oldham, Ought,** *v.*, **Howsomever.**

OWE, *v.* and *adj.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **ow** Cum.[1]; and in forms **aa** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; **aw** Sh.I. Cum.[4] Wm. n.Yks.[12]; **awe** Dur.[1] s.Dur. Cum.[2] n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1]; **o'** m.Yks.[1]; **oa** Cum.[1]; **ou** Nhb.[1] [ou, ō, ā.] **I.** Dial. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Aad,** (2) **Awd,** (3) **Awed,** (4) **Eught,** (5) **Ew,** (6) **Ewe,** (7) **Ewet,** (8) **Ewt,** (9) **Hewt,** (10) **Owe,** (11) **Owt.**

(1) **Cai.**[1] (2) **Abd.** Cash colleckin' Frae country customers wha aw'd them, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 41. (3) **m.Yks.**[1] (4) **w.Yks.** BROOKE *Tracts Gl.*; **w.Yks.**[1] He eught me five shillings. (5) **Nrf.** *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 295. **Suf.** I thought they ew us five pounds, RAVEN *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 260. (6) **m.Yks.**[1] **e.An.**[1] He ewe me sixpence. **Nrf.** (W.P.E.); *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xii. 106. **Suf.** I never ewe anyone anything (C.G.B.); **Suf.**[1] He ewe me five pound. (7) **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). (8) **n.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[2] (9) **n.Lin.**[1] He hewt his sarvant chaps o'must a year waage. (10) **Suf.** RAVEN *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 260. (11) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Aan,** (2) **Awen,** (3) **Awn,** (4) **Ewe,** (5) **Ewt,** (6) **Own.**

(1) **Cai.**[1] (2) **m.Yks.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.**[2] I hae neea awn brass te come in. (4) **e.Suf.** F.H. (5) **e.Yks.**[1] (6) **e.An.**[2]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In phr. *to owe it on to,* to lay the blame upon. **Wor.** He owed it on to that (W.C.B.).

2. To own, possess; to have belonging to one.

Sh.I. Gibbie aws da half o' him wi' mi midder, *Sh. News* (Dec. 18, 1898); Is doo niver heard 'at dem 'at aws da coo min geng nearest his tail? *ib.* (July 24, 1897). **Ir.** You'll be a credit to them that owes you, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 95. **Uls.** Lord help the poor woman that owes you, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1858) VI. 41. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783); **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.**[1] Who oa's this? **n.Yks.**[14] **m.Yks.** Let ta awe ta, an' ta tither [let the one person own, or possess the one, and the other person the remaining one] (C.C.R.). **w.Yks.** He owes an house, WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 544; **w.Yks.**[1] Whea owes this? **w.Yks.**[4] **e.An.**[1] Mr. Brown owes that farm. **Nrf.** The man owes several cottages (W.H.); Yow ewe that black hoss a sort of years (W.P.E.). **Suf.** Mr. Smith owe that there little farm now, RAVEN *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 260; (C.T.); **Suf.**[1] 'Hue owe that there hoss?' 'Mr. Johnson he owe it.' **w.Cy.** He do owe it, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1898) 544.

Hence (1) *who's owe* or *owes? phr.* who owns? to whom belongs? (2) *—was owe? phr.* who owned? to whom belonged? See **Awe.**

(1) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 193. **n.Ir.** *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 159. **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** Whe's awe't? (J.E.D.) **Cum.**[24] **Wm.** SULLIVAN *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 98. **Yks.** Weäse owe they tweä kye? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890). **n.Yks.** Wheea's ow't? (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.** Who's owes he? (C.C.R.); **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **Sc.** Quheae was aa thys hoose afuore yee bowcht it? MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 193.

3. *adj.* Indebted, owing.

Abd. I am owe, Sir, mony a pound To ither fouk, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 27.

OWE, OWER, see **Ewe,** *sb.*[1], **Over.**

OWERQUAART, OWERQUART, see **Overthwart.**

OWERY, OWET, OWFF, see **Howery, Oat, Ouff.**

OWHOMME, *adv.* Lan. [əwo·m.] At home. See **Ahome.**

E likker has moore loike um owhomme, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) ii.

OWING, *prp.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **aan** Nhb.[1]; **aand, awin** Sc.; **awn** Sc. Nhb.; **yawin** Abd. In phr. *to be owing,* to owe; to be in debt.

Sc. Aa'm aand hym nowcht. Yee was aand yer rænt, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 217. **Sh.I.** Doo's awin me a kjobe, *Sh. News* (Oct. 21, 1899). **Abd.** Fat was yawin 'im for the reef o' the skweel? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlv. **Per.** I speer'd at him what was I awn, STEWART *Character* (1857) 22. **Dmb.** I never said I was awn you muckle respect, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xix. **Ayr.** I'm awn Willie Wyth a lickin' ever sin Candlemas, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 115. **Lnk.** Wadna pay what they were awn, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 74. **Edb.** I'll be awn ye a bawbee for that some day, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 219. **Dmf.** How mony gills will ye be awn me? WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 334. **Nhb.** Div you ken what you're awn me? GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 261; **Nhb.**[1] What's he aan ye!

OWKDACIOUS, *adj.* **w.Yks.**[2] A mispronunciation of 'audacious.' 'He wer the most owkdacious chap at I ivver saw.'

OWK(E, see **Ouk.**

OWL, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also in forms **eawl** Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **oul** Hrf. Hmp. [Sc. and n.Cy. ūl, w.Yks. āl, Lan. ēl, s.Cy. **eul.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Owl-blasted,** *obs.*, bewitched; (2) **-catchers,** gloves of stout leather; (3) **-catching,** a kind of practical joke; cf. *to catch the owl*; (4) **-'s-crown,** (*a*) the wood cudweed, *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*; (*b*) the cudwort, *Filago germanica*; (5) **-guller,** to pry, examine; (6) **-headed,** applied to Southdown sheep with no tuft of wool on the forehead; (7) **-light** or **-'s-light,** twilight, dusk; (8) **-perch,** a cock-loft; an attic; (9) **-thrush,** the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.*

(1) **Lan.** Then the yoong girle is owle-blasted and possessed, HARSNET *Declaration* (1605) in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1845) VI. 19. (2) **Wil.**[1] (3) **Sus.** As soon as it was dark they proceeded with their friend to search the barn for owls. The holder of the sieve they very carefully put exactly under the beam with strict orders to stand still while they went up to turn the owls out. He had not stood long where he was placed before the buckets were emptied and thoroughly explained to him a yokel's idea of owl-catching in Southover barn, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 35. (4, *a*) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 101; MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (*b*) **Nrf.** (B. & H.) (5) **Suf.**[1] (6) **Sus.** YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XI. 198. (7) **Lan.** Aw olez think there's summat fine abeawt th' eawl-leet, WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* (1867) i; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Dor.** We can do nothing by this owl's light, HARDY *Wess. Tales* (1888) II. 164. **Dev.** Up-long in the owl-light, the owl-light, the owl-light—Up-long in the owl-light Theer comed my maid wi' me, *Blk. and White* (Mar. 14, 1896) 330. (8) **Chs.** 'Now you have been all over the house, except into the owl-perch,' pointing to the trap-door leading to the cock-loft. . . . In every old Cheshire house there was a hole left in the gable for the owls to go in and out, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 85. (9) **Nhp.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *drunk as an owl,* dead drunk; (2) *to be all feathers like a young owl,* said of any one small in figure but much padded out with clothes; (3) *to catch the owl,* a kind of practical joke; see below; (4) *to live too near the wood to be frightened by an owl,* not to be deterred from doing anything by blustering talk; (5) *to take owl o', obs.*, to be offended; to take amiss; to disagree.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] 'You don't mean that he drinks?' 'Ees, a do, sure! two or dree times a week they puts'n to bed so drunk's a owl' [aew·ul]. (2) *ib.* Why you be all veathers like a young owl. Her's all eyes and veathers, same's a young owl. (3) **w.Mid.** The victim would be told that there was an owl in the stable loft and asked to help catch it. He would be placed immediately under the entrance, with a sieve upon his head, while his companion entered the loft, taking a pail of water to frighten out the owl. Of course the water descended on the victim's head (W.P.M.). (4) **w.Som.**[1] Aay du lee·v t-an·dee tu dh-ēo·d vur tu bee u-frai·tud bi u aew·ul [I live too near the wood to be frightened by an owl]. (5) **Dev.** Sh' says thad'st henn thysel' in ony ter chaunt she, an nif she but tak's owl o't wi' tha! MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. II. iii. **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790); And draw up thy noaze and take owl o', *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 162.

3. Any small white moth, but esp. the tiger-moth. Ken., Sus. COOPER *Gl.* (1853). Hmp.[1] **4.** A white horse. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Hrf. I have heard that in Herefordshire on the Welsh border a white horse is occasionally called an owl (J.R.W.).

5. *v.* To look like an owl. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **6.** With *about*: to moon about out of doors in the dark. Wil.[1] **7.** *Obs.* To smuggle wool out of the country. Sus. *Sus. Arch. Coll.* X. 75. Hence (1) **Owler,** *sb.* a smuggler; esp. a wool-smuggler; (2) **Owling-trade,** *sb. obs.*, export wool-smuggling.

(1) **s.Cy.** (HALL.) **Sus.** *Sus. Arch. Coll.* X. 75. **Ken.** (K.) (2) **Ken.** Lands very extensive in Romney Marsh—a most convenient place for my owling trade, BAKER *Tunbridge Walks* (1703) 45.

8. With *about*: to pry, examine. Suf.[1], w.Cy. (HALL.)

9. *Obs.* To henpeck, to cause to pine by ill-usage. n.Cy. (J.L. 1783).

OWLARD, see **Howlet.**

OWLAS, *adj.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. Also written **ouless** s.Wor.[1]; **owless** Glo.[1]; and in forms **oless** s.Wor.[1]; **olus**

Hrf.[2] Glo. [ou·ləs.] Indifferent, neglectful, unwilling to take trouble, listless; careless, devil-may-care; idle, lazy; thickheaded; disagreeable. Also used *advb.*

s.Wor.[1] Er don't sim to take no delight in 'er work; 'ers got reg'lar ouless. Hrf.[2] Glo. He's so olus, he'll never do any good (A.B.); Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); Glo.[1]

[Owlyst, *desidiosus, segnis, Prompt.* Norw. dial. *ulyst*, indifferent, careless, having no desire (Aasen); cp. ON. *ūlyst*, a bad appetite (Vigfusson).]

OWLDER, OWLER, see **Aller,** *sb.*[1]

OWLE, OWLERT, see **Hohle, Howlet.**

OWLERYEDDED, *adj.* s.Chs.[1] Empty-headed, foolish.

I have heard gamblers called 'owleryedded [uw·lŭryed·id] gawnies.' I think it means literally 'hollow-headed.'

OWLING, *vbl. sb.* Wil.[1] The custom of wassailing orchards. See **Howlers, Howling,** *vbl. sb.*

OWLISH, *adj.* Brks. Cor. [eu·liʃ.] Sleepy, stupid. Brks.[1] Hence **Owlishness,** *sb.* stupidity.

Cor. Of all owlishness that ever was, there is nothing like that of the rural police, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xlviii.

OWLY, *adj.* Suf.[1] [eu·li.] Stupid; tired.

I 'a bin up all night an fare kienda owly this morning.

OWME, OWMER, see **Holm,** *sb.*[13], **Oam, Oumer.**

OWMLY, *adj.* Yks. [ou·mli.] Lonely, dismal, dreary; lonely and spacious.

e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 76; e.Yks.[1] Applied to localities; used esp. with reference to large ancient houses, with few inmates. 'Ah sudn't like tĭ sleep wĭ mi-sen i' that greeat owmly hoose,' *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[Norw. dial. *aumleg*, poor, wretched, miserable (Aasen); ON. *aumligr* (Vigfusson).]

OWN, *adj.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [o͞n, o͡ən, ān, Sc. Ir. and n.Cy. also ēn.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Aan,** (2) **Aen,** (3) **Ahn,** (4) **Ain,** (5) **Ane,** (6) **Aun,** (7) **Auwn,** (8) **Awin,** (9) **Awn,** (10) **Awne,** (11) **Hone,** (12) **Oan.**

(1) Nhb.[1], Wm.[1], w.Yks.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] (2) Lan. He maun goo his aen gate, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 103. (3) Wm. I telt tha et thoo sud hev a taale a thi varra ahn, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 14. w.Yks. Yan 'at minds her ahn affairs, Twisleton *Lett. to Brother* (1867) 5. ne.Lan.[1] (4) Sc. A man's aye crouse in his ain cause, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Cai.[1] Abd. In 's ain place, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii. Per. It's tint . . . and never was their ain, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 13. Edb. At hame, In my ain countrie, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 87. n.Ir. Hame tae her ain hoose, Lytle *Paddy McQuillan,* 46; N.I.[1] Nhb. He's nae son o's ain, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 26. Wm. Aye sair they grudg'd her of her ain, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 24. Yks. It's mah ain fondness, Macquoid *Doris Barugh* (1877) xiii. (5) Wm. My ane cusen Jacob, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 115, ed. 1821. (6) e.Yks. Me' aun bairns, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 85. (7) Glo. In his auwn pleace, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 87. (8) Or.I. Having na sheip of hir awin, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) *Append.* 33. Slk. He says yon Foreste is his awin, Borland *Yarrow* (1890) 39. (9) Sc. Hame at their awn town let them bide, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 32. Hdg. Out of his awn purs, Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 154. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], Cum.[1] Wm. The Prologue . . . shewing his awn estate, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) headline. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1] Her awn mother hardly kenn'd her, ii. 296; w.Yks.[4] Lan. T'shopkeepers sud hev their awn, Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 5. Der. Thee didst na think sa when thine awn were a' as thick as Cassie's, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) ii. n.Lin.[1] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). Dev. Dicky come an' married 'er, my awn Maria, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 62. (10) N.Cy.[1], w.Yks.[1] (11) w.Yks. But me hone voin-yard o avvent kept, Bywater *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 6. (12) Cum.[3] My oan oald sel, 25. n.Yks. My oān ears, Linskill *Haven Hill* (1886) vii. Lin. Lond o' my oān, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. II.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Own-born,** native; (2) **-made,** self-made.

(1) Ken. I shall put my old bones down in my own-born parish, I shall, Murray *Nov. Note Bk.* (1887) 285. (2) w.Yks. Them awn-made Yorkshire chaps, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 7, 1896); (J.W.)

2. Phr. (1) *the own,* the same material; (2) *to be at one's own fend,* to support or provide for oneself; (3) *— one's own man,* to be sensible; to have control over one's words and actions; (4) *to do one's own turn,* see (2); (5) *to make own and own,* to sell at cost price without either profit or loss; (6) *to one's own cheek,* all to oneself, without being shared in by others.

(1) Suf. He mended his owd coot with a bit o' the own (C.T.). (2) Nhb. An animal is said to be at its aan fend when it has to seek its own food in contradistinction to being 'hand fed' (R.O.H.). (3) ne.Sc. In any case, the crofter, in the doctor's phrase, would 'never be his ain man again,' Gordon *Northward Ho,* 81. n.Lin.[1] 'I hed hed a sup o' drink, I awn that, but I was my own man sewer enif.' A woman who had suffered from erysipelas in the head said, 'I'm not my awn woman yit, bud I am a woman to what I was.' (4) Abd. Bein' as I could aye dae my ain turn, the siller wisna nott, an' sae it lay in the bank, *Abd. Weekly Free Press* (Aug. 6, 1898). (5) Nhp.[1] (6) w.Yks. Wid hev a day ta wir awn cheek, Tom Treddlehoyle *Thowts, &c.* (1845) 47; (J.W.)

OWN, *v.*[1] Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Not. Cor. Also in forms **aan** Wm.; **awn** n.Yks.[2] Cor.; **awnd** w.Yks. [o͞n, o͡ən, ān.] **1.** To claim as owner.

Gall. Baith own'd the hive, tho' it was thought To neither to belang, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 95, ed. 1876. Wm. Naedthre on em thowt it wirth aanin, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 13. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. He'll ne'er awnd it. That strickle I found goes unawned yet, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 20, 1891); Is there one to be owned? Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 136. s.Not. As soon as iver 'e seed the stick, 'e owned it an' tried to snatch it from me (J.P.K.).

2. With *to*: to have a legal right to; to have within one's proper sphere of work.

Cor. I doan't think, Bill, that they can awn to put down our naames, Tregellas *Tales 'Lizbeth Jane,* 4; Cor.[3] Can the bailiff own to take all my things? I don't own to do no washing up.

3. To be accustomed to.

Cor.[3] 'I don't generally own to walk, having a carriage.' Rarely used.

4. In *pass.*: to be fated, destined. See **Aund.**

Cum. The word owned 'has its origin in the belief of a spirit appearing before a person's death, as that of the fetch, banshee,' &c., Sullivan *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 85; It's own'd, it seems to be, And weel I waite what's own'd yen cannot flee, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 97; Cum.[4] It's owned to gaa. Wm. Ferguson *Northmen* (1854) 190.

OWN, *v.*[2] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **aan** Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] Wm.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **ain** se.Sc.; **awn** Gall. N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[12] w.Yks.[1] Lin. Dev.; **awnd** m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.; **oan** Cum.[134] Wm.[1] [o͞n, o͡ən, ān.]

1. To acknowledge, confess, admit; *gen.* with *to* or *with.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

Abd. He winna own till't, Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) lxix. Per. He wad turn round that easy an' own til his fau't, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 260, ed. 1887. se.Sc. I e'er maun ain thee Nature's cheel, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 14. Nhb.[1] He aan'd to beein there hissel. Cum.[3] She cudn't bide thowtes of oanin . . . 'at she'd weddit a Tommy Moakison, 32. Wm. An aaned withoot a snert She wesh'd her feeace just yance a week, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 40; Wm.[1] Wha did t'mischief? Maybe mair than yan, bit Bob aan's tull't. n.Yks. Peggy wad be tired . . . if sheea wadn't awn wi' 't, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 40. w.Yks. Dosey awned tuv its bein' a yung un when he wor, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 24; w.Yks.[1] They baath on 'em awn'd it, ii. 320; w.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1], Not.[1] Lin. He awn'd hissen he'd fairly lost, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 87; Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] I seed you steäl it mysen, so you'd as well own it. Rut.[1] Lei.[1] A nivver would own tew it. War.[3], se.Wor.[1] Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Ken. Wasn't it hard when you was fond of a person to have 'em own up a liar quite shameless afore parson an' all! *Longman's Mag.* (July 1891) 272. w.Som.[1] He own'd to it his own zul, how 'twas he what zot th'ill a vire [hill on fire]. Dev. Gals won't awn up honest they'd sooner have husbands than not, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 32.

2. To recognize, identify; to acknowledge an acquaintanceship.

Sc. He did na own me (Jam.). Kcd. I'm herty, hale, an' ruddy, . . Own'd at market, mill, an' smiddy, Grant *Lays* (1884) 79. Ayr. Whom auld Demosthenes or Tully Might own for brithers, Burns *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 14. Gall. He never awn'd me, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). N.Cy.[1] You never awn us now-a-days. Nhb. The hounds . . . were not owning the scent so freely, Davies *Rambles Sch. Field-club* (1881) xxxvi. Lakel.[2] What ye've altered seea sair at Ah wadn't own'd ye if ye hedn't spokkun. Cum.[4] 'Don't you remember T.?' 'Nay, Ah nivver

oaned him.' n.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Ah wodn't awnd sich a chap fer my fatther (Æ.B.); I have been at the window, 'owning' the people as they came from church. Cont ya awn us? (J.T.F.) Agl. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 156. Der. *sb.* vii. 393. s.Not. I owned the man in the prison-yard (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] I own'd 'em at once as soon as I seed 'em. Nhp.[1] They do not own each other now. War. Here scent died away and it is doubtful if hounds ever really owned a line past here, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Dec. 25, 1899); War.[3], Hnt. (T.P.F.) Suf.[1] If yar dad o'ont own ye, Jack bawh, I wool. Ess.[1] w.Som.[1] I meet your brither to fair, but darn'd if I could own un to fust—I an't a-zeed'n zo many years. Dev. I met your master at the gate and owned him directly; as I saw him at D—— the other day, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 136. w.Cor. I owned her tho' I hadn't seen her for years (M.A.C.).

3. To favour, support.

Sc. This and all the other passages of that day, join'd with Sir George owning the burghs, *Sir G. Mackenzie Mem.* 172 (Jam.).

4. A curling term: not to leave a stone alone, to 'sweep' a stone.

Sc. She's weel laid doon, oh never own 'im, A fair pat-lid, *Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1886-87) 348. Abd., Per. Dinna own 'im (G.W.).

5. To resemble, to be like.

Wm.[1] That barn mitch oans its fadder.

6. To visit, to drop in upon.

Cum.[1] Ye niver oan us now; Cum.[3] n.Yks.[1] T'au'd dog put a pheasant hen aff her nest Sunday was a week, an' she's nivver awned it nae mair. w.Yks. Why, C., you never own us now; why don't you call? Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 308; w.Yks.[1] Sud onny outcumlins ivver awn this plat, *Pref.* ne.Lan.[1]

7. To return home, come back; also in phr. *to own near.*

m.Yks.[1] 'Has he got back yet?' 'Nay, he's never awnded.' 'Our's has never awnded yet, neither.' w.Yks. Ahr Sarah went aht o' t'hahse abaht six o'clock, an' ah'll bet shoo'll noan awn near wol aleven. Tom went thru home seven days sin', an' he hesn't awned near sin', *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 13, 1890).

8. With *to*: to countenance, to participate in.

n.Yks.[2] Thoo munnot awn te ought at's bad.

OWN, *v.*[3] Hrf. To thrash, chastise. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). See **Hone,** *v.*[3]

OWNCT, OWNDER, see **Once, Undern.**

OWNER, *sb.* Wor. Shr. Glo. Cor. Also in forms **awner** Cor.[12]; **onner** Cor.[3] [ō·nə(r), ō·nə(r).] **1.** The proprietor of a barge or boat; often used as a title of address.

s.Wor.[1] Do you know what's the matter with Owner Smith? se.Wor.[1] Owner Low. Wor., Shr. Northall *Wd. Bk.* (1896). Shr.[1] I see them three barges of Owner Lowe's bin lyin' alung side Frankwell w'arf yet; Shr.[2] An 'Owner' is a sort of barge captain, and is looked upon, relatively speaking, with as much respect as the captain is by his sailors. We hear of 'Owner Lloyd,' 'Owner Doughty,' &c. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 313; Glo.[1] Well, Owner, how be you?

2. A shareholder in a mine. Cor.[2] **3.** *Comb.* **Owner's count,** the employer's expense; fixed wages. Also used *attrib.*; see below.

Cor. When I was pon awners'count at Wheal Union, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 165; The onner's count men cracked their whips, *Camborne Alm.* (1894) 95; Cor.[12]; Cor.[3] 'Onner's count men' are those who, on a mine, do no work by contract, but are paid by the day or week, or at a monthly fixed wage. Also used *gen.* with meaning that employer pays. 'Hev what you like, boys, 'tes oal pon onner's count.'

OWNERY-MARK, *sb.* Cum.[4] An ear-mark on sheep to indicate their owner. (s.v. Lug-mark.)

OWNION, OWNLY, see **Onion, Onely.**

OWNSELF, *adj.* Som. Dev. Also in forms **awnself, awn-zel** Dev.; **ownzul** w.Som. Selfish; grasping.

w.Som. Ter'ble ownzul sort of a fuller, *Athenaeum* (Feb. 26, 1898); w.Som.[1] You know what an ownself [oa·nzuul] woman your aunt is. Dev. Er's wan ov tha awn-zel zort, 'er is, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Squire, though an awnself man most hallus, yet cude spare a bit o' regard for his lad, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1896) 222.

OWN-SEN, *pron.* Yks. Lin. In form **awn-sen.** [ō·n-sen.] Own-self, an emphatic form of expression.

e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 20, 1891). n.Lin.[1] 'Luv daddy, luv mammy, luv awn-sen best,' a proverbial saying used to justify or explain acts of selfishness.

OWNTY, see **Oonty.**

OWNY, *adj.* Hrf. Lazy, idle.

Get on, y'owny dog (R.M.E.); What a owny lout you be J.B.; Hrf.[2]

OWPPY, OWR(E, see **Houpy, Over.**

OWRIE, see **Howery, Oorie.**

OWRIM, *adv.* Sc. In phr. *owrim and owrim,* see below.

Gall. When a bandwun o' shearers meet with a flat of growing grain not portioned out to them by riggs, the shearing of this is termed an 'owrim and owrim' shear, or 'over-him and over-him,' Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

OWR'T, *adv. Obs.* Yks. Where.

Hollo, Bob Jackson, owr't the plague's thee boon? Brown *Yk. Minster Screen* (1834) l. 1.

OWRTER, *adv.* Gall. Further over. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

OWRYISH, *adj.* Lin. Also in form **owrish.** [ou·ri-iʃ.] Wet, dirty; marshy. (Hall.), Lin.[1] See **Howery.**

OWS, see **Ouse,** *sb.*

OWSE, *pron.* and *adv.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **ouse** Nhb. [ouz.] **1.** *pron.* Anything. See **Aughts,** cf. **nowse.**

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Then on we went as nice as ouse, Marshall *Coll. Sngs.* (1819) 4; Nhb.[1] If ye de owse mair ye'll spoil'd. They nivver i' thor lives gat owse better.

2. *adv.* At all; in any way.

Nhb. If ye shud be walking owse nigh Byker Hill, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 48.

OWSE, OWSEL, see **Ouse,** *sb., v.,* **Ousel,** *sb.*[1]

OWSEN, OWSSEN, OWSTER, see **Ouse,** *sb.,* **Oustir.**

OWT, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Stf.[1] A trial.

OWT, OWTHER, see **Aught,** *pron.,* **Ought,** *v.,* **Other,** *adj.*[2]

OWTHERINS, *adv.* Lnk. (Jam.) Also written **outherans.** Either. See **Eitherens.**

Most *gen.* used at the end of a sentence. 'I'll no do that owtherins.'

OWTS, *sb. pl., int.* and *adv.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **outs** ne.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] [outs.] **1.** *sb. pl.* Anything, any considerable quantity. See **Aughts.**

w.Yks. (J.W.) ne.Lan.[1] Hezta owts on it?

2. *int.* A cry used in games of marbles.

Lan. A cry which gives one playing at marbles a right to place his taw near the ring (J.M.); 'Owts' gives the claimant the right to place his 'taw' close to the ring—'nowts' bars this claim, *Manch. Cy. News* (Oct. 10, 1896).

3. *adv.* At all, in any degree.

Cum.[4] If he stops here owts lang he'll mak them tudder fellas as bad as his-sel, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 211. ne.Yks.[1] Was he outs nasty? w.Yks. (J.W.)

OWWER, OWZE, see **Over, House,** *sb.*[1], **Ouse,** *v.*

OX, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [oks.] See **Ouse,** *sb.* **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Ox-ball,** a round, hairy ball often found in the stomach of an ox; (2) **-berry** or **-berry-root,** (*a*) the black bryony, *Tamus communis*; (*b*) the fruit of the wild arum, *Arum maculatum*; (3) **-bird,** (*a*) the dunlin, *Tringa alpina*; (*b*) the sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*; (*c*) the ringed plover, *Aegialitis hiaticula*; (*d*) the common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*; (4) **-boise** or **-boose,** an ox-stall used in the winter; (5) **-harrows,** strong, heavy harrows; (6) **-house,** an ox-stall; (7) **-land,** half a hide of land; (8) **-lays,** a meadow where oxen are kept; (9) **-man,** a herdsman; (10) **-money,** *obs.,* a tax; (11) **-neb** or **-nib,** the shaft which goes between oxen in a cart; (12) **-nobles,** a large coarse kind of potato given to cattle; (13) **-penny,** *obs.,* see (10); (14) **-pinded,** of a horse: having ugly, projecting hip-bones; (15) **-prod,** an ox-goad; (16) **-steddle,** stabling for oxen; (17) **-tights,** chains for use with oxen; (18) **-tongue,** the hart's-tongue fern, genus *Scolopendrium.*

(1) Nhp.[2] (2, *a*) Wor. Red oxberries, growing in wreaths in the hedges, used for chilblains (W.C.B.). Shr., Hrf. (B. & H.) (*b*) w.Wor.[1] The juice is used as a remedy for warts. (3, *a*) n.Lan. (R.H.H.) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46. e.Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). Ess. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 193. Ken. No one could be in the company of shore-shooters one half-hour before hearing ox-birds—dunlins—spoken of, Son of Marshes *Within an Hour of Lond* (ed. 1894) 261; Ken.[1] Wil. Smith *Birds* (1887) 438. Hmp. Numbers of dunlins, oxbirds, or sea-snipe, run about, *Cornh. Mag.* (Apr. 1893) 369. (*b*) Ess., Ken.

Swainson *ib.* 195. (*c, d*) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1] 4) **n.Cy.** (P.R.), **N.Cy.**[2] **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett* (1703); **w.Yks.**[2] (5) **Chs.**[1] They were formerly always used to break up the stiff clay lands which were being summer-worked. Bare or summer fallows are things of the past, and one seldom sees a pair of 'ox-harrows' being used; but I now and then see them advertised in auctioneers' bills of farm sales. **s.Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Harrows furnished with hales (q.v.) and long teeth, drawn by four horses; perhaps so called because they are the kind formerly drawn by oxen. (6) **n.Dev.** Grose (1790). (7) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. (8) **I.W.**[1] (9) **Glo.**[1] (10) **Sh.I.** To his immediate landlord, or to his superior, he owes scatt, land-tax, land-maills, wattle, ox-money, and sheep-money, Hibbert *Desc. Sh.I.* (1822) 278, ed. 1891. (11) **Sus.** So called from its shape, Holloway. (12) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (13) **Sh.I.** Collectors still come round for the annual duties of scat, wattle, ox-penny, hawk-hens, grassum, and land-mails, Hibbert *Desc. Sh.I.* (1822) 68, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**[1] (14) **w.Som.**[1] No, he idn altogether a beauty, eens mid zay; he's t'igh in the muggle and t'ox-pinded vor that; but he's a rare good 'oss, and no mistake. (15) **n.Yks.**[14] (16, 17) **Sus.**[1] (18) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

2. A steer or stot of the third year. Sc. *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 416.

OX, OX-AYE, see **Hocks, Ox-eye.**

OXED, *ppl. adj.* Nhp.[1] Also written **oxt.** [**okst.**] Fretted; perplexed; in a quandary. See **Hocks, 5.**

OXEE, OXE-GOING, see **Ox-eye, Ox-gang.**

OXEN, *v. Obs.* Der.[1] To take the bull.

OXER, *sb.* Lei. War. Brks. [o·ksə(r).] **1.** A small log; a short, thick stick with a lump of lead or iron at the end. Brks.[1] **2.** A blow from a thick stick. *ib.* **3.** A post and a single rail alongside a fence to keep cattle off the fence.

Lei. A gallop at racing speed over the pastures and the 'oxers' of High Leicestershire, Hole *Bk. Roses* (ed. 1896) 207; The charm which belongs so exclusively to a fast and straight run . . . does not lie in the successful negotiation of Leicestershire 'oxers,' Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 126. **War.**[3] The rail of that oxer looks stiff, and looks new, Mordaunt & Verney *Hunt* (1896) II. 20.

OXEY, *adj.* Glo. [o·ksi.] Ox-like; of mature age; not 'steerish.' Grose (1790); Glo.[1]

OX-EYE, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **ox-aye** Nhb.; and in forms **oxee** Sc. (Jam.); **oxey-eye** Nhb.[1] [o·ks-ai, -ī.] **1.** The great tit, *Parus major.*

Ir. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 32. **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.** (W.G.), **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[4] **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). **n.Yks., Midl.** Swainson *ib.* **Shr.**[1] **Brks.** *Gent. Mag.* (1784) 332, ed. Gomme, 1884. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46. **I.W.** (C.J.V.) **Wil.** Thurn *Birds* (1870) 21.

2. The blue tit, *Parus caeruleus.*

Sc. (Jam.) **Dmb.** *Statist. Acc.* XVI. 250 (*ib.*). **e.Lth.** Swainson *ib.* 34. **Nhb.**[1]

3. The chiff-chaff, *Phylloscopus rufus.* w.Som.[1] **4.** The willow warbler, *P. trochilus. ib.* **5.** The dunlin, *Tringa alpina.* Ess., Ken. Swainson *ib.* 193. Wil. Smith *Birds* (1887) 458. **6.** A drinking-cup or glass.

Oxf. *Obs.* At Corpus Christi were drinking-cups and glasses, which, from their shape, were called ox-eyes, Doble *Hearne's Coll.* (1886) II. 461.

OXFORD-WEED, *sb.* Oxf. Brks. The ivy-leaved toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria.*

Oxf. Abundant on almost every wall at Oxford (B. & H.). **Oxf., Brks.** Druce *Flora* (1897) 365.

OX-GANG, *sb. Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Also written **oxe-gang** n.Yks.; and in forms **osken** N.Cy.[12]; **oskin** n.Yks.[12] **e.Yks.** w.Yks.; **oxe-going** n.Yks.; **oxen-going** Rnf. A measure of land varying according to the nature of the soil; see below.

Sc. Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Rnf.** Ten firlots of meal on every plough, or four oxen-going of land, besides corn and straw, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709-31) II. 134, ed. 1843. **N.Cy.**[1]; **N.Cy.**[2] An oxgang of land which in some places contains 10 acres, in some, more. **Nhb.** He gave nine oxgangs of land to the prioress of Swine in 1242, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 243. **n.Yks.** A piece of woodground called the Oxegang or Oxegoing, being accounted between twenty and [twenty] five acres, *Quarter Sessions Rec.* in *N.R. Rec. Soc.* VII. 255; **n.Yks.**[1] A quantity of land varying in different places, as might be expected, since the quantity of produce—per acre, say—varies widely in varying districts, and a measured space of land which would barely keep one ox in this place might well keep two in another; **n.Yks.**[2] Charlton in his *Hist. Whitby,* 1779, makes the oskin hereabouts to be twelve acres of pasturage. **e.Yks.** An ox-gang is generally used for a certain quantity of land, equal to twenty statute acres, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 42; A quantity, or share of common field land, proportioned, perhaps, to the size of the fields, and the number of messuages in the given township, at the time the fields were set out, or apportioned among the houses, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** An oxgang contains 10 acres in some places; in others sixteen, eighteen, twenty-four; and fifty in some parts of Bradford parish, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **n.Lin.**[1] An oxgang is an eighth part of a Plow-land, *Surv. Kirton-in-Lindsey* (1787).

OXHEAD, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [o·ksid.] A hogshead.

Plase, sir, I be come arter th' empty oxhead.

OX-PUDDING, *sb.* s.Wor.[1] A corruption of 'hog's-pudding'; a large sort of sausage; see below.

Made from the leaf of a pig, chopped up and stewed with cutlins, rice, rosemary, sage, leek, organy, and spice. Innovators add sugar and currants. Sometimes coloured with blood.

OXTER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Der. Suf. Also written **ockster** Yks.; **oxster** Sc. Ant.; **oxtar** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1]; and in forms **oaxter** Nhb.[1]; **ocksther** e.Yks.[1]; **ouster** Rnf. (Jam.); **oxthar** I.Ma.; **oxther** N.I.[1] Dub. Wxf. I.Ma.; **oxtther** Ant.; **uxter** w.Yks.[2]; *pl.* **oxterns** n.Cy. [o·kstə(r.]

1. *sb.* The armpit; also the arm-hole of a coat or jacket. Cf. **oyster,** *sb.*[2]

Sc. Let her ladyship get his head ance under her oxter and see if she winna gie his neck a thraw, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv. **Sh.I.** He cam' as fast as he could wi' da Bible anunder his oxter, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 253. **Or.I.** The water raise an' raise, cam' up abeun his knees, abeun his henches, up tae his oxters, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 248. **n.Sc.** A painful boil under my oxter, Wodrow *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) II. 223. **ne.Sc.** There's a lump o' unbelief aneth ilk ane o' yer oxters as hard's a steen, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 79. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** If anes your coat be thread-bare worn, The oxters and the elbows torn, You'll soon become the alewife's scorn, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 45. **Kcd.** Screamin' in its mither's oxter, Then the bairn is borne awa', Grant *Lays* (1884) 70. **Frf.** The bell carefully tucked under his oxter, Barrie *Licht* (1888) x. **Per.** Sleeves up tae the oxters, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 142. **e.Fif.** I kittled his oxters, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxx. **Slg.** Towers *Poems* (1885) 65. **Dmb.** Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 100. **Rnf.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** They were harling the body through the mire by the oxters, Galt *Lairds* (1826) iii. **Lnk.** Four inch aneath his oxter is the mark, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 67, ed. 1783. **e.Lth.** Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 69. **Edb.** Leery-light-the-lamps was brushing about with his ladder in his oxter, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **Bwk.** Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 134. **Slk.** I see him pechin up the brae atween the oxters o' us twa, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 69. **Gall.** It . . . needs a sma' alteration at the oxters, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 311. **Ir.** Nate little looking glass that was set in his oxther, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 27. **N.I.**[1] Whether would you rather Or rather would you be, Legs to the oxther Or belly to the knee? **Uls.** I was badly taken yesterday with pains under the oxter, Hamilton *Uls. Bog* (1896) 63. **Ant.** Patterson *Dial.* 23. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Dub.** 'I went to school wid my Radymadaysy undher my oxther.' In use in Dublin in the early part of the century, though now *obs.* there (H.L.). **Wxf.** A bag that hung under my left oxther, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 162. **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1], **w.Dur.**[1] **s.Dur.** 'Mind ye gie me plenty o' room about t'oxter,' said a daleswoman to her dressmaker (J.E.D.). **Lakel.**[2] It catches mi at t'oxters. **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Defendant got him down, and hit him below the oxter, *Carlisle Patriot* (Oct. 6, 1893) 7, col. 2. **Wm.** Ah's as sair as can be under mi oxters whar mi jacket rubs (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1234], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.** Took a little brass box fro' under his reet oxter, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 284. **I.Ma.** Rams it undhar his oxthar, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 39; Stupid like in the boat, and the tiller with only their oxther to't, Brown *Doctor* (1891) 78. **Der.**[12] *Obs.* **nw.Der.**[1], **Suf.**[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Oxter-bound,** stiff in the arm and shoulder; (2) **-cog,** to take a person by the arm; to walk arm in arm; (3) **-deep,** up to the armpits; (4) **-ful,** an armful;

also used *attrib.*; (5) **-hole**, the arm-hole of a waistcoat; (6) **-pocket**, (7) **-pouch**, a breast-pocket; (8) **-staff**, a crutch.

(1) **e.Dur.**[1] (2) **N.I.**[1] They oxther-cogged you home. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). (3) **Kcd.** If [the burn] taks him mair than oxter deep, An' he is fain to turn, GRANT *Lays* 1884 17. 4 **Ayr.** When the gowan has gotten a grip o' the dew, an' the birk buss an oxterfu' o' the gloam, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* ed. 1892 14. **Lnk.** WATSON *Poems* (1853) 8. **Slk.** Gang after your braw callant wi' your oxterfu' ket, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 68, ed. 1866. (5) **Nhb.**[1] (6) **Sc.** Plunging his hand into the oxter pocket of his jacket, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 274. **Frf.** Protruding from Dr. M'Queen's tail pocket, and from Mr. Duthie's oxter pocket, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) xvii. **Rxb.** Your pocket-buik Fell frae the oxter-pocket, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 144. **Dur.** Put t'letter i' the oxter pocket, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877) 16. (7) **Sc.** Wi' his oxter-pouches fou', WILSON *Poems* (1822) *Cawther Fair*, st. 11. **Abd.** An oxter-pouch lined weel wi' honest won siller, WALKER *Bards Lon-Accon.* 1887 627. **Kcd.** Cramm'd it in his oxter pouch, BURNESS *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 415. **Lth.** LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 208. (8) **Bnff.** Tam Duncan, who used 'oxter staves,' GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 71. **Abd.** He knocket awa the peer man's oxter staff an' the craitur tummelt doon (W.M.). **Frf.** I hirple alang on my auld oxter staff, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 116. **Per.** He came home with the help of an oxter staff, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* 1894 14.

3. Phr. (1) *to come with the crooked oxter*, to come with a present; of a wife: to bring a good dowry; (2) *—feel a thing in one's oxter*, to have hidden it under the arm; (3) *— give a person an oxter*, to lend him an arm in walking; (4) *with the head under the oxter*, with drooping, downcast head.

(1) **Sc.** The wife's aye welcome that comes wi' a crooket oxter, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 28, ed. 1881; She had come to her man wi' the crookit oxter, HUNTER *J. Armiger* (1897) vii. (2) **Yks.** (T.K.) (3) **Cld.** I'll gie ye an oxter down the street, for the causey's rough (JAM.). (4) **e.Sc.** Comin' in ae day wi' his heid under his oxter, as the sayin' is, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 13.

4. The space between the arms; the breast, bosom.

Sc. As I in his oxter sat, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 19. **Elg.** Squeezed wee Willie in his oxter, Till he maist squeezed out his breath, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 149. **Bnff.** We arriv'd at Morpheus' Cell, Into whase oxter soon we fell, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 177. **Abd.** The 'wee things,' beddit lang afore, In ithers oxters soun'ly snore, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 145. **Frf.** The twa sleepit in ane anither's oxters on the mat in front o' the kitchen fire, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 90, ed. 1889.

5. *v.* To go arm in arm; to lead or support with the arm. Also with *in*.

Sc. Oxter me to his house and there's a shilling! HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 148. **Kcb.** One of the boatmen seized me by the arm, and proposed that I should oxter in with him, SARAH TYTLER *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 251. **Cai.**[1] **Fif.** Ye didna think I was watchin' your high jinks . . . or ye'd oxtered less wi' ony slut, M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 59. **e.Fif.** Willie . . . had maybe oxtered her aboot at times, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxviii. **Slg.** Ye took the causey An' oxtert me like ony lassie, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 257. **Dmb.** Oxter'd wi' his bonnie lass, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 13. **Rnf.** Nanny was oxter'd wi' Tammy, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 6. **Ayr.** Honest James was obligated to cleek and oxter him the whole way, GALT *Provost* (1822) xliii. **Lnk.** I remember Jamie Glen and me oxtering each other up to look in at the window, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) iii. **Lth.** Mr. Walker oxtered me in his ainsel', STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 174. **Edb.** So Tammy and I had to oxter her out between us, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii. **Peb.** The Howdy . . . And Sally Sma' wi' mooted smock, Gaed oxteran' frae the green, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 63, ed. 1817. **Dmf.** QUINN *Heather* (1863) 226. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Wgt.** The honest farmer either 'oxtered' and forced to run, or carried shoulder high, or sitting stridelegs across a pole, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 275.

6. To fold in the arms, to embrace.

Bnff. To oxter fine young lady, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 129. **Bnff.**[1] In the feein' markets ye may see the lads an' the lasses oxterin' ane anither. **Abd.** The foreman's in wi' the Missy, sittin' oxterin' her in the kitchie, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 26, 1898).

7. To put under the arm.

Nhb.[1] When this master of minstrelsy oxtered his blether, *Nhb. Minstrels' Budget.*

Hence **Oxtered**, *ppl. adj.* carried under the arm.

Abd. The whip-the-cat's aff fae hoose to hoose, Wi' his oxter'd lap-buird lampin', MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 2.

8. To elbow, push with the arm.

Edb. He . . . oxtered his way into the crowd, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 84. **Bwk.** Some may gang pushin' an' oxterin' past, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 78.

[Cp. OE. *ōhsta, ōxta, ōcusta*, the armpit (B.T.).]

OX-VOMIT, *sb.* Chs. Amer. The drug, *nux vomica.*

Chs.[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 392.]

OXY, see **Hocksy.**

OXY-BIRD, *sb.* Ken.[1] The dunlin, *Tringa alpina.* See **Ox-bird**, s.v. **Ox**, 1 (3, *a*).

OYCE, see **Oyse**, *sb.*

OY(E, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **oey** Sc.; **oi** Cai.[1]; **oie** Sh.I.; and in forms **o** Edb.; **oe** Sc. [oi.] **1.** A grandchild.

Sc. The father buys, the son biggs, The oye sells, and his son thiggs, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); 'Among you be't, priest's bairns, for 'am but a priest's oye.' Spoken when we see people contending, in whose contests we have little concern, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 16. **Sh.I.** Did ye read da letter 'at he wis gotton frae his oie? *Sh. News* (Nov. 5, 1898). **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **n.Sc.** First I courted a gentleman's oy, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 267, ed. 1875. **ne.Sc.** I convinced myself that my protégé was really the 'oye,' or grandchild of John Martin, GRANT *Keckleton*, 99. **Cai.**[1] **Bch.** I am The neist chiel to his oye, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 5. **Frf.** Nane ventured to speer Gin she was the auld man's oe, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 67. **Per.** She gaes stappie an' stot, Wi' her oes at her side, STEWART *Character* (1857) 28. **Slg.** Come, sit doon, auld kimmer, and tell your o'es tale How he fared on the wreck, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 76. **Rnf.** The minister's wife, her oye, sat beside her, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) II. 137, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** And grannies danced with their oyes, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1822) xlix. **Lnk.** My ain wee darlin' oe! NICHOLSON *Kilwaddie* (1895) 109. **Lth.** The elder'n fo'k sae sweetly smil'd, To see their bairns, an' oe's, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 68. **Edb.** Our bairns an' os may gentle be like him; Hae houses bien, an' in a chariot ride, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 301. **n.Cy.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Air-oi**, a great-grandson. Cai.[1] **3.** A nephew.

Abd. Jock was but her oey, guidman she had nane, An' was an auld maid gin there ever was ane, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 13.

[1. The 3oung prince his oye, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) II. 150; The secund O he was of gud Wallace, *Wallace* (1488) I. 30. Gael. *ogha*, a grandchild (MACBAIN).]

OYLYSTER, *sb.* w.Wor.[1] An oyster.

OYNE, see **Hoin**, *v.*

OYSE, *sb.* Sh. and Or.I. Also written **oyce** S. & Ork.[1] [ois.] An inlet of the sea.

S. & Ork.[1] **Or.I.** Built upon a pleasant oyse or inlett of the sea, WALLACE *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 49, ed. 1883; FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 167.

[ON. *ōss*, the mouth of a river or lake (VIGFUSSON).]

OYSE, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Sc. In phr. *Caller oyse!* fresh oysters! an Edinburgh street-call.

Edb. Caller oyse, caller oyse, Wale o' my caller oyse! M'DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 225.

OYSTER, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Suf. Dev. [oi·stə(r.] **1.** In *comp.* **Oyster-scaup**, an oyster-bed. Nhb.[1] **2.** Phr. *Ee-shee-ke-le-kaul-er-oysters, obsol.*, the cry of oyster-sellers in Newcastle. Nhb. BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846). **3.** A fir-cone, the fruit of *Pinus sylvestris.*

Dev.[4] Fir-cones, the scales of which, with the seeds, nearly enough resemble oystershells to suggest the name.

4. A bunch of the common lilac, *Syringa vulgaris. ib.*

5. A gross, thick viscid expectoration. Suf.[1]

OYSTER, *sb.*[2] Oxf. Sus. Hmp. [oi·stə(r).] The bladebone of veal dressed with the meat on; also in *comp.* **Oyster-end.** See **Oxter.**

Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* **Sus.**[2] **Hmp.** We've no veäl left but one oyster-end (W.M.E.F.); **Hmp.**[1]

[Cp. Norw. dial. *oster*, the lowest part of the neck or throat, the hollow above the collar-bone (AASEN).]

OYTCH, OZELLY, OZIGER, see **Each, Oozly, Ossiger.**

OZLE, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [ō·zl.] The line by which the cork-buoys are attached to a herring-net.

OZMILT, *adj.* Sh.I. Also in form **osmal.** [o·zmilt.] Dusky, grey-coloured; ugly.

A auld osmal lüikin' auld maid, wi' a mooth lack a horse happrick, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 35; **S. & Ork.**[1]

P

P, *sb.* Shr. Hrf. In phr. *to be P and Q*, to be of prime quality. Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

PA, *prep. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Upon.

'Pa ooree,' upon each other. 'Pa cawl,' upon the horse.

PA, PAA, see **Pall**, *sb.*[8], **Paw**, *sb.*[12], **Paw**, *sb.*[1]

PAAD, *v.* Sh.I. [pād.] ? To inform.

Some ane paadid Paetie o' what wis gaein' on, *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898).

PAAGLE, PAAK, see **Paigle, Paik**, *v.*, **Pouk**, *sb.*[1]

PAAKY, PAAL, see **Pawky, Pall**, *sb.*[1]

PAALIE-MAALIE, *adj.* Cai.[1] [pā·li-māli.] Of a person: sickly, not in quite good health. Cf. **paulie**.

PAAMUS, *int.* Lan. Also written **paamas** Lan.[1] A beggar's term: 'palm us,' 'give us alms.'

Lan.[1] The following is still remembered in Furness as the usual address of beggars: 'Pity, pity paamas, Pray give us aamas; Yan for Peter, two for Paul, Three for God at meead us all.' n.Lan.[1]

PAANTIN, see **Pantin**.

PAAP, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **pap** (Jam.). [pāp.] A piece of whalebone, or a small iron rod about eighteen inches long, connecting the ball of lead used in fishing with the lines to which the hooks are attached. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1]

PAAP, PAAT, see **Paup, Paut**.

PAATIE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **pawty**. [pā·ti.] A young pig; also in *comp.* **Paatie grice**.

I said da sam' ta wir Skotti in voar whin da pawty died... Lost ye a pawty-grice? *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898); Gude feth, doo's leepit da ting o' pawty grice, Sibbie! see ye foo his hide is turn'd rid? *ib.* (Aug. 27, 1898); A pet name for a pig, Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 92: S. & Ork.[1]

[Cp. Dan. *patte-gris*, a sucking-pig, *patte*, a teat (Larsen).]

PAAVIE, PAB, see **Paw**, *sb.*[2], **Pob**.

PABBLE, *v.* Sc. [pa·bl.] To bubble as boiling water. Cf. **pobble, popple**, *v.*

Sik. Seein the pimples and pustules pabblin' a' ower him, as parritch pabbles in the pat, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 263; The howe o' the lift was like a great cawdron pabblin into the boil ower a slow fire, *ib.* II. 267.

PACE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also in forms **paece** Sh.I.; **paise** Abd.; **paiss** Cai.[1]; **pasch** Sc. n.Lin.[1]; **peace** Sc. w.Yks.[4]; **pearce** Cum.; **pes** Sh.I.; **pyessy** Nhb.[1] [pēs, piəs.] **1.** Easter.

Sc. A Yule feast may be done at Pasch, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 126. Frf. We gat on our summer claes, A' new at Peace, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 89. Ayr. Many a stoup of burned wine and spiced ale they were wont, at Pace and Yule, . . to partake of together, Galt *Gilhaise* (1823) v. w.Yks. Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 544; w.Yks.[4]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Pace-clothes**, new clothes worn at Easter; (2) **-day**, Easter day; (3) **-even**, Easter Saturday; (4) **-fines**, *obs.*, certain yearly payments made by the tenants to the lord of the manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey; (5) **-market**, a market held at Easter; (6) **-new**, new at Easter; (7) **-old**, old at Easter; see below; (8) **-ree**, *obs.*, a time about Easter when storms were expected; (9) — **Saturday**, see (3); (10) — **Sunday**, see (2).

(1) Cum. The lasses in their fyne pearce claes, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 128. (2) Cai.[1] Abd. Good Friday. . . No preaching or communion in either of the Aberdeens, as was used and wont, nor yet given on Pasch-day, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 216. Per. He gave the communion on Pasch day, as he did many tymes before without scruple, Wodrow *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 94. (3) Cai.[1] (4) n.Lin.[1] (5) Abd. There was some gay work, at the muckle Paise Market, Where wives bought their linen an' sheets i' the spring, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 4. (6) Nhb.[1] (7) *ib.* On Easter Sunday some new article of clothing must be worn, otherwise the birds in flying overhead will testify against the wearers of pyessy-aad by spattering the clothes of the offender (s.v. Pyessy-new). (8) Sh.I. There were certain times of the seasons when storms were specially expected. These were called Rees. There was . . . Paece Ree, about Easter, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 117. (9) Sh.I. Manson *Almanac* (1893). (10) Sh.I. Manson *ib.* n.Sc. Easter Sunday was another of our famous days. But we knew it by the hallowed name of Peace Sunday. . . It was a time-honoured custom in Carglen for mothers to allow their children, and masters their men and maids, . . an illimitable number of fresh-laid eggs for breakfast, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 279. Per. The said 9th day of April, which is Pasch Sunday, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) II. 287. Lnk. We renounce . . . Pasch-Sunday, Hallow-even, Hugmynae night, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 351, ed. 1828.

[1. This Conuention . . . thay held at Pace, *Sat. Poems* (1571), ed. Cranstoun, I. 182; Nevir is glaid at ȝule nor Paiss, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 152; The feeste of Paas, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 233. MLat. *pascha*, the feast of the passover (Ducange).]

PACE, see **Paise**, *v.*[1]

PACE-EGG, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in forms **pasag** w.Yks.; **pasche-egg** Cum. Lan.; **pase-** Sc. (Jam.); **paste-** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] e.Dur.[1] n.Yks.[24] Lan.; **paysayg** w.Yks.; **pays-** Sc. (Jam.); **paysegg** m.Lan.[1]; **peace-egg** w.Yks.[35]; **peass-** Cum.[14]; **peeace-** Cum.; **peeast-** n.Yks.; **peyste-** Nhb.; **pias-** Wm.; **pyeas-** Nhb.[1]; **pyeste-** Nhb. **1.** An 'Easter egg'; esp. one stained and hard-boiled; see below; also an egg given in payment of the Easter dues of the parish church. See **Pace**.

Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. Eggs, stained with various colours in boiling, . . . are at Easter presented to children. . . These young gentry ask for their Paste eggs, as for a fairing, at this season, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1813) I. 147; N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Wi' what pleshure aw booled maw pyeste eggs on the Green! Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 416; Ne place to bool wor peyste eggs noo, *ib.* 396; Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] e.Dur.[1] Eggs, dyed in a decoction of logwood chips and onion peel. Lakel.[2] Cum. Girdle-ceake, carlins an peeàce-eggs, Burn *Fireside Crack* (1886) 18; Eggs are first wound round with various coloured ribbons, &c., and then boiled hard—the shell is thus dyed. The eggs are afterwards arranged neatly in baskets for show on Easter Monday and trundled or rolled against each until one or both break (E.W.P.); The capacity of youngsters for devouring pasche eggs is something marvellous, *w.Cum. Times* (Apr. 8, 1899) 4, col. 3; Cum.[4] On Easter Monday the children play with the eggs, rolling them on the grass until they are broken, when they are eaten. At Carlisle this takes place on the 'Sauceries,' a large field lying between the river and the castle. Wm. Please Ah've come ta late mi pias-eggs (B.K.). s.War. (J.A.B.) n.Yks. On Hecaster Sunda' we've Peeast Eggs, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 2; n.Yks.[124] Lan. Houses are literally besieged by these juvenile troops from morning till night. 'God's sake! a pace-egg,' is the continual cry, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 230; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] During Holy Week, children, and sometimes older people, go round to the farm-houses begging for pace-eggs. They collect a considerable number, and have a custard pudding

on Easter Sunday. Occasionally some of the eggs are boiled hard, with bits of ribbon wrapped round them, or onion skins, to stain them, and they are then kept for a time as ornaments; **Chs.**[3]

Hence (1) **Pace-egg-day**, *sb.* Easter day; (2) **-egger**, *sb.* one who goes about singing or begging for Easter eggs and other trifles at Christmas and on 'Collop Monday,' as well as at Easter; (3) **-egging**, *vbl. sb.* the custom of collecting Easter eggs; (4) **-egging-time**, *sb.* Easter.

(1) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **w.Yks.** His face painted war nor a paysayger, HARTLEY *Puddin'* (1876) 98; Matilda said they'd been so bothered with pace-eggers to-night, it's Collop Monday (F.P.T.). **Chs.**[1] (3) **Lakel.**[2] **Lan.** 'We'n nobbut coom paste-eggin'.' 'Ah, Easter Sunday to-morrow, yo' know'n,' FRANCIS *Fustian* (1895) 139; Connected with this great festival of the Church are various rites . . . such as pace or Pasche egging, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk Lore* 1867) 227. **Chs**[1] In the neighbourhood of Wilmslow the following song was sung by those who were begging for eggs: 'Here's two or three jovial boys all in a mind; We're come a pace-eggin if you will prove kind,' &c. (4) **Wm.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 355. **Lan.** Awm sixty-seven, aw am, come next pace-eggin' toime, OWEN *Good Owd Toimes* (1870) 6.

2. The mummers' play of St. George, now played at Christmas.

w.Yks.[3]; **w.Yks.**[5] This play, with us, is called 'The Peace Egg,' which term at once points out the fact of its having originated in the church, since its connection with the religious ceremonies of Easter is obvious (s.v. Mummers).

Hence (1) **Pace-egg-clothes**, *sb. pl.* clothes worn by the performers in the mummers' play of St. George; (2) **-egger**, *sb.* a mummer; (3) **-egging**, *vbl. sb.* mumming both at Christmas and at Easter.

(1) **Lan.** Doas t'think they'll be thoose owd paysegg clooas 'ut are i' th' box upstairs? STATON *Rivals* (1888) 11. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** He danc't up an' deawn war nor a drunken pace-egger, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* 1873 191; **Lan.**[1] (3. **Lakel.**[2] Further back a few years, a custom existed of men going around to the houses acting a kind of mummery, in which 'Lord Nelson,' 'Auld Tosspot,' and 'The Jolly Jack Tar,' were the principal characters. The introductory doggerel ran after this fashion: 'The first that comes in is Lord Nelson, you see, He's a bunch of blue ribbons tied round on his knee, A star on his breast, like silver it shines, Ah hope you'll remember it's piase eggin times.' **Yks.** We've come a pace-egging, DIXON *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 181. **w.Yks.** We're bahn pasaging (H.L.). **Lan.** In Blackburn at the present day, pace-egging commences on the Monday and finishes on the Thursday before the Easter-week. Young men in groups varying in number from three to twenty, dressed in various fantastic garbs and wearing masks—some of the groups accompanied by a player or two on the violin—go from house to house singing, dancing, and capering. At most places they are liberally treated with wine, punch, or ale, dealt out to them by the host or hostess. The young men strive to disguise their walk and voice, and the persons whom they visit use their efforts . . . to discover who they are, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 229. **m.Lan.**[1]

PACHETTY, *adj.* Hrf.[2] [pa·tʃəti.] Weak, ailing, in bad health.

PACIFY, *v.* Irel. Oxf. 1. To satisfy, suffice.

Ir. Sorra a bit 'ill pacify him wid it all—not if you had the full of it to be givin' him, BARLOW *Martin's Company* (1896) 66.

2. To make quiet by force or punishment.

Oxf. I don't know what her [a mare] would ha' done if I hadn't pacified her wi' giein her a good hiding wi' a prong (W.B.T.).

PACK, *sb.*[1], *v.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **pak** Sh.I. [pak, pæk.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Pack-a-luge**, a heavy load not easily moved; (2) — **and fardel**, (3) — **and package**, entirely; 'bag and baggage'; (4) — **and prime road**, a bridle road; a pack-horse road across the moors; (5) — **and prime way**, see below; (6) **-fellow**, a pedlar; (7) **-gate**, (*a*) a fence road on which cattle may be driven; (*b*) a gate on a road for pack-horses; (8) **-goods**, a pedlar's wares; (9) **-house**, *obs.*, a warehouse for receiving goods imported or intended for exportation; (10) **-man**, (*a*) see (6); (*b*) a man who has charge of pack-horses; (*c*) a snail, esp. the spotted snail, *Helix aspera*; (11) **-man rich**, *obs.*, a species of barley having six rows of grain to the ear; (12) **-man snail**, see (10, *c*); (13) **-merchants**, small clouds driven before the wind; (14) **-needle**, a very small eel; (15) **-racket**, a species of firework constructed so as to explode with a succession of loud reports; a cracker; (16) **-road**, a road for pack-horses; (17) **-sack**, a sack slung across a horse; (18) **-saddle**, a saddle for a pack-horse; (19) **-saddle bell**, *obs.*, a bell for a pack-horse; see below; (20) **-saddle steeple**, a church tower terminating in a roof with gable ends rising above the ridge; (21) **-snail**, see (10, *c*); (22) **-staff** or **-stave**, a pedlar's staff which supports the pack on his back, and also serves to measure his wares; (23) **-thread**, nonsense; esp. in phr. *to talk pack-thread*; (24) **-thread gang**, a set of persons associated for some special purpose, who are not likely to hold together; (25) **-wall**, colliery term: a pillar; see below; (26) **-way**, see (16).

(1) **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 260. (2) **Dor.** There be zum vo'ks as 'ud a' bundled she off, pack an' fardel, if her'd ben catched along o' I, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 132. **w.Som.**[1] They gypsies was there again last night, but the police [poa·lees] zeed em, and zoon shift em along, pack and fardel. **n.Dev.** Radge Fuzz went slap dash, pack-an'-fardel, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 102. (3) **Nhp.**[1] They are all gone, pack and package. (4) **w.Yks.** (S.J.C.), **w.Yks.**[2] (5) **w.Yks.** The price fixed upon for the ground required was at the rate of £60 an acre, Mr. Rawson to have a 'pack and prime' way thereon to and from Bradford, CUDWORTH *Hist. Bolton*, 26, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 30, 1895). **e.Lan.**[1] A prime-way enclosed with fences, and converted to public use for packing or driving cattle. (6) **Som.** Aunt Joshua did not 'care so very much about them packfellows,' RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 69. **w.Som.**[1] I always tells my missus, don't you never hang me up wi' noan o' they there pack-fullers; nif you do I on't never pay it. (7, *a*) **e.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 297, ed. 1849. **Ess.** Proceed under the hedge thereof to the Pack Gate entering into Sudbury Field, *Surv. Gestingthorpe Parish* (1804) 42. (8) **Shr.**[1] I dunna think it's wuth w'ile makin' up sich poor slaizy stuff, yo' met'n potch straws through it—it's al'ays the case ŏŏth pack-goods. **w.Som.**[1] I don't like they there pack-goods; vokes do think they be cheap, but they be dear come to last, vor there idn no goodness nor wear in em. (9) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Frf.** With a great house on the shore called the Pack-House, where they lay up their merchant goods, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) I. 327. (10, *a*) **Sc.** The siller ye gae to the travelling packman for the bodle, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) iv. **Frf.** A packman . . . tells me, that last Sabbath only the Auld Lichts held service. BARRIE *Lichts* (1888) i. **s.Sc.** The packman lad and beggar man, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 9. **Edb.** *Har'st Rig* (1794) 20, ed. 1801. **Bwk.** Now wandering about the country as a packman, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 16. **n.Yks.**[124], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Some folks thinken they get great bargains off the packmen, but I dunna like thar flaunty trash. **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **e.An.**[1] **Som.** She purchased it last fall of a packman, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 52. **w.Som.**[1] **e.Dev.** All soärts o' packmeyn's swit sceynts, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 6. (*b*) ? **Dev.** 'Well sir, you see, nothing was carried in waggons then, but on packhorses. . . My grandfather was a packman; those were rare times.' . . The old packmen's courses may still be traced, BARING-GOULD *Cy. Life* (1890) viii. (*c*) **s.Lin.** The packmen be coming out after the rain (F.H.W.). **War.**[4] It's sartain sure to be wet when them packmen are about. **Oxf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 165. (11) **Abd.** It [beer] is distinguished from what, by way of eminence, is called barley, by having four rows of corn on its stalks (and a particular species of it, called packman-rich, has six rows), *Agric. Surv.* 247 (JAM.). (12) **Nhp.**[1] 'Tis evening, the black snail has got on his track, And gone to his rest is the wren; And the packman-snail too, with his home on his back, Clings on the bow'd bents like a wen, CLARE *Evening.* (13) **ne.Sc.** GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 156. **Bnff., Abd.** (JAM.) (14) **ne.Lan.**[1] (15) **se.Wor.**[1] (16) **Dev.** From the same point turning to the left by an old 'pack road,' *n.Dev. Hand-bk.* (ed. 1877) 47. (17) **Nhb.**[1] Poultry were thus carried to market. (18) **w.Som.**[1] (19) **Lakel.**[1] A curious brass bell formed of a hollow globe, with a brass ball inside, and attached to pack saddle horses, to guide those that followed. (20) **Nhp.**[1] (21) **Lin.** The snail with shell to distinguish it from the shell-less 'slug' (J.C.W.). (22) **n.Yks.**[2] Studded with nails at different distances, it could be used as a measure. **Chs.**[1] **Lei.**[1] The common proverbial simile, 'as plain as a pike-staff,' is here generally, 'as plain as a pack-staff.' **Shr.**[1] As plain as a pack-staff. **w.Som.**[1] By wearing on his journeys this stave becomes exceedingly smooth, hence our every-

day simile, 'So plain's a pack-stave,' which literature has corrupted into 'plain as a pike-staff.' 23 Cum.[14] Wm. Thoo talks nowt but a lot o' pack-threed (B.K.). w.Yks.[2] It's all pack-thread. ne.Lan.[1] (24) Lin. Hall., Lin.[1] 25 Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Built up of stone obtained in the mine, the large stones being placed on the outsides and the middle filled up with the smaller ones, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). w.Yks. (W.T.) (26) e.An.[1] Nrf. Nobbut a packway, Rye *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv. e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

2. Phr. (1) *an eat the pack*, a spendthrift; (2) *to eat*, or *spend, the pack*, to waste one's substance; (3) *to trim the pack*, to follow the trade of a pedlar.

(1) Bnff. (Jam.) (2) Bnff.[1] (3) Gall. In England some o'm's gane the pack to trim, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 477, ed. 1876.

3. Property; belongings.

Rnf. Did the holy lads in black Employ you to make up their pack, From some poor sinner's naked back, And hungry wame? M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 104. Edb. Lawyers cam' an' sell'd my pack... They've left me neither horse nor cow, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 5. Lth. If our Jock's but a gowk, and has naething ava: The hale o' his pack he has now on his back, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 217, ed. 1856.

4. A measure of weight or number; see below.

Cld. Of wool, 12 stone Scotch, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Ayr. So may his flock increase and grow To scores of lambs, an' packs o' woo', Burns *Death of Mailie*, l. 23-4. Slk., Dmf. Morton *ib.* Wgt. No fewer than eighteen score of packs of cloath have been sold thereat, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 21. Cum. A measure of coals equal to about three Winchester bushels, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 308. n.Yks. Of teazles, 1350 bunches of ten each, Morton *ib.* w.Yks. A measure used in selling potatoes and =2 bags (W.F.S.); 240 lb. (J.M.) Lan. Lamb's wool, 44 lbs., Morton *ib.* Chs.[1] Twelve score weight, i.e., 240 lbs.; two long hundred-weights. n.Wal. Of lamb's wool, 240 lbs., Morton *ib.* Der. Thirty pecks of oatmeal, Addy *Gl.* (1891). nw.Der.[1] A sack of flour, 240 lbs. Shr.[1] *Obsol.* Twenty stones of flour,—a survival probably of the old custom of conveyance by pack-horses. Glo. Of teazles, 40 staffs = 1,000 glens = 20,000, Morton *ib.* Hnt. Of wool, 240 lbs., *ib.* Ken. Of flax, 240 lbs., *ib.* w.Som.[1] A pack of wool is 240 lbs.; a pack of teazles is twelve 'staves' of twenty 'bunches'.. The latter are always sold by the pack.

5. A heavy mass of cloud; a thundercloud; *gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **pack-merchants.**

ne.Sc. 'Packies, pack-merchans'—moving eastwards from south, southwest, or west, indicate that the wind will soon blow from south or southwest, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 155. Bnff.[1] Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] When dingy packs on Criffell lower Then hoose yer kye an' stuik yer duir. n.Lin.[1]

Hence **Packy**, *adj.* heavy with clouds; cloudy.

Lakel.[2] It nobbut liuks packy i' t'sooth. Cum.[1] T'sky's packy to-day, and like thunder; Cum.[4] w.Yks. Used of the appearance of the clouds when they portend snow (W.F.S.). Lin. (Hall.) n.Lin.[1] Packy weather—when there are packs in the air. sw.Lin.[1] I thought there'd be a storm, the clouds looked so packy.

6. Colliery term: a rough wall to support the roof of a mine and to form a roadway for air. Cf. **pack-wall.**

w.Yks. (D.T.); The elder Danforth then came up, and seizing Grice by the throat, pushed him against a pack, seriously injuring him, *Yks. Even. Post* (Feb. 24, 1899).

7. A set of skittles.

w.Som.[1] The nine skittles are always called a pack of skittles, and spoken of as 'the pack.'

Hence *to have brought the pack to the pins, phr.* to have dwindled away one's stock. Sc. Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 368.

8. A collection of animals or birds; esp. a brood of moor-game.

Ir. In Ireland what is in Scotland called a 'covey' [of grouse] is known as a 'pack,' *Gent. Mag.* (Sept. 1874) 313. Nhb.[1] A flock or flight of wild ducks. w.Yks.[1] Chs. A large dairy of cows—a pack of cows is the term in Cheshire, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 40. w.Som.[1] What a pack o' rooks. There was a fine pack o' poults in the middle common zmornin'.

9. A worthless person. n.Lin.[1] **10.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Pack-and-penny day**, the last day of a fair, on which goods are sold cheap; (2) — **Monday**, an annual fair held at Sherborne; (3) **-rag day**, the day on which servants hired by the year change their places.

(1) Nhp.[1] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (2) Wil. Dree year come Wednesday afore next Packmonday veaïr, Swinstead *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 55; 'Pack Monday' at Sherborne commemorates the completion of the Abbey, when the men engaged in building it packed up their tools, and enjoyed with the town a general holiday next day, *ib.* 71; Pack Monday—This annual fair was held on Monday. The old custom of blowing horns and beating tin kettles at one o'clock in the morning was duly observed and was continued up to daybreak, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 373. (3) n.Yks.[1] The day after Martinmas Day, or 23rd November; n.Yks.[2] Martinmas day; n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 336; ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 30, 1895). Lin. Old May-day (Hall.). Nhp.[1] Old Michaelmas Day. War.[3], e.An.[1] Nrf., Suf. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Wil.[1] October 11, Old Michaelmas Day.

11. Phr. (1) *to pack it upon a person*, to foist an offence upon another; see **Patch, 10**; (2) — *or peel with a person*, to trade unfairly, to have unlawful or underhand dealings with him; (3) — *the furrows*, in ploughing: to lay the furrows close together; (4) — *up one's alls*, to prepare for a removal.

(1) Nhp.[1] He wants to pack it upon me, but he shan't. Hnt. (T.P.F.) (2) Sc. I am not a person to pack or peel with Jacobites, Scott *Redg.* (1824) x; The Saddlers ... were erected into an incorporation ... with exclusive privileges. .. Merchants in Glasgow [1757] entered into copartnery, purposing upon their own stock and credit, to carry on the manufactory of saddles... They assumed as partners three ... freemen of the incorporation... The incorporation brought an action against them, including that the three saddlers should be discharged to pack and peel with unfreemen, and the merchants prohibited to work in the business appropriated to the incorporation... That they shall not pack or peel with unfreemen, nor cover unfreemen's goods, *Faculty Decisions* (1788) II. 30-1. (3) Abd. Not less indispensable are evenness in 'packing' the furrows, and neatness in turning out the last narrow strip when the ridge has been pared down, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 241. (4) w.Yks.[1]

12. With *down*: to press down.

Sh.I. Pakkin' doon apo' da kail wi' da widden laedle, *Sh. News* (Dec. 25, 1897); I pakkid doon i' me pipe wi' me fore finger, *ib.* (Apr. 6, 1901).

13. Colliery term: to build walls to support the roof of a coal-seam with stones obtained in the mine.

w.Yks. From the end of the porch I cleared out and packed an old bord (S.J.C.); (J.H.B.)

14. To collect together, esp. of birds.

n.Yks. (T.S.); n.Yks.[1] To collect together in large flocks or assemblages, as the grouse do in October and later on in the season; n.Yks.[4], w.Yks.[1] w.Som.[1] Nif you do zee the poults begin to packy, tidn no good to think you be gwain to get 'thin shot o' they.

15. To meet together for an evil purpose. N.Cy.[1]

16. See below. Cf. **11** (3).

Abd. Clutchin' at the scythe handle ... he was slamin' an' ramin' at the barley; hackin' an' packin', but never cuttin' a stalk, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 15, 1900).

17. With *in*: to pitch or throw underhand.

w.Som.[1] In the game of rounders ... the pitcher is always said to 'pack in' the ball. 'Who can hat'n like that? why's-n pack-n in vitty! Bill, thee go and pack in the balls.' Dev. Peck in a stwone behind theck weed, Wull sed! now hurn below, Pulman *Sketches*, 60, in Elworthy *Wd-bk.* (1888).

18. With *up*: to secure any heavy weight, as it is raised, by inserting wedges or blocks underneath.

w.Som.[1] Mind and pack up the piece well, fear the chain should break.

19. With *upon*: to come home, or touch (as a retort).

Sh.I. Shüs paid da boys fine—an' dee tü, daa—for payin' for her share o' da dippin'; dat packs apo' you a' for your mercifil düins, *Sh. News* (Jan. 15, 1898); Tak dat, boy. Dat paks apo' dee. Ha, ha, ha-a! *ib.* (Oct. 8, 1898).

20. *adj.* Intimate, friendly; of animals: tame, docile.

Sc. Him and me were never onyways pack, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xxix. Frf. Sae thick an' pack wi' yon sour-mou'd whaup, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 34. Per. Them an' me hevna been pack thae laist twa years, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 330. e.Fif. We grew belyve to be 'unco' pack and thick thegither,' Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. Dmb. Wha was the auld gentleman wi' the scuppit beaver ye were gaun wi' sae pack-like, Cross *Disruption* (1844) x. Ayr. Nae doubt but they were fain o' ither, An' unco pack an' thick thegither, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 37-

8. Lnk. THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 56. Lth. THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 179. Edb. He'll jump banks hich, an' be fou pack wi' me, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 333. Dmf. Will and Jock, though maistly pack, Kick'd up a hurry in a crack, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 69. Gall. NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 52, ed. 1897. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum.[1 4], n.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.)

Hence (1) **Packlie**, *adv.* familiarly, intimately. Cld. (JAM.); (2) **Packness**, *sb.* familiarity, intimacy. *ib.*

PACK, *sb.*[2] Sc. [pak.] A dial. form of 'pact'; a compact.

Abd. Between them twa there was a pack, To enter bobbing Andrew, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 71.

PACK, *sb.*[3] Sc. Nhb. The shepherd's portion in a flock which is allowed free grazing in return for his services in looking after the whole herd.

Sth. The packs have marks totally different from the flock, *Farm Reports* (1832) 77; The packs, or shepherds' lambs, are divided into two sorts, sellers and keepers, *ib.* 80. Rxb. The number varying according to the quality of the sheep-walks (JAM.). Nhb. What does he do but scrape tegither eneuch siller to buy a 'pack' an' tak' a herdin' on Deadwater Fell, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1893) 135; Nhb.[1] The pack is known from the hirsel by the marking letters being placed crosswise, whilst in the hirsel they are put on straight.

Hence **Pack-ewe**, *sb.* an ewe which a shepherd has a right to pasture. Rxb. (JAM.)

PACK, see **Pick**, *sb.*[1]

PACKAD, *sb.* Cai.[1] [pa·kad.] A shallow wooden box for carrying ashes.

PACKALD, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A pack; a load.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Kcb. How loath we are to forego our packalds and burdens, that hinder us to run our race with patience, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 191.

PACKET, *sb.* Sc. Chs. Bck. Dev. Also written **packit** Dev. [pa·kit, pæ·kit.] 1. In *comp.* **Packet-boys**, small, well-defined, roundish masses of cloud; a mackerel sky.

Bck. These clouds are called . . . 'packet-boys,' and are said to be packets of rain soon to be opened, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 204.

2. Phr. *to sell a packet*, to hoax.

Dev. Yu may think, ma deer Jan, that I'm zilling a packits [*sic*], NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 27, ed. 1865; 'So he is really going, to-morrow morning, Tom?' 'I sartinly tawld 'ee so afore, Dactor; may depend I wusn't zellin' 'ee a packet,' STOOKE *Not Exactly*, v.

3. A horse-pannel on which to carry packs. Chs. (K.), Chs.[1 3] 4. A pannier; a small 'currach.' Abd. (JAM.)

PACKIE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Lan. Also written **pakky** ne.Lan.[1] [pa·ki.] 1. A pedlar.

Sc. Got by barter from some wandering packie, HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 128. S. & Ork.[1] Or.I. Regularly transmuted into hard cash on the annual return of Charlie Chance, the Elgin packie, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 46. Per. Yonder . . . Comes Packie owre the brig; An' country lads may noo gang braw, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 116.

2. A very small eel. ne.Lan.[1] Cf. **pack-needle**, s.v. Pack, *sb.*[1] 1 (14).

PACKIE, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Sh.I. A bundle of fishing-lines.

Forty-five or fifty fathoms of tows constitute a bught, and each bught is fitted with from nine to fourteen hooks. It is usual to call twenty bughts a packie, and the whole of the packies that a boat carries is a fleet of tows, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 222, ed. 1891; The number of buchts contained in each packie or weicht varied—according to the locality—from 12 to 20, *Sh. News* (Oct. 21, 1899); S. & Ork.[1]

PACKING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Hrt. Hmp. Som. [pa·kin, pæ·kin.] 1. *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Packing-penny day**, the last day of the fair, when articles are cheap; see **Pack-and-penny day**, s.v. **Pack**, *v.* **10** (1); (2) **-twine**, stout cord or twine used for sewing up bags of wool.

(1) N.Cy.[1] Hmp. The last day of the Fair held at Portsmouth, in July annually, which lasts for a fortnight and then removes to Portsdown Hill, on 26th, for three days. On the last day, whilst the business of packing is going on, good pennyworths are supposed to be sold, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); Hmp.[1] (2) w.Som.[1]

2. *sb.* Any material used for securing a heavy weight by building or wedging up under it while in course of lifting. w.Som.[1] 3. Colliery term: walls built up to support the roof or gateways of a mine. w.Yks. (J.P.) See **Pack**, *sb.*[1] **6**. 4. Part of the under-gear of a wagon; the wood into which iron axle-tree ends are fixed. n.Lin.[1]

5. Dinner. Hrt. ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 321.

PACKLED, *adj.* Sus.[1] [pæ·kld.] Speckled. Cf. peckle, *v.*[1]

I . . . killed Mrs. Pankurste's gurt old packled heen (s.v. Heen).

PACKT, *ppl. adj.* Nhb.[1] [pakt.] Intimate, friendly; of animals: tame, docile. See **Pack**, *adj.* 20.

Aa wis diggin' the garden, and the robin kept at me foot aall the time; aa nivver seed sic a packt bord.

PACK-WACK, PACKY, see **Pax-wax, Pawky.**

PAD, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Not. War. Glo. e.An. Som. Dev. [pad, pæd.] 1. A soft, stuffed saddle.

Edb. An' farmers' wives, o'er braw to gang, Gae ridin' by on pads, *Auld Handsel Monday* (1792) 19. Bwk. The stuffed seat or pad, fixed to the saddle, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 78. Nhb.[1] A saddle made of coarse material stuffed with straw. This originally was the pad across which was slung the pack or burthen of a horse. 'Spraggon sets the pads upon my back sae early in the morn, And rides me down to Felton without either hay or corn,' *Spraggon's Auld Grey Mare.* Lakel.[2] Cum. Seek th' auld grey yad, Clap on the pad, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 112; Cum.[1] A kind of saddle for carrying two. It was made of canvas or carpeting, and used with or without stirrups. Now superseded by light vehicles. Farmers' wives had many miles to ride to market on pads. n.Wm. A saddle with a 'crutch,' and which is stitched after the manner of a quilt (B.K.). Chs.[1] s.Not. Used in the carriage of heavy burdens (e.g. sacks of corn) on horse-back (J.P.K.). War.[4] With that nice pad, master Tom, you'll ride your pony quite comfortable like. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 315; Glo.[1] w.Som.[1] Made without a 'tree' or other hard foundation. Used generally for very young riders. Dev.[1] 70.

Hence **Pad-saddle**, *sb., obs.*, something between a 'pad' and an ordinary saddle; a pillion. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Cum.[4]

2. A small pack or bundle.

w.Yks.[1] Dev. We saw [the hawker] striding up the steep hill beyond Newbridge, with his pad at his back, EVANS *Tavistock* (1846) 61, ed. 1875.

3. Phr. *to turn a person his pad*, to turn him off; to dismiss him. w.Yks.[1] 4. *Obs.* Dried cow-dung, formerly collected for fuel. e.An.[1] 5. A weight of yarn; see below.

w.Som.[1] Used by sellers of woollen yarn. The square-shaped package of yarn in which it is generally made up for sale, consisting of twelve bundles or hanks, and each bundle consisting of a great many skeins varying in number according to the fineness of the yarn—a skein being always a fixed number of yards, and the 'pad' a fixed weight. By spinners. A bundle of yarn consisting of twenty-four small hanks, each consisting of four skeins, each skein measuring 360 yards; consequently a pad of yarn always represented the same number of yards, whatever its size or weight. Before the days of machinery, but far into the nineteenth century, the country manufacturers gave out wool to be spun at home, by spinsters, and the size of the thread required was fixed by ordering the pad to be spun to a certain weight, or in other words—24 × 4 × 360 = 34,560 yards, to be got out of so many lbs. of wool. In some factories even now this mode is still retained, and instead of spinning 20's or 30's they spin at so many lbs. per pad. n.Dev. Or else tha tedst net carry whome thy pad, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 113.

6. Wool-combing term: a piece of iron plate to which the combs are attached.

w.Yks. (E.G.) w.Som.[1] Of a peculiar shape, made to screw into a post, and used by a hand wool-comber to hold one of his combs firmly in a horizontal position, while he works the wool in it with the other comb, and then draws out the sliver.

7. *Comp.* (1) **Pad-ale**, ale bought for use in the combing-shop; (2) **-heel**, the stud standing out at right angles to the 'pad-post,' and into which the shaft end of the comb fits; (3) **-hook**, a straight piece of iron turned up at the point, driven firmly into the 'pad-post' about 4 feet from the floor, to hold one of the combs; (4) **-neb** or **-nib**, the stud at the end of the pad on to which the comb is dropped after the shaft end is fixed on the 'pad-heel'; (5) **-post**, a long upright post into which the pad to hold the comb is screwed.

(1) **w.Yks.** This was generally purchased by (*a*) fines levied for breach of their own regulations; (*b*) gifts from visitors (J.T.). (2) **w.Yks.** (E.W.) (3) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (4) **w.Yks.** (E.W.), (E.G.) (5) **w.Yks.** An owd oak padpost remains to this day, PRESTON *Yksman.* (1880) 23.

PAD, *sb.*[2] Nhp. War. Wor. Hnt. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. [pad, pæd.] A sporting term: the foot of an animal, esp. a fox's foot.

Nhp.[1] Also applied to the feet of a dog. **War.**[3] Rabbit's pad, deer's pad. **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ken.** His pads alternate play, NAIRNE *Tales* (1790) 99, ed. 1824. **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Wil.** Country housewives still use the hare's 'pad' for several domestic purposes, JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* (1878) 27. **w.Som.**[1] The foot of a fox or otter.

Hence (1) **Pad-mark**, *sb.* a footprint, the mark of a fox; (2) **-scent**, *sb.* a foxhunting term: the scent from a fox's foot.

(1) **Dev.** The pad-marks of some mountain fox upon the mire, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* 1900) 411. (2) **Glo.** That sticky state of soil which on ploughed land invariably follows a frost, and in a lesser degree affects grass, causing a fox to take his pad scent on with him, GIBBS *Cotswold Village* (1898) 105.

[Bremen dial. *pad*, 'die Fuss-sohle' (*Wtb.*).]

PAD, *sb.*[3] Nhb. Yks. Also in form **pud** Nhb.[1] [pad.] 1. A frog. n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1] Cf. **padda.** 2. *Comp.* (1) **Pad-pond**, a pond. n.Yks.[2]; (2) **-redd**, the spawn of frogs and toads. Nhb.[1]; (3) **-stool**, a toadstool. n.Cy. (B. & H.)

[1. In straw thear lurcketh soom pad, STANYHURST *Aeneid* (1582) I. 656. Flem. *padde*, 'crapauld' (PLANTIN); ON. *padda*, a toad (VIGFUSSON).]

PAD, *sb.*[4] Sc. Nhb. Lan. [pad.] A nag.

Nhb. Upon his pad, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 339. **Lan.** To borrow Jane Seed pad for my love to ride on to Ellen Seed's burial, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 106.

Hence **Lady-pad**, *sb.*, see below.

Sc. When a lady is seen on horseback in the rural districts, the children of the villages follow her, crying out, 'Lady pad! Lady pad!' MACKAY.

[A careless groom of mine has spoiled me the prettiest pad in the world, *Spectator* (1711) No. 88.]

PAD, *sb.*[5] Nhp. e.An. Dev. [pæd.] 1. An open pannier; esp. one made of peeled osiers. Cf. **ped**, *sb.*[1]

Nhp.[1] Such as are placed on donkeys for carrying fruit and vegetables to market, almost superseded by the market cart, but still used for conveying turnips into the field for feeding sheep. **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (HALL.) **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Dev.** At Brixham there was a better supply of fish. About eighty trawlers landed from twenty to forty pads of common fish per sloop, *Fishing at Plymouth* in *Fishing Gazette* (Jan. 11, 1890) 24, col. 3.

2. A kind of brewing-tub. Dev. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

PAD, *sb.*[6] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Brks. Hnt. e.An. Hmp. Som. Also in form **paid** Abd. (JAM.) [pad, pæd.] 1. *sb.* A path; also used *fig.*

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** A wee bit off the paid, Grew there a tree with branches close and braid, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 26, ed. 1812. **Ayr.** A mist hovered all the morning over the pad of Neilston, covering like a snowy fleece the sides of the hills down almost to the course of our route, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xviii. **Edb.** Ilk an must maund on his awn pad, PENNECUIK *Helicon* (1720) 67. **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-62). **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Dwn.** He tell't us . . . fur till keep till the auld pads, an' no fur to be lukin' aboot us fur new roads, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 30. **Lakel.**[2] Keep on t'pad, wilta. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** If we could nobbut get a leet, I could find th' pad in a minute, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) III. 25. **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13] **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **nw.Der.**[1] Path for foot passengers on the side of a turnpike or highway. **Not.** The dogs has made quite a pad on it (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**[1] Ther' ewsed to be two pads oher th' Well-yard. It was his reg'lar pad to goä hev a glass o' gin at th' Ewnicorn at eleven e' th' foorenoon. **s.Lin.** Ye'll find the gate if ye go along yon pad (F.H.W.). **sw.Lin.**[1] I was talking wi' him a bit afore by the pad end. **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 165; **Nhp.**[1] Keep upon the pad, or you'll injure the grass; **Nhp.**[2] **War.**[4] Follow the pad; and yer can't miss yer way. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Hnt.** A path from Stilton to Washingley Hall used to be called 'the Washerwomen's Pad,' *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 195.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Pad-gate**, (2) **-road**, (3) **-trod**, (4) **-walk**, (5) **-way**, a footpath; a trodden way.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** The best thing as yo' and th' young missus can do is to go home by th' pad gate, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 287. (2) **Ir.** A good stout pad-road across to Scotland, YEATS *Flk. Tales* (1888) 266. **Nhb.**[1] **Chs.**[3] A pad-road anciently ran along every field, just within the hedge, and parallel to the road itself. **s.Chs.**[1] Dhŭr)z ŭ paad-roa·d ŭkros· dhŭ feyld. (3) **Cum.** (M.P.) (4) **Lan.** 'Whatever is there to do?' aw said to a mon ut wur stonnin' on th' padwalk, Wur WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 110. (5) **Chs.**[1]

3. Hatting term: a delivery of work. Chs.[1] 4. *v.* To make a path by walking on a previously untracked path; to tread down under foot; to press down firmly and closely.

Lth. (JAM.) **Lakel.**[2] T'gerse was padded doon fair shamful. **n.Yks.** She'll pad down t'thorns, as kinlin' in t'firepleeace (I.W.). **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[2] Snow is said to be 'well padded' when a path has been trodden thereon. **s.Chs.**[1] Wi pùt·n sùm graav·il ùlùng· dhaat· roa·d bŭr it wŭz ŭ lùngg weyl ŭfoar it got wel paad·id. **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** When yer set the plant pad it well round the roots. The ground's padded nicely after the rain (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] If yĕ're gooin' to Yalthrup you mun walk e' hoss-roäd; snaw isn't padded upov causey. **sw.Lin.**[1] It'll be better walking now the snow's gotten padded down. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[24] **s.War.**[1] The ground is getting padded now. **Wor.** The ground turns up stiff where the horses have padded it a-turning (H.K.). **Brks.** (W.H.Y.), **e.An.**[1]

5. To tread with a soft dull sound, as a person does in slippers or stockings.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy pùt)dh eg i)th sau·spŭn, wen ah ey·ürd yŭ paad·in daayn)th stae·rz.

6. To go on foot; to move or travel slowly; freq. with *it*; also in phr. *to pad the road.*

Per. Mockery rides with hand on rein; While merit pads it on the plain, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 38. **e.Fif.** My faither advised me to pad aff to Dundee and strike a bargain at ainee, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiii. **Rnf.** Fareweel, ye wordiest pair o' shoon; On you I've paddit late an' sune, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 32. **Edb.** Once a robber was inform'd That such a man design'd to pad, At a set time upon a road, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 118. **Cum.** (M.P.) **w.Yks.** Aw gate to Leeds i' time to find aw wor too lat for th' last train, soa ther wor nowt for it but to pad it, HARTLEY *Tales*, 2nd S. 80. **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.**[1], **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** A uster think noat o' padding to Nottingham (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] That's what they want him for, to pad about in the garden. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] I shall pad it. **War.**[3] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**[1] The wagon was a started . . . zo I was a-fo'ced to pad it all the way home.

Hence (1) **Padder**, *sb.* a 'footpad'; a tramp, vagrant; (2) **Padding**, *ppl. adj.* travelling on foot; (3) *to be paddit off, phr.* to be sent away on foot.

(1) **Yks.** Ours is the soldier's plunder, padder's prize, *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 14, 1883). **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **n.Lin.** You'll be gettin' hang'd some o' these days as sure as ever a padder was, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 104. (2) **s.Lan.** None of your common padding tramps, BAMFORD *Walks* (1844) 44. (3) **e.Fif.** When I reached the age of sax, it was decreed that I sid be paddit aff to the schule, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii.

7. Workman's term: to take back finished work to the employer; *gen.* in phr. *padding his work.* s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). Chs.[13]

[1, 4. EFris. *pad*, 'Pfad'; *padden*, 'schreiten, treten' (KOOLMAN).]

PADAL, see **Padel.**

PADD, *v.* Nhp.[2] [pæd.] To work with the paddle.

PADDA, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also in forms **paddo** Sc.; **paddow** s.Sc. n.Cy. Yks.; **paddy, pady, puddy** Sc. [pa·də, pa·di.] 1. A frog. Cf. **paddock**, *sb.*[1]; see **Pad**, *sb.*[3]

Sc. A paddo then came Loup-loup-louping out o' the well, CHAMBERS *Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 88; There lived a puddy in a well, SHARPE *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 86, ed. 1868. **Edb.** The pady That croak'd on bogie And try'd to swell as big the oxy, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 97. **Bwk.** They pull'd out Jock wi' a tether o' hair, Like a paddy they haul'd him out, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 134. **Gall.** Salmon Tam, Just like a scarte, An' paddy haul'd him up the gait, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 25.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Padda-pipe,** (*a*) var. species of horsetail, *Equisetum,* esp. the smooth horsetail, *E. limosum*; (*b*) the common mare's-tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*; (2) **-red,** green slime formed on stagnant pools in warm weather.

(1, *a*) **s.Sc., n.Cy.** Johnston *Bot. e. Borders* (1853) in (B. & H.). **Nhb.**[1] Common in pools where frogs abound. (*b*) **Yks.** (B. & H.) (2 **Nhb.**[1]

PADDER, *v. Obs.* Sc. To tread; to beat down by walking. See **Pad,** *v.* **4.**

Gall. A road through the snow is padderd, when it has been often trod, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence **Paddert,** *ppl. adj.* well-trodden, beaten down.

Kcb. On the padder'd green Frae doon to doon shoot forth the penny stane, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 87.

PADDICK, *sb.* w.Cy. Cor. Also in form **pattick** w.Cy. Cor.[12] [pæ·dik, pæ·tik.] A small pitcher holding a quart or two; *gen.* brown in colour. Cf. **parrick.**

w.Cy. (Hall.) **Cor.** An' scat tha paddick oal to jowds, *Tim. Towser* (1873) 127; **Cor.**[12]

PADDICK-HAWK, *sb.* Cum.[4] The nightjar, *Caprimulgus Europaeus.*

PADDISH, *v.* w.Yks. [pa·diʃ.] To coax. Cf. **pattish,** 2.

Doan't flog it; you'd more like paddish it [a fallen horse], Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 52.

PADDLE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Der. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. Nrf. Hmp. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **paddal** I.W.[1]; **paddel, padel,** Oxf.; **padell** Sc.; **padle** Edb.; and in form **paidle** Sc. (Jam.) [pa·dl, pæ·dl.] **1.** *sb.* A species of spud with a long handle, used by farmers for cutting up thistles or other weeds. Also in *comp.* **Paddle-staff.**

Lth. A coal-rake an' a paidle, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 109. **Edb.** Scythes an' shears an' a', Spades an' padles an' a', Forbes *Poems* (1812) 144. **Rxb.** (Jam.), **Nhb.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[12] **War.**[23]; **War.**[4] I likes to see yer walking with that paddle; you'll soon get rid of all them fistles. **s.Wor.** The old-fashioned farmer, aye, and his wife too, were seldom seen abroad without a 'paddle' or 'paddle-staff.' . . . It served for a walking-stick to clear away obstructions and to root up the 'thorns and thistles' (H.K.). **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Oxf.** Paid for 6 paddels, 2*s.*, *Kidlington Overseers' Bks.* (1783) in Stapleton *Three Parishes* (1893) 164; **Oxf.**[1] **Hrt.** The iron thistle paddle, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 47. **Nrf.** A long-handled spade used for rabbiting (M.C.H.B.). **Hmp.**[1], **Cor.**[12]

2. A small spud used for cleaning the plough. Also in *comp.* **Paddle-iron.** Cf. **pattle,** *sb.*

Glo.[1], **Brks.**[1] **Bdf.** A paddle or spud is used for clearing away the dirt and weeds, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 162. **w.Mid.** It is shaped something like a spade, but with a round shoulder, from which projects a straight handle (W.P.M.). **I.W.**[1] I'll ghee thee a dack wi' the zull paddal, 49. **w.Som.**[1] A flat-pointed iron having a long handle, used in ploughing to free the implement from too much adhesive soil. **n.Dev.** A piler, an' paddle-iron, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 72. **nw.Dev.**[1]

3. A little flat piece of wood, usually stuck in the outer leather garter, used by navvies to free the shovel from adhering soil. **w.Som.**[1] **4.** Brewing term: a wooden spade-shaped instrument used for mashing. **nw.Dev.**[1] **5.** A baker's 'peel.' **Nhb.**[1] **6.** A constable's staff or baton. **w.Yks.**[2] **7.** A portion of a sluice or flood-gate which is drawn up or let down, to enclose or let out the water in a mill-dam or watercourse. **w.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 250. **8.** A stake-net. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351. **9.** *v.* To hoe; to thin; to cut off with a spud.

e.Lth. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351. **Rxb.** Jam. **War.**[24] **s.War.**[1] We've been a paddling thistles. **Oxf.** Paid Betel's wife for padeling thissals, 2*s.*, *Kidlington Overseers' Bks.* in Stapleton *Three Parishes* (1893) 164. **Brks.** (W.H.Y.) **Bdf.** Men are said 'to paddle' who mend the road with a great hoe (J.W.B.). **Hrt.** To paddle up thistles, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 47.

[In Tudor E. *paddle* was used in the sense of a small spade: Thou shall have a paddle among thy weapons, *Geneva Bible* (1562) *Deut.* xxiii. 13.]

PADDLE, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Also written **padle** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.[1] and in forms **paedle** Sc. (Jam.); **paidle** Nhb.[1] [pa·dl, pē·dl.] The lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus.* Cf. **cock-paddle,** s.v. **Cock,** *sb.*[1] **3** (9).

Sh.I. Edmonstone *Zetland* (1809) II. 304 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**[1], **Or.I.** (Jam.) **Rs.** Gurnet, turbot and padles are found, *Statist. Acc.* III. 309 (Jam., s.v. Podlie). **Fif., Edb.** Neill *Fishes* (1810) 23 (Jam.). **Nhb.**[1] The male and female of this fish are called cock and hen paidles. [*Buffetolt,* the fish called a lump, or paddle, or sea-owl, Cotgr.]

PADDLE, *sb.*[3] **w.Yks.**[3] [pa·dl.] A huckster's cart; a handcart. Cf. **peddle.**

PADDLE, *sb.*[4] **Lin.** [pa·dl.] A pasture. Cf. **paddock,** *sb.*[2]

Lin.[1] The Cow-paddle adjoining Canwick Common has just been cut up by the new railway from Lincoln to Honington. **sw.Lin.**[1]

PADDLE, *sb.*[5] Lan. [pa·dl.] The name of a rough ceremony in locomotive steam sheds; see below.

A rough ceremony which a 'cleaner' is subjected to on his initiation as a workman in a locomotive steam shed. It largely consists of having the posterior beaten with the fire-shovels, and other rough usage (B.K.).

PADDLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[6] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **paddel** Wm.; **padle** e.An.[1]; and in forms **paedle** S. & Ork.[1] Edb.; **paidle** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.[1] [pa·dl, pæ·dl, Sc. also pē·dl.] **1.** *v.* To walk, esp. to walk slowly or with short steps; to totter; to toddle; to wander about.

S. & Ork.[1], **Bnff.** (Jam.) **Abd.** He thro' England on shanks mare Did paddle, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 41. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Forgotten a' aboot the Bailie paidlin' up and doon here like some unco body, Ochiltree *Shroud* (1897) 160. **Lnk.** As lang's . . . I oot-owre the doors can paidle, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 44. **Edb.** Mony a lang stair hae I paidled up an' down this blessed day, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 211. **Rxb.** Aff the spat she wadna stir But prance an' paidle, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 164. **N.I.**[1] A horse that is standing, and lifts his feet in an uneasy way, is said to be paidlin'. **Wm.** Wi that he paddelt off . . . doon anudder passage, *Lord Robison* in *Kendal C. News* (Sept. 22, 1888). **n.Yks.**[1] Ah seen t'au'd man paddlin' about t'rooads yestreen; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah can just paddle doon ti t'shop. **w.Yks.** Aw sooin after heeard 'em paddlin daan stairs, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1880) 28. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] I used to come of a morning, paddling, scar'd for my life of falling down. **Glo.**[1] My old man do churm, or lift a few taters. He can just paddle about a bit. **e.An.** (Hall.)

Hence (1) **Paddler,** *sb.* (*a*) a child just beginning to walk; (*b*) a small person walking with short, uncertain steps; (2) **Paddling,** *ppl. adj.* (*a*) walking; wandering aimlessly; (*b*) trifling, petty; useless; (3) **Paddling-collie,** *sb.* a wandering dog; (4) **Paddling-walk,** *sb.* a gait in which the steps made are very short; (5) **Paddly,** *adj.* tottering, uncertain in gait.

(1 *a, b*) **Bnff.**[1] (2, *a*) **Edb.** Come awa, . . ye walking post-bag, ye paidling newspaper, and tell us a' the outgauns, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 23; Thinking to meet his man—paidling Jock, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. (*b*) **Ayr.** He was but a paidlin body, Burns *Deuk's Dang,* st. 1. **e.An.**[1] My small padling debts. (3, 4) **N.I.**[1] (5) **n.Yks.** T' awd man's nobbut paddly (I.W.).

2. To assist in walking; to support or lead a child learning to walk.

n.Cy. (Hall.) **w.Yks.** Now lad, thou'll hev to paddle thi owd father hoam (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[13] **Lan.** Alas! poor Irish Cherch! otho its helpt bi a state o crutches it con noather stan' nor walk. Aw would advise th' bishops to paddle it aot every fine day, *Accrington Obs.* (Feb. 16, 1895) 2, col. 1. **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Paddling-strings,** *sb. pl.* leading-strings for children.

n.Cy. (Hall.) **w.Yks.** Tobias and Thomas Harrison were tied . . . with paddling strings, Grainge *Nidderdale* (1863) 125; **w.Yks.**[1]

3. To tramp about in wet and dirt; to work with the feet in any semi-liquid substance.

Sc. (Jam.) **Ayr.** Thro' dirt and dub for life I'll paidle, Burns *Inventory,* l. 65. **Lnk.** Yer tautit wame bedraigled a', wi paidlin' through the dibs, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 115. **Edb.** Gang a mile o' gate or twa To paedle back thro' drift and snaw, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 54. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.), **Der.**[2] **s.Not.** I won't have you paddling in and out of the house while it rains (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**[1] What do you go paddling through thick and thin, in that way, for? **Oxf.** I'll give it you, my child, if you go paddling in the dirt

again with your feet (G.O.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[12], **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1], **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[1]

4. To trample down a place in wet and dirt; to mark with wet or muddy feet.

Cum.[4] To trample down long grass as fowls, ducks, and dogs will when going through it. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah'd just getten gahdin graved ower, an I good fittle, when pigs gat in thruff hedge an paddl'd it all ower. **s.Not.** I'll hit yer if yer paddle my clean steps (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] Them bairns hes been paddlin' yon cleän floor fra end to end. Mrs. —— ducks hes paddl'd them pay-raws o' oors while noht'll graw, you'll see. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

Hence (1) **Paddled,** *ppl. adj.* trampled; (2) **Paddled-rounall,** *sb.* a circular spot in a field worn bare by the feet of oxen following one another round and round.

(1) **Cum.** Sauntrin' pace the paddled green, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 144. (2) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

5. To make too free with liquor; to drink heavily.

w.Som.[1] Rare. **n.Dev.** And as the mallard in his pools, So will we paddle in our bowls, *Snapping Mallard* in *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 315; Had'st tha took a shord or a paddled? *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 5.

6. *sb.* The act of wading with short steps in water or mud; the act of walking with short, quick steps.

Bnff.[1] The twa bairns keepit a paidle in the lint-cobble catchin' wattir-horse. **Cld., Rxb.** (JAM.)

7. *pl.* Marks, footprints. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

PADDLE, *v.*[3] ? *Obs.* Sc. Dev. To finger, handle; to feel lovingly.

Fif. Ev'ry time he snatch'd her downy fist, With its soft warmth to paddle and to play, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 104, ed. 1871. **n.Dev.** (HALL.)

[Didst thou not see her paddle with the palm of his hand? SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 259.]

PADDLE-DOO, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A frog which was formerly kept in the 'ream-pig' amongst the cream for good luck.

ne.Sc. A frog was kept by some in it, and bore the name of 'paddle-doo,' or 'gueede butter-gaitherer,' GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 194. **Bnff.**[1]

PADDLE-PAW, *sb.* Cor. The paw of an animal. See **Paddle,** *v.*[2]

A mole poked his snout and little paddle-paws out of the grass, PHILLPOTTS *Lying Prophets* (1897) 161.

PADDOCK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Suf. Ess. Ken. Also written **paddack** Lakel.[2]; **paddick** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] Ess.[1]; **paddoc** Cum.; **padeek** Nhb.[1]; and in forms **paddag** Cai.[1]; **poddock** Sc. N.I.[1] Nhp.[12]; **podduck** Sc. (JAM.); **pottock** Dwn.; **puddock** Sc. (JAM.) Ir. Nhp.[12] Ken.[1]; **pudduck** Suf.[1] [pa·dək, po·dək, pɐ·dək.] **1.** A frog; a toad. See **Pad,** *sb.*[3]

Sc. 'Mony masters,' quoth the paddock, when ilka tine of the harrow took him a tide, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 618. **Sh.I.** No paddocks are to be seen, BRAND *Zetland* (1701) 77 (JAM.). **n.Sc.** O seven podducks in her wyme, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 254, ed. 1875. **ne.Sc.** Half a poddock half a tead, Half a drap a deil's bleed, In a May morning, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 140. **Cai.**[1], **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Elg.** COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 92. **Bnff.** The puddocks and asks roamed about the floors, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) i. **e.Sc.** Like the puddock tryin' to blaw itsel' as big as an ox, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xi. **Abd.** Some snorin' out like paddocks in a peel, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 458. **Frf.** The paddock's croakin' in the pool, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 110. **Per.** A burn Whaur the jucks and the puddocks wallop in turn, FORD *Harp* (1893) 216. **w.Sc.** You're aye sae blate, and as mim as a May puddock, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 172. **Fif.** COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 10. **Slg.** GALLOWAY *Poems* (1806) 19. **s.Sc.** Clocks and paddocks roun' him hapet, Wae to see the lad sae spent, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 359. **Dmb.** As gleg as a puddock after a shour, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) ix. **Rnf.** BARR *Poems* (1861) 93. **Ayr.** The puddock pies or the herrin' puddin's o' Mounseer himsel', SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 95. **Lnk.** To gie the bit puddock-eatin' French bodies a fell threshin', MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) ii. **Lth.** Sprauchlin' through the Hunter's Bog For puddock, taid, or mennin, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 35. **Edb.** FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 106, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 57. **Slk.** Wha loupt aff the buird like a puddock, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 84. **Rxb.** How else can't be wi' them maun feed On paddock, adder, asp and snail, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 217. **Dmf.** Himsel' sprawlin' like a puddock, unco wauf aboot the spine, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 49. **Gall.** NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 131, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 61. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1792). **N.Cy.**[1] A frog—never applied to a toad. **Nhb.** For long after, Mr. Ross's adventure with the paddock was often related. DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 279; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** A young frog (K.). **Cum.** *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 457; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] If paddocks crowk in t'pow at neet We may expect baith win' an' weet, *Saying.* **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **e.Yks.** THOMPSON *Hist. Welton* (1869) 171. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); (J.W.) **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[12], **Suf.**[1] **Ess.** RAY (1691); **Ess.**[1] **Ken.** Your hands are as cold as a paddock (K.); **Ken.**[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Paddock-beds,** the spawn of frogs; (2) **-cheek,** a yellow, inflated cheek like that of a frog; (3) **-dabber,** one who strikes or kills frogs; (4) **-flower,** ? the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*; (5) **-hair,** the down on unfledged birds and on new-born babies; (6) **-loup,** a game of leap-frog; a kind of somersault; see below; (7) **-moon,** see below; (8) **-owl,** the nightjar, *Caprimulgus Europaeus*; (9) **-('s-pipe,** (*a*) var. species of the horse-tail, *Equisetum*; (*b*) the common mare's-tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*; (10) **-pool,** a stagnant pool; (11) **-spit** or **-spittle,** 'cuckoo-spittle,' the white froth secreted on plants by the insect *Cicada spumaria*; (12) **-spue,** see (1); (13) **-stool,** a toad-stool; occas. a mushroom; also used *fig.* as a term of reproach; (14) **-stool-bonnet,** a cap shaped like a toad-stool.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Edb.** Wi' paddock cheeks, and ether's nose, *Carlop Green* (1793) 135, ed. 1817. (3) **Gall.** The Herons are but lang-nebbit paddock-dabbers to the Faas, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xvii. (4) **n.Sc.** A bonny green hillock sprekled o'er wi' gowans and puddock-flowers, MILLER *Scenes and Leg.* (ed. 1853) xiv. **Sth.** Puddock-flowers I have often heard applied to the buttercup-like flowers on the broadish green leaves in our ditches and swamps in the North (H.M.). (5) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Dmb.** I foun' sax bare wee things Wi' paddock hair upon their wings, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 67. **Lnk.** Whether their wee gapin' gorlins are 'scuddies,' or covered with 'puddock hair,' WATSON *Poems* (1853) p. xi. (6) **Edb.** Merry nimble feats, Queer puddock-loups o'er backs, *Carlop Green* (1793) 172, ed. 1817. **Nhb.**[1] A summersault turned by two boys, each of whom lays hold of the feet of his comrade. The two then roll round and round, and are thus supposed to imitate the leap or movement of a paddock. (7) **Nhp.**[2] In, or very near the month of August, in the hottest part of the year, for about four weeks together, frogs very rarely or never open their mouths, are never heard to croak, and their bodies appear very much swelled; upon which account the time wherein this usually happens has . . . the name of poddock-moon, MORTON *Nat. Hist. Nhp.* (1712) 441. (8) **Cum.** T'Hay Fell breist's wick an' alive wid paddick owls (J.D.). (9, *a*) **Sc.** LIGHTFOOT *Flora* (1792) 648 (JAM.). **Lnk.** I'll pu' the puddock pipe An' fresh young ferns, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 123. **Rxb.** His turban was . . . Around wi' paddock-pipes beset, And dangling bog-bean leaves, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 100 (JAM.). **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**[1] *Equisetum limosum,* common in pools where frogs abound (s.v. Padda-pipe). **Cum.**[14] (*b*) **Cum.** HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. *App.* 39. (10) **Nhb.**[1] (11) **Per.** They've broucht to pass—Tattie disease an' paddock spittle Upon the grass, FORD *Harp* (1893) 347. **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351. (12) **n.Sc.** Puddock-spue is fu' o' een, And every ee's a puddock (JAM.). (13) **Sc.** The puddock-stool of a creature they ca' Dronascandlich, *Sc. Haggis,* 132. **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1], **Inv.** (H.E.F.), **Bnff.** (W.A.C.) **Dmb.** I dinna weel understand what way your habby-horse grew a puddock-stool, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxii. **Ayr.** Sprout like simmer puddock-stools, BURNS *Verses at Selkirk* (1787) st. 4. **Lnk.** NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 26. **Slk.** CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 278. **Gall.** The heart is as rotten as a yellow puddock-stool, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 268, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1], **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **n.Cy.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 165. **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (14) **Ayr.** A blue puddock-stool bonnet on his head, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) i.

3. *Fig.* A term of reproach or contempt.

Sc. There was grandfather's siller tester in the puddock's heart of him, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xv. **Cai.** Haud yer tongue, ye bletherin paddag, HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 64; **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** Your a spiteful puddock, GALT *Legatees* (1820) vii. **Wm.** You are a dirty little paddock (B.K.).

4. A fungus; a toadstool.

Lakel.[2] That's neea mushroom, it's a paddack. **Lan.** *Nature Notes,* No. 9.

5. A machine shaped like a frog, used for carrying large stones.

Abd. A rude sort of sledge for drawing stones made of the glack of a tree with narrow pieces of wood nailed across (JAM.). **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

[1. My bely crowleth, I wene there be some padockes in it (=*je pence quil y a des grenouilles dedans*), PALSGR.; Paddocke, *crapaulx*, *ib.*; Paddok, toode, *Bufo*, *Prompt.*]

PADDOCK, *sb.*[2] Sc. A small farm. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

PADDOCK-RUD, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Cum. Also written **paddick-rud** Cum.[1]; and in forms **paddag-rud** Cai.[1]; **paddick-rid** Cum.[1]; **paddock-rid** Cum.[4]; **-ride**, **-rude** Sc.; **poddock-cruds** Sc. Bnff.[1]; **puddock-reed** Gall. Frogs' or toads' spawn; also used *fig.* as a term of disgust. See **Rude**, *sb.*, and **Red**, *sb.*

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **ne.Sc.** If the [milk] utensils were washed in a stream or pond, great care was employed not to allow any of the water used in washing to fall back into the stream or pond. It was . . . thrown on to the bank. . . This was done lest the frogs should swallow any particle of the milk, in which case all the milk became thick and stringy, somewhat like 'poddock-cruds,' GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 193-4. **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Rnf.** Rake the gotts frae paddock ride To muck the lan', PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 40. **Gall.** Puddock-reed is fu' o' ee'n, And every e'e's a pow-head, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Lakel.**[2] Auld Grizzy the witch, as some fwok say, Meks paddock-rud ointment for sair e'en, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 85. **Cum.**[4]

PADDOW, see **Padda.**

PADDY, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. War. Pem. Nrf. Ken. Som. [pa·di, pæ·di.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Paddy from home**, a children's game; see below; (2) **-house**, a bothy for the use of the Irish labourers on a farm; (3) **-'s toothache**, pregnancy; (4) **-wash-dish**, the water-wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*; (5) **-whack**, (*a*) a severe thrashing; (*b*) a pet, temper; (*c*) the strong tendon in the neck of quadrupeds; (6) **-whack-sauce**, see (5, *a*).

(1) **Not., Der.** 'Paddy from home has never been, A railway train he's never seen, He longs to see the great machine That travels along the railway.' The children form a ring, and hold in their hands a string tied at the ends, and on which a ring is strung. They pass the ring from one to another, backwards and forwards. One child stands in the centre, who tries to find the holder of the ring. Whoever is discovered holding it takes the place of the child in the centre, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 36. (2) **Chs.**[1] (3) **w.Som.**[1] Pad·eez tèo·dhae·uk. (4) **Ken.** (D.W.L.); (W.F.S.) (5, *a*) **Lakel.**[2] Ah gev yon beggar paddy-whack fer his sauce, an' he'll nut fergit it in a hurry. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*b*) **War.**[3] He was in a regular paddy-whack. (*c*) **sw.Lin.**[1] (s.v. Pax-wax). (6) **e.Yks.** Ah'd ha' gi'n him bell-tinker an' paddy-whack sauce, LANCASTER *Riding the Stang*, in NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 41.

2. Phr. *as broad as narrow like Paddy's plank*, as broad as long. **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 16. **3.** A bricklayer's labourer who brings him stones or bricks and mortar.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1896). **s.Not.** Dick was ma paddy for above fower year (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1], **Nrf.** (E.M.)

4. A lead figure of a man set up and pelted by boys at Shrovetide. Pem. (G.E.D.) **5.** Mowing.

Rut.[1] I cut my finger when I was doing a bit of paddy.

6. ? A travelling hawker.

Peb. To a paddy we were driven, Sold for three pounds, ten, or twal, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 58.

PADDY, *adj.* Ken.[12] Hmp.[1] [pæ·di.] Worm-eaten.

PADDY, see **Padda.**

PADDY-FAIR, *sb.* Frf. (JAM.) A market held at Brechin in honour of St. Palladius.

PADDY-LINK, *sb.* Yks. [pa·di-liŋk.] A large link which can be attached to any portion of a chain to put a hook on to for lifting by; *gen.* used on teams. w.Yks. (H.V.)

PADDY-NODDY, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Also written **padi-noddy** w.Yks.[3] [pa·di-nodi.] **1.** A long, tedious rigmarole; a 'cock-and-bull' story; also shortened to **Paddy.** Cf. **parinody.**

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A lang paddynoddy about nought; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.**[1] He gat up tl mak a speeach, bud sike a paddy-noddy Ah nivver heead afooar. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[5] **n.Lin.**[1] The lawyer begun to tell a straange paddy-noddy aboot a chap thaay call'd Bywater.

2. Perplexity, embarrassment, a state of agitation and trouble. n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[13]

[1. A corr. of *Pater noster.*]

PADDYWATCH, *sb.* Yks. [pa·diwotʃ.] An almanac; also shortened to **Paddy.**

m.Yks. (Aa'l set dhat duun i ma padi, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 514; **m.Yks.**[1]

PADEEK, see **Paddock, *sb.***[1]

PADEL, *sb.* Cor.[2] Also written **padal.** [pæ·dl.] A dish; a pan.

[OCor. *padel*, a pan (WILLIAMS); Wel. *padell*, 'patella' (DAVIES).]

PADELL, see **Paddle, *sb.***[1]

PAD-FOOT, *sb.* Yks. Also Cor. [pa·d-fuit.] **1.** A highway robber, a 'footpad.'

w.Yks. Sitha, Bobby's catch't a padfooit, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 41; Wun on em telld a tale abaht a padfooit runnin away wi Moases Pinch's sweet-heart, *ib.* (1892) 23.

2. The name of a terrible 'boggart' appearing in the night in the form of some animal.

Yks. (HALL.) **n.Yks.** T'padfoot, wi' saucer-eyes, used on dark nights to come clomping and dragging a chain through Barwick town-gate, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 7, 1896). **w.Yks.** The 'padfooit' in this neighbourhood is a white dog like a 'flay-craw,' HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii; **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[3] Something like a large sheep or dog . . . accustomed to accompany persons on their night walks, much as a dog might; keeping by their side, and making a soft noise with its feet – pad, pad, pad—whence its name. . . . To have seen it was of course a portent of various disasters; **w.Yks.**[5] It is said to have been customary with it to pace in front of a house where a death was soon to happen; and a frequent employment was to meet those who were going to a sick person's house by night, and go before them to the door where the noise of its step would cease. It was said to be sometimes invisible, but at other times both to be seen as well as heard, padding lightly in the rear of persons. . . . It is said too to have 'roared,'—the noise made being totally unlike that made by any other animal. It was in size said to be somewhat larger than a sheep, and to be long and smooth-haired. Sometimes the trail of a chain would be heard accompanying the light, quick pad of the feet. **Cor.** This mysterious visitor always kept the same distance ahead. At the cross roads, however, the padfoot—every step of his was noiseless—vanished into thin air, HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 361.

3. Phr. *to run the padfoot race*, to run and fetch the doctor when a woman is taken in labour.

w.Yks. Tha'll ha' to run t'padfooit race thisen someday (H.L.).

PADGE, *sb.*[1] Not. Lei. War. Also in form **pudge** Lei. [padʒ.] **1.** The barn owl, *Strix flammea*; also in *comp.* **Padge-owl** or **-owlet.** Cf. **madge**, *sb.*[2] **2, madge-howlet.**

Not. (J.H.B.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lei.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 126; **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3]

2. Any large butterfly or moth, the colours of which are variegated with white and not brilliant. Not. (J.H.B.), Lei.[1], War.[3]

PADGE, *sb.*[2] Cor. [pædʒ.] ? A dial. form of 'patch.' Cf. **padgel.**

w.Cor. There was the padge of dung upon my trousers, *Cornishman* (Oct. 1888).

PADGEL, *v.* Not. Lei. War. Hrf. Glo. Also in forms **păgel** Glo.; **paggel** Hrf.[2]; **paggle** War.[2] [pa·dʒl, pa·gl.] **1.** To mend, patch. Cf. **padge**, *sb.*[2]

Not.[1], **Lei.**[1] **War.**[2] To paggle a hole in a stocking; **War.**[3] **Hrf.**[2] Paggel it up a bit. **Glo.** We have no chain harrows worth calling, for they are all that păgelt up with bits of wire to keep the loops together (E.W.P.).

2. To trifle; to dally.

War.[2] **Hrf.**[2] Applied to digging not carefully done, or to fencing not thorough.

Hence **Padgelling**, *ppl. adj.* trifling, petty.

War.[2] A padgelling way of paying a debt.

PADGET, *sb.* Nhp.[1] [pa·dʒit.] A small piece of tow, drawn out for the purpose of spreading ointment upon, to bind round a wound.

'Get a padget of tow.' A corruption of the surgical term pledget.

PADGETTY-POW, *sb.* Cor. Also written **padgety-paw** Cor.[2]; **padgety-poo** Cor.[1]; **paget-e-poo** Cor.[2]; and in forms **padgey-pow**, **padgy-paw**, **padzher-pou** Cor.[2]; **pagedy-pow**. 1. A lizard; an eft.

The lizard rejoices in the appellation of 'Padgey-pow,' *Science Gossip* (1866) 142; HAMMOND *Parish* 1897 341; 'He won't make me eat quilkins and pagetepooes, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 35; **Cor.**[12]

2. A tadpole; a frog; also used *fig.* as a term of contempt.

I'll scat your chacks, you undersized padgetty-pow, *T. Towser* (1873) 24; **Cor.**[1] Frenchmen with their wooden shoes Eating snails and padgetypoos.

[Cp. OCor. *padzhar*, four, and *paw*, foot (WILLIAMS).]

PADJANTREE, *sb.* Yks. Also written **pageantry**, **pajantree**. [pa·dʒəntrī.] In phr. (1) *to be bound up padjantree*, to be near death; (2) *to sing padjantree*, to warble the death-note.

(1) **w.Yks.** I fear he's boun' up padjan-tree (S.P.U.). (2) I'm afeared he's boun' to sing pajan-tree (*ib.*); They [captive sparrows] very soon warbled the death-note, always called here singing padgentree, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 221.

PADJELL, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A veteran pedestrian who has often been victorious in foot-races. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

PAD-LAND, *sb. Obs.* Dev. A parish pound. (HALL.)

PADLOG, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also in form **-lock** w.Som.[1] [pæ·dlog, -lok.] 1. A short piece of wood used in forming a builder's scaffold; a put-log.

w.Som.[1] One end rests on the wall, and the other upon the 'ledger' or horizontal pole of the scaffold. Upon the pad-locks rest the planks on which the workmen stand and place their materials. **Dev.** How many padlogs hav'y got for the scaffolding? *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

2. *Comp.* **Padlock-hole**, a hole left in a wall after the removal of the scaffold. w.Som.[1]

PADROLL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Also written **pad-rowl** n.Yks. 1. *v.* A dial. form of 'patrol.'

Lnk. Two companies padrolling went Of Sinclair's soldiers, with intent For to disperse this rebel crew, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 88. **n.Yks.** (T.S.)

2. *sb. pl.* In phr. *on one's padrolls*, on one's walks or rounds. N.I.[1]

PADY, **PAECE**, **PAEDLE**, **PAEK**, **PAEL**, see **Padda**, **Pace**, **Paddle**, *sb.*[2], *v.*[2], **Peck**, *v.*[2], **Pail**, *v.*

PAELAG, **PAEPS**, see **Pellock**, *sb.*[1], **Papes**.

PAERL, **PAET**, **PAETH**, see **Pearl**, *sb.*[1], **Peat**, *sb.*[1], **Pith**.

PAFFALDIN, *sb.* Lakel. Cum. Also written **paffelden**, **paffeldin** Cum. [pa·fldin.] Baggage; used also of a quantity of unnecessary and heavy clothing.

Lakel.[2] A chap wi' tweea cooats, as many waistcooats an' sarks on, his legs lapt up wi' symes, an' a muffler ower his lugs, wad say he'd a gay lot o' paffaldin' aboot him ta keep t'cauld oot. **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 308; **Cum.**[4]

PAFFLE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **poffle**. A small parcel of land, a 'pendicle.'

Sc. Disclaiming all intention of purchasing that pendicle or poffle of land called the Carlinescroft, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) *Introd.* 2. **Per.** Some places are parcelled out into small paffles, or farms, few of which are above 30 acres each, *Statist. Acc.* XIX. 328 (JAM.). **Lnk.** (JAM.) **Hdg.** In Spot itself he purchased a poffle or pendicle of land that brought him some marks yearly, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1901) 380. **Rxb.** (JAM.)

Hence **Paffler**, *sb.* one who occupies a small farm.

Per. Some of these small farmers or pafflers are at times employed with their horses and carts at the roads, *Statist. Acc.* XIX. 328 (JAM.).

PAFFLE, *v.* Wor. [pæ·fl.] 1. To fly.

The wild geese paffled south (W.A.S.).

2. To peck at, to scatter with the beak or feet. Cf. **peffel**.

s.Wor. The sparrahs paffles the sids, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) xviii.

PAFFLING, *ppl.adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Silly, trifling, idle.

n.Cy. (HALL.); **N.Cy.**[1] A paffling fellow. **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811).

PAFTY, see **Paughty**.

PAG, *v.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Not. Lin. Also in form **bag** e.Yks.[1] [pag.] 1. To carry a heavy, cumbersome burden; to carry a person pick-a-back.

n.Yks. Ah's fair mafted wi' huggin an' paggin this bundill (T.K.); **n.Yks.**[2] Hawkers 'pag' goods. **e.Yks.** Poor awd man! He's come doon a lot and noo gans pagging a basket of oranges aboot (R.S.); **e.Yks.**[1] She's paggin that heavy bayn aboot all day lang. **Not.** Jump on my back, and I'll pag you over (W.H.S.). **Lin.** He had to pag his rags back to London, FENN *Cure of Souls* (1889) 27. **n.Lin.** Shepherd hed to pag him up to th' hoose, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 48; **n.Lin.**[1] It's oher heavy, I can't pag it. **sw.Lin.**[1] The bairns were pagging one another.

2. *Comp.* **Pag-rag day**, May 14th, the day on which servants changing places carry away their clothes. Cf. **pack-rag day**, s.v. **Pack**, *v.* 10 (3).

Lin. They all went strag'ling down the street, They shouted out 'It's pag rag däy,' BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 72. **n.Lin.**[1] Molly was at liberty on pag-rag-day, CHENY *Ruth and Gabriel*, I. 41. **sw.Lin.**[1]

3. With *off*: to send, or to go, away; esp. suddenly and unceremoniously. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) 4. To pack tightly; to fill, stuff, stop up.

Nhb.[1] The wettor pipe's getten pagged up wi summat. **Cum.**[1] Pag't wi' dirt; **Cum.**[4]

5. With *out*: to fit out, to furnish, as with provisions for a journey. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) 6. In *pass.* to be fatigued. w.Yks. (J.T.)

PAG, see **Peg**, *sb.*[1]

PAGE, *sb.*[1] e.An. [pēdʒ.] A boy who helps the shepherd with the sheep.

e.An.[1], **Nrf.** (L.C.M.) **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 297, ed. 1849.

PAGE, *sb.*[2] Oxf.[1] [pēdʒ.] Glove-making term; see below.

A piece of paper with a number on it given to the gloveress by the 'glove-master,' referring to a page in his book where her name is to be found. To have a 'page' is to be considered a permanent hand.

PAGEANTRY, **PAGEDY-POW**, **PAGET-E-POO**, see **Padjantree**, **Padgetty-pow**.

PAGEL, **PAGGEL**, **PAGGLE**, see **Padgel**.

PAGIL, **PAGLE**, see **Paigle**.

PAG-MAG, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. [pa·g-mag.] A collection of rubbish; odds and ends; also *fig.* nonsense.

Lakel.[2] What's o' that pag-mag thoo hes i' thi pocket. **w.Yks.** An unsavoury blend of foods would be a pagmag, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 7, 1895); **w.Yks.**[8] J. B. made a dish of bacon, fowls, and greens; . . he actually added a tallow candle. He called it a pagmag.

PAH, *int. Obs.* Suf.[1] An admonitory exclamation.

PAH-, **PAHKE**, **PAHMACITY**, **PAHTS**, see **Par**, *sb.*, **Pouk**, *sb.*[1], **Parmacetty**, **Pawts**.

PAICE, **PAICK**, see **Paise**, *v.*[1], **Paik**, *v.*

PAID, *sb.* Stf.[1] [pēd.] A sore.

PAID, **PAIDLE**, see **Pad**, *sb.*[6], **Paddle**, *sb.*[12], *v.*[2]

PAIFERAL, *sb.* Cai.[1] [pē·fərl.] A stupid fellow.

PAIGHLED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Overcome with fatigue. Cf. **peghle**.

Abd. I'm sairlies paighled wi' that lang brae (G.W.). **Ags.** (JAM.), **Per.** (G.W.)

PAIGLE, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Pem. Bdf. Hrt. Mid. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Dor. Also in forms **paagle** Ess.[1]; **pagil** Ken.; **pagle** Hrt. e.An.; **paugle** s.Pem.; **peagle** Lin.[1] Bdf. Suf.[1]; **peggall** Hrt.; **peggle** Ess.; **pegle** Ken.[12] [pē·gl, peə·gl, pe·gl.] 1. The cowslip, *Primula veris.*

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Yks.** As blake as a paigle, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 355. **n.Yks.** *Obsol.* (R.H.H.) **m.Yks.**[1] **Chs.**[13] *Obs.* **Lin.**[1] The peagle grows luxuriantly in the fields in the Monk's Liberty. **Nhp.**[1] Seldom used, except in the comparison, as 'yellow as a paigle.' **s.Pem.** They be gatherin' a posy of paugles W.M.M.). **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 140. **Hrt.** (H.G.); CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879-81) III. 321. **Mid.** (K.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1], **Cmb.**, **Nrf.** (B. & H.) **Suf.** RAY (1691); **Suf.**[1] **Ess.** Let's go and pick peggles in the long mead (M.W.); The flower whence clary wine is made, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 469; **Ess.**[1], **Ken.**[12] **e.Ken.** JACOB *Plantae* (1777) in *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 142. **Dor.** (G.E.D.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Paigle-pudding**, a pudding flavoured with cowslips; (2) **-tea**, a decoction made from cowslips, considered a mild and wholesome soporific; (3) **-wine**, cowslip wine.

(1) **Ess.** Mother says paigle puddn tastes o' nothin' at all (S.P.H.). (2) **n.Cy.** Holloway. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Holloway. (3) **n.Cy.** Holloway. **e.An.** *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 166. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Holloway.

3. A name given to various species of buttercup, esp. the bulbous-rooted crowfoot, *Ranunculus bulbosus*, and the corn crowfoot, *R. arvensis*. Suf. (C.T.); *Science Gossip* (1883) 113. **4.** The cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*. Suf. (B. & H.)

[Paggles, greene and yelow, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 96.]

PAIGLE, see **Pegil**.

PAIK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Also written **pake** Sc. (Jam.) [pēk.] **1.** A low character; a deceptive fellow. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351. Nhb.[1] Cf. **pack**, *sb.*[1] **9.**

2. A term of reproach for a woman, or for a female domesticated animal or bird; always used with an *adj.*

Lnk., Rxb. A cow is called an 'auld pake'; a niggardly woman, a 'hard pake' (Jam.).

[OE. *pāca*, a deceiver, *pācan*, to deceive (Sweet).]

PAIK, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **paick** Sc. (Jam.) Cum.; **paike** Sc.; **pake** Sc. n.Cy. Cum.; and in forms **paak** n.Sc. (Jam.); **peck** Abd.; **pex** Sh.I. [pēk.] **1.** *v.* To beat, strike; to punish.

Sc. If she comes to dunts, I have twa hands to paik her with, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxvii. **Frf.** There's few but I baith pran'd and paikit, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 32, ed. 1882. **Ayr.** Writer chiels that sinners paik Wi' artfu' glee, White *Jottings* (1879) 205. **Bwk.** Some aiblins may paik ye thro' mischief or spite, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 78. **Slk.** They had been terribly paiket, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 22, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Douce Davie deserves to be paikit, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 196. **Gall.** Banns, and glowers, and girns, and gaunts aye, And paiks the weans, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 128, ed. 1897. **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Went heame—was paick'd agean by th' weyfe, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 94; **Cum.**[4] He lonter't on amang t'nut trees till he was ower leat for t'skeul and gat paik't for 't. **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Paiket**, *ppl. adj.* beaten, whipped; (2) **Paiking**, *sb.* a beating, thrashing; a punishment; (3) **Paikment**, *sb.*, see (2).

(1) **Per.** Kiss their looves—the paiket gowks! Gude bairns to be, Stewart *Character* (1857) 186. (2) **Sh.I.** A'll gie daa his pexins when he comes, *Sh. News* (Mar. 17, 1900). **Frf.** He wad likely haen to thole a paikin' that wad hae garred him pay attention to duty for a month or two, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 105, ed. 1889. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 196. **Rnf.** McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 124. **Lnk.** I'll juist hae to gie that wild laddie a paikin', Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 47. **Cum.**[4] It meade nea matter whedder ye'd been duin owt or nowt, reet or wrang, ye hed to tak yer paikins, *W.C.T.X.* (1894) 18, col. 1. **Wm.** He gat a soond good paiken (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Grainge *Nidderdale* (1863) 226. (3) **Bwk.** A voice oor paikment threeps, Calder *Poems* (1897) 202.

2. With *at*: to fight with.

Cum. Laal peace can be in t'warld . . . As lang as brutes, an' fwok ur aw, Yan paiken at anudder, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 27; **Cum.**[4]

3. To walk steadily and continuously.

w.Sc. (Jam.) **Fif.** Fame gaed up and down As fast as she could post: Her feet laigh on the causey paikin, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 94.

Hence (1) **Paiker**, *sb.* a street-walker. Gall. (A.W.); (2) **Paikie**, *sb.* a female street-walker; a prostitute. Sc. (Jam.); (3) **Pakit-like**, *adj.* having the appearance of a prostitute; having a shabby, exhausted appearance. *ib.*

4. *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* A stroke, a blow.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Abd.** Mony a paick upon his beef they laid, Till wi' the thumps, he blue and blae was made, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 50, ed. 1812. **Frf.** Wi' mony a snell an' vengefu' paik, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 14, ed. 1882. **Fif.** Ilk clapper gaif ilk bell sic paiks, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 48. **Ayr.** Ye're a deevil at a paik when your birses are up, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) v. **Lth.** A pair o' tawse, to gie them paiks, For he cou'd use them weel, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 111. **Edb.** Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 121, ed. 1785. **Slk.** A paik—that's a swap or skelp, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 22, ed. 1866. **Gall.** A paik of this Lochaber axe, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) ix.

5. *pl.* A deserved punishment; *gen.* in *comb.* with the *poss. pron.*

Sc. But deil o' me an I wad break my heart to hear that Rob had gien them their paiks, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxix. **Bnff.** May Frenchmen get their pakes, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 176. **Bch.** Still may we gie our faes their paiks, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 13. **Abd.** I hae gotten my pecks for cryin' doon my ain auld wife, Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) pt. II. i. **Frf.** Johnny got his paiks frae Pate, and Pate got his paiks frae his faither, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 168, ed. 1889. **Per.** We're baith truant laddies, and maybe we'll get oor paiks, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 151. **Slg.** Our heroes gae faemen their paiks, Taylor *Poems* (1862) 149. **Rnf.** Barr *Poems* (1861) 126. **Ayr.** Whether it was that I was but wee, and no very lang at his schule, . . but I never got my paiks from him, Service *Dr. Dugnid* (ed. 1887) 30. **Lnk.** I'd gie a fortnicht's pay mysel', deed wad I, to see ye get yer pakes, ye ugly scoon'ril, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 21. **e.Lth.** Ony man wha didna support the kirk in her hoor o' need deserved to get his paiks in this world an' a het corner in the neist, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 128. **Edb.** He'd thol'd his paiks, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 83. **Slk.** Without a struggle submitted to my mother, who gave me my paiks, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 224. **Gall.** Yet we always got our paiks for what little [religion] we had, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxix. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** Weel thou desarves thy pakes, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 91; **Cum.**[14]

6. Phr. *to be right cheap of one's paiks*, to deserve a beating richly. **s.Sc.** Wilson *Tales* (1836) III. 69.

[5. How that thow, poysonit pelor, gat thy paikis, Dunbar *Flyting* (1505) 70.]

PAIKIE, *sb.* Rnf. (Jam.) A piece of skin doubled, used to defend the thighs from the 'flaughter-spade' when digging turfs.

PAIL, *sb.*[1] War. Glo. Dor. Som. **1.** In *comp.* **Pail-stake**, a bough with many branches, or a series of pegs, fixed in the ground of the dairy-yard, on which to hang milk-pails. Glo. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I; Glo.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *to be in full pail*, of a cow: to be in full milk; (2) *to have come in to pail*, of a cow: to have all the milk available for the dairy after the calf is gone.

(1) **Dor.** Though the time of year was as yet but early April, the feed lay entirely in water-meadows and the cows were 'in full pail,' Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 57. (2) **w.Som.**[1]

3. A bucket with one handle at the side. War. (E.A.P.)

PAIL, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Also written **pael** w.Yks.; **pale** w.Yks.[3] Lan. Chs.[13] s.Chs.[1] War.[2] s.Wor. Glo.[1]; **payl** w.Yks. Nhp.[1] War.[3] Shr.[12]; and in forms **peal** Wxf.[1] War.[3]; **peale** Wxf.[1]; **peel** w.Yks.[5] Lan.; **peighl** w.Yks. Lan.[1]; **peil** w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1]; **pele** Lan.; **peyl** n.Cy. Lakel.[2] Cum.[2] Wm. w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1]; **peyle** Cum.[4] w.Yks. e.Lan.[1] [pēl, peəl; pīl, peil.] **1.** *v.* To beat barley; to remove the awns of barley with 'paling-irons.' Chs.[13], s.Chs.[1] Hence **Paling-irons**, *sb. pl.* an implement used to remove the barley-spikes. s.Chs.[1]

2. To strike continuously; to beat, thrash.

Wxf.[1] Hea begaan to peale a cooat, 108. **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Cum.**[24] **Wm.** She had peyled ther feaces black an blue, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 29. **w.Yks.** (G.H.); Sho peighl'd it wi a hammer, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1880) 11; **w.Yks.**[1] Cum sharp up an peyl't door, ii. 307; **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** He began a possin an peylin him, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 25; I met three foos, pelink uppo three war-tubs, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 23, ed. 1801; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** Awv pailt him weel, Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.**[1] Moy axe is so dull aw conna cut a chip, bur aw keep on palin at it, an aw dinge em off. **s.Stf.** Her set on to pail him o'er the yead wi' the breum-hondle, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**[2] **Shr.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.**[1] If I could raich 'im I'd payl 'im black an' blue; **Shr.**[2]

Hence **Pailed**, *ppl. adj.* beaten.

w.Yks. Tha't looking as faal as a peil'd mule, *Hlfx. Courier* (May 29, 1897).

3. To trouble; to harass, weary. n.Cy. (Hall.), **ne.Lan.**[1]

4. With *at*, *into*, or *on to*: to 'pitch into' any one.

Lan. They thunge't an' peel at one another full bat, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 215, ed. 1879. **War.**[2] 'I'll pale into him.' Sometimes 'it' is inserted, as 'Go and pale it on to him.' **Glo.**[1]

5. To set about anything with energy; *gen.* with *away* or *into*.

Lakel.[2] He wad peyl away frae moornen ta neet an' nivver let wit. Peylen intult, siam as t'chap wi' t'dumplin end. **w.Yks.** He'd sooin t'dish between his knees an' wor peylin' away, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1889) 34; Just let me finish this bird cage, an' I'll peyl intut an' reight an' all! CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 125; **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** Aw've had to peighl away like a nowman, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 429. **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Peyl-away**, *sb.* an energetic person; a hard worker.

w.Yks. He is a peyl-away an reight an all, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 6, 1896).

6. To hurry; to run at full speed.

w.Yks.[5] Peel off, lad! 3. **Lan.** He'ur peylink owey, tort Rachdaw, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 7; Look how he's palin away, BRIERLEY *Old Nook*, ii. **ne.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1]

7. Of rain: to come pelting down; of the sun: to beat fiercely.

Nhp.[1] The rain payled so agen me, it was quite uncommon. **War.**[3] The rain came pealing down. **s.Wor.** The sun paled down (H.K.).

Hence **Payling**, *sb.* a driving, beating shower. Nhp.[1], War.[3] **8.** *sb.* A barley-spike, an awn. s.Chs.[1] **9.** A hurry.

Lan. Thae'rt in a terrible peighl, WAUGH *Snowed-up*, i; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1]

[1. Fr. *peler*, ôter la peau d'un fruit, l'écorce d'un arbre (LITTRÉ).]

PAIL, PAILIE, see **Pale**, *sb.*[1], **Paulie**.

PAILLIE, *sb.* Lakel. Part of a snare for a woodcock; see below.

A small piece of wood called the paillie, to which is attached the tome, MACPHERSON *Hist. Wild fowling* (1897) 454.

PAILS, see **Peel**, *sb.*[2]

PAIN, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Chs. Lin. Also written **paine** Cum. [pēn, peən.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* **Pains-of Peg**, labour pains. e.Yks. (J.N.) **2.** Phr. *to be in one's pains*, to be taking trouble.

Abd. See his queentra queans, An' my opinion pass on them When they were i' their pains, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 94.

3. Trouble; pains.

Per. Maun wi' foreign markets mell, An' gets weel bitten for his pain, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 12. **Yks.** (J.W.)

4. A penalty.

Sh.I. That none have more swine than four upon a last of land over winter, under the pain of 10 pounds, *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898). **Abd.** That none should receipt, supply, or intercommune with them, under great pains and peril, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 5.

5. *Obs.* That part of the common on which it was forbidden under penalty to cut turf. Cum.[14] Hence **Pain-book**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a register of pains and penalties in manorial courts.

Cum. A paine book for the Hamlet of Weather Mellock, HODGSON *Century of Paines* (1883) 27; **Cum.**[4]

6. *pl.* Rheumatism. *Gen.* used with the *def. art.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Per.** 'Why are you limping so, Ann?' 'It's they pains; may ye never hae to thole them' (G.W.). **Fif.** Grown-up people spoke more gravely of . . . a weed, rose, the pains, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **Peb.** Chronic rheumatism (the pains, as it is provincially designed) is frequent among old people, *Agric. Surv.* II (JAM.). **Rxb.** The poorer sort of people . . . have too much reason to complain of what they call the pains, or the pains within them, *Statist. Acc.* I. 2–3 (*ib.*). **Nhb.** (J.H.); He suffers a deal with the pains, LILBURN *Borderer* (1896) 25; **Nhb.**[1] He's just fair crippled wi' the pains.

7. *v.* To hurt; to cause bodily suffering; *reflex.* to suffer pain, to give outward signs of pain.

Cum. Aav been rayder badly, an' pain't in my back, DICKINSON *Ore Carter's Wife*, l. 2. **n.Yks.**[2] 'She pains herself,' said of a cow as performing certain functions of nature with an effort. **ne.Yks.**[1] He pains hissen a deal; he diz nowt bud pleean. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] Does it pain thee? **n.Lin.**[1] That theare yoh paains hersen, she'll aither lamb or dee soon.

PAINCH, see **Panch**, *sb.*, **Paunch**, *sb.*[1]

PAINFUL, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Gmg. Sus. Som. [pē·nfl, peə·nfl.] **1.** In a state of pain.

Gmg. I am very painful to-day (E.D.).

2. Causing much labour.

Chs.[1] I have heard sung at rent dinners a song about 'the painful plough.' **w.Som.**[1] 'Tis ter'ble painful [paə·ynfēol] groun', 'tis so clefty.

3. Painstaking, hardworking, active.

Per. The painful bee, with purest honey, fills Laboriously her narrow waxen cells, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 205. **n.Yks.**[2] I've been varry painful ower't. **e.Yks.** A painfull fellow will not refuse, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 54. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] Honest and painful parents. **Sus.**[1]

[3. Such seruants are oftenest painfull and good, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 170.]

PAINSFUL, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **painsfu'** Sc. Painful.

Abd. This has taen a heap o' time, an' a pooer o' painsfu' labour, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) xxiv. **Yks.** (J.W.)

PAINT, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Not. Lin. Wil. Dor. Also in form **pente** Lakel.[2] [pēnt.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Paint-brushes**, the aglet-headed rush, *Eleocharis palustris*; (2) **-cote**, a court card; (3) **-kettle**, a paint-pot, such as is used by house-painters.

(1) **Wil.**[1], **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (2) **Lakel.**[2] Ah hevn't a single pentecote, just my luck! (3) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.)

2. *pl.* The painted woodwork of a room, as the doors and skirting-boards. Sc. (A.W.), n.Lin.[1]

PAINTED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. I.Ma. War. Wor. Oxf. Wil. Dev. In *comb.* (1) **Painted lady**, (*a*) the sweet pea, *Lathyrus odoratus*; (*b*) the flower of the French bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris*; (*c*) the striped crane's-bill, *Geranium striatum*; (*d*) a dessert apple, green one side and red the other; (2) **— lin**, coloured calico or print.

(1, *a*) **I Ma.** What's these painted ladies doin? BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 183, ed. 1889. **n.Wil.** (G.E.D.) (*b*) **War.**[3] **Wor.** The gardens look very pretty when the painted ladies are out (E.S.). (*c*) **Dev.** *n.Dev. Handbk.* (ed. 1877) 306. (*d*) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (2) **Yks.** INGLEDEW *Ballads* (1860) 275.

PAINTER, *sb.*[1] Nrf. One of the pretty little feathers to be found at the angle of a snipe's wing.

Here are the snipe. . . Do pull out the 'painters' for me. I like to put them in my riding hat, HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* (1888) II. xv.

PAINTER, *sb.*[2] Nhb.[1] [pe·ntər.] An eminence; the end or shoulder of a ridge. ? *Obs.* except in place-names.

The word occurs in Painter Heugh in Newcastle, and in Painter Hill, the high ground immediately below the Parish Church at Alnwick.

PAINTICE, see **Penthouse**.

PAINTING, *vbl. sb.* and *sb.* Yks. Lin. **1.** *vbl. sb.* In *comb.* **Painting-cratch**, a painter's easel.

w.Yks. A painter jumpt reight off an hiz chair, an' knockt hiz paintin' cratch daan nearly, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Fr. Exhibition* (c. 1856) 52.

2. *sb. pl.* The painted woodwork of a room, as the doors and skirting-boards. Cf. **paint**, **2.**

n.Lin.[1] I was weshin' th' paaintin's e' th' drawin' room. M'm, me scrawk th' paaintin's, m'm! I know my wark better.

PAIP, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **pape** Sc.; and in form **pep** Sc. (JAM.) [pēp.] **1.** A cherry-stone, esp. one picked clean, and used in a game played by children.

Sc. A head full of hair, a kirkle [*sic*] full of hips, and a briest full of papes are three sure marks of a daw, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 2; (JAM.) **Edb.** (D. MacR.); BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351.

2. A game played with cherry-stones; see below; *gen.* in *pl.* Also called **Paipie**.

Sc. Three of these [cherry-]stones are placed together, and another above them. These are called a castle. The player takes aim with a cherry-stone, and when he overturns this castle, he claims the spoil (JAM.). **Lth.** At paips thou praps, Thou birls bawbees, thou dozes taps, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 67. **Edb.** (D. MacR.) **Keb.** He plays at peeries, papes, an' bools, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 142. **n.Cy.** The game of 'Paip' is played with five cherry stones, *Athenaeum* (Jan. 7, 1899) 8.

Hence **Peppoch**, *sb.* the store of cherry-stones from which the 'castles' are supplied. Sc. (JAM.)

PAIP, see **Pop**, *v.*[2]

PAIR, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **pare** Cor.[3]; and in forms **par** w.Yks.[1];

peere Cor. [pē(r, peə(r.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Pair of gears,** mining term: two upright props or spars with a cross-piece at the top for the support of a pit-roof, &c. Nhb.[1] **2.** A set of anything, not limited to a couple; a number.

Ayr. I doubt na. lass, that weel kenn'd name May cost a pair o' blushes, BURNS *W. Chambers*, st. 2. Nhb.[1], Cor. (HALL.)

3. *Comb.* (1) **Pair of bars,** rails made to lift out of the sockets, so as to admit of a cart passing through; (2) **— of cards,** a pack of cards; (3) **— of drawers,** a chest of drawers; (4) **— of moyles,** a drove of mules, usually about thirty, for carrying tin; (5) **— of pullisees,** a complete tackle of pulleys; (6) **— of stairs,** a flight of stairs; a staircase; (7) **— of wood,** timber to support the broken roof of a mine.

(1) Sus.[1] (2) Nhb.[1] Yks. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (3) Nhb.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) Lin. *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 207; n Lin.[1] (4) Cor.[1] (5) Sc. (JAM.) (6 Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[4], w.Yks.[23], e.Lan[1], nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] He lives up two pair of stairs. War. A staircase with two landings (J.R.W.); War.[3] It is a house with two pair of stairs [two staircases]. Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] You mind how Will . . . put up thick there pair o' stairs, don' ee? how he begin'd em up 'pon top and work down? [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 342.] (7) w.Yks.[1]

4. A gang of miners.

Dev. My mate, who was generally in my pair, as we call a party of underground men, was given to odd fancies, MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 87. Cor. Ef Franky's peere wornt drunk, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 26; Both tutwork men and tributer work in 'pares' or companies, BURROW *Mines*, 23; Cor.[12]; Cor.[3] A party of men working together in one particular operation, most frequently on a contract in which each man is a partner. The number of men forming a pare extends from two to as many as twenty, but the more frequent number is four to six.

5. A single thing.

Sc. 'Pair of blankets.' This is used not only for a double blanket, but often for a single one, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436; 'A pair o' carritches,' a catechism. 'A pair o' Proverbs,' a copy of the Proverbs, used as a school-book (JAM.). w.Yks.[1] There com by me . . . a par o' shay an four, ii. 349. e.Lan.[1] 'Pair o' looms,' one loom. Lei.[1] 'Pair of organs.' I have heard it applied to a barrel-organ in a church, and a hurdy-gurdy in the street. Wor. A 'pair' of bedsteads, i.e. one bedstead (W.C.B.). ne.Wor. He is like a toad under a pair of harrows (J.W.P.). Shr.[2] Hmp. A truck used for carrying luggage or workmen's materials is called a 'pair of trucks.' Similarly, a 'pair of stilyards' means a steelyard (H.C.M.B.).

6. *pl. Obs.* A card game. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 458, ed. 1876. **7.** *v.* To marry.

Dmf. Ilka year frae they were paired, Within her spirit clearer ran The spirit o' her lord, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 55.

Hence **Pairing,** (1) *ppl. adj.* matrimonial; (2) *sb.* a marriage-feast where the newly-married couple receive presents from their friends.

(1) Kcd. Fat were wrang sud Littlefirlot Gyang an' speir her pairin' views? GRANT *Lays* 1884) 79. (2 Dev. (HALL.)

8. With *with*: to match with, agree with.

Ayr. I'll underlie a rightfu' law That pairs wi' heav'n's decree, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* ed. 1892 132.

PAIR, *v.*[2] Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. Glo. w.Cy. Also written **pare** Sh.I. Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Der.[2]; and in form **par** ne.Yks.[1] [pē(r, peə(r.] **1.** To impair; to change for the worse; to diminish in weight or quantity; to take away from.

Sc. Februar, an ye be fair The hoggs'll mend, and naething pair, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 364. Sh.I. Dat can nedder add or pare, *Sh. News* (Aug. 28, 1897). Lakel.[2] When t'weather changes aboot we say it mends and pares. Cum.[14] w.Yks. He's paired a great deal, sin' I saw him (E.G.); w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Pairing,** *sb.* injury, corruption; (2) **Pairment,** *sb.* loss, harm, damage.

(1) w.Yks.[1] *Obs.*, ne.Lan.[1] (2) w.Yks. A gardener will say his plants will take no parement under such and such conditions, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.[2]

2. To grow mouldy; esp. of cheese. w.Cy. (HALL.)

Hence (1) **Paired,** *ppl. adj.* of cheese: mouldy, having a tendency to rottenness; (2) **Paring,** *ppl. adj.* ? mouldy; (3) **Pairy,** *adj.*, see (1).

(1) Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 315; Glo.[1] (2) Sh.I. 'Hit canna be pairin' flooer shürely?' 'No, hit's frae Amerikey,' *Sh. News* Mar. 11, 1899). (3) Glo.[1]

3. Of a cow: to give daily less and less milk.

Cum.[14] w.Yks[1] Shoe pares fast,—I sall be foarced to signe her, ii. 290. ne.Lan.[1] T'cow pares fearfully. Der.[1] *Obs.*, Der.[2]

4. To dirty. [Not known to our correspondents.]

ne.Yks.[1] See ya noo! t'bairn's par'd deearst'n.

[1. Apoysende popes and peyreth holy chirche, *P. Plowman* (A.) III. 123.]

PAIRAGE, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] [pē·ridʒ.] Equality; similarity.

PAIRIN, PAIRK, see **Paring, Pouk,** *sb.*[1]

PAIRLESS, *adj.* Sc. Companionless.

Lnk. Pairless I stray by mysel', WATSON *Poems* (1853) 74.

PAIRNS, *sb. pl.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [pernz.] The coarsest kind of meal made from bran and the siftings of wheat. Also in *comb.* **Pairn-meal.**

PAIROCK, PAIRTISAY, PAIRTRIC(K, see **Parrock, Partisie, Partridge.**

PAISE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Glo. Hnt. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **pais** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **paize** Nhb.[1] s.Dev.; **pase** n.Cy. n.Yks.[1] Lin.[1]; **payse** Dev. Cor.[1]; **payze** Wil.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev.[1]; **paze** N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[124] n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] Dev.; and in forms **pace** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Glo.[2] Som.; **paice** Glo.[1]; **peaze** Som.; **peise** Cor.[2]; **peize** Cor.[12]; **pese** Dev.; **pise** Cor.[2]; **piss** Wil.[1]; **pize** Cor.[2]; *sb. pl.* **paysen** Cor.[1]; **peisen** Cor.[2]; **peizen** Cor.[12]; **peysen, pizen** Cor.[2] [pēz, pēs.] **1.** *v.* To weigh, esp. to weigh in the hand; to estimate the weight of.

w.Sc., s.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Gall. Ein on en' he pais'd his rung, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 11, ed. 1876. Nhb.[1] Dev. This will paze more than you think, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 19; She would assure her she had just 'pesed' it in her hand, and the weight was nothing, PEARD *Mother Molly* (1889) 138; Dev.[1] n.Dev. Jim looked tha chounting chap ta paise, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 115 s.Dev. They'm cheap in the money, sir, please to paize 'em, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 447. Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] I've a pized et.

Hence (1) **Paiser,** *sb.* a man who weighs tin; (2) **Pissing-candle,** *sb., obs.*, the smallest candle in the pound put in to make up the weight.

(1) Cor.[12] (2) Wil. KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695) (s.v. Putta); Wil.[1]

2. To raise with a lever; to force open; to lift.

n.Cy. (J.L. 1783), N.Cy.[1] Nhb. (W.G.); Nhb.[1] Paise up that flag-stone. Paise open that lock. Dur.[1] Cum.[12]; Cum.[4] He was pazin and thrustin' his hardest. n.Yks. Let's paze that heavy wood up (I.W.); n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Paze it loose, the lock is blunder'd. ne.Yks.[1] We can mebbe paze it off. Lin.[1] (s.v. Prise). Nhp.[1] The window will do, if you paise it up. Glo.[12], Hnt. (T.P.F.) Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1], Som. (W.F.R.) w.Som.[1] Only implies the use of the lever in one way—i.e. by weighing down the end; it could not be used if the lever were lifted, having the fulcrum at the point. 'Take the iron bar and payze up the end o' un, eens can put the chain in under-n.'

Hence **Paiser,** *sb.* a lever.

n.Yks.[2] e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] A heavy iron lever used in quarrying stone, but always by weighing down the end.

3. *sb.* A fulcrum, leverage; a lever. n.Cy. (J.L. 1783), Som. (W.F.R.) **4.** Poise, balance.

Dev. *MS. Prov.* n.Dev. I've lost ma paise, But 'it I'll hould en vast, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 30.

5. *pl.* Weights. Cor.[12]

[1. The pound . . . peysed a quarter More than myn auncel, *P. Plowman* (C.) VII. 223. OFr. (Norm.) *peiser*, 'peser' (MOISY). **5.** OFr. (Norm.) and Norm. dial. *peis(e*, 'poids' (*ib.*).]

PAISE, *v.*[2] ne.Lan.[1] [pēz.] To walk about leisurely or lazily.

PAISE, PAISEN, PAISE-WAISE, PAIT, see **Pace, Pea,** *sb.*[1], **Pax-wax, Pate,** *sb.*[2]

PAITER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **paitter** Per.; **pater** Slk. Rxb. (JAM.) [pē·tər.] **1.** *v.* To mutter; to talk incessantly, to be loquacious. Cf. **patter,** *v.*[2]

Per. He didna' lower himsel' preachin' an' paiterin' like a missionary body, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 226. Rxb. (JAM.)

Hence **Paittering**, *ppl. adj.* chattering, muttering.

Per. It's no very cannie tae hae onything tae dae wi' thae preachin', paitterin' craturs, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 323.

2. *sb. pl.* Chatter, talk; a word.

e.Fif. They've an awfu' gift o' speech, they Englishers! Hoosumever, his paiters cam to an end belyve, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xii. **Slk.** Dinna let a pater about it escape frae atween your lips, HOGG *Tales* 1838 360, ed. 1866.

3. A loquacious person; *gen.* applied to a female. Rxb. (JAM.)

PAITLICH, *adj. Obs.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] See below.

Edb. They sair bemane some paitlich gown, (Some yellow dippet stain'd wi' brown,) Which they brought claith-like frae the town, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 28, ed. 1801; Possibly cognate with 'Pettle,' to 'pet,' and meaning favourite, or what one is pleased with, or thinks much of, or is proud of (A.W.).

PAITLINS, PAITRIC(K, see **Partlins, Partridge.**

PAIXY, *adj.* Dev. [pē·ksi.] Untidy; dirty.

Lor! mum, 'tez a dirty day; the rawds be cruel paixy, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* 1892).

PAIZE, PAJANTREE, see **Paise**, *v.*[1], **Padjantree.**

PAKE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Dev. Also in form **pakes-**. [pēk.]

1. *v.* To stroll about, move slowly; to tread.

Last Vridy wis week as I pakid down droo Exter straits, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 24, ed. 1848; How those bullocks have been pakesing about! *Reports Provinc.* (1889); **Dev.**[2] Look at him paken' along.

2. *sb.* A quiet, easy-going fellow.

Dev.[2] Jan' Slocombe, seems a regular old pake.

PAKE, *v.*[2] e.An. [pēk.] To poke about; to potter about; to peep at.

e.An.[1] He pake about like a turkey arter dark. **Nrf.** He was pakin' about, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 14. **Suf.** What are you paking at? (HALL.)

Hence **Pakenose**, *sb.* an inquisitive person.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27.

PAKE, PAKEY, see **Paik**, *v.*, **Perk, Pawky.**

PAL, *sb.* ? *Obs.* e.An.[1] Two courses or rounds in stocking-knitting.

PAL, *v.* Sc. In phr. *to flag and pal in*, to lay pavement with curb-stones.

Lnk. The proprietors on both sides were to 'flag and pal in' their properties facing the street, SENEX *Glasgow* (1856) III. 631, in MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899).

PALACE, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **pallace** s.Dev. Cor.[2] [pæ·ləs.] **1.** A cellar for the bulking and storing of pilchards.

Cor. The townsfolk live on their first storeys, using the lower floors as fish cellars, or 'pallaces,' 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) iv; It was built in square fashion, with a pent-roof on its four sides, for the curing of pilchards, inclosing a central court, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 32; **Cor.**[12]

2. *Obs.* A landing-place enclosed by walls but not roofed in; a cellar or store-house underground.

Dev. All that great cellar lately rebuilt, and the plott of ground or pallace thereto belonging lately converted into a cellar, *Corporation Totnes* (1719) in *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 233. **s.Dev.** At Dartmouth in Devon there are some of these storehouses cut out of the rock still retaining their old name of palaces, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 317.

[1. Cp. OCor. *palas*, to dig, delve (WILLIAMS).]

PALACH, PALALL, see **Pellock**, *sb.*[1], **Pallall.**

PALANQUINS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Nhp.[1] War.[3] Long gaiters, leggings.

PALATIC, *adj.* I.Ma. Chs. Also written **palattic** Chs.[13]; **pallatic** I.Ma. [pala·tik.] **1.** A dial. form of 'paralytic.'

I.Ma. His is a pallatic stroke, and it were a very common illness (S.M.). **Chs.**[13] (s.v. Fallatic).

2. Paralyzed with drink.

Chs.[3] He wasna riotous, your wusships, he wur past that, he was palatic!

PALAULAYS, see **Pallall.**

PALAVER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Also in form **palaiver** Bnff.[1] [pəlā·və(r.] **1.** *sb.* Flattery, persuasive talk.

Nhb. Come, ha' done wi' palaver, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 344. **w.Yks.**[5] Ye'll manage him wi' a bit o' palaver. **Lin.**[1] None of your palaver with me. **Nhp.**[1] Let's have none of your palaver.

2. *Obs.* Noise; abuse. w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **3.** A wearisome talker; a person of silly, ostentatious manners.

Sc. (JAM.) **Bnff.**[1] A niver saw sic a palaiver o' a cheel. **Lnk.** She's a fair palaver o' a woman, and never weary bummin' aboot her stootness o' body, an' her want o' breath, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 70.

4. *v.* To flatter; to talk over; to gossip.

ne.Sc. I could palaver a customer wi' ony ane i' the county ahint the counter like mysel', GRANT *Keckleton*, 76. **Ayr.** It was not the habit of the women-folk to palaver in this outer court, JOHNSTON *Congalton's Legacy* (1896) 72. **Yks.** Your father used to come leaning over it and talking about love, and palavering her, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1895) 637. **w.Yks.**[5] Palaver him a bit, an' ye ll gehr on wi' him. **Nhp.**[1] Don't stand palavering there.

5. To behave in an ostentatious manner.

Bnff.[1] He palaivert up an' doon amo' the fouck.

PALCH, *adj.* and *v.* Bdf. Dev. Cor. Also written **paltch** Cor.; and in form **palsh** Dev. Cor.[1] [pælʧ, pælʃ.] **1.** *adj.* Broken down in health, very frail and delicate in constitution; palsied. Cor. HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 341; Cor.[12] **2.** *v.* To patch, mend; to patch clothes untidily; also *fig.* to patch up or half-cure a sick person. Cf. **palt**, *v.*

Dev. Whyiver dawntee try tū zaw vittee, an' not go palshing tha hawls in tha thengs up like that! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790). **Cor.** Thee art paltcht oop quite brave like, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 17.

Hence (1) **Palched**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Palchy**, *adj.* patched up, half-cured, always ailing, very frail and delicate in constitution, broken down in health.

(1) **Cor.** The palched little smulk that 'a was! PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. I. ii; **Cor.**[1] A poor palched creature. A confirmed invalid is said to be a palched, or patched up man; **Cor.**[2] He is very much palched. (2) **Cor.** Ae's pinikin, palchy, and totilin, HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 342; **Cor.**[2] He is very palchy.

3. To walk softly and slowly, esp. through mud.

Bdf. 'E come palchin' right on my foot, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 208. **Dev.** To palch along saatly, and zartly, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 317; Thickee cheel is palshing drew tha lane wi' 'er bestest būtes, wi' tha watter purty nigh up tū 'er knees, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Oil vor palching about to hire Lees, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 201. **s.Dev.** Her's always palching about listening (F.W.C.); We'd dew best ter palch along ter th' trend i' th' holler hinder, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I iv.

[1. OCor. *palch*, weak, sickly, making a poor recovery (WILLIAMS).]

PALE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Not. Lin. Hrf. Oxf. Suf. Dor. Dev. Also written **pail** e.Yks.; and in form **piale** Dor.[1] [pēl, peəl.] **1.** A rail; a bar of a gate or hurdle; one of the upright bars of a paling.

e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 76. **n.Lin.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Pale-gate**, a gate made with 'pales' placed in a vertical position on a frame.

Dev. You'll come to a pale gate, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 26.

3. Earth turned up by the plough; see below.

Hrf. The plough goes along the former furrow and raises a second deep furrow which is thrown on the top of the first, raising thereby a pale, MARSHALL *Review Agric.* (1818) II. 285.

4. An enclosure for cattle. Lin. (HALL.) **5.** *pl.* A paling.

Fif. The flude o' Papists brak The pales, and pour'd, wi' crash and crack, On the rink-room their creishy pack, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 152. **Ayr.** Some day ye may gnaw your nails, . . That ere ye brak Diana's pales, BURNS *Dream*, st. 10. **Not.** The park pales (J.H.B.); **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] That grew o' thine jumpt cleān oher th' paales, an' was awaay ageān by that. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Suf.** That booey would get up on they pales and now they've bin an' bruk, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Dor.**[1]

PALE, *sb.*[2] Sc. A faucet.

Lnk. Settin' every cock an' pale In ready key for pourin', WATSON *Poems* (1853) 40.

PALE, *v.* and *sb.*[3] *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also in form **pele** (JAM.). **1.** *v.* To puncture; to tap for the dropsy. n.Sc. (JAM.) **2.** To test cheese by taking a sample.

Sc. (JAM.) **Lnk.** The cheese he pales; He prives, it's good;

ca's for the scales, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1733) 230. **Edb.** I believe I paled fifteen cheeses] in Joseph Gowdy's shop, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii.

3. *sb.* A small, pointed, circular scoop, used in testing and tasting cheese.

Sc. (Jam.) **Lnk.** I'se gie a cheese O' twa stane weight, the very wale, To try it ye may bring a pale, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 46.

PALE, see **Pail**, *v.*, **Peal**, *v.*, **Peel**, *sb.*[13], *v.*[1]

PALE-BLUE-CLINCH, *sb. Obs.* Shr. Strata in Lightmoor Winsey pit. Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 199.

PALERINE, PALEY, see **Pelerine, Paulie.**

PALING, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Also written **pailing** Abd. [pē·lin.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Paling-wall**, a paling.

Lnk. A' roun' the bonnie wud they've raised a palin' wa', Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 133.

2. *pl.* Lead-mining term; see below.

w.Yks. Small pieces of wood, 2½ feet long, placed perpendicularly in the space between the 'stemples'; if the earth be very loose, these are 'backed' by ling or heather (J.E.).

3. *v.* To surround with a paling.

Abd. The policies a' pailin'd aff an' set, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 25.

PALINODE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Also in forms **palinoddy** w.Yks.[3]; **palinody** Ir. **1.** Scottish law-term: a solemn recantation demanded in addition to damages in a libel action.

Sc. I will soon bring them to fine and palinode—I will make them repent meddling with your good name, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xiv; John Colvill his palinod or recantation, wherein he doth penitently recant his former proud offences, specially that treasonable discourse against the undoubted and indeniable title of king James the sixt, unto the crowne of England, *Title* (1604).

2. A rambling discourse, esp. one calculated to deceive the listeners. Cf. **paddy-noddy.**

Wxf. The intruder thus commenced his palinody, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 45.

3. Agitation, embarrassment. w.Yks.[3] (s.v. Padinoddy).

PALKY, *adj.* e.An.[1] Also in form **polky.** Of potatoes: diseased.

PALL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Also written **paal** S. & Ork.[1] Cai.[1]; **paul** n.Sc. (Jam.) [pāl.] **1.** *sb.* A post or large pole; a mooring-post; a fixture against which the feet are planted when one is pulling horizontally.

S. & Ork.[1], n.Sc. (Jam.), **Cai.[1] Frf.** A vessel cam in a'tween the heads—they threw ashore a rope round the pall, Sands *Poems* (1833) 143.

2. *v.* To get a purchase by planting the feet against a post or other fixture.

Sh.I. I pall d me fit at da wa', an', trow put an' row, I got his mooth open'd, *Sh. News* (Nov. 24, 1900). **Or.I.** To paal he gloamered for a stool, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 797.

3. Of a horse: to strike with the fore-feet. Slk. (Jam.)

[**1.** Norw. dial. *paale*, a post (Aasen); Sw. *pāle* (Widegren).]

PALL, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Shr. Also written **paul·** Shr.[2] [pāl.] **1.** A windlass with a cowl-shaped top for supplying a mine with air; a 'cow.' Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 245. **2.** *Comp.* **Paul-windlas**, a small windlass used to raise or lower the mast of a barge placed on the poop of the vessel. Shr.[2]

PALL, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **pa'.** A rich or fine cloth.

Knights of great renown, And ladies, laced in pall, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 160, ed. 1848; An she was dressd i the finest pa, *Gill Brenton* in Child *Pop. Ballads* (1882) I. 68.

[Þar couertours . . . And all þar pauillions of pall, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 4178. OFr. *pale*, 'drap' (Roquefort).]

PALL, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **paal** S. & Ork.[1] Nhb.[1]; **parl** e.Lth.; **paul** Sc. Bnff. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [pāl, pǭl, pǫəl.] **1.** *v.* To puzzle, baffle, bring to a standstill.

Sh.I. Hoo da scoondril haed da impidence ta come inta my hoose for sic a purpose pauls me, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 95; Fader bliss me as A'm pall'd what haand ta turn me til, *Sh. News* (Mar. 30, 1901); **S. & Ork.[1] Or.I.** Fu' sairly palt was he, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 792. **Cai.[1] Bnff.[1]** That riddle pault thim a'. **Abd.** Some boxie wi' a puzzlin' kick That pauls the lasses to get aff the sneck, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 458. **N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[2]** It palls me. **m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.** (C.C.R.)

Hence (1) **Palled**, *ppl. adj.* puzzled; (2) **Paller**, *sb.* a staggering blow; a rude shock; something which causes astonishment.

(1) **e.Lth.** Sair she dreads her parl'd brain, This yarn will mak' a mess o't, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 56. (2) **Nhb.** Maw sarties! but he gat a pauler, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818–30); **Nhb.[1]**

2. To surpass; esp. in phr. *that palls all*, that beats everything. **Bnff.[1]** That pauls a'. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.)

3. *sb.* A puzzle. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1]

[**1.** An aphetic form of lit. E. *appal*, to shock, discomfit.]

PALL, *v.*[3] Lin.[1] [pǭl.] To satiate, surfeit.

You will pall him with good things.

PALL, *v.*[4] *Obs.* Dev. To turn pale.

(Hall.); **Dev.[1]** Mercy, how her hath a pall'd when her hath come athort any of es playthings, 41, ed. Palmer.

PALLACH, PALLACK, see **Pellock**, *sb.*[1]

PALLALL, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also written **palall** Fif.; and in forms **palaulays** Frf.; **pallaldies** Fif.; **pallalls** Sc. (Jam.); **pallaly** Frf.; **pally-ully** n.Yks.[124] [palaˑl.] A form of the game of 'hop-scotch'; also the piece of earthenware or stone used in the game. Cf. **peever**, *sb.*

Sc. (Jam.) **Frf.** There were women sitting on stones at their doors, and girls playing at palaulays, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xxvii; The lassies . . . had games of their own, chief among which was skipping-rope and the 'pallaly,' the latter known politely as 'playing at the pitcher,' but perhaps more universally known as 'hop scotch,' Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 98. **Fif.** Girls chose the quieter sports . . . the ever-entertaining 'palall,' Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 13; Mony's the time I've played the pallaldies barefit wi' 'm on the plainstanes, Meldrum *Grey Mantle* (1896) 251. **Lth.** The 'pickies' (or the 'beds,' or the 'pall all') played with a flat stone on the pavement, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33. **Edb.** Took her out to the back of the house to have a game at the pallall, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. **n.Yks.[1]** Played . . . by the help of a small flat piece of earthenware or the like, and an oblong figure with many angular compartments chalked or otherwise marked out on the pavement or a piece of level ground; **n.Yks.[2]** Child's game of chance with rounded pieces of pot the size of a penny. Divisions are chalked on the pavement, and the 'pally-ullies' are impelled within the lines by a hop on one leg and a side-shuffle with the same foot; **n.Yks.[4]**

PALLAWA, *sb. Obs.* Fif. (Jam.) **1.** A species of sea-crab; a 'keavie.' **2.** *Fig.* A contemptuous term for a dastardly fellow.

'Will I be slairtit be sic a Pallawa?' Shall I be outdone by such a poltroon?

PALLET, *sb.*[1] Sc. [paˑlət.] A humorous term for the head.

Kcd. He prayed for him and a' his wallets, That cleaned the hats o' greasy pallets, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 47. **Frf.** Pou'd the hair frae ither's pallets, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 49, ed. 1882.

[Fr. *pelote*, a tennis ball, any little ball to play with (Cotgr.).]

PALLET, *sb.*[2] n.Sc. (Jam.) A skin, esp. an undressed sheep-skin; a 'pelt.'

PALLID, *adj. Obs.* Dur. Striped; made of cloth of different colours. Raine *Charters, &c., Finchale* (1837) clvi.

PALLIE, PALLO, see **Paulie, Pellock**, *sb.*[1]

PALLY, *v.* and *adj.* Lakel. Yks. Also Som. Also written **pallee** Som. [paˑli, pæˑli.] **1.** *v.* To go about in a shuffling way.

Lakel.[2] Thoo'll pally aboot i' thi barfit feet tell thoo gi's thi deeth o' cauld, an' than thoo'll know. Palleyen aboot in a pair o' auld carpet shun; what good er they i' t'wet? **w.Yks.** He used to pan tul an' wesh an' pally abaht like a reyt 'un, *w.Yks. Alm.* (1881) 17; They don't care a straw for a chap 'at pallies abaht for 'em, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1881) 50.

2. *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Pally-foot**, (2) **-paw**, a very large broad foot.

(1) **n.Yks.** Mind where thou's gannin', staupin about wi' thi gurt pally-feet (T.K.). (2) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

PALLY-HITCH, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [paˑli-itʃ.] The game of 'hop-scotch.' (s.v. Pally-ully.) Cf. **pallall.**

PALLY-ULLY, see **Pallall.**

PALM, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **pāme** Dev.[3]; **paum** Sc. n.Yks.[4] w.Yks.[2] nw.Der.[1] Som. Cor.[3]; **pawm** n.Yks.[2]

m.Yks.[1] Lan. Not.[1] Lin.[1]; **poam** Cor.[12]; **pome** Cor. [pām, pōm, pǫəm.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *to meet one with the open palm*, to be ready to shake hands.

War.[4] He be in no wise proud, he allus meets us with the open palm.

2. The hand.

m.Yks.[1] Give us hold of thy pawm. **w.Yks.**[2] Come, keep thy paums off me!

3. The hollow of a spade. Nhp. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 468. **4.** *v.* To lay hands on; to finger; to handle awkwardly; to maul.

Fif. Aye they glampt, and aye they glaum'd, And aye the tither teind they palm'd, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 38. **n.Yks.** Duan't pawm ower t'meeat seeah (T.S.). **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** What are you pawming at? (J.H.B.); **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** She's allus pawmin' 'er new fur (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1] You should not pawm the child about.

Hence **Paumish**, *adj.* awkward in handling. Som. (HALL.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

5. To squeeze the hand.

Gall. While ever that ye act for me, An' paum, an' cog, an' sconce, an' lie, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 66.

6. To rub the hands together.

Lan. Boh stood pawmin wi iz honds loik o neatril, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 28.

7. To strike with the open hand; to punch.

Dev.[3] I'll pāme thy head vor thee.

8. To pummel; to knock with the fist.

Cor. And will so poam am, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 25; (HALL.); **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] Poamén well.

Hence **Poaming**, *sb.* a pummelling. Cor.[12]

9. To climb a tree or pole without the assistance of any unevennesses but simply by the assistance of hands and feet; to swarm. n.Yks.[124], m.Yks.[1] **10.** To extend. Cor. *Jrn. Royal Inst.* (1886) IX; Cor.[3]

PALM, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **palme** e.Som.; and in forms **paum** n.Yks.[4] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] nw.Der.[1] nw.Lin.; **pawm** Cum. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[5] Lan. nw.Lin.; **pome** Cum.[14] n.Yks. m.Yks.[1] [pām, pōm, pǫəm.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Palm-barley**, a kind of barley larger and fuller than the ordinary kind; (2) **-buss**, any willow which has conspicuous catkins; (3) **-cross**, a cross made on Palm Sunday; see below; (4) **-cross day**, Palm Sunday; (5) **-fair**, a fair which begins on the fifth Monday in Lent, and lasts two days; (6) **-grass**, the reed meadow-grass, *Glyceria aquatica*; (7) **-sun**, see (4); (8) **-sun fair**, the fair held at Stokesley on the Saturday before Palm Sunday; (9) **-tree**, (*a*) the willow; (*b*) the yew; (10) **-willow**, any willow producing catkins early; the catkins of several species of willow, esp. the common sallow, *Salix Caprea*.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] (2) **Cum.** (3) **n.Yks.**[1] A decorative cross, composed of the peeled sticks of the willow, and dressed with the catkins or 'palms.' Suspended from the ceiling, or some high projection, about Palm-Sunday; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Pawm-crosses' are made to commemorate the season. Small sticks of peeled willow-palm are pin pierced together, so as to cross equally. They are then studded at the extremities with palm blossoms, and arranged and attached with pins throughout a design of small circles or palm hoops, for suspension from the ceiling. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] (4) **n.Yks.**[124], **m.Yks.**[1] (5) Wgt. FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 21. (6) **Nhp.**[1] I gathered the palm-grass close to the brook, CLARE *MS. Poems.* (7) **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (8) **n.Yks.** Ah'll gan neea mair tit Pomesun Fair, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 27. **m.Yks.**[1] (9, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Wil.**[1] (*b*) **Ken.**[1] The old people in East Kent call the yew-tree the 'palm-tree,' and there is, in the parish of Woodnesborough, a public-house called 'The Palm-tree,' which bears for its sign a clipped yew tree, *Memorials Eastry*, 116; **Ken.**[2] They will sometimes on Palm Sunday dress a church with yew-branches; which I think very strange, because this was always esteemed a funereal tree; but after they once called it the 'palm-tree' the other mistake follow'd as it were on course. (10) **Lei.**[1] ? **Wil.** The palm-willow bears its yellow pollen, JEFFERIES *Hdgrow.* (1889) 202.

2. *pl.* The buds and catkins of various species of willow, esp. of the common sallow, *Salix Caprea*; also, in *sing.*, the tree itself.

Sc. (JAM.), **s.Sc.** **N.I.**[1] Supplied on Palm Sunday to persons attending service in the Roman Catholic Churches. **Ant., Dwn.** **n.Cy.** *Chapter of Ripon*, 334, in EASTHER *Gl.* (1883). **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Blossoming branches of the willow are used to represent palms on Palm Sunday. **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.), **n.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Worn in the hat (if the season permit) on Palm Sunday, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] Carried in the hand, and used for the decoration of rooms on Palm Sunday. **w.Yks.**[1235] **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.**[123], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.), **n.Lin.**[1], **nw.Lin.**, **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.** Ye leaning palms, that seem to look Pleased o'er your image in the brook, CLARE *Poems* (1820) 62; **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[3] **Glo.** The 'pussies' or 'palms' are beautiful objects, ELLACOMBE *Garden* (1895) iii. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Brks.** DRUCE *Flora* (1897) 459. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Nrf.**, **Suf.**, **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **Som.** A switch of willow covered thick with palms, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 289. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[4]

Hence **Palmy**, *adj.* abounding in catkins.

Lnk. The palmy saughs attract the bees, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 92.

3. *pl.* The catkins of the hazel, *Corylus Avellana*. n.Yks.[4] **4.** The common yew, *Taxus baccata*.

Ir. The branches of the yew are blessed and given to the people . . . on Palm Sunday. On that day the male peasants may be seen returning from mass with sprigs of yew in their hats or button-holes; . . the women carry home the blessed branches also, and on entering a peasant's cottage a tuft of yew may be seen at the bed-head, or round the crucifix which hangs on the wall. Hence yew-trees are almost universally called palms in Ireland, even by persons who know the proper name for them, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 167–8. **Ant., Dwn., Dub.** (B. & H.) **s.Cy.** *Chapter of Ripon*, 334, in EASTHER *Gl.* (1883). **Ken.** PARISH *Gl.* (1875). **Dev.**[4]

5. The silver fir, *Pinus picea*. Ant., Dwn. (B. & H.) **6.** *pl.* Small branches of the spruce fir, *Abies excelsa*, supplied on Palm Sunday to persons attending the Roman Catholic Church services. N.I.[1] **7.** *v.* To gather yew twigs or branches in order to decorate churches.

Ken. 'Going a Palming' is a popular custom on the Saturday before Palm Sunday (B. & H.).

PALM, see **Pam.**

PALMAGRAM, *sb.* Yks. [pa·lməgram.] A mixture used to strip colour off warps or hanks. w.Yks. (J.G.)

PALMER, *sb.*[1] Hmp. I.W. Som. Also written **parmer** w.Som.[1] [pā·mə(r).] The palmer-worm, a large kind of caterpillar.

Hmp. Cabbage caterpillar (W.M.E.F.). **I.W.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Let's hev the parmer ribbed wi' gold, Th' yaller dun, an' blue. [*Eruche*, Cankers, Palmers, Catterpillers, FLORIO.]

PALMER, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Cum. Also in forms **paumer** Abd.; **pawmer** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] [pā·mər.] **1.** *v.* To wander; to saunter about.

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** Fan onything comes in's noddle aboot's nowte beasts he canna get rest, but 'll be up an' paumerin' aboot the toon o' the seelence o' the nicht, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 208. **Cum.** A palmer'd out as chance wad heft An 'till a neybor's house a tuok, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 114.

2. To walk clumsily and with much noise.

Sc. A bonny figure I wauld be palmering about in bauchles, STEVENSON *Weir* (1896) i. **Bnff.**[1]

Hence (1) **Palmerer**, *sb.* one who walks in a clumsy, noisy manner; (2) **Palmering**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) wandering; walking feebly; (*b*) rude, clumsy.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] (2, *a*) **Sc.** Ony auld palmering body, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxix. (*b*) **Bnff.**[1]

3. *sb.* Clumsy, noisy walking. Bnff.[1] **4.** One who goes about in a shabby, threadbare dress, either through poverty or slovenliness. Sc. (JAM.)

[1. A der. of ME. *palmer*, a pilgrim to the Holy Land (CHAUCER). OFr. (Norm.) *paumier*, 'pélerin' (MOISY).]

PALMISTER, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. One who practises palmistry.

In his youth a certain palmister hade assured him he should rise to great honors, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 67.

PALMY, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **paamie** Cai.[1]; **pammy** Edb.; **paumy** Sc.; **pawmy** Sc. (JAM.) [pā·mi.] **1.** *sb.* A blow from the 'tawse' on the palm of the hand.

Sc. Mother, I wad have had my hands blistered wi' palmies afore I wad let them ken my father was drunk, STEVENSON *Puddin* (1894) 27. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** He wha had made hunders greet for their guid wi' weel-laid-on pawmies, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 16, ed. 1889. **Per.** Nae brunt-taed tawse o' strong nowt-hide Need

they for paumies, Stewart *Character* (1857) 58. **Fif.** A forecast of the number of pawmies to be faced in the afternoon, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 11. **e.Fif.** Thirty years ago to every boy in East Fife correction by the time-honoured taws was known under the name of pawmies, *Glasgow Herald* (Sept. 2, 1899). **Ayr.** There was na a day I didna get a pawmy but ane, and on it I got twa, Galt *Lairds* (1826) iv. **Lth.** A rousin' pawmie on the loof . . . Will waken up a sleepy coof, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 138. **Edb.** Nae school being in, Our pammies o'er, syne aff we'd rin, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 95. **Slk.** The boy who is detected in the fact, must be punished by palmy, or privation, or imprisonment from play, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1828) 280. **Gall.** He had compassed the secret of how to make one 'pawmie' do the work of two, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 72.

2. *v.* To cane on the palm of the hand.

Sc. (Jam.); Tam was palmied for being too late for school, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 106, ed. 1894.

PALSH, see **Palch**.

PALSHALLALS, *sb. pl.* Cor.[1] [pæ·lʃəlælz.] The diarrhœa.

PALSIFIED, *adj.* Sc. Palsied.

She's palsified—an' shakes her head Sae fast about, ye scarce can see't, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 35.

PALSY, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Nrf. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Palsy-stroke**, an attack or fit of paralysis. n.Yks.[1] **2.** *v.* In phr. *to palsy one's brain*, to bewilder. Nrf. (P.H.E.)

PALT, *sb.* Nhp. Also written **pault** Nhp.[2] [polt.] Refuse, rubbish. Cf. **pelt**, *sb.*[2]

Nhp.[1] Foul, and unproductive land, that is covered with weeds, is said to be full of squitch and palt. The refuse of corn that rises, at the top of the sieve after reeing, is also termed palt; **Nhp.**[2]

[MLG. *palte*, 'Lappen, Happen, Stück' (Schiller-Lübben); MDu. *palt*, a fragment (Oudemans).]

PALT, *v.* Yks. [polt.] To mend. Cf. **palch, 2.**

w.Yks. (J.W.); **w.Yks**[3] May be said of mending a stocking, a coat, a cart, or indeed anything. 'Tha' a't paltin' up then.'

PALTCH, see **Palch**.

PALTER, *v.*[1] Lin. Nhp. [po·ltə(r).] To hesitate, prevaricate; to play fast and loose.

Lin. Skinner (1671); **Lin.**[1] When you go before the beaks you must not palter. **Nhp.**[1]

[These juggling fiends . . . That palter with us in a double sense, Shaks. *Macbeth*, v. viii. 20.]

PALTER, *v.*[2] Ken. Also written **paulter.** [po·ltə(r).] To wreck or pilfer stranded vessels and ill-use shipwrecked sailors. Hasted *Kent*, IV. 293; (Hall.); **Ken.**[1]

PALTERLY, *adj.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also written **palterley** N.Cy.[1]; **paltherly** e.Yks.[1]; **paulterly** n.Lin.[1] Paltry, worthless, mean.

n.Cy. (Hall.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1]

PALTHOGUE, *sb.* Irel. A blow.

n.Ir. The peats flew through the house, an' whack Came palthogue on the farmer's back, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 8.

[Ir. *palltóg*, a thump, a blow (O'Reilly).]

PALTING, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [po·ltin.] Paltry, trifling.

w.Yks. Whativer he does it's allus a paltin' job he maks on't, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 7, 1895); Common (J.W.).

PALTRIDGE, see **Partridge**.

PALTRY, *adj.* and *sb.* Pem. e.An. [po·ltri.] **1.** *adj.* Unwell, feeble, indisposed.

s.Pem. I am màin paltry to-day, I canna do much (W.M.M.).

2. *sb.* Rubbish, refuse, trash. e.An.[1] Cf. **peltry, 1.**

PALY, *adj.* Sc. Amer. Also written **paley** Sc. [pē·li.] Pale, whitish.

Fif. Paly hen's eggs, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 79, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** A' the flowers on the lea Are fadin' awa to a paley bloom, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 77. **Lth.** He kiss'd my paly cheek, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 199. [**Amer.** A darkish-paly complexion, not a sign of red in it anywheres, *Cent. Mag.* (Dec. 1884) 273.]

PALYU, *sb.* Cav. [pa·ljū.] A potato cake. (M.S.M.)

PAM, *sb.* Sc. Lin. Brks. Som. Slang. Also in forms **paam, palm** Sh.I.; **pamphie** Abd. (Jam.); **pawmie** Sc. (*ib.*) [pām, pæm.] **1.** In cards: the knave of clubs, esp. in the game of loo.

Abd. (Jam.) **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 717; **Lin.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Very com. **Slang.** Grose *Cl. Dict.* (1823); *Lex. Balatronicum* (1811); *Slang Dict.* (1865).

Hence **Pam-loo**, *sb.* a game of cards in which the knave of clubs is the winning card in the pack. w.Som.[1]

2. The knave of any suit in a pack of cards.

Sc. (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Clappin' doon da palm o' diamonds, *Sh. News* (Mar. 19, 1898); Doo'll shürely no curse 'at doo canna ken da 'paams' be da 'kings' noo, *ib.* (Oct. 28, 1899). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

[1. Ev'n mighty Pam that Kings and Queens o'erthrew And mow'd down armies in the fights of lu, Pope *Rape of Lock* (1714) III. 61. Fr. *pamphile*, 'nom du valet de trèfle au jeu de pamphile, où il est le principal atout' (Littré).]

PAMBER, *v.* Not.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] [pa·mbə(r).] To pander.

PAME, *sb.* Som. Dev. [pēm, peəm.] **1.** A square of fine flannel, often handsomely bound and embroidered, in which a new-born child is wrapped; a christening wrap; a blanket, mantle, square of velvet or satin thrown over an infant that is going to be christened.

w.Cy. (Hall.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** 'Twuz squire's fust babby that wuz a cursened tū-day. Hadden 'er a-got a bütivul pame? By Gor! 'twuz a satan wan, wi' gold fernge, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 110; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Grose (1790).

2. A pane of glass.

Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** Put in a pame of glass, *Reports Provinc.* (1877).

3. Building term: the piece of timber that lies on the top of the wall, to which the bottom of the rafters is fastened, a 'pan.'

w.Som.[1] A pame of joists is the row or 'bay' filling up the space between two main supports. Used when the floor is supported by short joists bearing upon beams or dwarf walls. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 319. **nw.Dev.**[1] In a carpenter's bill, 1809, occurs the entry: 'Cutting a Piece for a Pame—Damaged. 1*s.*'

4. *pl.* 'Purlins' or side-timbers of a roof. w.Som.[1]

PAME, PAMEL, see **Palm**, *sb.*[1], **Panel**, *sb.*[3]

PAMISAMPLE, *sb.* Bnff.[1] The shell, *Bulla lignaria.*

PAMMENT, *sb.* e.An. Also written **pammant** Nrf. [pæ·mənt.] A square paving-brick; a pavement.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** Young *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XXXVII. 267; Red handkerchiefs dot the hard cold pamments, and sturdy knees bow humbly, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 73. **Suf.** (C.G.B.), **Suf.**[1]

PAMMY, *adj.* Lin. Cmb. [pa·mi.] Fat, thick; having thick, swollen legs.

Lin. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.**[1] **Cmb.** Miller & Skertchly *ib.* iii.

PAMMY, see **Palmy**.

PAMP, *sb.* Nrf. [pæmp.] In phr. *to live like old Pamp*, to have a well-supplied table. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 34.

PAMPER, *v.* Lan. Wil. [pa·m-, pæ·mpə(r).] **1.** To fret.

Lan. At long length hoo pampert an pined so as hoo took gradely ill, Lahee *Traits* (1887) 40.

2. To mess about so as to spoil a thing.

Wil. You're pamperin' with that lock till you won't be able to turn the key at all presently (G.E.D.); **Wil.**[1]

3. In *pass.*: to be puzzled.

n.Wil. Thur I cāānt do so much on't, I be 'tirely pampered wi' 't āāl (E H.G.).

PAMPHIE, see **Pam**.

PAMPHIL, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) A square enclosure made with stakes; a small house.

PAMPHREY, *sb.* N.I.[1] [pa·mfri.] A kind of cabbage.

PAMPLE, *v.*[1] e.An. [pæ·mpl.] To trample lightly; to toddle about.

e.An.[1] A child pamples about upon a walk or a bed in a garden newly raked; or upon a floor newly washed. **Nrf.** They du goo pamplin' about i' the slush, Spilling *Johnny's Jaunt* (1879) i. **Suf.**[1] Sheep trampling over a new bank, &c., are said to 'pample it about.'

Hence **Pampling**, *ppl. adj.* fidgety. e.An.[1]

[MLG. *pampelen*, 'sich hin u. her bewegen' (Schiller-Lübben).]

PAMPLE, *v.*[2] *Obs.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To indulge, 'pamper.' (Hall.)

PAMPOOTIE, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **pampooter.** [pampū·ti.] A kind of sandal or slipper; see below.

w.Ir. The small feet and legs were not, as might have been expected, bare, but clad in comfortable thick knitted stockings, with shoes, or rather sandals, of the kind known as 'pampooties,' made of cow's skin, the hair being left on, the upper portion sewed together and tied with a wisp of wool in more or less classical fashion across the two small insteps, Lawless *Grania* (1892) i. Glw. The Aranites and inhabitants of some of the other Galway islands wear pampooters, which are slippers, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 261. s.Arran.I. Said to have been introduced some two or more hundred years ago by an East Indian ship-captain, who settled on the Island, *ib.*

PAN, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **pon** e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] [pan, pæn, pon.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Pan-burn bell**, the church bell, rung about noon on Shrove Tuesday, as the signal for preparing pancakes; see also **Pancake bell**; (2) **-crock**, an earthen pan or platter; (3) **-dewaff** or **-doaf**, meal fried in bacon fat; water and oatmeal boiled together, sometimes mixed with fat and baked in a pan; (4) **-dish**, a round, shallow iron dish for placing in an oven; (5) **-doulde**, *obs.*, a custard; (6) **-haggerty**, a dish, consisting chiefly of potatoes and onions; (7) **-hoil**, a place where there is a pan or boiler; (8) **-hommerings**, the markings on new pans; (9) **-jotrals**, (*a*) a dish made of var. kinds of animal food; (*b*) the slabbery offals of the shambles; (10) **-kail**, broth made of coleworts hashed very small, and thickened with a little oatmeal; (11) **-loaf**, a baker's loaf baked in a pan; (12) **-mug**, coarse red and black crockery used for bread, milk, buttermilk, &c.; (13) **-pudding**, a baked pudding; a fritter; (14) **-shovel**, a shovel slightly turned up at the sides, used for spreading lime; (15) **-soddy**, a baked pudding.

(1) Nhp. *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 141; Nhp.[1] At Daventry, the bell which is rung is muffled on one side with leather, or 'buffed,' as it is termed, and obtains the name of 'Pan-burn-bell.' War.[2] The bell is supposed to say 'The pan's a-burning, the pan's a-burning.' The custom of ringing this bell is falling into disuse in War. (2) Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 319; Dev.[1] n.Dev. 'Tes a marl ted net a valled into tha pancrock, as ha uzeth to do, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 215; Grose (1790). Cor.[12] (3) n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.[1], e.Lan.[1] (4) e.Lan.[1] (5) Som. (K.); (Hall.) (6) Nhb. Once common at Winlaton-on-Tyne (R.O.H.). (7) w.Yks. (S.P.U.) (8) Chs. (E.M.G.) (9, *a*) Lnk. (Jam.) (*b*) Rxb. (*ib.*) (10) n.Sc. Formerly a superstitious rite pretty generally prevailed in making this species of broth. The meal, which rose as the scum of the pot, was not put in any dish, but thrown among the ashes, from the idea that it went to the use of the Fairies, who were supposed to feed on it (*ib.*). (11) Frf. He lat drive at Simpson's head wi' a pan-loaf, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 10, ed. 1889. (12) Lan. (F.K.), (A.C.) Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] A girl who was taken to see Capesthorne Hall, which contains a valuable collection of Etruscan vases, described to her mother on her return how beautiful everything was, but that she had been surprised to see 'the paanmoogs kept in the house place.' Our Chs. panmugs are manufactured mostly at Buckley, in the neighbouring county of Flint. A man with a red, coarse, blotchy countenance is said to have 'a feace like a Buckley paanmug.' s.Chs.[1] Nrf. Two old men, carrying baskets of cheap earthenware. 'They have travelled these roads for years selling pan mugs,' Emerson *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 121. (13) Nhb.[1] Lan. I ate pan puddings, as they called them, heartily, Byrom *Remin.* (1736) in *Cheth. Soc.* XI. 17. (14) s.Chs.[1], Shr.[1] (15) N.Cy.[1] Nhb. My head swam round whene'er aw thought Upon a fat pan-soddy, Gilchrist *Sngs.* (1824) 10; Nhb.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *a pan to parch peas on, obs.*, see below; (2) *pan and cover cakes*, currant tea-cakes kneaded with butter and cream; also called **Fat rascals** (q.v.); (3) *brought up* or *reared with the pan and the spoon*, brought up by hand, not suckled.

(1) Brks. On Shrove Tuesday children used to go round this village [Sunningwell] in the dusk, singing—'Beef and bacon's Out of season, I want a pan to parch my peas on'; after which they threw stones at all people's doors, which made them shut their doors on that evening. This custom still partially exists, but the verses are altered, Murray *Handbk. Oxf.* (1894) 86. (2) n.Yks.[2] (3) Cum.[1] When a child or young animal is brought up without being suckled, it is reared by the aid of a pan to warm the milk, and a spoon to be fed with; Cum.[4] Wm. He was browt up wi t'pan an' t'speun (B.K.).

3. A vessel for containing water.

n.Yks.[1] Not necessarily or usually shallow; for instance, the ordinary garden water-pot is always called 'water-pan.'

4. A salt-pan; a large vessel or tank in which the brine is evaporated.

Nhb.[1] The word frequently occurs in place-names, as in Howden Pans, Hartley Pans, &c. Chs. The pans used in Cheshire, for the evaporating of the salt brine, are now made of wrought iron, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 91; Chs.[1] They vary in size, the smaller ones being 30 feet long by 15 feet in breadth; large ones reaching to 100 feet in length by 30 feet in breadth. They are set upon brick walls with a row of furnaces at one end and a chimney at the other.

Hence (1) **Pan-cutters**, *sb. pl., obs.*, officers appointed in the salt-making towns to measure the 'pans,' to see that they were of the standard dimensions; (2) **-house**, *sb.* the building in which the salt-pan is placed; (3) **-picks**, *sb. pl.* strong, long-headed hammers, used when the 'pan' is 'let out,' i. e. not at work; (4) **-scale**, (5) **-scratch**, *sb.* the thick scale that forms on the bottom of a pan; (6) **-wood**, *sb., obs.*, small coals used chiefly in evaporating sea-water in salt-pans.

(1) Chs.[12] (2) Chs. The different pans are usually partitioned out from each other, and there is a separate pan-house to each pan, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 92. (3, 4) Chs.[1] (5) Chs. Marshall *Review* (1819) II. 97. (6) Sc. Great coals, chews, lime-coal, and panwood or dross, all of them from the same mass, Bald *Coal-Trade* (1808) 52 (Jam.). Frf. The small-coal used for boiling salt is called panwood to this day, *Agric. Surv.* 480 (*ib.*). w.Lth. It is usual to divide the coal into three kinds; 1. great coal; 2. chows; 3. culm or panwood, *ib.* 10. Nhb.[1]

5. A depression in a field or other land; a hollow in the hills.

w.Som.[1] Oncommon likely place vor to vind a hare, there in the pan o' the field. Dev. Mis-tor, a height on whose consecrated rocks there is found so large and perfect a rock-basin as to be called by the peasantry 'Mis-tor Pan,' Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 57. n.Dev. Another kind of hollow in the hills is called a Pan, Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) x. nw.Dev.[1]

6. A pond. Glo.[1] **7.** The skull, head.

Rnf. O tuneless brain, O brainless pan! Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 108. Ayr. Ae stroke wi' sic prodigious strength, The deil's harns frae the pan flew, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 115. Edb. I feared the fall had produced some crack in his pan and that his seven senses had gone a wool gathering, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv.

8. A piece of timber laid lengthwise on the top or posts of a house, to which the roof is attached.

n.Sc. (Jam.) ne.Sc. Across the couples were fixed the pans, to the number of three or four on each side of the roof, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 50. Cai.[1] Mry. *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.) Abd. Jam.[1], s.Sc. (*ib.*) Ayr. On these [the siles] rested cross-beams called ribs or pans, *Agric. Surv.* 114 (*ib.*). Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351. n.Cy. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 319. w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[24], Chs[1], n.Lin.[1]

Hence (1) **Pan-piece**, *sb.* a heavy beam thrown across an opening in the outer wall of a building; a mantelpiece or 'breast summer'; (2) **-tile**, *sb.* the ordinary roofing tile, so called to distinguish it from the common roofing slate; (3) **-tiled**, *adj.* roofed with tiles; (4) *pan and kaiber, phr.*, a peculiarly constructed roof; see below.

(1) Nhb.[1] (2) Nhb. There stands the quaint seventeenth century house, now covered with 'pan-tiles,' Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 113. n.Yks. It [thatch] also affords harbours for vermin, and is more expensive in the first cost and repairs than pantiles, which are generally made use of on those farm-houses which have been built of late years, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 35. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* w.Som.[1] I count you'd be gainer, vor to put up tile 'pon thick there roof; 'tis jis vleet place they there pan-tiles 'on't never answer vor no dwellin-'ouze. (3) Nhb. Its thinly scattered hamlets and pan-tiled farmhouses, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 2. (4) ne.Sc. Across the couples were fixed the pans, to the number of three or four on each side of the roof. On these, and parallel to the couples, were laid the kaibers, pieces of trees split with axe, or of bog-fir. Such a roof was called pan and kaiber, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 50.

9. A hard or impenetrable subsoil; the bottom or bed of the land.

Rs. In many places a black pan, hard as iron ore, runs in a

stratum of two or three inches thick, *Statist. Acc.* VI. 184 (Jam.). **Bnff.** It is a light black soil, and under it an obstinate pan. Owing to this pan in some places the fields retain the rains long, *ib.* IV. 360. **Lin.** An agricultural term for an incrustation, ferruginous apparently, found under the surface soil, impenetrable to tree roots, also to water, Brookes *Tracts Gl.* **sw.Lin.**[1] They'll do no good without you break thruff the pan. **Nhp.**[1] **Brks.** A sort of iron conglomerate lying between two and three feet below the surface of the ground which has to be broken up before a crop can be obtained, Hughes *Hist. Windsor Forest.* **e.An.**[12] **Nrf.** What Norfolk farmers call the pan, or that subsidence of the marle or clay which always forms immediately under the path of the plough, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) V. 133; In light land, the moisture is more preserved by having a pan at the bottom, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 338. **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 297, ed. 1849. [At first the plough ran upon the pan, which it seemed impossible to penetrate, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849 II. 665.]

10. *v.* Of land: to harden or form a hard crust on the surface. Also with *down*.

w.Mid. If you get fooling about with that runny ground in the wet, you'll have it all pan down so as you can't do anything with it (W.P.M.). **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 297, ed. 1849.

PAN, *sb.*[2] Wil. [pæn.] The drag of a cart or wagon. n.Wil. (G.E.D.)

PAN, *sb.*[3] Som. A tadpole or frog. (Hall.)

PAN, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. [pan.] **1.** *v.* To fit or tally with; to agree, match; to fit in, join or unite together.

Sc. (Jam.) **n.Cy.** (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.*, **Dur.**[1] **Wm.** Pan it in ta fit t'whol (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] This coat pans well. **w.Yks.** We shall have a nasty job panning this to this corner (H.L.); Pan it down—press an article into its proper place, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 31, 1884) 8; **w.Yks.**[2] New boots are said to pan well when they fit well; **w.Yks.**[34], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence **Pannable,** *adj.* (1) well-adapted, suitable, likely to fit properly; (2) plausible, practicable.

(1) **n.Yks.**[3] **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 76; **e.Yks.**[1] In N., having the property of fitting better by being worn. **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[2] All that is very pannable.

2. *Fig.* To agree, get on well together; to associate with. Also in phr. *to pan with* or *in with*.

n.Cy. Bailey (1721); **N.Cy.**[2] Weal and women cannot pan, but wo and women can, *Prov.* **Nhb.** Thair wordes and deides will never pan, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 327. **Cum.** He was pannin' in wid some play actor fwok, Gwordie Greenup *Anudder Batch* (1873) 6; **Cum.**[4] How can te pan on wid sec a feul? **Wm.** That didn't pan we uz, net it, Bet then, what could we dew? *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 48. **e.Yks.**[1] Jack an his wife didn't seem to pan tegither at fost. **w.Yks.**[1] Their tempers pan sea weel, at for aut ward they're like cayter cousins, ii. 287. **Der.**[2]

3. To suit a place or show aptitude for an occupation; to 'frame.'

n.Cy. He pans well, Grose (1790). **w.Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] Thou pans like a hen to piss; **n.Yks.**[2] He pans badly; **n.Yks.**[3], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] He pans weel tiv his waak noo at he's getten reet tools. **m.Yks.**[1] A servant having left an old place for a new one does not pan well to it. **w.Yks.** Thou doesn't pan in to t'wark as I should like to see thee (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[5] Thah's noa fräame in thuh; ah nivver saw a lad pan so badly. **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Panner,** *sb.* a worker, one who sets to work well.

n.Yks. He's a good panner at his wark (I.W.). **m.Yks.**[1] A 'good panner' is one able to set well to work. 'He is a good panner-tul when there is work to do.' **w.Yks.**[5] What a panner thah is!

4. With *to*: to begin to work; to set to work with energy.

n.Cy. Grose 1790) *Suppl.* **Lakel.**[2] Thoo pans to thi wark like a fiul. Tak thi cooat off an' pan tull. **Wm.** For men ne'er pan'd sea weel to wark, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 50, ed. 1896; He pans ta his new job first rate (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Noo then, pan tə sum wāk ən let's see thə frame fər yance (W.H.). **w.Yks.** Pan to·l-it, lad! (C.A.F.); **w.Yks.**[234]; **w.Yks.**[5] Shoo mud pan tul't an' get done wi't', 17. **Der.**[2] **nw.Der.**[1] Come, tha mun pan to naa.

5. *sb.* An attempt, effort.

n.Yks.[2] 'He maks a poor pan,' a feeble endeavour. **m.Yks.**[1] Thou's had a faithful pan at it, my lass!

PAN, see **Pawn,** *sb.*[1]

PANASH, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A plume worn in the hat.

A top of lint for his panash, Colvil *Whigs Suppl.* (ed. 1796) I. 257; There his panash, a capon's big tail, Colvil *Poems* (1681) II. 8 (Jam.).

[Fr. *panache*, 'faisceau de plumes le plus souvent multicolores, serrées en bas, flottantes en haut' (Hatzfeld).]

PAN-BED, *sb.* Cor.[2] The game of 'hop-scotch.' (s.v Hoppety Bed.)

PANBINDING, *sb.* Lan.[1] [pa·nbindin.] Payment or compensation for an injury.

I'se gi' thee money to pay th' panbindin'.

PANCAKE, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **poncake** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] [pa·nkēk, -keək.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Pancake bell,** a church bell rung about noon on Shrove Tuesday; cf. **pan,** *sb.*[1] **1** (1); (2) **—day,** (3) **—Tuesday,** Shrove Tuesday.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] The afternoon of the day was formerly claimed as a half-holiday by Newcastle apprentices, and football contests formed the chief occupation on these occasions. **Yks.** Richmond and Darlington have pancake bells, also Northallerton, at which place the same bell is used as for the curfew. The pancake bell called the people to be shriven before Lent, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 29, 1896). **e.Yks**[1], **w.Yks.**[123] **Lan.** The bell rung on Shrove-Tuesday to call Christians to be shriven, was called the 'Pancake Bell,' and some have regarded it merely as a signal to people to fry their pan-cakes, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 44. **Chs.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] It was customary for the church bell in every parish to ring at 10 a.m. or before, to summon the people to confess to their several priests, and be 'shrove' or 'shrived.' The practice of confession has ceased, but the custom of ringing the bell still remains; **Nhp.**[2] **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] This was said to be the signal for preparing pancakes. It was also the signal for a sudden shout and rush for the school doors in the village schools. School was then broken up for the day, and after dinner the boys assembled and kicked a football across country over hedge and ditch until they were tired. **Brks.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. ix. 324, 504. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (2) **w.Yks.**[5] On 'Pancake,' or 'Shrove Tuesday,' 'Pancākes' are an article of universal consumption at dinner. They are *gen.* eaten hot with treacle; being served as they are taken out of the pan. . . An hour before noon on this day, it is the practice of juveniles to assemble in numbers, bringing with them old tin cans, or anything in the tin line, and each a cudgel, and to go round to all the dame and public schools in or out of the district, and beat them before the school-house door, repeating a short 'nomony' the while, when the master or mistress allows the scholars to leave, whereupon, re-inforcing the troop, they company together on to other places, where the beating-out ceremony is renewed, followed by a like result, the troop cheering lustily as each school turns out, until the hour of noon, when they make the best of their way home to enjoy their pancakes. The rest of the day is a holiday, and the game of shuttlecock forms the amusement, in which others than children take part. **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2] School-children, demanding a holiday, say: 'Pancake-day, Pancake-day, If you don't give us a holiday, we'll all run away.' **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] Ill luck betides the family in which pancakes are not served up on that day. **w.Som.**[1] (3) **n.Cy.** Three days in this week had their peculiar dishes, viz. 'Collop Monday,' 'Pancake Tuesday,' and 'Fritters Wednesday,' Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 217. **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** Pankeeak Tuesda' 's t'next te cum, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 2. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Common (J.W.). **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** I 'member quite well the day before the weddin', which happen' to be pancake Shusda', Rydings *Tales* (1895) 115. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Oxf.** (Hall.)

2. Phr. *pancakes all hot*, a boys' game, another name for 'duck-stone' (q.v.). w.Yks. (M.F.), w.Yks.[5] **3.** A girls' amusement; a 'cheese'; see below.

s.Chs.[1] They turn round and round till their dresses fly out at the bottom, then suddenly squatting down the air confined under the dress causes the skirt to bulge out like a balloon. When skilfully done, the appearance is that of a girl's head and shoulders peeping out of an immense cushion.

4. *pl.* The fruit of the common mallow, *Malva sylvestris.* n.Lin. (B. & H.) Hence **Pancake-plant,** *sb.* the common mallow, *Malva sylvestris. ib.* **5.** *pl.* The leaves of the wall pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus.* Dev.[4]

PANCAKED, *pp.* Lakel.[2] Caught in a shower with a lot of hay newly strewn for drying purposes.

Neea body likes ta be pancaikt, it liuks seea. We'd just gitten t'lal parrack abreed when that scufter com on an' pancaikt us gaily nicely.

PANCH, *sb.* Oxf. Brks. Also in forms **paaynch** Brks.[1]; **painch** Oxf.[1] n.Brks. [pænʃ, pēnʃ.] Broken pieces of crockery. *Gen.* in *pl.* form.

Oxf.[1] Brks. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1] n.Brks. Teacher: 'What things are brittle?' Child: 'Glass, ice, painches' (P.H.K.).

PANCH, *v.* nw.Dev.[1] [pænʃ.] To prick and work a wound to extract matter, or any foreign substance, such as a bullet or prickle.

[I panche a man, I perysshe his guttes with a weapen, *Je pance*, Palsgr. (1530).]

PANCH, see **Paunch**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

PAN-CHAFTED, *adj.* Lakel. [pa·n-tʃaftid.] Having the lower jaw projecting further outward than the upper.

Lakel.[2] Wm. He was pan-chafted an' t'lads used to plague him aboot it (B.K.).

PANCHEON, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. e.An. Cor. Also written **panchion** Der. Nhp.[1] War.[3] Hnt. e.An.[1]; **panchon** e.Yks.[1]; **panshan** w.Yks. Nhp.[1]; **panshen** Der.; **panshion** n.Lin.[1] Cor.[12]; **panshon** m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[45] Chs. Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] s.Not. Rut.[1] War.[3]; **panshun** w.Yks.[3] War.; **pansion** Der.[1] [pa·nʃən, pæ·nʃən.] A large earthenware bowl or vessel, used esp. for milk.

Yks. Grose (1790), e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. He browt 'em a panshon wi sum watter an a towel, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1895) 40; Betty said at shoo'd made a great potatoe pie in a panshan, *ib.* (1849) 28; (C.V.C.); w.Yks.[2345], Chs. (C.J.B.), Stf.[1] Der. A panchion (an earthen vessel that holds about six quarts) of cream, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 69; Nother a yaller porrengur nor a red panshen, Robinson *Sammy Twitcher* (1870) 12; Der.[12], nw.Der.[1], Not. (L.C.M.), Not.[1], s.Not. (J.P.K.) Lin. Brookes *Tracts Gl.* n.Lin.[1] An earthenware vessel glazed in the interior, commonly, though not always, black; used as a milk pan. Rut.[1] Lei.[1] A large circular pan, sometimes made of tin, brass, or copper, but generally of earthenware, wider at top than bottom, and used for many purposes. Nhp.[1] A brown earthenware vessel, with a black glazing on the interior; narrow at the bottom, and very expansive at the top, almost like the mouth of a trumpet. In small dairies they are used for setting milk, and are called milk-panchions; Nhp.[2], War. (J.R.W.), War.[3], Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Cmb.[1] I'll never be beholden to the likes of her for a washtub—I'll use my pancheon. Suf. She was pouring the new milk into the great earthenware panchions that are brown without and cream colour within, Gurdon *Memories* (1897) 43. Cor.[12]

Hence (1) **Pancheon-rack**, *sb.* a rack on which pancheons are set to drain after being washed. Lei.[1]; (2) **-wise**, *adv.* in phr. *to lie pancheon-wise*, said of children lying side by side, with their knees drawn up. Der.[2] (s.v. Pan.)

[The pinners ... were brought and put in a panchin which Gudwife Medcalf had but newly poured the milk out of, Glanville *Witches*, 421 (C.D.).]

PANCHY, see **Paunchy**.

PANCROCK, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Dev. A skirt or petticoat.

n.Dev. And thy pancrock a kiver'd wi' briss and buttons, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 156.

[Cp. Du. *een Pandt-rock*, a gowne or coate with folds (Hexham).]

PAND, see **Pawnd**.

PANDER, *v.* Sc. Nhb. [pa·ndər.] 1. To wander or idle about in a silly, purposeless fashion, from one place to another. Per., Sik. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] He gans panderin aboot.

Hence **Panderlyet**, *sb.* a late, loitering visitor. Nhb.[1]

2. To trifle at one's work. Lth. (Jam.)

PANDHEREN PARTHA, *phr.* Irel. In phr. *by the Pandheren Partha*, an oath.

Be the Pandheren Partha, the villin it was, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) 249.

PANDIRT, *sb.* Sh.I. [pa·ndirt.] A state of excitement, fluster.

What med yon 'Rantin Rays' loop in sicna pandirt at yon sooth Whiteness chap? *Sh. News* (Mar. 26, 1898).

PANDLE, *sb.* Nrf. Ken. Sus. Also written **pandal** Ken. Sus. [pæ·ndl.] 1. A shrimp.

Ken. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 154; Ken.[1] Sus.[1] I be very partial to a few pandles (s.v. Partial); Sus.[2] e.Sus. Holloway.

Hence **Pandle-whew**, *sb.* the widgeon, *Mareca penelope*. Nrf. Swainson *ib.* 2. A prawn. Sus. Grose (1790).

PANDON, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **Panton** n.Cy. [pa·ndən.] In phr. (1) *as daft as Pandon yats*, (2) *as old as Panton Gates*, *prov.*

(1) n.Yks. (T.K.) (2) n.Cy. Very common. There is a gate called Pandon Gate at Newcastle-on-Tyne (Hall.).

PANDORAS, *sb. pl.* Cor. See below.

w.Cor. 'I call them regular pandoras,' applied to two very small windows in Quay St., Penzance (M.A.C.).

PANDORE, *sb.* Sc. Written **pandoor** (Jam.). [pa·ndōr.] A large oyster.

e.Lth. These caught nearest to the town are usually the largest and fattest; hence the large ones obtained the name of Pandoors, i.e. oysters caught at the doors of the pans, *Statist. Acc.* XVII. 70 (Jam.). Edb. With a dish o' mussel-brose at Newhaven, or with a prievin' o' fat pandores a little further east the coast, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 58.

PANDY, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **pandie**. [pa·ndi.] 1. *sb.* A blow on the extended palm with a cane or ruler, given as a punishment to schoolboys.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Cai.[1] A stroke with the 'tawse.' Abd. Ye hae need to be snubbed, ye bin stinkin' for your pandies this while, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 773. Edb. Neither the mediaeval 'pandy' of the Edinburgh boy, nor the Saxon 'loofie' was known in Fife, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 16. Rxb. But if 10r little rompish laits, I hear that thou a pandy gets, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 13. Ir. (A.S.-P.), N.I.[1] Wxf. The fellow named was submitted to the pandy discipline, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 24. Nhb. The kind-hearted master, much against his will, would give the whole batch four 'pandies,' two on each hand, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 269; Nhb.[1] Hoo many pandies did the skyulmaister gi' ye?

2. *v.* To give a stroke on the hand with a cane or ruler.

Frf. You are like Miss Ailie with her cane when she is pandying, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 164.

[1. From the Lat. phr. *pande palmam*, hold out your palm.]

PANE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Irel. Chs. Lei. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Dor. Also in form **piane** Dor.[1] [pēn.] 1. *sb.* A strip of cloth. e.An.[1] Hence **Paned**, *ppl. adj.* striped.

ib. Paned curtains are made of long and narrow stripes of different patterns or colours sewed together. [Your lordship must be content ... to wear these huge-paned slops, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xvii.]

2. A section or plot of ground in a garden, orchard, &c.

N.I.[1], Wor. (W.C.B.), Hrf.[12], Glo.[1], e.An.[1] Suf. A regular division of some sorts of husbandry work, as digging, sawing, &c. Some are saffron-panes where saffron has been grown, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 297, ed. 1849; Used by cottagers for a garden bed, or any small piece of ground, having a defined boundary, *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 363; Suf.[1] Dor.[1] A compartment of tedded grass between the raked divisions.

3. One of the segments into which the exterior of the old black and white houses is divided by the wooden framework. Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] Hence *pane-work houses*, *phr.* houses half-timbered with brick. War., Wor. (J.R.W.)

4. *v.* To panel.

Lei.[1] Half-timbered houses are said to be paned with brick, plaster, &c. 'The house is timber building, one-half is rough-cast, the other pained with brick.'

[1. Pane of cloth, *panniculus*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). Fr. *pan*, the skirt of a gown, the pane of a hose, of a cloak (Cotgr.).]

PANE, *sb.*[2] Dor. Cor. [pēn.] 1. A parsnip.

Dor. *w. Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 2; Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45. Cor.[12]

2. *Comp.* **Pane-seed**, parsnip-seed. Cor.[1]

[OCor. *panan*, a parsnip (pl. *panes*) (Williams). Fr. *panais*, 'plante potagère à racines sucrées et odorantes' (Hatzfeld). Lat. *pastinaca*, a parsnip.]

PANE, see **Peen**.

PANEL, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Dur. [pa·nl.] 1. One of the divisions or districts into which a colliery is divided. Also in *comp.* **Panel-work**.

Nhb.[1] Also called by the miners a 'sheth of bords.' 'A great improvement might be effected by dividing a colliery, in the course of the first working, into districts, or panels, surrounded on all

sides by barriers of solid coal. Panel-work, as it was termed, was first introduced at Wallsend in the year 1810,' GALLOWAY *Hist. Coal Mining* 1882 149.

Hence **Pannel-working**, *vbl. sb.* working by divisions or districts in a colliery. Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **2.** *pl.* The several strata composing a bed of stratified rocks.

Nhb.[1] Chiefly used with reference to the bands of a limestone, as, 'Blue limestone with strong panels.'

PANEL, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. Also written **pannel**(l. [pa·nl.] **1.** *sb.* The bar or dock in a court of justice.

Sc. I was brought and set in the pannel with the murderers, and they read over my indictment, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 137, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** When tried before the justiciary, . . he was kept in the pannel for ten hours, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 105, ed. 1828.

2. Phr. *on* or *upon panel*, upon trial at the bar.

Sc. Mr. James Mitchel was upon the pannell at the criminal court for shutting at the Archbishop of St. Andrews, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 384. **Sh.I.** The said Marion Peebles alias Pardoun, now on pannel, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 285, ed. 1891. **Ayr.** God has put the man on the pannel, and is entered in a contest, and will condemn us, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 5. ed. 1845.

3. A prisoner or accused person on trial at the bar.

Sc. Mr. Nichil Novit was seen actively instructing the counsel for the panel, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxi; Do ye mean to tell me ye was the panel's mistress? STEVENSON *Weir* (1896) iii. **Frf.** It was made plain that the panel should not be tried on the capital charge, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 215. **Kcd.** No panel fears the judge's face If once the Attorney backs his case. GRANT *Lays* (1884) 149. **Per.** Like a doom'd pannel at the bar, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 185. **s.Sc.** The judge was on the point of pronouncing a sentence of banishment when the poor pannel fainted, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 117. **Ayr.** The Pannel is brought in guarded, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 144, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** The pannel and his advocates were removed, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 135, ed. 1828. **Edb.** Aloud to heaven the pious pannel cries, PENNECUIK *Helicon* (1720) 30. **Wgt.** Panel promptly tabled the amount of the fine, and was liberated, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 271.

4. *v.* To arraign or bring to the bar of a court for trial.

Sc. He was still in Carlisle Castle, and was soon to be panelled for his life, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxvi. **Abd.** [They] also instructed the assize in ilk particular what they had gotten from the persons pannelled, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 6. **Ayr.** Thou art a rotten hypocrite, thou hast never pannelled thyself before God's tribunal for sin, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 138, ed. 1845. **Lnk.** Some country women were pannelled for being helpful to the wife of one of the persons alleged to have been concerned in the rescuing of the prisoners at Enterkin-path, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 124, ed. 1828.

PANEL, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Lin. Nrf. Also in form **pamel** Nrf.[1] An immoral woman; one lost to all sense of decency.

Lin. Panels march by two and three, Saying, Sweetheart, come with me, *Old Ballad* (HALL.); **Lin.**[1] She's a regular panel. **Nrf.**[1]

PANEL, *adj.* Wor. [pæ·nl.] Flat-sided.

s.Wor. 'Th' 'ommer've got a panel end.' Such a hammer is said also to be chisel-ended (H.K.).

PANG, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. To pain, hurt, ache.

Frf. Strive wi' lees My head to pang, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 95. **Lth.** To breed sic grief in our guid town, An' set my bosom sae a panging, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 148.

PANG, *v.*[2] and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Not. Also in form **ping** Not. [paŋ.] **1.** *v.* To fill to the utmost; to cram, pack, stuff full. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Panged it wi' a kemple o' strae, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxiv; The cags . . . Their bellies pang'd up to the bung, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 66. **Bnff.** TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 176. **Abd.** It was pang't wi' mony a thing, She had been gatherin' years for me, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 17. **Kcd.** GRANT *Lays* (1884) 133. **Per.** STEWART *Character* (1857) 104. **Fif.** TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 101. **Rnf.** M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 90. **Ayr.** It pangs us fou o' knowledge, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 19. **Lnk.** Queen's Park Free Kirk was pang'd fu' ticht, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 63. **Lth.** LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 112. **Edb.** Ye birkies . . . Wha want to pang ye'r pows wi' lair, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 9. **Peb.** Drink . . . Pangs her fu' o' grief an' care, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 125. **Dmf.** Carts were pang'd till they cou'd ha'd nae mae, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 88. **Gall.** His muse is pang'd wi' pith, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 16, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** ELDER *Borgue* (1897) 16. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** PATTERSON *Dial.* 23. **Don.** The hall panged up with footless pots. MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 68. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Wi' flesh we gaily pang'd wor hides, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 6; **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** When she'd pang'd her belly fou, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1881) 103; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** When they'd pang'd their kites wi' crusts, WHITEHEAD *Lyvennet* (1859) 4.

2. To thrust or force on any one.

Nhb.[1] The man panged this poor cheese on us.

3. To push along, to press on, to hurry. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Not. Come, pang along! ADDY *Gl.* (1891).

4. *adj.* Full, close-packed, stuffed, crammed. Also in *comp.* **Pang-full.**

Sc. Pang fu' o' gude tea, an' tobacco, an' liquor, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 205. **Fif.** The space . . . Was crawlin' wi' sae pang a mass You scarce could see a spat o' grass, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 114. **Ayr.** Pang fu' o' fun they rin their tether, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 190. **Rxb.** The bench is fill'd, the house is pang, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 110. **N.Cy.**[1]

PANG, *sb.* Sc. [paŋ.] [Not known to our correspondents.] Strength, force.

Lnk. Blessings on the hearty maut . . . That fill us fou o' pith and pang, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 30; Scatter wide your sang-buds bonnie Wi' heartie pang, *ib.* 65.

PANGER, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Dev. Cor. A pannier or wicker basket.

Dev. In the time of pack-horses the following expressive saying was so common as to be almost proverbial: 'He 'th a-got no more manners than a hoss an' pair of pangers' [rhymes with hangers]. Of course, the saying has now lost its significance, and has almost become *obs.*, *Reports Provinc.* (1890). **Cor.** Fitted by its shape to be carried on the back of fishermen, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 359; **Cor.**[1]

PANGLE, *v.* n.Yks.[2] [pa·ŋl.] [Not known to our correspondents.] To pick the herbage slightly as sick cattle do.

PANGY, *sb.* Yks. [pa·ŋi.] [Not known to our other correspondents.] An affectionate term for a little child.

n.Yks. Hev you seen owt of our pangy? [a little girl] (I.W.).

PANICK, *sb.* *Obs.* Stf.[1] A coarse grain like millet.

[OE. *panic*, a kind of millet (SWEET). Lat. *panicum*, a grain, panick (GOULDMAN).]

PAN-JAMS, *sb. pl.* Irel. [pa·n-ʤamz.] Drawers worn by children, 'pajamas.' s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

PANK, *v.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [pæŋk.] **1.** To beat; to beat the branches of an apple-tree with a long pole to bring down the fruit. Cf. **polt**, *v.*[1]

s.Wor. Let's go and pank apples (H.K.). **Hrf.**[12]

Hence **Panking-pole**, *sb.* a long pole used to shake the fruit off apple and pear trees. Hrf.[12] **2.** To pant, breathe hard.

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 320; **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[2] How that dog panks under the taable. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] I'd a nauticed as he wur a pankin' tur'ble as we was a gwain up the hill, 213. **Dor.** Jist hark how he do pank an' blow, YOUNG *Rabin Hill* (1864) 7; **Dor.**[1] Didst toss thy little head an' pank, 62. **w.Dor.** ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] 'Lor! how a do panky!' said an old woman at her first sight of a locomotive drawing a train. **Dev.** Thickee dug's a-thist. Dŭee zee 'ow the poor craycher is a-panking vur life? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] Thecca gurt vat zess and Ruth Ramson, . . panking and whizing, 8. **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790), **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Panker**, *sb.* a person or animal short of breath.

Som. Particularly applied to a pig, when wheezy and not doing well, SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

[1. Sw. dial. *panka* (*pakka*), to knock, beat, thrash (RIETZ). **2.** That made my heart so panck ever since, as they say, DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* (1669) v. iii.]

PANK, see **Pink**, *sb.*[3]

PANKER, *sb.* e.Dur.[1] Also in form **penker**. A large marble made of stone or iron. Hence **Panker-bowdie**, *sb.* a game of marbles.

Each boy puts four marbles in a ring, and proceeds to knock them out of the ring with a panker [paeng·ku]. What he knocks out he gets; but if he fails to knock one out, the next boy aims at

his panker, and so puts him out. The line from which they start, five yards from the ring, is called the 'bye.'

PANKET, *sb.* e.Lan.[1] [pa·ŋkit.] A pit-measure of coals: the sixth part of a ton.

PANKIN, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. e.An. Also in forms **panchin**, **panhin** e.An.[1] [pa·ŋkin.] **1.** Any small earthen pan or jar. Cf. **pannikin**, *sb.*, **pancheon.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790). e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). e.An.[1]

2. A deep earthenware vessel, *gen.* of a large size. Cf. **pancheon.**

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A coarse earthen vessel, tall and round, for holding water; n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. A pankin o' boiled berries (Miss A.); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (C.A.F.)

Hence (1) **Pankin-dish**, *sb.* a large deep dish of brown or stone earthenware. n.Yks.[14]; (2) **-pot**, *sb.* a large earthenware vessel. *ib.* **3.** *pl.* Sepulchral urns from the ancient Celtic tumuli, or 'Hones.' n.Yks.[1]

PANKIN, *sb.*[2] Yks. [pa·ŋkin.] A rage, violent passion.

ne.Yks.[1] He was iv a pankin, noo. nw.Yks. (R.B.)

PANNAGE, *sb.* Sus. Hmp. Also in form **pawnage** Hmp. [pæ·nidʒ, pɔ̄·nidʒ.] The mast of the oak and beech on which swine feed in the woods. Also called **Ovest** (q.v.). Sus.[1] Hence *Pawnage months*, *phr.* from Sept. 25 to Nov. 22, when the acorn and beech mast have fallen to the ground.

Hmp. Pigs may be turned out only by those who have the right, and by them only in the legal Ovesting or Pawnage months, Rogers *Guide to New Forest.*

[Paunage or Pannage is that money which the agistors of forrests do gather for the feeding of hogs within the forrest: and it is also taken for all manner of mast of trees within the forrest on which the hogs do feed, *Termes de la ley* (ed. 1671). AFr. *paunage* (*ib.*); MLat. *pannagium* (Spelman).]

PANNEL, *sb.*[1] Sc. Cum. Yks. Chs. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Som. Dev. Also written **panel** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; and in form **panniel** Cum. [pa·nl, pæ·nl.] A soft saddle; a pillion; the lining of a saddle.

Slk. On this stone was placed a small pannel or sack filled with straw, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 101, ed. 1866. Cum. Get wop on the top of the panniels, *ib. Poems* (ed. 1865) 372. n.Yks.[1] As lately as fifteen or sixteen years since long strings of mules or ponies, each laden with a long sack of coals, slung over a pannel, used to thread their way across the moors out of Durham into this district (s.v. Pannierman); n.Yks.[24], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). m.Yks.[1] Chs.[1] 'Canvice stuffed with Wool to lie next the Horse.' Nhp.[1] A pad, with a ridge before and behind, for carrying calves. War.[3] A pad fitted with ridges and used by millers for loading their sacks of corn or meal on a horse's back. Now *obs.*, but occas. to be seen in old-fashioned country storerooms. Wor. (H.K.) Shr.[1] *Obs.* a pillion. Some old people in this locality at the present day [1875] remember the pannel being in use. w.Som.[1] Usually made of serge, called panel serge. 'New panel and flocking to saddle,' *Saddler's Bill* (Xmas, 1882). The word does not apply exclusively to the flaps of the saddle, though most likely it did so originally. nw.Dev.[1]

[Pannell to ryde on, *batz*, *panneau*, Palsgr. (1530). OFr. *panel*, 'grosse toile placée sous le bât' (La Curne).]

PANNEL, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Dev. [pæ·nl.] **1.** *v.* To pain, hurt.

A native of Exeter, speaking of a man crippled with rheumatism, said, 'It pann'led him to walk,' *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

2. *sb.* A pain, hurt.

'Twas a pann'l to him to get up, *ib.*

PANNELING, *sb.* Not. [pa·nl-in.] A severe beating.

s.Not. 'E did gie 'er a panneling! 'E bet 'er shameful (J.P.K.).

PANNIBRAD, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **-brod.** [pa·ni-brad, -brod.] **1.** A pot for melting fish-livers. S. & Ork.[1] **2.** A piece of broken kettle for holding oil. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 34.

PANNIER, *sb.* Yks. Also Dev. [pa·niə(r.] **1.** A large basket used by country people going to and from market. Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **2.** *Comb.* (1) **Pannier-man** or **Panny-man**, (*a*) a hawker of fish, &c., who carries his goods in panniers slung over the back of a horse or donkey; (*b*) the person in charge of a pack-saddle laden horse or company of horses; (2) **-man's causeway**, an old flagged or roughly-paved roadway across the moors in the direction of Staithes from Castleton, by which goods were formerly conveyed on the backs of horses and mules; (3) **-market**, the ordinary vegetable or fruit, butter, and poultry market in contradistinction to a meat or fish market; (4) **-men's tracks**, see (2).

(1, *a*) n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. At the present time the men who buy the fish from those who catch it at Flambro' are called variously 'pennymen' and 'pannymen.' Years ago these small merchants all kept asses and met the boats on their arrival, and after buying the fish it was loaded up on 'panniers' on the asses to bring it on to the mainland. They were then called 'pannier-men,' and it has got corrupted to 'pannymen' (J.R.B.); (F.K.) [Mock no panyer-men, your father was a fisher, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 78.] (*b*) n.Yks.[1] (2) n.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1878) 7th S. viii. 78; n.Yks.[1] (3) nw.Dev.[1] (4) n.Yks.[2]

PANNIKIN, *sb.* Lin. War. Shr. e.An. Also written **panakin** War.[2] Shr.[1] [pa·nikin.] A very small pan or jar, *gen.* of earthenware. Cf. **pankin**, *sb.*[1]

Lin.[1] Fetch a pannikin for some beastlings. War.[2] Commonly used to warm babies' food in; War.[3] The pannikin is usually a small earthenware pan, but the word is also used for small tin saucepans. Shr.[1] *Obsol.*, e.An.[2], Suf.[1]

PANNIKIN, *ppl. adj.* Nrf. Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] Fretting, 'taking on' as a sickly or wearisome child. Nrf.[1], Suf. (Hall.) Cf. **pankin**, *sb.*[2]

PANNIONS, *sb. pl. Obsol.* Cum.[4] Also in form **pannins.** The purlins of a roof.

Young joiners all say 'purlins,' and do not seem to have heard of 'pannion.'

PANNY, *adj.* Ken. [pæ·ni.] Holding water or moisture, like a pan.

That ere fil wher de ladikeys do grow is werry panny land (W.F.S.).

PANS, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A description of ecclesiastical lands.

Mry. The pans at Elgin are the glebe lands which belonged to the canons of the cathedral, *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.)

PANSE, *v.* Sc. **1.** *Obs.* To think.

Fif. Pansed how this great work might be effectual to God's glorie, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 12, ed. 1842. Slg. Panse not upon ane carnal receiving, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) iii.

2. To dress a wound.

Frf. Having pansed and dressed the wound, he found it went in about three inches and a half above the navel, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 281.

[**1.** Pansing of penuritie, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 129. **2.** Fr. *penser*, to think, muse, meditate, examine, weigh, dress, tend, apply medicines unto; *panser*, to dress, attend unto (Cotgr.).]

PANSH, *sb.* Lakel.[2] [panʃ.] A state of excitement or fluster.

Ther's a chap gian doon t'rooad in a terrable pansh, whativer's up?

PANSHARD, *sb.* Lon. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **pancherd** Wil.[1]; **pansherd** Lon. Wil.; **panshord** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; and in form **ponshard** Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] [pæ·n-, po·nʃəd.] **1.** A piece of broken crockery.

Lon. The potsherds and pansherds, as the rubbish-carters call them, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 284, ed. 1861. Hmp.[1] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); We went out to look at the hives; they were all in a row, each protected by large pansherds from heavy rain, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) ix; Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] n.Wil. Drow them pan-shards out, wull 'ee (E.H.G.). Dor. *Gl.* (1851); Dor.[1] Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). w.Som.[1] Never didn zee the fuller place o' this yur, vor old kettles, vryin pans, bottles, pan-shords [pan-shoa·urdz], and all sorts o' trumpery. nw.Dev.[1]

Hence (1) **Panshard-day**, *sb.* Shrove Tuesday; (2) **-night**, *sb.* Shrove Tuesday night.

(1) w.Som.[1] Pan-shur-dai'. No doubt in allusion to the custom referred to under 'Drowin' o' Cloam.' (q.v.). (2) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. Phr. *in a panshard*, in a rage, out of temper.

Hmp. You have no need to get in a panshard, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 284; Hmp.[1], Wil.[1] Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

PANSHEET, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Also written **panshite** w.Yks. [pa·nʃɪt, ·ʃait.] A state of excitement, confusion, sudden passion, &c. Cf. **panshard**, 2.

Nhb.[1] w.Yks. He wer in a panshite when he seed it wor t'bobby 'at hed hold on him, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 14, 1895).

PANSHON, PANSHORD, see **Pancheon, Panshard.**

PANT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. [pant.] **1.** A public water-fountain; a reservoir.

s.Sc. The mouth of a town-well or fountain (Jam.). N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Paid Mr. Blackett, sherriffe, for a ton of wine, at the coronation when the pant ran wine, *22l., Newcastle Munic. Accts.* (1661); Upon their vicar's pant they dwell, Wilson *Oiling Dicky's Wig* (1826) 4; Nhb.[1] At these standing pipes, or pants, water used to be sold at a farthing a skeel; hence the name of 'fardin pant.' Dur. *Obs.* (W.H.H.); Drawing water at the pant in the market place, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 285.

Hence **Pant-well**, *sb.* a well that is covered or built up.

s.Sc. Some were arched, as the old Pant-well at Selkirk (Jam.).

2. A pool supplied by drainage from the manure-heap; a puddle, 'sump.'

Cum. Lang stretch'd i' th' midden pant, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 15; He stuck in a pant 'buin the middle, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 173; Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] Tae nag brak lowse frae't tudder an whang't sel an car intat pant. Wm. A pond, a smooth or stagnant piece of water (J.H.). Lan. Pant, in midden-pant, meant the hollow into which the sewage of a dung-heap flowed (J.D.).

3. *pl.* The ponds or sloppy places left by unusually high tides on the foreshore, or between the sea embankments.

e.Yks., Lin. In common use by fishermen and others at Spurn and along the coast, *Lin. N. & Q.* (Apr. 1891) 180.

4. Mud, mire.

n.Yks. In Wensleydale, I have heard the word used for soft mud. 'He's cuvverd all ower wi' pant'—he's bespattered all over with mud, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 22, 1895) 8. Lan.[1]

[**2.** Prob. conn. w. MLat. *pantanum*, 'palus, stagnum' (Ducange).]

PANT, *sb.*[2] Hrf.[1] [pant.] A hollow declivity on the side of a hill, *gen.* without water.

[Wel. *pant*, 'vallis, vallicula' (Davies).]

PANT, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Sc. A back stroke.

She has an ill pant with her hind foot, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 297.

PANT, *sb.*[4] Oxf. A 'lark,' game, a piece of boyish mischief.

Come on, chaps, and let's have a pant with this old man (G.O.).

PANT, *v.* n.Lin.[1] [pant.] Of manure or clay: to rise up after it has been trodden upon.

PANTER, *sb.* ne.Lan.[1] [pa·ntər.] A snare for birds made of hair.

[ME. *panter*, a net for birds (Chaucer). Fr. *pantière*, 'filet pour prendre les petits oiseaux' (Hatzfeld).]

PANTIN, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **paantin.** [pa·ntin, pā·ntin.] A slipper.

What i' Guid's name is tempid dee ta come butt ower da cauld weet flür 'ithoot dee pantins? *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897); Shü . . . took aff her paantins an' set her feet up ta da fire, *ib.* (May 20, 1899).

[He trippet, quhill he tint his pantoun, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 200.]

PANTLE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Lan. [pa·ntl.] **1.** *sb.* A bird-snare made of hair, esp. for snaring snipe. See **Panter.**

Lan.[1] w.Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 237. s.Lan. In South Furness men snare snipe by means of engines locally called pantles, Macpherson *Wild-fowling* 1897) 458.

2. *v.* To snare snipe. Lan.[1]

PANTLE, *v.*[2] War. Wor. Glo. [pa·ntl, pæ·ntl.] To pant.

War.[2] s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 15; s.Wor.[1], Glo.[1]

PANTLE, *v.*[3] n.Lin.[1] [pa·ntl.] To patter about.

Them bairns hes been pantlin' all oher my cleän steps.

PANTNEY, see **Pantony.**

PANTON, *sb.* Som. An idle fellow. (Hall.)

PANTONY, *sb.* Glo. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Also written **panteny** Glo.[1]; **pantney** Brks.[1]; and in form **panterny** Wil.[1] [pæ·ntəni.] A dial. form of 'pantry.'

Glo.[1], Brks.[1] s.Hmp. She can sleep in the pantoney place easy, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) ix. Wil.[1] I got un out the berd an' cheese out o' the panterny, 211.

PANTRON, *sb.* Lin. [pa·ntrən.] A small earthen pan. Holloway; Lin.[1]

PANTRY, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To lay up or store.

Kcb. Christ will not pantry up joys, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 112.

PANTY, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [pa·nti.] Short-winded.

PAP, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [pap, pæp.] **1.** A breast, teat; a mother's milk.

n.Sc. Mend up the fire, my fause brither, It scarce comes to my pap, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 106, ed. 1875. N.I.[1] A cow's paps. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] n.Wm. Coo paps er full o' warts (B.K.). w.Yks. Ahs'll clap tha on to her bosom, theear is thi pap, Binns *Orig.* (1889) 2. m.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Pap-bairn**, a sucking child; (2) **-dish**, a cup or vessel used for warming a baby's food; a mug; (3) **-milk**, breast milk; (4) **-mouth**, a soft, effeminate man; a childish boy or girl.

(1) Ags. Ye're behaving yoursel juist like a pap-bairn (Jam.). (2) w.Som.[1] I always keeps a pap-dish vor to yit up a drap o' milk or ort, in the night, vor the poor old man. (3) Sh.I The pap milk 'ill need ta be oot o' dy nose [You will have to act the man], Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 210. (4) n.Cy. (Hall.) n.Yks. Be quiet, pap-mouth (I.W.). w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 14, 1895); w.Yks.[1]

3. Phr. *pap o' the hass*, the uvula. See **Halse**, *sb.*[1] **4** (1).

Sc. Denominated perhaps from its supposed resemblance of the nipple (Jam.); You have so many strange terms in this part of the country to confuse town-bred people like myself. . . Pap-o'-the-hause for uvula, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) vi; An unco kittlin' in the paup o' his hass, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 28. Cai.[1], Ayr. (F.J.C.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

4. A projection from the roof of a house. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

5. *Fig.* The projection of the mouth.

Lth. His pap o' a wee mouth is his mither's, a' the rest stares the daddy in the face, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 279.

6. *pl.* Two handles used to lift a sack by, formed by tying something around them. Lakel.[2] **7.** A kind of batter or paste, *gen.* made of flour and water, used by weavers for dressing their linen warp or their webs, to give them a close and thick appearance. Tev. (Jam.) See **Pappin.**

PAP, see **Paap, Pop**, *v.*[12]

PAPE, PAPEJAY, see **Paip, Pop**, *v.*[1], **Papingo(e.**

PAPER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **papper** Chs.[3] [pē·pə(r.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Paper-beech**, the common birch, *Betula alba*; (2) **-dragon**, a paper kite; (3) **-fiddler**, one who is energetic or lively in his movements; a light-headed, thoughtless fellow; (4) **-glory**, glory only by writing, see below; (5) **-lead**, sheet lead, tinfoil paper; (6) **-lord**, a lord by courtesy only; (7) **-minister**, a preacher who reads his sermon; (8) **-ministry**, a ministry of preachers who read their sermons; (9) **-news**, newspapers; (10) **-note**, a £1 bank-note; (11) **-sermon**, a read sermon, one not preached extempore; (12) **-skulled**, silly, superficial.

(1) Wil.[1] (2) Mry. Green was thy gowan'd sward, Where paper-dragons flew, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 62. (3) Cum. Ah could hear em dancen aboot like a paper fiddler, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 7; Cum.[4] He was gaun up t'rwoad like a paper fidler. He hop'd about leyke a paper fidler. (4) Kcb. If your hand and pen had been at leisure to gain glory on paper [by authorship], it had been but paper-glory, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) 289. (5) Abd. Their hair done up during the week in a dozen or two of paper-lead packages to preserve their curls for that [Sunday] day, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 216. (6) Sc. The auld maister was . . . a clever lawyer, . . but ye see he was nae but a paper lord when a's said an' dune, and for a' he was Bassendean, you're but Mistress Gordon to the day o' your death, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 4. (7) Sc. It's a judgment for leaving my ain godlie Mr. Peebles at the Newton, an' comin' to hear a paper-minister, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 276. (8) Abd. Have you been . . . railing against the paper ministry? Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 132, ed. 1889. (9) Edb. He said the paper-news were cram'd 'Bout continental wars, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 204. (10) Abd. Pull out thy pocket-book and offer him a 'paper note' in reward of his services, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 62. (11) Ayr. [He] warned me to keep the paper on which I had the heads of my discourse out of sight, as everybody in the loft could see it, and might think I was giving them a paper sermon, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 63. (12) Dev.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *a piece of paper*, a summons; (2) *the paper*, the manuscript of a sermon not preached extempore; see **Paper-sermon**; (3) *to work upon paper*, to require accommodation bills; to give bills and not cash.

(1) **e.An.**[1] I'll get a piece o' paper for you. 2 **Sc.** It was not always plain sailing with the preacher who was a victim to 'the paper,' FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 67. (3) **Abd.** Afore ye pay yer inveetors, an' ae thing wi' anither, ye'll be workin' upo' paper again for maist part, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 136.

3. Bank notes. See also **Paper-note.**

Elg. I would len' them three hunner for a towmont or two; Sae I countit the paper ower to thingum the draper, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 144.

4. A notice to quit.

Chs.[3] My landlord swears he will send me a papper.

5. A begging petition, written by a clergyman, justice of the peace, or other person in authority, for any one who has lost a cow, horse, &c., or suffered other grave misfortune. Gall. (A.W.), n.Lin.[1] **6.** *v.* To enclose a 'piece' of cloth in paper in the 'making-up' room. w.Yks. (R.H.R.)

PAPERIE, *sb.* **Sc.** [pē·pəri.] **1.** A small paper; a short paper.

Cai.[1] **Frf.** I've explained at the beginning o' this bit paperie, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 7, ed. 1889.

2. A 'screw,' a small packet made up in form of a cone. Cai.[1]

PAPERN, *adj.* Hmp. Wil. Som. Cor. Also in forms **paperen** Cor.; **peapern** Wil. Made of paper.

s.Hmp. Master Jesse a-writin'; could ye give me a papern-leaf? VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xii. **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] I baint gwain to wear none o' your [pae·upurn] papern shoes, and catch me death way the rheumatic. **w.Cor.** 'Tes a paperen bag (M.A.C.).

PAPES, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Also written **paeps** n.Lan.[1] [pēps.] **1.** Bread and milk; a sort of gruel made by boiling flour and water together. Also used *fig.* of any pulpy material.

Chs.[1 3] When mortar is mixed too thin a bricksetter will say: 'Aw conna use this, it's as thin as papes; it winna lie on my trowel.' **s.Chs.**[1]

2. *Fig.* A foolish youth. n.Lan.[1]

PAPIN, *sb.* **Sc.** [pa·pin.] A beverage consisting of small beer and whisky; see below.

Rnf. The lads laid their lugs in the papin, And Tammy . . . Ca'd aye for the gill and the chappin, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 81. **Ayr.** A 'gang o' pap-in' was the order, which meant a wee gill o' whisky, a chappin o' yill, and a little oatmeal in a saucer; and, with the aid of a teaspoon, . . they stirred up a mixture o' whisky and meal. It was a deceiving sort o' drink: while it raised the heart it glazed the een, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 273. **Edb.** Which cleared his brain from the effects of that dangerous and deluding drink, the 'pap-in,' MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv. **w.Sc.** A parsimonious Cork, making too free with the pap-in, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 57.

PAPINGO(E, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* **Sc.** Also in forms **papejay, papingay** (JAM.); **papinjay; popingoe** (JAM.).

1. A parrot.

Sc. The king sent his lady on the first Yule day—A papingo, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 42; The papinjays fast about 'gan fly, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 31.

2. The wooden bird or mark at which archers shoot in a trial of skill held annually, a popinjay.

w.Sc. (JAM.) **Ayr.** The one is a perpendicular mark called a 'Popingoe.' The popingoe is a bird known in heraldry. The archer who shoots down this mark is honoured with the title of 'Captain of the Popingoe,' *Statist. Acc.* XI. 173 (JAM.); Kilwinning is the great resort for this amusement. The mark is a bird made of wood. This is called 'the Papingo' (JAM.); I suppose the Papingoe is the dim shadow in our peaceful times of the ancient gatherings for deidly war, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 53.

Hence **Papingo-ball,** *sb.* the ball held annually at the time of the shooting at the papingo or popinjay.

Ayr. Saving at the annual papingo ball at Kilwinning, she was rarely seen beyond the boundaries of the Craiglands, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxvii.

[**1.** Þe papeioyes faste abowte gane flye, *Thomas Rymer* in *Thornton MS.*, see Child's *Pop. Ballads* (1884) I. 328; Popeiay, a parrot (*P. Plowman*). **1, 2.** Fr. *papegay, papegau*, a parrot or popingay; also a wooden parrot (set upon the top of a steeple, high tree or pole), whereat there is in many parts of France a general shooting once every year (COTGR.).]

PAPISH, *sb.* **Sc.** Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. e.An. Dev. Also written **papeesh** Nhb. [pē·piʃ.] **1.** A Papist; a Roman Catholic. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Lnk.** That's the Pope's doin' now—It's him sends here, Thae bodies, to put Christian folks in fear; An' mak them papishes, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 109. **Gall.** He had been a Papish priest some-gate in his youth till he turned his cassock. . . There were some that said he hadna turned that very far, but was a Papish as dour as ever under the black Geneva gown! CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 118. **Dwn.** Ye ca'd him a Papish an' a rebel, LYTTLE *Betsy Gray* (1894) 16. **Nhb.** G—d wheyte her for a papeesh b—h, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 15. **Dur.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Dev.** (HALL.) [They were no better than Papishes who did not believe in witchcraft, SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* (1762) vii.]

2. A nickname applied by boys to those who do not wear oak-twigs in their hats on Royal Oak Day, May 29. e.Yks.[1] **3.** A decayed pollard tree, showing white. e.An.[1]

PAPIST-CROSS, *sb.* **Abd.** (JAM.) A cross; a ludicrous term used by young people.

PAPISTICAL, *adj.* *Obs.* **Sc.** Popish, Roman Catholic. Also used *subst.*

Ayr. Pace and Yule, and other papistical high times, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) v; Winterton was overly outspoken against the papisticals, calling them all kinds of ill names, *ib.*

PAPISTRY, *sb.* **Sc.** Dev. Also in form **pappistry** Dev. [pē·pistri.] Popery, Romanism.

Sc. That Papistrie being supprest, Christ might be preached east and west, ROGERS *Reformers* (1874) 108; As was used in the blindness and papistrie, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 62. **Fif.** The Upper Largo and the Nether, Deem'd Papistry now but a blether, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 11. **Slg.** Nothing but papistrie and idolatrie, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) vi. **Ayr.** They being then in the darkness of papistry, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) v. **Dev.** 'Tis Pappistry . . . an Pappistry be wurse than Nonconformies, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 49.

PAPLE, PAPPAN, see **Popple,** *v.*, **Peppin.**

PAPPANT, *adj.* ?*Obs.* **Sc.** (JAM.) **1.** Rich, rising in the world. Ags. **2.** Rendered pettish by indulgence. n.Sc.

PAPPIN, *sb.* **Sc.** (JAM.) Also in forms **popin, peppin.** A sort of batter or paste, *gen.* made of flour and water, used by weavers for dressing their linen warp or their webs, to give them a close and thick appearance. See **Pap, 7.**

PAPPLE, see **Popple,** *sb.*[3], *v.*

PAPPY, *sb.* ne.Lan.[1] [pa·pi.] The female breast; the nipple; a mother's milk.

PAPPY, *adj.*[1] Yks. Chs. Lin. Sur. [pa·pi, pæ·pi.] **1.** Soft, soaked with milk; of soil: sodden, sticky.

w.Yks.[2] As pappy as the pith of an elder-stick. **s.Chs.**[1] When pieces of bread are put into hot milk and left to stand, they become soaked with the milk and fall asunder; the milk-and-bread is thus reduced to a sort of pulp, and is then called 'pappy.' Dhis sùp·in)z gon paap·i [This suppin's gone pappy]. **Sur.** (T.S.C.)

2. See below.

n.Lin.[1] Potatoes are said to be 'pappy' when they have one or more very small ones adhering to them.

PAPPY, *adj.*[2] **Sc.** Conceited, puffed up with pride; presumptuous.

Lnk. Ye are gey pappy, an' stuff'd fu' o' pride, Ye think ye are strong noo, an' wealthy an' a', THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 249.

PAR, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Lin. e.An. Dor. Also written **pah-** Suf.[1] [pā(r).] **1.** *sb.* An enclosed place for domestic animals, esp. calves. Cf. **parrock.**

Lin.[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf., Suf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 297, ed. 1849.

Hence **Par-close,** *sb.* a pew in a church; **(2)-yard,** *sb.* an enclosed yard for cattle.

(1) **Suf.** RAVEN *Hist.* (1895) 263. (2) **e.An.**[1 2] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27; (A.G.) **Suf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Suf.**[1]

2. *v.* To enclose, shut up; to confine to the house. Dor. (W.B.); BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

[**2.** Ful straitly parred, *Ywaine & Gawin* (c. 1400) 3228.]

PAR, *v.*[2] Dor. To surfeit.

s.Dor. An animal surfeited would be said to be 'parred' (W.B.).

PAR, PARA, see **Pair**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], **Pirrie**.

PARABLE, *sb.* Irel. Wm. Also in form **perable** Wm. [pa·rəbl.] **1.** A model, an example; a lesson.

Don. He had his three acres in such rotation as a flower garden, his wee patch a parable to the counthry, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 601.

2. A long speech or oration.

Wm. (B.K.); Tha put him et jury box wi a lot meear, en efter a gert lang perable et he didn't understand tha gev him a book, Taylor *Sketches* 1882 20.

PARADE, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **paraud, parawd.** [par-, pərā·d.] A procession.

Sc. The old-time processions or 'parawds' of the colliers, Wright *Life* (1897) 7. Ayr. A shauchlie body like him would mak' a sair sicht in a paraud. . . The procession will look black enough without William Dickie, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 69. Lnk. 'Tis fitter for the antiquarian squad Than to be seen 'mang sic a gay parade, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 7. Wgt. (A.W.)

PARADISE, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Glo. Som. [pa·rədais.] **1.** In *comb.* **Paradise plant**, the mezereon, *Daphne Mezereum.* Glo. (S.S.B.), Som. (B. & H.) **2.** Peppermint drops; *pl.* small square candy clumps flavoured with essence of lemon.

n.Yks.[2] Lan. She's goes an' buys paradise an' heyts it all by herself, Francis *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 34.

PARADISE, *v.* Cor. To parody.

They jes' started that sarvice agen, sir, an' paradised et from start to finish, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi.

PARAFLE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **paraffle.** Ostentatious display.

Sc. I wonder . . . whether it is of these grand parafle o' ceremonies that holy writ says 'It is an abomination to me,' Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxi; But touching the subject of this paraffle of words it's not worth a pinch of tobacco, *ib. Redg.* (1824) Lett. v. s.Sc. Jam.

PARAFLING, *vbl. sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Trifling evasion.

Abd. 'Nane o' your parafling, haud up your hand and swear, or I'll send you to prison,' said to a witness by a Buchan bailie of Aberdeen (Jam.).

PARAGE, *sb. Obs.* N.Cy.[1] High lineage.

[ME. *parage*, birth, rank (Chaucer). OFr. *parage*, 'noble naissance' (Godefroy).]

PARALLELS, *sb. pl.* Der. [pa·rəlelz.] Paralysis.

Your aunt ha' had a 'plexy stroke, or it mid be a fit o' parallels, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xi.

PARALYSES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Wil. Also in form **parawleeses** Lnk. [paralī·siz.] Paralysis.

Lnk. She was afraid she had 'ta'en the parawleeses,' for she 'couldna move haund nor fit,' Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 74. Wil. Dr. Smythe he come next day, and he said as how 'twere the paralyses as were about me, Tennant *Vill. Notes* (1900) 64.

PARALYTIC, *sb.* Sc. Hrt. Also in form **parlatics** Hrt. [parali·tik.] Paralysis; a stroke of paralysis.

Ayr. Being then somewhat slackened in the joints of the right side by a paralytic, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) viii. Hrt. (H.G.)

PARAMARROW, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Der. A sow-gelder. n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); (Hall.), Der.[1]

PARAMBLE, see **Peramble.**

PARAMOUDRA, *sb.* Irel. A large cylindrical mass of flint.

It was introduced from Ireland by Dr. Buckland, and is considered by some to be derived from the legend of Saturn swallowing the stone in mistake for Jupiter, Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wal.* (1876) 440. N.I.[1] It is said that this curious word is merely gibberish, coined by a facetious quarryman to puzzle the late Dr. Buckland, when he was geologizing among the co. Antrim chalk rocks.

PARAMUDDLE, *sb.* n.Sc. (Jam.) The red tripe of a cow or bullock.

PARAPHERNALS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Paraphernalia; a wife's personal dress and ornaments.

s.Sc. Go and assign thee thy appurtenances and paraphernals, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 5.

PARAPHRASE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **parryfrase** Dwn. The Scotch metrical paraphrase or version of passages of Scripture.

Sc. It is this 1781 collection of paraphrases that is still, after the lapse of more than a hundred years, bound in Scottish Bibles along with the metrical version of the Psalms of David, Andrews *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 93. n.Sc. The 'paraphrase' is now sung to a rather lively tune, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 57. Abd. Plain paraphrase, or quirky hymn, Come a' the same to Peter, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 16. Dwn. It's waur nor their harmoneyums nor parryfrases, Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 28.

PARASOL, *sb.* Wil.[1] The salad burnet, *Sanguisorba officinalis.*

PARAUD, see **Parade.**

PARBOLES, *sb. pl. Obs.* Wxf.[1] A corruption of 'parables.'

PARBREAKING, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Dev. Belching; fretful, 'stomachosus, facile in iram prorumpens.'

n.Dev. A wud ha' had a coad, riggelting, parbeaking [*sic*], piping, body in tha! *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 148; Grose (1790).

[I parbrake, *Je vomis*, Palsgr. (1530).]

PARCAAS, see **Percase.**

PARCEL, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **parshal** Cum. Wm.; **passel** s.Stf. War.[2] Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] Ken.[1] Wil. Dor.[1] Dev.[3] Cor.[3] Amer.; **passell** War. Som. Cor.[2]; **passle** Cor.[1]; **pazil** I.Ma.; **percel** n.Ir. [pa·rsl, pā·sl, pa·sl, pæ·sl.]

1. *sb. Obs.* A piece; a portion of a whole; a part; an instalment. Also used *attrib.* and *fig.*

Sc. I have put the business of the commission together, tho' it was acted by parcells, and say no more of it, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 210; A jester and a parcel poet, Scott *Abbot* (1820) iv. Bnff. On the north of the said parcell of ground, *Presbytery Bk.* (1631–54) 137, ed. 1843. w.Yks. All that parcel of ground near to the town of Bradford, Cudworth *Manningham* (1896) 289.

2. A large number; a lot, *gen.* used contemptuously; a flock, company.

Slk. Thus was I . . . sent to herd one of the parcels of sheep, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 238, ed. 1866. Gall. Ye will be none the worse of the parcel o' braw lads ye saw at the barn-end, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 190. n.Ir. 'Yer a percel o' haythens!' sez I, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 23. n.Cy. (J.W.) Cum. Ah fand they war tellan em nowt bit a parshal o' lees, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 34. Wm. A parshal a witches ust ta meet yance a ear e thor hooals, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1820) I. 338. Yks. (J.W.) I.Ma. She knocked two dishes and a pazil of plates there off the dresser, Brown *Witch* (1889) 16; I had a pazil of things to carry, but Tom met me on the road and tuk a pazil of them from me (S.M.). s.Stf. Theer's a putty passel o' bricks in our back yard, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). War. (J.R.W.), War.[2] Glo. Lor, thur wur quite a passel o' volk altogither, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 6. Oxf.[1] What a passel o' folk. Brks.[1] A passel o' vools. Nrf. Rot 'em for a parcel of furriners, Emerson *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 70; The arrival and passing over of a parcel of linnets, *ib. Man and Nat.* (1895) 89. Ken.[1] There was a passel o' boys hulling stones. Sur.[1] Sus. There's nŏthin I more glory in, than to go to Horsham market, and stand about among a parcel o' old hogs (S.P.H.). Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). n.Wil. 'Tis nothing but a passel o' lies. A passel o' women vawk (E.H.G.). Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). Dev. 'E'th agied us Butling fields, and agied out a passel ov plots vur geärdens to tha work-vokes. There's a fine passel ov vokes gone tŭ tha geärden party theäse arternoon! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). Cor. A whole passel of things (F.R.C.); Cor.[1] A bra' passle of people; Cor.[23] Colloq. People would dare tell a parcel of lies, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Witches Frolic.* [Amer. They acted like a passel o' hogs, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 383.]

3. A quantity, a great deal.

Wm. A parshal ov ootlandish stuff, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1820) I. 521. Glo.[1] A passel better. e.An.[1] 'A parcel of grub'—a pack of nonsense. Ken.[1] He took a good parcel of bread and milk for breakfast. Sur.[1] He's got a goodish parcel o' land about here. Dev. (Hall.) Cor. She ax'd about 'n a fine passle more than she wud ef he'd ben a stranger, Forfar *Kynance* (1865) 43; Cor.[2]

4. A quantity of tin stone of a certain weight and uniform quality. Cor.[3] **5.** A heap of hay in the field; see below.

Dor. The mown grass . . . is put up into small cones or heaps, called cocks. On the following morning the rollers or cocks are thrown abroad in passels—parcels—which, after being turned, are in the evening put up into large ridges—weäls, Barnes *Gl.* (1863) s.v. Haÿmeäken; Dor.[1] Grass da stan' in pook, ar lie In long-back'd wiales av passels, 124.

6. *v.* To portion out; to allot, subdivide. Also *fig.* to distract, be divided in mind.

w.Yks. He parcelled one and left the other with nought. She's handsomely parcelled (C.C.R.). **Dev.** Thare wis ole men, an yung men, an zom awmin lads, . . sar'd out in dree squads; An a sargent, ur wat a was, passeld ta aich, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 44; I'm passelled quite a score o' ways an' led an igsy-pigsy dance, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 62; **Dev.**[3] In constant use.

[**1.** I will and ordene . . . that parcell of hem be yovin to the seyd monastery cherche of Seynt Benettes, *Paston Letters* (1459) I. 452.]

PARCENER, *sb. Obs.* n.Lin.[1] A partner.

[Be ȝe not parceneris of the trespassis of it, WYCLIF (1388) *Apoc.* xviii. 4. OFr. (Norm. *parcenier,* 'propriétaire indivis de biens héréditaires' (MOISY).]

PARCER, see **Passer.**

PARCHEKA, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] A neat person.

PARCHESTERER, *sb.* Wor. A plasterer. s.Wor. (H.K.) Cf. **pargeter,** s.v. **Parget.**

PARCY-AND, see **Ampersand.**

PARD, *v.* Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] [pād.] To pace up and down.

Used to pard backwards and forwards while in the act of composing his sermons, GREGG *Leaflets,* lxiv; And as we paced (or as he used to call it 'parded') backwards and forwards. . . He was a Suffolk Squire, *ib.* xxxix. [The word 'pard' I first heard used by Dr. Winslow at Eastbourne; he said that 'parding' was a symptom of an unquiet mind, *ib. note.*]

PARDI(E, *int. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **perdé.** A French oath: 'by God!'

Fif. Pardi! a sight like yon my Kingship never saw, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 99, ed. 1871; Perdé! he thoucht he was in's boat, Sailin' for pastime and for play, *ib. Papistry* (1827) 39.

[ME. *par de!* by God (CHAUCER). OFr. (Norm.) *per De* (MOISY).]

PARDO, *sb.* Pem. The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus.* s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

PARDOOS, *sb.* and *adv.* Bnff.[1] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *with a pardoos,* with violence.

He fell aff o' the hehd o' the hoose wee a pardoos.

2. *adv.* Violently.

PARE, *v.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Der. Som. Dev. [pē(r, peə(r.] **1.** *Obs.* In phr. *pare and burn,* to cut the turf off the ground to a depth of two or three inches, and burn it, so as to form a manure with the ashes. Also called **Burn-beat, Denshire** (q.v.).

Sc. To take off the sward of ground, esp. when it is moorish or heathery, with a turf-spade, or with what is called a Denshiring plough, and after these turfs are dried, to burn them on the soil for manure (JAM.); The whole field may be pared and burnt, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 17 (*ib.*). **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **Chs.** The tenant is frequently restrained from paring and burning, *ib. Review* (1818) II. 20. **nw.Der.**[1]

2. To prune or trim.

w.Som.[1] Have your staff-hook and pare up the thorn hedge. Thick orchet o' trees do want parin shockin' bad. You wid'n plase to let me pare up they there elems, I s'pose?

3. *Fig.* To thrash, beat, chastise.

Dev.[3] Thickee cheel is a rigler amerago, I cant dü nort wi'n, but I've gied 'n a purty güde drashing. I pared tha back aw'n tü tha truth o' music.

4. With *up*: of cattle or sheep: to eat pasture up bare.

n.Yks. T'beeos iz pared up t'pasture sair. They'v pared t'pastur up sair (I.W.).

5. Of turnip-fields: to run the plough lightly along the drills, after thinning, so as to check the growth of weeds. Cai.[1]

PARE, see **Pair,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

PARENT, *adj.* Oxf. [pē·rənt.] Like life, true to nature.

A villager looking at a drawing or photograph will say, 'Aint it 'parent?' i.e. Isn't it natural? (A.L.M.)

[An aphetic form of lit. E. *apparent.*]

PARFIT, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Irel. and Eng. Also written **parfet** Nhb. Cum.[1] [pa·rfit, pā·fit.] Perfect. Also used *advbl.* Cf. **perfit(e.**

N.I.[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** A' this he diz wi' parfet ease, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 35. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Nan was a parfet beauty, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 53; **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **w.Yks.**[15] **Lan.** I deawt tearn meying o parfit neatril on o! TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 45. **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Thick job on't never be parfit [paar·fút] gin there's a culbet a-put in, to car off the water parfit like. **Dev.**[1]

Hence (1) **Parfitly,** *adv.* perfectly; completely; (2) **Parfitness,** *sb.* perfection; thorough adaptation.

(1) **N.Cy.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.**[1] It parfitly maad my heart wark when I clapt my een on him, ii. 305. **Lan.** 'You understand?' 'Parfitly, squoire,' AINSWORTH *Witches* (ed. 1849) bk. II. i. **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (2) **n.Yks.**[2]

[ME. *perfit, parfit* (CHAUCER). OFr. *parfit.*]

PARGE, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Ken. I.W. [pardʒ, pādʒ.] **1.** *v.* To put on a coating of mortar or plaster; to plaster, esp. to plaster the inside of a chimney. See **Parget.**

N.I.[1] **Yks.** Those bricks want parging; they are giving way (H.W.). **w.Yks.** A chimney pot should be parged or embedded in mortar to ensure its stability (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[2], **Not.** (H.B.), **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] They've been parging the chimney; **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[3], **Ken.**[12]

Hence **Parging,** *sb.* (1) the lining of a chimney. War. (J.R.W.); (2) a ceiling. I.W.[1]

2. To besmear or plaster with butter, grease, or any soft substance.

ne.Wor. Don't parge it on so thick. To parge blacking on boots (J.W.P.).

3. *sb.* Plaster.

Chs.[1] About Wilmslow *gen.* applied to plaster for the inside of chimney flues, made of a mixture of cow-dung and mortar.

PARGET, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrf. Glo. Ken. Sur. Sus. Som. [pa·rdʒit, pā·dʒit, ·ət.] **1.** *v.* To plaster with cement or mortar, esp. to plaster the inside of a chimney with cement made of cow-dung and lime. Cf. **parge.**

N.Cy.[1], **w.Yks.**[12], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12] **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**[3] Plastered or rough-cast houses are commonly spoken of as 'pargetted.' **Glo.** (H.S.H.), **Sus.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1]

Hence (1) **Pargeter** or **Parjeter,** *sb.* a plasterer. Hrf.[1], Glo.[12]; (2) **Pargetting,** *sb.* (*a*) the plaster inside a chimney flue. Hrf.[1]; (*b*) the figured plaster on the outside wall of a house. Sur.[1]

2. To whitewash. ne.Lan.[1], Lei.[1] Hence **Pargeting,** *sb.* whitewash. Lei.[1] **3.** *sb.* A mixture of mortar and cow-dung, used for plastering the inside of a chimney. Chs.[1], Ken.[1], w.Som.[1]

[**1.** To parget, *crustare,* LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). Fr. (Norm. dial.) *porjeter,* 'crépir, couvrir une muraille d'un enduit, d'un porjet'; OFr. (Norm.) *pargeter,* 'projeter, jeter et répandre en avant' (MOISY). **3.** Fr. (Norm. dial.) *porjet,* 'toute espèce d'enduit de muraille' (*ib.*).]

PARICH, see **Parrich.**

PARING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Der. Som. Also written **pairin** N.I.[1] [pē·rin, pea·rin.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Paring-plough,** (2) **-spade,** (3) **-sull,** a breast plough, a plough used for paring stubble.

(1) **Der.** Uses a paring-plough on his wheat and other stubbles, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 139. (2) **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** A paring-spade, which cuts the sods about one foot in breadth and three feet in length, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 227; A paring-spade had a shaft about three yds. long and a cross handle about two feet long, so that it could be held with the hands in a line with the sides of the parer, on the front of whom and fastened round the waist was a piece of wood shaped like the letter V, by which the spade was thrust. The blade was about six inches wide, with a piece turned up about two inches at the right-hand side (W.H.). **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); *ib. Review* (1808) I. 513. **w.Yks.**[2] (3) **w.Som.**[1] Pae·ureen zoo·ul. Called also a 'spader.'

2. *sb. pl.* Turfs pared off for burning when breaking up new or moory lands. Cum.[14] **3.** *pl.* Thin fragments of pork pared off the bones, in pork-curing stores. N.I.[1]

PARINODY, *sb.* Yks. [parino·di.] A rambling statement, a long uninteresting tale. w.Yks. (S.P.U.), (J.W.) Cf. **paddy-noddy.**

PARISH, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [pa·riʃ, pæ·riʃ.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Parish-candles,** the

stars; (2) -house, the old poor-house; (3) -lamp, (4) -lantern, the moon; (5) -pudding days, see below; (6) -waiter, rain.

(1) e.Lan.[1] (2) Wil. (G.E.D.) (3) m.Wor. (J.C.) (4) e.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1] War.[2]; War.[3] 'You'll have a dark walk home.' 'Oh no, we shall have the parish-lantern directly—the clouds are blowing over.' Wor. (J.W.P.) Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 140. w.Som.[1] 5) Wm. Parish-pudding days when 11*s.* was the customary parish expense to be spent on drink, Curwen *Kirkbie Kendal* (1900) 177. 6) Chs.[1] Aw dunna loike anny parish waiter for get into th' liquid manure tank.

2. Curling term: the ring with the tee in the centre.

Sc. (G.W.); He has plenty o' running to win into the parish [to win up to the ring], *R. Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1893-94) 104.

3. *v.* See below.

n.Lin.[1] A hamlet is said to parish to the place to which it is ecclesiastically attached. 'Amcotts ewsed to parish to Authrup, bud oher tho'ty year sin' thaay built a chech an' set it up for its sen.' sw.Lin.[1] Whisby parishes to Doddington, and Morton to Swinderby.

PARISH, see **Perish.**

PARISHEN, *sb.* Sc. Also written **parishin**; and in forms **parochin(e, perrishin.** [pa·rišən; pa·roχən.] A parish.

Sc. I hae kend a minister wad be fair gude-day and fair gude-e'en wi' ilka man in the parochine, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. Sh.I. Der no a boy i' da parishen waur fir dat, *Sh. News* (Aug. 6, 1898); No a wife lack her i' da hael perrishin, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 2. Or.I. To the nixt parishin, or beyond the samin, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 7. Per. The auld wives of the parochin Are thinkin' him a gospel lamb, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 97. Fif. The tither, nae less brym in zeal, In landwart parochins gaed stretchin', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 11. e.Fif. There's nane in a' the parochin can match the lass o' Burleyrackit, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. s.Sc. He cam hame frae the sea to see his fouk wha liv'd in our parishen, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 274. Ayr. I hae seen him on a day The pride of a' the parishen, Burns *The Cardin' o't.* Slk. Get up an' raise the parishen, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 306, ed. 1866. Dmf. I'd make a wadset o' an aith To feast the parishen, Jo! Cromek *Remains* (1810) 82.

[Robert Schau, quha pastour was of the parischone of Minto, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) II. 90.]

PARITCH, see **Porridge.**

PARITOR, *sb.* Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] Also written **parrator** n.Lin.[1] [pa·ritə(r).] A verger; an apparitor.

[Sole imperator and great general Of trotting 'paritors, Shaks. *Love's L. L.* III. i. 188.]

PARK, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **pairk** Nhb.[1]; **perk** I.Ma. [park, perk, pāk.] **1.** In *comp.* **Park-picking,** the gathering of stones off the grass in a park. Brks, Hmp., Wil. (W.H.E.) **2.** A grass field; a paddock; an enclosure.

Sc. Aunt Susan was slowly hoeing her potato patch one June evening . . . in the park at the back of the house, Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) xvi; Every field is called a park, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436. Abd. They're fine lythe parks, an' ear' tee; beasts mith live i' them throu' the winter naar, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. Fif. The term park [is] applied to any field, large or small, which has been for a number of years under permanent pasture, and which there is no intention of bringing under arable cultivation in any system of crop rotations, *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iv. 525. Edb. The milk-cows were nipping the clovery parks, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. Slk. An inclosure around the house . . . which we denominated the park, as is common in Scotland, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 143, ed. 1866. Wxf.[1], Nhb.[1] (s.v. Pairock). n.Yks. For not repairing a certain fence called le Forefront, lying and adjoining to the common park of the said vill, *Quart. Sess. Rec.* (Apr. 19, 1642), in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* IV. 223. w.Yks. If yer nut tired, ah'll tak ye doon ta t'parks, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 270. Lan. All old grass fields are called parks, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. ii. 211. Dev. (Hall.) Cor. *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 146; Cor.[12]

3. *Comp.* (1) **Park-breeds,** the breadth of two fields or 'parks'; (2) **-dykes,** a field-dike; a wall or fence to a field or enclosure.

(1) e.Fif. A bit clumpie o' trees within twa park-breeds o' Buttonhole, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vi. (2) Sc. Your father . . . wad hae been sair vexed to hae seen the auld peel-house wa's pu'd down to make 'park-dykes,' Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) i.

4. Enclosed common or moorland; mountain pasture.

Cum.[4] I.Ma. Hun'ards of sheep on the perk, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 106.

5. A slang term for prison. Yks. (Hall.)

PARK, see **Pouk,** *sb.*[1]

PARKASEET, *sb.* Sc. A dial. pronunciation of 'perquisite'; a tip. Cf. **perks.**

Per. Table down my parkaseet, Stewart *Character* (1857) 160.

PARKEN, *v.* Yks. [pā·kən.] To ruffle up the feathers. Cf. **perk, 14.** sw.Yks. T'wet maks t' 'ens parken (F.P.T.).

PARKGATE, *sb.* Chs. In phr. *all on one side like Parkgate,* said of anything lopsided.

Chs.[1] Parkgate is a fishing village on the Cheshire side of the river Dee, consisting of one long street with houses on one side only, the sea wall being on the other side. s.Chs.[1] 'Au· ŭ won sahyd lahyk Paa··rgy'ai·t' is a common expression.

PARKIN, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **parken** n.Cy. e.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] [pa·rkin, pā·kin.] A cake made of oatmeal and treacle, *gen.* about November 5th. Also in *comb.* **Treacle parkin.**

n.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 494. Lakel.[2], n.Yks.[4] w.Yks. Th' childer's all lukkin' forrad to th' plot an' parkin', Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1878) 25; Often called treacle parkin. There are two kinds: the commoner is meal parkin, composed of oatmeal, treacle and butter; and flour parkin, not so commonly made (E.W.); On the 5th of November, parkin, a sort of pepper-cake, made with treacle and ginger, is found in every house in the West Riding, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii; w.Yks.[1] Commonly called a treacle-parkin; w.Yks.[235] Lan. Aw gan it some parkin', Laycock *Rhymes,* 99. ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan[1], nw.Der.[1]

Hence **Parkin-Sunday,** *sb.* the Sunday within the octave of All Saints. w.Yks. Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii.

PARKIN, *sb.*[2] Nhb.[1] [pa·rkin.] The frame or stand on which oak bark is placed to dry before stacking.

PARL, PARLATICS, see **Pall,** *v.*[2], **Parril, Paralytic.**

PARL(E, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Glo. Brks. [parl, pāl.] **1.** *v.* To talk, converse. See **Parley,** *v.*

Rnf. The Papist and the Reformed Protestant, parled together, joined interest, and concerted measures together against the Union, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709-31) I. 42, ed. 1843. w.Yks. (J.W.) Lin. Brookes *Tracts Gl.* n.Lin.[1] We was parling together hairfa nooer. n.Glo. In Dumbleton still freq. used. 'He parled about it ever so long.' 'They are all parling about it' (H.S.H.).

2. *sb.* A talk, conversation.

Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 379. Fif. The rest, as he his parle out-spoutit, Sat gazin', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 26. Ayr. A tocher's nae word in a true lover's parle, Burns *Meg o' the Mill,* st. 4. n.Yks. I had a parle with Mr. S. at the church door (E.L.). w.Yks. Ann and Will 'as 'ad a long parl this forenoon (F.P.T.). Lan. After service some of the ministry were in a parl, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 17. Chs.[13] n.Lin.[1] Him an' me was hevin' a parle when oot flew watter-tub tap an' wetted him to his skin. sw.Lin.[1] He and the mester have had some long parles together. Glo. (W.H.C.), Glo.[1] n.Glo. We had a good parle at the gate (H.S.H.). Brks. Get a quiet dish of tea and a parle with our gossips, Hughes *T. Brown* (1856) ii.

3. An argument; a wordy war; a controversy, dispute.

Hdg. A carle ca'd 'Gemmell' snatchit frae the parle The Chief—Just as he foundered, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 151. s.Chs.[1] An old man who had heard me arguing with a Mr. Faulkner said to me a few days after, 'Aan·)yŭ aad· ev·ŭr ŭnŭdh·ŭr paa·rl wi Fai·knŭr sin?' [Han yŏ had ever another parl wi' Fakener sin?] Not common in this district.

[1. Patriarkes and prophetes han parled her-of long, That such a lorde and a lyȝte shulde lede hem alle hennes, *P. Plowman* (B.) XVIII. 268-9. OFr. *parler.*]

PARLEY, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Also written **parlie, parly**; and in form **pawrlie** Sc. [pa·rli.] **1.** A small sweet cake of gingerbread, sprinkled with small sweets; 'parliament.' Also in *comp.* **Parley-cake.**

Sc. Here's a bawbee tae ye; awa an' buy parleys wi't (Jam.). Frf. A little boy . . . offered him a sticky parly, Barrie *Minister* (1891) i. Fif. The 'gundy' of Edinburgh, 'pawrlies,' and 'ha'penny deevils,' Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 14. Rnf. Shortbread cakes, Pies, parlies, tarts and butter bakes, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 108. Lnk. When his van at e'en was open What were parlies

wantin' sport, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 82. **Edb.** Broken snaps and parleys, SMITH *Habbie and Madge* (ed. 1881) 10.

2. A thin circular cake, *gen.* of oatmeal; a 'farl(e' (q.v.). **Ir.** YEATS *Flk-Tales* (1888) 131.

PARLEY, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Sus. Also written **parlie** Bnff.[1]; **parly** n.Sc. Sus.[1] [pa·rli, pā·li.] **1.** *v.* To speak, talk, converse; to gossip. See **Parl(e.**

Rnf. But, ere the sentence it was past, She parley'd wi' poor Davie, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 174. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Afraid lest, by parleying, the poker should cool, DONALDSON *Tooth Drawin'*, 13. **n.Lin.**[1] It's no good parleying noä longer, we shan't niver agree. **Sus.** *Monthly Pkt.* (1874) 178.

2. To quarrel, bandy words, argue.

Lakel.[2] They parleyed on a canny while aboot yah thing an' anudder. **Yks.** (HALL.) **w.Yks.**[4] 'I'll have no parleying,' says a schoolmaster to a boy who wanted to explain his conduct; **w.Yks.**[5] Doan't stand parleying wi' that fellah, thah'll nobbut mak him war nur he is.

3. To speak French; to talk unintelligibly.

Sus.[1] A fisherman said, 'I can make shift to parly a bit myself, but deuce-a-bit can I make out when the Frenchies begins to parly me.'

4. *sb.* A talk; a long conversation.

Ayr. Lang, lang or he cou'd parley hear, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 168, ed. 1871. **Gall.** Nae langer parley did he claim But let her gae, and slippet hame, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 50, ed. 1897. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**[13]

5. A truce; the place of truce in certain games. Cf. **barley,** *int.*

Sc. (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** On his skull you might thresh wheat or barley, Or tread the grape ere he cried parley, MESTON *Poet. Wks.* (1723) 7. **Edb.** I thought it became me, being the head of the house, to sound a parley, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiii.

PARLEYVOO, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Cor. **1.** *v.* To speak French; to speak in a foreign language; to talk fine or big.

Ayr. Haud your hand! nane o' your parleyvooing, ye loon, GALT *Laird* (1826) iv. **Edb.** I'm clean sick an' tired o' parlyvooing and how-d'ye-doing, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 307. **Cor.** The more they parleyvoo'd, the more Our maidens tongue'd away, FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 19.

2. *sb.* Speech, talk.

Sc. The bodies hae a civil way with them for a' that, and it's no possible to be angry at their parleyvoos, *Steam-boat* (1822) 290 (JAM.).

3. *adj.* French; foreign.

Edb. His waistcoat was cut in the Parly-voo fashion, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi.

[**1.** Fr. *parlez-vous*? do you speak?]

PARLIAMENT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Suf. Som. [pa·rl-, pā·liment.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Parliament-man,** a member of Parliament.

Slg. I spoke not with a Parliament-man, except the Lord Kilsyth, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 131, ed. 1843. **Lin.** 'E's moor good sense na the Parliament man 'at stans fur us 'ere, TENNYSON *Owd Roä* (1889). [All my vore-vathers have been parliament-men, SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* (1762) ix.]

2. A meeting for discussion by two or more persons.

Suf. I happened o' he up there right by the direction post, so we held a parliament as to whether it had best be repaired, or what (C.G.B.); They held a parliament about it, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Som.** Why, 'tis quite a parliament, RAYMOND *Gentleman Upcott* (1893) 218.

3. Whisky which has paid duty as opposed to 'potheen.'

s.Ir. It's as good parliament as ever a gentleman tasted, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 258.

4. A thin, crisp gingerbread; a sweetmeat. Also in *comp.* **Parliament-cake.**

Sc. A thin species of gingerbread, supposed to have had its name from its being used by the members of the Scottish Parliament during their sederunts (JAM.). **Ayr.** Parliament-cakes, and gingerbread watches richly gilded were on the stand at the fair, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) iv. **Edb.** As for the gingerbread I shall not attempt a description: . . roundabouts and snaps, . . parliaments, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iii. **Nhp.**[1] **Som.** The local vendor of lollipops . . . and parliaments, COMPTON *Winscombe Sketches* (1882) 193.

5. A necessary house. Wor. (W.C.B.) **6.** *v.* To parley, treat, confer; to talk for the sake of talking.

Sc. The Scots used also this word in the sense of intercourse, communing, and parliamentary for conference, FRANCISQUE MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 162. **Fif.** The king . . . resolved to parliament, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 223, ed. 1842. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] 'He was parliamenting a good bit,' i.e. making a long speech with nothing in it.

PARLIAMENTER, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **parlamenter, parliamentar, parlimenter.** A member of Parliament.

Sc. If I'd been fluent, do you see, I'd been a parliamentar, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 120. **Sh.I.** Dey're shörly gacin' ta mak' dee parlamenter fir da coonty, NICOLSON *Aithstan' Hedder* (1898) 20. **Bnff.** Some Parli'mentars may tak bribes, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 9. **Rnf.** Nor King nor Parliamentar comes, Nor local powers, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 37. **Lnk.** Our Parliamentars sadly strivin' For the command, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 62. **Edb.** Parliamenters bicker i' the stower, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 278. **Peb.** John he curs'd the parliamenters, Stoppin' traffic wi' their bill, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 130.

PARLICUE, PARLISH, see **Pirlicue, Parlous.**

PARLOUR, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Shr. e.An. Also written **pahlor** e.Yks.[1] [pā·lə(r).] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Parlour bread,** ordinary white bread; (2) **-chamber,** the spare bedroom; the room over the parlour; (3) **-leaser,** *obsol.*, see below.

(1) **w.Yks.**[2] (2) **e.An.**[1], **Suf.** (M.E.R.) (3) **Shr.**[1] A person who — 'having a friend at court'—has permission to glean before the field is cleared. 'By-gum! I shanna trouble to göö after that leasow—the parlour-laisers han bin o'er it.'

2. The inner room of a cottage or farm-house on the ground floor, used either as a sitting or a bedroom.

e.Yks.[1] The parlour where the master and mistress slept, the servants occupying the bed-rooms above (s.v. Hoos). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lin.** In the cottages of poor people, if there are two rooms on the ground floor, the best room they live in is called the house; the other is called a parlour, though used as a bedroom (HALL.). **n.Lin.**[1] The cottages had only a house and parlour, the parlour being used as a dormitory for the whole family, both male and female, MACKINNON *Acct. Messingham* (1825) 25. **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.)

Hence **Parlour-house,** *sb.* a house of one story. e.Lin. (G.G.W.)

PARLOUS, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Wor. Hmp. Also written **pahlus** e.Yks.[1]; and in form **parlish** n.Cy. Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[1][3][4] Wm. n.Yks.[3] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] [pa·rləs, pā·ləs; pa·rliʃ, pā·liʃ.] **1.** *adj.* 'Perilous,' dangerous; of the weather: doubtful, uncertain.

n.Cy. (J.L. 1783), **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] It's varra parlous gaan whar ther's seea mich smittle. It's parlish fer yan to oppen yan's gob tell yan knows wheea yan's talken tull. **Cum.** The virginity o man was cum till a parlish pass, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 7; *Gl.* (1851). **Wm.** He's a parlish customer (B.K.); It wor sic a parlish way they didn't like tae gang, for feard ea been drownt, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) *Prof.* 9, ed. 1821; It's nobbut parlish weather, GIBSON *Leg.* (1877) 70. **n.Yks.**[2] 'It's parlous stuff,' poison. 'It's parlous to bide'; **n.Yks.**[3] **e.Yks.** A very parlous time for sheepe, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 81; **e.Yks.**[1] It's a pahlus road. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[1] Th' gaite fray'th moor is seea dree, unbane, an parlous, ii. 286; It's parlous ommost recakin yans hands to her, ii. 290; **w.Yks.**[24], **Chs.**[13] **s.Hmp.** Only esteemed it a fresh proof of her parlous state, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) iv.

Hence **Parlously,** *adv.* at great peril. n.Yks.[2] **2.** Used as an intensitive: very great, extraordinary, 'terrible'; of persons: clever, acute, shrewd; bold, dashing.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** Thus Harculus, 'at (ballats say) Mead parlish monsters stoop, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 68; Auld Mally was a parlish body for hens, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 122; 'A parlous man,' an affable man. 'A parlous sight,' a sight worth talking about, *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 12, 1883) 6; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] A parlish freeght we gat, 58; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** There's naa sort of parlish feats it will not attempt, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 79. **n.Yks.**[1] Used with the special or arbitrary senses of clever, acute, ingenious; suspicious, or of questionable character or appearance; and the like; **n.Yks.**[2] 'He looks a parlous kind of body,' a fearful or suspicious looking fellow; **n.Yks.**[4] Ther's been parlous deed at t'mill. Tha've locked him up at t'last, it's nobbut a parlous ending up. T'heos

is iv a parlous state, bud then it's cleeaning tahm. ne.Yks.[1] He's a parlous chap, i.e. a queer character. e.Yks. A parlous job (C.A F. . Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] Ben Maason was a parl us chap for drink. He maks a parlous noise when he preäches. Wor. The football ground was in a parlous state, *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 2, 1897).

Hence **Parlously**, *adv.* in an extraordinary manner.

Fif. That bobb'd and shak'd so parlously before, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 95, ed. 1871.

3. *adv.* Used as an intensitive, extremely.

Cum. It was parlish sweltry, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 5; Cum.[3] Ther mun be parlish few steans i' his country, 5. Wm. Parlish tough, BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 35; A parlish lang way frae enny nebbers, CLARKE *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 3. n.Yks.[1] A parlous good speaker. 'Parlous bad,' of pain, or of a sick person's condition; n.Yks.[2] 'It's parlous caud,' extremely cold; n.Yks.[4] He's a parlous good preacher is yon chap. e.Yks.[1] Ah's pahlus bad wi' rheumatiz. n.Lan. Parlish gert fellas, MORRIS *Siege o' Bron'ton* 1807) 3; n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin. He did lee and swear and steal things parlous, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 38.

[1. Thou art in a parlous state, shepherd, SHAKS. *As You*, III. ii. 45. 2. O 'tis a parlous boy; Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable, SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. i. 154.]

PARLY, *sb.* Or.I. 1. A boat of peculiar rig. *Or. Sketch Bk. Gl.* (JAM.) 2. The wooden traveller used in old-fashioned boats. (*ib.*)

PARMACETTY, *sb.* Yks. Suf. Also written **pahmacity** Suf.[1]; **parmacitty** w.Yks.[1] Spermaceti. w.Yks. (J.R.), w.Yks.[1], Suf.[1]

[Telling me the sovereign'st thing on earth Was parmaceti for an inward bruise, SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 58.]

PARNELL, *sb.* Shr. The guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus.* (B. & H.)

PARNICKETY, see **Pernickety.**

PAROCHIAL, *sb.* Sc. Lon. 1. *Obs.* A parochial or charity schoolboy.

Lon. The parochials wore the uniform of blue-bob-tailed coats, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* 1851) III. 113, ed. 1861.

2. Phr. *to gang on the parochial*, to go on the parish, to accept parish relief.

Abd. They did their very best to get her tae gang on the 'parochial,' but she wad hae nane o't, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 9, 1901).

PAROCHIN(E, see **Parishen.**

PARPIN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Nhp. Also in forms **parpane** Abd. (JAM.); **parpen** n.Yks.[1] [pa·rpin, pā·pin.] 1. A mason's term for a wall of a single stone in thickness. Also in *comp.* **Parpin-wall.**

Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1] The inner or partition-walls of stone houses are usually built thus.

2. The parapet of a bridge. Also in *comp.* **Parpan(e-wall.** Abd. (JAM.) 3. *Comp.* **Parpin-stone**, a large stone placed at the angle of a door or window, passing through the thickness of the wall, and showing a face on each side. Nhp.[1]

[1. Fr. *parpaing*, 'pierre de construction, qui, tenant toute l'épaisseur d'un mur, a ses deux parements à découvert' (HATZFELD); OFr. *perpain* (VARIN).]

PARPIN, *adj.* Bnff.[1] [pa·rpin.] Perpendicular.

PARPOINT, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also in form **perepoint** w.Yks.[24] [pā·point.] A stone used for various purposes; see below.

w.Yks. A stone for paving, roughly squared but not chiselled; smooth on the upper surface. 'I have no "setts" by me, but I can let yo hev "parpoints" or trim 'em up for yo' (A.C.); These stones are somewhat like bricks, but broader and sometimes longer, *Hlfx. Courier* June 12, 1897; w.Yks.[2] A pear-shaped stone used in building arches, bridges, &c.; w Yks.[3] A stone of a certain size, about that of a brick but rather thinner, used chiefly for inner and division (party) walls. e.Lan.[1] Thin wall-stone for coursing.

PAR(R, *sb.* Sc. Yks. w.Cy. [par, pā(r).] 1. A young salmon, *Salmo salar.*

Sc. Eachin resembles Conachar . . . no more than a salmon resembles par, though men say they are the same fish in a different state, SCOTT *Maid of Perth* (1831) xxiv; The samlet of Berkenhout, called . . . in Northumberland a rack-rider, and in Scotland a par, *Prize Essay Highl. Soc.* II. 406 (JAM.). Frf. The trout, the par, now here, now thare, As in a widdrim bang, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 240. Dmb. TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 64. Edb. PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 107, ed. 1815. w.Cy. The parr, samlet, or whatever the lithesome youngling might have been, was reluctantly returned to the chilly depths of the Old River, *Globe* (Feb. 23, 1895). [SATCHELL (1879); All young of the salmon species, whether known by the names of . . . skirling or scarling, par, spawn, pink, last spring, . . or by any other name, *Stat.* 24 & 25 *Vic.* (1861) cix. § 4.]

Hence **Parr-trout**, *sb.* a young trout or salmon, *Salmo salar.*

n.Yks. That sort, which for want of a more appropriate name, we may term the Parr-trout, marked with dusky spots, TWEDDELL *Hist. Cleveland* (1873).

2. The piltock or sillock, *Merlangus carbonarius.*

n.Cy. (HALL.) Yks. Sillocks, known at Edinburgh (says Mr. Neill) under the name Podleys, and at Scarborough of Parrs, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 25, ed. 1891. [SATCHELL (1879).]

PARRACH, **PARRAGE**, see **Porridge.**

PARRACK, *sb.* Cum. [pa·rək.] A term of abuse; see below. See **Paddock**, *sb.*[1] 3.

Aggy contented herself with telling her that she was a 'lile parrack'—by which she meant a little paddock or toad—a 'downo-canno dope'—which meant a spiritless simpleton, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xiv.

PARRAGOAD, *v.* e.Yks.[1] [pa·rəgōd.] To talk in a domineering or overbearing style.

PARRATCH, see **Porridge.**

PARRE, *sb.* Dev. A young leveret. (HALL.)

PARREY, see **Perry**, *sb.*[1]

PARRICH, *sb.* Sc. Also written **parich** (JAM.). [pa·riχ.] 1. A person of small stature, very neatly and finely dressed. Bnff.[1] 2. A term of endearment for an infant or young child.

Bnff.[1] Ayr. Ye're my ain wee parich (JAM.).

PARRICK, *sb.* Cor. Also written **parrik.** [pæ·rik.] A little jug; a small pitcher.

Cor.[12] e.Cor. An frum a parrik handy by . . . I slapt a propur [regular] stream, DANIEL *Poems.*

PARRIDGE, **PARRITCH**, see **Porridge.**

PARRIL, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **parral** Cum.[1] Wm.; and in form **parl** Cum. Wm. In phr. *at one's parril*, at one's own risk; a dial. form of 'peril.'

Cum.[1] It's at te parral to strike. Cum., Wm. If he duz't, it's at his parl (M.P.). n.Yks. It's at thy parril 'at thou gans. Thou moan't shift at thy parril (I.W.).

PARRILLE, *sb.* Lin.[1] [pa·ril.] A hole.

The bees have gone in a parrille.

PARRLIE, *sb.* Sc. [pa·rli.] A small barrel.

Frf. There's a bit parrlie o' the real Glenferrichan baith sides o' the beasties, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 27.

PARROCK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **parrok** Dmf. (JAM.); and in forms **pairock** Nhb.[1]; **parrach** Ags. (JAM.); **parrich** Bnff.[1]; **parrick** s.Sc. Nhb.[1] Dor.[1] w.Som.[1]; **parruck** Wm.; **perrick** Nhb.[1]; **purrach** s.Cy. [pa·rək, pa·rik.]

1. *sb.* A small field or enclosure; a paddock.

s.Sc. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Dmb. (JAM.), N.Cy.[2] Nhb. Any little croft or enclosure near a house (K.); Nhb.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] A small enclosure near the house a little larger than a Garth and smaller than a Croft. Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868 IX; FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 219. Wm. I've a lal cot, and a parrock, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 413; BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846) (s.v. Paddock). s.Wm. (J.A.B.) w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); HUTTON *Tour to Caves* 1781); *Obs.* (J.W.); w.Yks.[4], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Glo. (J.S.F.S.) s.Cy. RAY (1691). s.Wil. Still in use at Deverill (G.E.D.). Dor. Down in the little parrick groun, YOUNG *Rabin Hill* (1864) pt. ii. 9; Dor.[1] Droo zunny parricks that da leäd . . . to the meäd, 78. Som. (W.F.R.); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] They cows mus'n bide in the parrick no longer, else he'll be bare all the zummer.

2. An enclosure or small stall or partition in a lambing or keb-house; a place of protection or shelter for lambs, &c. Cf. **par**, *sb.* 1.

Rxb. (JAM.) Dmf. A small enclosure in which a ewe is confined

when it is desired that she take to a lamb not her own, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351. Nhb.[1]

3. A collection of things huddled together; a group. Bnff.[1] Mry. *Gl. Surv.* (JAM.) **4.** *v.* To shut up ewes with their lambs in a paddock to induce them to suckle. Rxb. (JAM.), Nhb.[1] **5.** *Fig.* To crowd together in a confused manner.

Ags. Sheep are said to be parrach'd in a fold, when too much crowded. It is applied to machinery when in the same state (JAM.).

[1. Parrocke, a lytell parke, *parquet*, PALSGR. (1530). OE. *pearroc*, a small enclosure (*Boethius*).]

PARROT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Nrf. Sus. Wil. [pa·rət, pæ·rət.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Parrot-beak**, the puffin, *Fratercula arctica*; also called **Sea-parrot** (q.v.); (2) **-billed Willock** or **Willy**, the razor-bill, *Alca torda*; (3) **-coal**, a species of 'cannel' coal which burns very clearly.

(1) Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 49. (2) Sus. KNOX *Ornith. Rambles*, 250. Wil. SMITH *Birds* (1887) 517. (3) Fif. There is on the north parts of Torry, a fine parrot coal, in thickness 4 feet, which is very valuable, *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 451 (JAM.). Edb. Lying sound asleep on a great lump of parrot-coal, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. Nhb.[1] So called because when on fire it splits and cracks up with a chattering noise, like a parrot talking, GRESLEY *Gl.* (1883). Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

2. The razor-bill, *Alca torda*. e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 133. **3.** The black guillemot, *Uria grylle*. Glw. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 218. **4.** A species of 'cannel' coal.

Sc. This coal is called 'parrot,' from the loud cracking noise with which it flies to pieces when placed upon the fire, RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* (1862) 70.

PARRY, *sb.* Abd. (JAM.) [pa·ri.] See below.

'Whan ane says Parry, aw says Parry,' a prov. phr. signifying that when any thing is said by a person of consequence, it is immediately echoed by every one.

PARRY, *v.* Sc. To put off, delay; to tarry, loiter.

Per. I'se doon t'ey minister, an' hae ye up afore the Kirk-Session. . . I'm for nae mair o' yer parryin', I'se tell ye, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 59. ed. 1887.

PARRY, see **Perry**, *sb.*[1]

PARRYMYAK, *sb.* Sc. A match, equal.

Abd. Still remembered, but not in common use (W.M.).

PARS, see **Pize**, *sb.*[1]

PARSED, *pp.* *Obsol.* Wor. Hrf. Also written **pa'sed** s.Wor. Married. See **Parson, 9.**

s.Wor. An old parishioner remembers the use of 'pa'sed' in her younger days but has not heard it of late (H.K.). Wor., Hrf. Not common (W.B.).

PARSEYAND, see **Ampersand.**

PARSIL, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **parcel** n.Cy. Wm.; **parsel** Sc.; and in form **persil** Sc. (JAM.) [pa·rsil, pā·sil.] Parsley, *Petroselinum sativum*.

Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 158 JAM.). n.Cy. (B. & H.) Wm. Soo hes gitten in toth garth, an shees hitten up awth turmits, rooted up awth parcel, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 26, ed. 1821. Yks. (B. & H.) w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (May 29, 1897); w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

[ME. *percil*, parsley (*P. Plowman*). Fr. *persil*, parseley (COTGR.).]

PARSLE, see **Pisle**, *v.*

PARSLEY, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. War. e.An. Dor. Som. Dev. [pa·rsli, pā·sli.] In *comb.* (1) **Parsley bed**, see below; (2) — **breakstone**, (*a*) the ladies' mantle, *Alchemilla arvensis*; (*b*) the common saxifrage; (3) — **fern**, (*a*) the tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare*; (*b*) the Welsh polypody, *Polypodium cambricum vulgare*; (4) — **peat** or **peeat**, (5) — **perk**, (6) — **Vlix**, see (2, *a*).

(1) War.[2] Baby-land; the place where children are created. A euphemism for the uterus. 'Where do babies come from, mamma?' 'Out of the parsley-bed, my dear.' w.Som.[1] Besides being the source whence children are told that the little girls come, it is considered to be fatal to one of the household if parsley be transplanted. Parsley may be sown anywhere, but once sown must not be moved until destroyed. (2, *a*) Sc. (JAM.) Or.I. WALLACE *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 169, ed. 1883. War.[3], Suf. (B. & H.) (*b*) e.An.[1] Nrf. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 171. (3 *a*, *b*) Dev.[4] (4) w.Yks.[2] (5) Chs.[1] (6) Dor. (B. & H.)

PARSON, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **passon** Nrf. [pa·rsən, pā·sən.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Parson's barn**, a receptacle for everything; (2) **-'s bell**, the last bell, rung singly, before the commencement of church service; (3) — **billycock**, the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*; (4) **-corn**, corn affected by the smut; see below; (5) **-'s fool**, in phr. *like the parson's fool, likes everything that is good*, proverbial saying; (6) **-grey**, dark grey; (7) — **gull**, (8) — **mew**, the greater black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*; (9) **-'s nose**, (*a*) the tail joint of a goose, duck, or fowl; (*b*) the green-winged meadow orchis, *Orchis Morio*; (10) — **pillycocks**, see 3); (11) — **rook**, the Royston crow, *Corvus cornix*.

(1) Sur. (L.J.Y.) (2) War.[3] (3) n.Yks. (I.W.) (4) n.Lin.[1] When tithe was paid in kind, the sheaves that had the most smuts in them were always given to the parson, if he could be seduced into taking them. (5) Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (6) Abd. My mother . . . manufactured for me a pair of parson-grey stockings, RUDDIMAN *Sc Parish* (1828) 15, ed. 1889. (7) Glw., Sus. So called, from its black back, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 208. Sus. It is called the 'Parson Gull' for a supposed resemblance in its black and white plumage to the hood and surplice of a clergyman, SMITH *Birds* (1887) 537; KNOX *Ornith. Rambles*, 255. (8) Glw., Sus. SWAINSON *ib.* (9, *a*) w.Yks.[2], Not.[1], Lin.[1], Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*, Brks.[1], Sur. (L.J.Y.), Wil.[1], s.Wil. (G.E.D.) (*b*) Dev. (B. & H.), Dev.[4] (10) Yks (B. & H.) (11) Sus.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *parson and clerk*, (2) — *in his smock*, the wild arum or cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*; (3) — *in the pulpit*, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) the monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*; (4) *parsons and clerks*, see below.

(1) Dev. (B. & H.), Dev.[4] (2) n.Lin.[1] (3. *a*) Yks. (B. & H.), Chs.[1] w.Som.[1] Paa·sn een dhu puul·pŭt. Dev. Common, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); *n.Dev. Handbk.* (ed. 1877) 357; Dev.[1] (*b*) Dev. (B. & H.) (4) Dor. The running fiery spots on burning paper are sometimes so called by children, who watch them to see which will run last: parsons, the large ones,—or clerks, the small ones, BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

3. A black rabbit.

w.Som.[1] A farmer when rabbiting cried out to me: Dhae·ur z u paa·sn! shuut dhik·vur gau·d-sae·uk! [There's a parson! shoot thick for God's sake!] Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 13.

4. A black lamb. Dor. (C.W.) **5.** A large black beetle of any kind; a cockroach. Lei.[1], War.[3] **6.** The hake, *Merlucius vulgaris*.

Sus.[2] So called from the black streak on its back.

7. A signpost.

n.Lin.[1] Glo. The people hereabouts call'd um 'paasons,' 'cause thay pwinted the way an didn't kare abowt it thurzelves, *Roger Plowman*, 97.

8. See below.

Wil.[1] In carting dung about the fields, the heaps are shot down in lines, and are all of much the same size. Sometimes, however, the cart tips up a little too much, with the result that the whole cartload is shot out into a large heap. This is known as a 'parson.'

9. *v. Pass.* To be married in church or chapel.

Wor. (W.B.), (J.B.) Nrf. 'Don't you wish you was married?' . . . 'Don't you wish you was passoned?' EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 154.

Hence *parsoning work, phr.* a wedding, marriage.

Wm. When we went te t'chapel for t'parsonin' wark, WILSON *Lile Bit ev a Sang*, 97.

PART, *sb.*, *v.*, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **paart** n.Yks.[2]; and in forms **pairt** Sc. Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[4] w.Yks.; **pait** n.Yks.; **payte** e.Yks.; **peart** Dev.; **pourt** S. & Ork.[1] [part, pert, pāt.]

1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *part and parcel*, belonging to, of the same kind; (2) *airt and part*, (3) *art or part*, part of; in collusion with; (4) *to put on parts*, to give oneself airs.

(1) w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan.[1] He may say what he loikes; but he's part-an'-parcel o' th' same lot. Colloq. It's all part and parcel of the same thing (A.B.C.). (2) Ayr. We're baith airt and pairt in this affair, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 62. (3) Lnk. He is guilty of treasonable crimes, and is either art or part thereof, and ought to be punished with forfeiture of life, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 236, ed. 1828. (4) Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 64.

2. *pl.* Fractions, whether of number or quantity.

n.Yks. Tweea paits out i three [two-thirds]. That beeast's three-paits grown (I.W.). w.Yks. (J.W.) w.Som.[1] Two-thirds is always 'tüe· pae·urts aewt u dree·.' Threequarters 'dree· pae·urts aewt u vaaw·ur.' 'Nai·n pae·urts aewt u tai·n,' nine-tenths. Three-quarters of an hour is always 'dree pae·urts uv u

naawʉr.' 'They zess how the taties be shockin' bad about; zome places two parts out o' dree be a ratted.'

3. Used redundantly, esp. in *comb.* with *back.*

Ken.[1] 'You'll be glad to see the back part of me,' i.e. to see my back, to get me gone.

4. Place; district; used in *sing.*

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** He's been an eesfu' man i' the pairt, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 139; The ill part, hell; the gueed part, heaven Jam.).

5. That which becomes or is incumbent on any one.

Sc. 'It's weel my part,' it well becomes me. 'It's ill his part,' it is inconsistent with his duty. 'It's gude your part,' it is incumbent on you (Jam.).

6. *pl. Obs.* Senses, in phr. *out of one's parts,* out of one's senses or mind.

Dev.[1] Poor zoul, her's out o' her parts: her's telling dwale, 56, ed. Palmer.

7. *Obs.* Interest, concern, share.

Sc. Tell him what we have done for Lord Glenvarloch, in whom he takes such part, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxiii. **Ayr.** My part in him thou'lt share, Burns *Farewell.*

8. *v.* Phr. (1) *to part with bairn,* (2) — *with child,* (3) — *with patrick,* to abort, give birth to prematurely.

(1) **Lnk.** Maggy had parted wi' bairn, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 20. (2) **Slg.** He asked at the Earl what would make a woman part with child? Bruce *Sermons* (1631) 192, ed. 1843. **Lnk.** Beat and abused his wife, who was with child, . . all which put her to such fright, that she parted with child, and never recovered, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 153, ed. 1828. (3) **Lnk.** Up gets Jockey and rins o'er the rigs for . . . the howdy, but or he wan back she parted wi' patrick, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 19.

9. To part with; to abandon.

Per. O we maun part this lore, Willie, Sharpe *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 2, ed. 1868. **Edb.** A' the plenishing o' the wee hoose had been parted to pay for the funeral, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897 31. **Ir.** He wouldn't part his wife Molly at home for all the princesses in the world, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 73.

10. To divide, separate; to share; to allot, distribute.

Sc. Sae mony o' us as thought oursells sib to the family when the gear was parting, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxviii. **Sh.I.** Hit's true 'at's said, da world is ill pairtid, *Sh. News* (Apr. 9, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Abd.** The warl's wark his been, like the warl's siller, ill pairtit, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 1, 1900). **Frf.** It'll tak's, I'm sure, to get them partit, Sands *Poems* (1833) 89. **e.Lth.** We'll hae to be thinkin hoo we'll pairt them amang us, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 229. **Edb.** Wi' pain their pows was like to part, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 24. **Wgt.** Pairt, to divide a dish at table. Hence the saying 'Pairt sma', sair [serve] a'' (A.W.). **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) **Lin.** A baker charged with putting alum in his bread said 'it made the loaves part better,' *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 97. **n.Lin.** (E.P.) **Lon.** *N. & Q.* (1888) 6th S. i. 97. **w.Som.**[1] 'Mother zaid we was to part it fair.' On parish boundaries it is very common to see, 'This parts Tolland and Stogumber.'

Hence **Parting,** *sb.* a portion, share, division, allotment.

Lnk. She said there was great parting in her siller since Mr. Gilmour had been buying the things for the house in the wholesale way [the money went much further, or more was got for it], Roy *General-hip* (ed. 1895) 172. **Wgt.** (A.W.)

11. To cut at cards.

Dev. Now, missis, yü 'peart' um, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 88.

12. *Obs.* To side with.

Rnf. The influence of High Church in England who parted our disaffected party, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) II. 89, ed. 1843.

13. *adj.* Some; considerable in number, large in quantity.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] Thor wis pairt folk at the meetin' last Sunday. He'll he' pairt fash afore he's dyun wi'd. **n.Yks.**[2] 'There'll be paart brass i' that,' a portion of profit to be gained; **n.Yks.**[4] Pairt fooak wur bidden ti' t'funeral. Ther'll be pairt fruit ti year nobbut Jack Frost dizn't nip't blo afoor it sets. **ne.Yks.**[1] We've had part changes in wer nighbours. **e.Yks.**[1] Ther was payt-rain last neet. **w.Yks.** They say he's worth part brass (M F.); Formerly there was part corn grown about Chapel-le-Dale, Speight *Craven Highlands* (1892) 243; **w.Yks.**[1] 'How's thy corn?' 'It's part greens in't'; **w.Yks.**[3] **n.Lin.**[1] We've part ketlocks e' th' oäts yit, bud not soä many as we ewst to hev. We've part apples this year, trees is ragged.

14. Few, very few.

n.Cy. (Hall.) **w.Yks.** They are doing part broad cloths at Huddersfield [a few] (C.J.B.). **n.Lin.**[1] 'Ther' was a many foäks at oor meätin' last Tuesda'?' 'Yes, you'd part; ther' was three shopkeäpers, an' five or six lads thaay'd gien pennies to for hollerin'.'

15. *adv.* Partly, to a certain extent, in a measure.

w.Yks. He wor sooin pairt donned, Hartley *Grimes' Trip* (1877) 40; I was part bothered (C.A.F.); **w.Yks.**[1] 'It rains part,' it rains a little.

PARTABLE, *adj.* **Nrf.** Parting, dividing, forming a division.

I mean that partable deek, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 104; 'Partable deek,' the water dike that divides one marsh from another as distinguished from the mere drainage cuttings (P.H.E.).

PARTAL, *sb.* **Cai.**[1] In *comp.* (1) **Partal-door,** the door which led to the dwelling-house from the byre; (2) **-wall,** the wall separating the dwelling-house from the byre; see below.

Till perhaps 1850 or thereabout one saw many small holdings, which had houses with a common front door for the cattle and the people. The door was on the byre, but close to the Partal Wa', through which the Partal-door led to the dwelling apartments. Houses on this pattern are not to be seen in the county now.

PARTAN, *sb.* **Sc. Irel. n.Cy. I.Ma.** Also written **parten Sc. N.I.**[1]; **partin Sc. Dwn.**; **parton Sc.** [pa·rtən.]

1. The common crab, *Cancer pagurus.*

Sc. Half a dozen o' partans to make the sauce, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xi. **Sh.I.** (Jam.) **Or.I.** Lobsters, partens, mussels, Wallace *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 17, ed. 1883. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 224. **Abd.** Twa three bawbee partans, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. **Frf.** A large purse . . . As fou o' gowd tied wi' a garton As e'er o' meat ye saw a parton, Sands *Poems* (1833) 107. **Per.** He had primed his proboscis till it was as 'fou as a partin,' Stewart *Character* (1857) xcvi. **Slg.** Food, fat fish, an' gude sweet partan, Galloway *Poems* (1795) 10. **Rnf.** Barr *Poems* (1861) 148. **Lth.** Saxteen oysters big an' braw, Wi' partins twa tae back them, M'Neill *Preston* (c. 1895) 99. **Edb.** The auld cleish ma claver'l stick to us like a partan gif we bide, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 42. **Slk.** Sinks doun to the broon-ribbed sand amang the crawlin partens, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 94. **Gall.** Progressing, as the partan is said to do, backwards, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) vii. **Wgt.** Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 153. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **I.Ma.** (T.E.B.)

Hence (1) **Partan-cage,** *sb.* a crab-trap; (2) **-cart'e,** *sb.* the empty shell of a crab, with a string attached, used as a toy cart; (3) **-crab,** *sb.* a crab; (4) **-full,** *adj.* as full as a crab; (5) **-haar,** *sb.* a good time for catching crabs; (6) **-handed,** *adj.* close-fisted, stingy, grasping; (7) **-tae** or **-'s-tae,** *sb.* a crab's claw.

(1) **Gall.** He was wishful to do no harm, but only to set his partan cages in Byness Bay, Crockett *A. Mark* (1899) xviii. (2) **Kcd.** In the childish days when they dragged their partan cairties on the bit of cobbled causeway, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Feb. 9, 1901). (3) **Sc.** A boat that was backed like a partan-crab, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xxii. (4) **Bnff.** She was sae partan-fu' o' pride, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 56. (5) **Fif.** Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes to Jam.* (1899). (6) **Ayr.** (Jam.); Ye partan-handit, grip-and-haud smiddy-vice Mammon o' unrighteousness, Galt *Entail* (1823) xcii. (7) **Abd.** Nae mair your wine and congo fine Can I gie you, . . Your partan taes an' a' that, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 602. **Frf.** Auchmithie, famed for caulkers An' parton taes, Sands *Poems* (1833) 70. **Fif.** Smoked with difficulty in a partan's tae, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 11. **Ayr.** His nose was as red as a partan's tae, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxii. **Lnk.** Yer lang sharp nails can nip as weel As ony partan's tae, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 59.

2. The shore crab, *Carcinus moenas.*

N.I.[1] Also called Butcher. **Uls.** A small crab (M.B.-S.). **Dwn.** A kind of small crab very common on rocky shores, but not eaten, as it is said to be poisonous, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

3. *Fig.* A term of contempt. Also in *comp.* **Partan-face.**

Sc. Answer yoursell, parten-face, gin you're grown sic a wonder o' wisdom! Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xii. **Frf.** Tak' that, you glowering partan, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 45. **Gall.** To tak' up wi' a silly partan o' a bairn like this, Crockett *A. Mark* (1899) xx.

[Ir. *partán, portán,* a crab; Gael. *partan* (Macbain).]

PARTERS, *sb. pl.* **Wil.**[1] [pā·təz.] Pieces of wood in a wagon which join the 'dripple' to the 'bed.'

PARTIAL, *adj.* **Sc. Yks. Stf. War. Ken. Sus.** [pā·ʃl.]

1. In phr. *to be partial to,* to be fond of, have a liking for.

Sc. (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Stf.** My mon's very partial to pickled cungers, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**[2] I'm very

partial to mutton; **War.**[3] He is very partial to his children. He is too partial to drink; **War.**[4] **s.War.**[1] I be very partial to a few einyuns. **Ken.**[1] **Sus.**[1] I be very partial to a few pandles.

2. Kind, fond.

War. I don't mind being ill because it makes John so partial, *Midl. Cties. Herald* (Sept. 30, 1897; **War.**[3]

PARTIC, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. [pɑrti·k, pɑti·k.]

1. *adj.* A shortened form of 'particular'; especial.

Fif. It's michty partic' and's to be gien to Miss Margrédel personally, Meldrum *Margrédel* 1894 214.

2. *sb. pl.* Particular friends, intimates. See **Particular, 7.**

w.Yks. We're bits o' partics. Common (S.J.C.); Wir oud pɑtiks (J.W.).

PARTICIPANTS, *sb. pl. Obs.* n.Lin.[1] The original contractors for the drainage of the Isle of Axholme and Hatfield Chace, and those who succeeded to them in their rights and duties.

PARTICLE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A small portion of land.

Sc. (Jam.) **s.Sc.** Confiscation of a' gudes, gear, chattels, particles and pendicles, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 330.

PARTICULAR, *adj., adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrf. Hnt. Ken. Sus. Wil. Dor. Dev. Also in forms **partickler** Yks. Hrf.[2] Sus. Wil.; **particlar** Lei.; **particler** Cum. Dor.; **partikkiler** I.Ma.; **partikler** Ken.; **perticlar** Dev.[3]; **perticular** Sc. [pəti·klə(r.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* **Particular work**, fine work, work requiring especial care in its execution. Cum.[4]

2. Precise, giving great attention to, attentive.

Ayr. Mistresses of a particular turn did not choose that their maidens should spend their hours a-field, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxviii; It was said you were particular to auld Captain Hawser o' the press-gang, *ib. Lairds* (1826) xix.

Hence **Particularness**, *sb.* care, caution; precision.

Lnk. I'm used to staundin' a' kinds o' drafts, sir. A pit life sune tak's a' the particularness oot o' ane, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 52.

3. Noticeable, out of the common, singular, unusual; conspicuous.

Cum. A vara particler man . . . was Robert Soothey, *Cornh. Mag.* (May 1889) 480. **Lei.** A partic'lar thing happened, . . a very partic'lar thing, Geo. Eliot *S. Marner* (1861) 42. **Dev.**[3] I bant gwaine to wear theäse yer bunnet, 'e'll make me look so perticlar. 'E's out ov fashin now.

4. Unwell, out of health.

Sus.[1] He's been looking very particular for some time past.

5. Quiet, harmless.

Hrf.[2] 'Is that dog quiet?' 'Well, he aint very partickler.' 'I suppose I shall be all right going through that field?' 'Well, I don't know; that cow, . . her aint very partickler.'

6. *adv.* Particularly; especially. *Gen.* used as an intensitive.

s.Sc. It's nashgab on the pairt o' him, ye ken, tae say he was particular fou', Snaith *Fierceheart* (1897) 149. **Nhb.** Dinna be so quick to take offence, partic'ler with an old friend, Lilburn *Borderer* (1896) 243. **w.Yks.**[5] They wasn't particular fast fur t'money, 88. **Lan.** Particular, when there's a lot o' childer, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 198. **I.Ma.** You're wanted most partikkiler, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 4. **Ken.** I don't feel partikler hearty, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 69. **Sus.** He was most partickler queer, Tennant *Vill. Notes* (1900) 137. **Wil.** Most partickler ill I was, *ib.* 17. **Dor.** He wanted a clean shirt Zatday and best clothes, and brushed his hat partic'ler, *Windsor Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 614.

7. *sb. pl.* Intimate friends. *Gen.* in *comb.* with **Old.**

w.Yks. (S.J.C.), **w.Yks.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] 'They are very old particulars.' **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

8. *Obs.* Private or personal interest.

Sc. Some Noblemen and Councillours, who regarded their own particulars more than his honour, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) I. 152. **Fif.** When it twitched his particular, no man could crab him, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 65, ed. 1842. **Slg.** I speak for my own particular, who am but a poor creature, Wodrow *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 202.

PARTICULARITIES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Details, small points, 'ins and outs.'

Ayr. The office of dean of guild must be a very fashious one to folks like me, no skilled in its particularities, Galt *Provost* (1822) iv; He was a great stickler for small particularities, *ib.* xl; A most full and accurate account of all manner of particularities anent the decay of the ancient families of the west country, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 12.

PARTING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Stf. Shr. [pɑ·rtin, pe·rtin, pā·tin.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Parting-boards**, the thin boards forming the bed for the sash to run in, in a window-frame; (2) **-coal**, a stratum in a coal-field; (3) **-shords**, thin bits of old pots put between the pottery to keep it from sticking; (4) **-stool**, see below.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.) (2) **Shr.**[1] (s.v. Coal-field). (3) **Stf.**[1] (4) **?Sc.** It is the parting-stool, and is always used here, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) i; A three-legged stool, a foot high, covered with about two yards of carpet, and placed at the churchyard gate after a wedding. Every one of the bridal party jumps over it, assisted on either side by a villager, *ib.*

2. *sb.* The division or thin layer between two beds or strata of coal or stone.

Nhb.[1] Partings are described according to their composition or with reference to their thickness or character, as 'thready' or 'seamy partings' when they present mere films of substance; 'cashy partings' when they are soft; 'scary,' 'scamy,' or 'scaly' when they appear to be flaked or finely laminated. **Nhb., Dur.** Grey Post with shale partings, *Borings* (1881) II. 4.

3. An offtake or branch road. Nhb.[1]

PARTISIE, *adj.* ? *Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **pairtisay.** Applied to anything that is done by, or which belongs to, more persons than one; see below.

'A partisie web,' a web wrought for several owners, each of whom contributes his share of the materials; 'partisay wark,' work done by a number of persons. 'A pairtisie wa',' a wall built at the expense of two proprietors between their respective houses or lands.

PARTLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [pɑ·rtl.] **1.** *v.* To work idly, to trifle, waste time.

Sc. If that hizzy had na partle a' day out there wi'a pickle berries, Grey *Misanthrope's Heir* (1897) xxvii; Gang and do my errand, and no stand partlin' there, *ib.* xxv. **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Picken *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (*ib.*)

2. *sb.* A trifle, very little thing; a small part. w.Sc. (Jam.)

PARTLES, *sb. pl.* Cum. [pɑ·rtlz.] **1.** The globular droppings of sheep. Cum.[14] **2.** Dried cow-dung used for fuel. Cum.[4] (s.v. Purls).

PARTLESS, *adv.* e.An. [pā·tləs.] In part, partly.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** We can't du them sort o' jobs all at once. We are forced to du 'em partless at one time, and partless at another (W.R.E.).

PARTLET, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Chs. Glo. Also in form **patlet** Sc. **1.** *Obs.* A woman's ruff or neckband.

Sc. I maun hae katlets and patlets And cam'rel heel'd shoon, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 2; With her partlet and sleeves of cyprus, Scott *Abbot* (1820) xxxiv. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790, ; (K.); **N.Cy.**[2], **Chs.**[13]

2. The fat on a pig's chitterlings. Glo.[1]

[**1.** A partlet, *strophium*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

PARTLINS, *adv.* Dur. Yks. Also written **paartlins** n.Yks.[2]; **partlings** Dur.; and in forms **paitlins** n.Yks.; **parlings** m.Yks.[1] Partly, in part.

Dur. (Hall.) **n.Yks.** T'weather's paitlins sunny (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1]

PARTLY, *adv.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrf. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. Also in form **pertly** m.Lan.[1] [pɑ·rtli, pe·rtli, pā·tli.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Partly true**, true in every detail or part; (2) **— what**, partly, almost, nearly; to some extent, partially.

(1) **Hrf.**[2] (2) **n.Cy.** He was partly-what to blame for any trouble he had (B.K.). **Cum.** He had 'partly what' known of our coming, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 380. **Wm.** Used in Kendal and Windermere and surrounding district. 'Ey I'se partly what gitten it dun.' Sometimes 'partly what' is used without any qualifying or moderating meaning; for instance when a thing is quite finished a man will speak of it as 'partly what done' (J.M.). **Lan.** Aw partly what expected a shinty, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 93; **Lan.**[1] 'Does ta know him?' 'Partly-what.' **ne.Lan.** 'Do you always sing at your work?' 'Partly whod,' Mather *Idylls* (1895) 15. **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] He seet afore th' feire till he were partly-what roasted.

2. Almost, nearly.

w.Yks. Shoe wor a nice plaïn-lookin' yoong woman; shoe wor as tall as me partly (F.P.T.). **Chs.**[3] If you make enquiries after a sick person the answer will probably be 'partly the same,' i.e. no

better. s.Chs.[1] Th) tai·tŭz bin paa·rtli au· dùn [Th' tatoes bin partly aw done]. Der.[1] Nhp.[1] Partly as usual. 'He's partly ten years old,' almost ten years of age. Oxf.[1] 'I knows partly t'll rain.' 'I knows partly 'twunt.' Brks.[1] I partly thinks a wunt do't at all now a hev a-bin zo long about ut. Hnt. (T.P.F.)

3. Used as a termination to a sentence; see below.

Not.[1] Lei.[1] An expletive used much in the same way as 'like,' though not so commonly. Both are nearly equivalent to 'in a manner of speakin',' and other phrases intended to round the angles of a too explicit statement. 'Well, ah thenk a'd a coom if his woife 'ud a let him, paartly.' Nhp.[1] Often used as a termination to a sentence which conveys a positive assertion: 'The boy's as much like his father as if he were the same over again, partly.' War.[3]

PARTMENT, *sb.* Sur.[1] [pā·tment.] A parting or division.

PARTNER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **pairtner** Sc. n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks. [pe·rtnə(r, pā·tnə(r).] 1. *sb. pl.* In phr. *partners with*, a partner of or with.

Sc. 'A is partners with B,' means that A is partner to B, or rather A is B's partner, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 238.

2. A husband or wife, a spouse.

Kcd. To his pairtner's angry words He answerin' word gae nane, Grant *Lays* (1884) 11. Frf. Janet, his pairtner, . . Keeps his pirns aye fu, an' looks after his hame, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 110. n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] T'au'd woman's a good pairtner. w.Yks. He cud liv o' luv, if shoo wor nobbut his pairtner, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* 1884 112.

3. *v.* To be the partner of; to be partner to.

Fif. I partnered him at whist, Meldrum *Grey Mantle* (1896) 249. Gall. Do ye no min' the ball sae fine Whar ye did partner me? Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 62, ed. 1876.

PARTON, *sb.* Cum.[4] [pa·rtən.] In *comb.* **Parton pickle**, a pickle made of the fresh shoots of the saltwort, *Salsola Kali*.

PARTRIDGE, *sb.* Var. dial. forms in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [pē·trik, pē·tritʃ, pe·rtrik, pa·rtidz, pā·rtidz.]

I. Dial. forms: (1) **Paetrick**, (2) **Pairtric(k**, (3) **Paitrich**, (4) **Paitric(k**, (5) **Paltridge**, (6) **Parridge**, (7) **Partig**, (8) **Partrich**, (9) **Partrick**, (10) **Partrik**, (11) **Patrich**, (12) **Patrick**, (13) **Patridge**, (14) **Patteridge**, (15) **Pattheridge**, (16) **Pattridge**, (17) **Pautrick**, (18) **Pertrick**.

(1) Frf. A covey raise, wi' sic a feugh, O' paetricks grey and plovers green, Sands *Poems* (1833) 83. Slk. Shooting moor-cocks, an' paetricks, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 63, ed. 1866. (2) Sc. (Jam.) Abd. He had gotten three pairtricks in that neep field, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 1900). Per. Twa pairtricks woo'd in the vale below, Ford *Harp* (1893) 318. Rnf. The pairtrick sung his e'ening note, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 229, ed. 1817. e Lth. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 172. (3) n.Cy. (Hall.), N.Cy.[1] (4) Abd. Which whirred like a paitric, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 20. e.Fif. A day's sport amang the hares and paitricks, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. Ayr. Mourn, ye whirring paitrick brood, Burns *El. on Capt. Henderson*, st. 7; Swainson *ib.* Lnk. The muircock craw'd, the paitrick whirr'd, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 80. Edb. Hares tae kill, And paitricks, grouse, woodcocks and snipes, *Carlop Green* (1792) 174, ed. 1817. Bwk. An' paitricks whirr amang the sheaves, Calder *Poems* (1897) 63. Gall. Mony a puir cheel, . . Wha had may be shot a paitric or hare, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 176, ed. 1876. Nhb. There was a rabbit or a hare or a paitrick in't, Graham *Red Scaur* 1896) 150. (5) Dev. Dant ren off, an heed away, Leek paltridges in stubble, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) III. 253. nw.Dev.[1] Pal-tridge, not paul-tridge. Always. (6) Ess.[1] (7) w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). (8) Frf. A covey o' partrichs, Sands *Poems* (1833) 142. Lan. A whirrin sound i' th' air loike a covey o' partriches fleeing off, Ainsworth *Witches* (ed. 1849) *Introd.* iii. War. *Leamington Courier* (Feb. 27, 1897). (9) Elg. The partrick whirring oure their heads, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 184. Fer. The partrick whirred, Spence *Poems* (1898) 138. Rnf. The partricks . . . Set up their e'ening ca', Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 197. (10) Sc. (Jam.) (11) Ir. Dick Rice gave me two curlew an' two patrich calls to-day, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 387. War.[4] (12) Fif. It used to be a braw cover for patricks, Grant *Six Hundred*, vii. Lth. The patrick, muircock, and the hare, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 214. Rxb. An' ilka hare an' patrick killer, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 108. w.Yks., Lan. Swainson *ib.* (13) Inv. Heathcock, patridges, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844-5) II. 347. Frf. Abundance of patridges plivers, dottrills, *ib* I. 319. Ess.[1] Ken. G.B. (14 w.Som.[1] Pat·ureej. (15) N.I.[1] (16) Dev. Zo plump 's a pattridge, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 12. (17 Dur.[1] *Obsel.* 18) Abd. Swainson *ib.*

II. Dial. use. In *comb.* **Partridge-legged clover**, a species of clover; see below.

Ess. The 'red' land yields clover, but the plant will fatten nothing, from (as it is said) being bitter; stock even eat it with difficulty: they call it partridge-leg'd clover, with red stalks and small leaves, Young *Agric.* (1813) I. 8.

PART-TAKE, *v.* Sc. Also in form **pairt-tak**. [pe·rt-tak.] To defend; to take one's part, side with.

Abd. Nae mither nor daddy has he to pairt-tak him—a puir Orphan, Davidson *Poems* (1861) 58; I'm seer I'm nae pairt-takin' them, man, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 18; She may be wudna like to be pairt-ta'en by naebody against her ain man, *ib.* 13.

PARTWAYS, *adv.* Yks. Dev. Partly, in part.

w.Yks. A went uəm wi im peətwēz (J.W.). Dev. A man always lükes at a wumman wi an eye that be partways blind, *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1899) 458.

PARTY, *sb.* Sc. In *comp.* (1) **Party-match**, a party contest or debate; (2) **-pot**, a pot owned by several people; cf. **mean**, *adj.* 1.

(1) Ayr. The men cast out in party-matches, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 215. (2) Sc. A party pot never play'd even, Ramsay *Prov.* 1737.

PARWHOBBLE, *sb.* and *v.* Shr. Hrf. w.Cy. Dev. Also written **parwobble** Dev. [pā·wobl.] 1. *sb. Obs.* A parley or conference. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 320. Cf. **parable**, 2. 2. *v.* To talk continuously, so as to engross the conversation; to talk quickly, to chatter. Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). w.Cy. (Hall.), Dev.[1]

PARZLE, PASAG, see **Pisle**, *v.*, **Pace-egg**.

PASCH, PASE, PA'SED, PASE-EGG, see **Pace, Paise**, *v.*[1], **Pease, Parsed, Pace-egg**.

PASEYAD, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **paysyad** n.Sc. (Jam.); **ꝑeace-yaud** Frf. A contemptuous term for a woman who has nothing new to wear at Easter. See **Pace**.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Frf. Ah! wae's me for the poor Peace-yaud, Wha naething braw to boast o' had; While some frae tap to tae were clad, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 90.

PASH, *v.*, *sb.*[1] and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Also e.An. Dev. Also in form **pesh** w.Yks. Not. [paʃ, ꝑeʃ.]

1. *v.* To smash, shatter, break in fragments; to dash or throw down violently; to knock, strike, bruise. Cf. **bash**, *v.*[1]; see **Posh**, *sb.*[3] 3.

Fif. Some pash'd at ance the pow to powther, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 93. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] 'Pash' is to dash, smash, bruise—and both 'pash' and 'mash' are applied to substances that have been pounded and mixed to a pasty condition. Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] They sunk 'em full't wi' leed i' t'lake, they pash't 'em deep i' clay, 99; Cum.[4] n.Yks. He pashed their sides in (I.W.); n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] They pash'd it all i' bits. m.Yks.[1] To 'pash' a thing is not necessarily to cause it to break, but to hurl or dash it violently, from a short distance. To 'pash at' a door, is to dash against it violently, with the body, or the whole of the foot. w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); He pashed that down in a tantrum, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 298; w.Yks.[1] He wod a . . . maad her spang whew him owert' waw, and pash'd an bray'd his harnes out, ii. 303; w.Yks.[34] n.Lan. He pash'd it i' pieces again t'wo' (G.W.). ne.Lan.[1], Stf.[1] Nhp.[1] Pash it about. War.[2] Common. e.An.[1]

2. To stir or poke a fire.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 31, 1886) 8. m.Lan.[1] Pashin' at a fire meeans peylin' id.

3. Of rain or water: to come down suddenly and heavily; to gush out.

Lakel.[2] It com doon in a reg'lar pell; it fair pash'd doon. War.[2] The water was pashing out of the broken spout. s.Wor. The rahin come a palin' an' a pashin' agin the windahs (H.K.).

Hence **Pashing**, *ppl. adj.* beating, dashing.

Cum.[1] A pashan shooer, a heavy and sudden pash. w.Yks. Menny a one al wish at sun ad cum or pashin' rain, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 12.

4. To walk quickly; to hurry, rush; to force one's way through a crowd. Also with *about*.

Wm. Tom Hebblethwayte first com pashen doon t'road, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 63, ed. 1896. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'Pash in amang 'em,' rush into the crowd. m.Yks.[1] To 'pash about' is to rave

about; to 'pash out' at a door, is to dash out. w.Yks. (R.H.H.); w.Yks.[1] Let's pash away, or neet 'll be on us. I . . . pashes afoar her, ii 288. n.Lan. He pashes about like a mad fella (G.W.).

5. To walk, trudge about; to walk heavily.

m.Yks.[1] To pash upstairs or down is to stamp heavily in walking, but does not necessarily imply rapid walking. w.Yks.[1] He's ollas pashing about; w.Yks.[5], ne.Lan.[1]

6. With *at*: see below.

m.Yks.[1] A woman pashes at another with her tongue, in an onslaught of abuse.

7. *sb.* A crash, smash; a heavy fall or collision; a blow.

Wm. Amang o' t'pash ov knives an forks Bet varra lile wes sed, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 38. n.Yks.[1] Ah fell doon wiv a pash; n.Yks.[23]; n.Yks.[4] T'chimley cam doon wi' sikan a pash. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1] I fell wi sike a pash; w.Yks.[5], Lan.[1]

8. The fragments produced by a smash; a great many, a great number.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; (Hall.) Dur. In Weardale and the neighbourhood, it was applied to a great number of anything: 'a pash of birds,' a large flock; 'a pash of potatoes,' &c., *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 179. n.Yks.[1]

9. A sudden rush or flow of water; a gush.

Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 237. e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] 'A pash o' tears.' If a rain-tub burst, the water would come out 'wi' a reglar pash.' s.Chs.[1] Ahy nokt spig·ŭt aayt ŭ'th ree·n-tŭb, ŭn'th wai·tŭr kŭm aayt sich· ŭ paash·, dhŭn ahy kŭd skai·s gy'er it in ŭgy'en·. Dev. The water came down with such a pash, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 90.

10. A sudden or heavy fall of rain or snow.

Nhb.[1] Dur. Mony a thunner pash it's been oot in, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877) 13; Dur.[1] 'Thunner pash,' a heavy fall of rain, accompanied by thunder. Cum. Hout tout! what's the gude of praying for moderate rain and shooers? What we want is a gude even-doon pash! *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 397; Cum.[1] 'Here's a wet day, John. . . Will it continue?' 'Nay, it may be a bit of a splash, bit it willn't be a girt pash'; Cum.[4], Wm. (B.K.) n.Yks. It com a gurt thunner-pash (T.K.); n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'A pash o' wet,' a sluice of rain; n.Yks.[34] e.Yks.[1] Rain com doon in sike pashes as ommost dhroon'd us. w.Yks. (W.A.S.); w.Yks.[1] When t'bent's snod, hask, cranchin an slaap, it's a strang sign of a pash; w.Yks.[23] Lan. I thought thae'd ha' bin fair sipein after this pash, Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) i; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

Hence **Pashy**, *adj.* soft, rotten, decayed; wet, dirty, rainy.

n.Yks. Some of theease turnips is pashy (I.W.); n.Yks.[4] Cum awaay fra sike a pashy deed, thoo'll labber thisen all ower. w.Yks. Fer t'weather's been pashy this spring, Blackah *Sngs.* (1867) 21; w.Yks.[1] This stormy, pashy weather, ii. 355. ne.Lan.[1]

11. *Fig.* A hurry, drive.

Wm. He is always in a pash (B.K.). w.Yks. (J.W.)

12. A soft, decayed, rotten, or pulpy mass; a state of mud and slush; a puddle.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Pease *Tales* (1899) 174; Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] 'Wet as pash,' very wet; Cum.[4] n.Yks.[1] 'It's a' iv a pash,' of wood affected with dry rot; n.Yks.[2] As rotten as pash; n.Yks.[4] e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 20; e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] Not used of every object in a state of rottenness; nor is it in its partial use associated with anything unbroken. A rotten apple is not 'pash' until it is burst, exposing its state thoroughly. w.Yks. It's as soft as pash (H.L.); w.Yks.[5], ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[3] That meadow's nowt but a great pash o' wet. Not. (W.H.S.) Lin. Broken to pash, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 717. n.Lin.[1] The apples is as rotten as pash. e.Lin. As soft as pash (G.G.W.). sw.Lin.[1] The clap-post was all of a pash.

Hence **Pash-head**, *sb.*, *fig.*, a simpleton, idiot, soft-headed person.

n.Lin. If thease here pash-heäds o' thine hesn't browt me miles fo'ther than thaay'd owt, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 104.

13. An attempt, try, 'go.'

Lan. I'd hav' o pash at Piggin if e pede for garthing, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) *Reader* 7; A figurative expression meaning 'I'd have my revenge on them some way' (S.W.).

14. *adv.* Phr. *pash down*, see below.

m.Yks.[1] A cart which is being tilted, at last goes 'pash down,' conveniently, doing damage to nothing.

[1. Deth cam dryuende after and al to doust passhed Kynges and knyȝtes kayseres and popes, *P. Plowman* (B.) XX. 99-100.]

PASH, *sb.*[2] Sc. Chs. [paʃ.] **1.** The head, *gen.* used in a ludicrous sense. Also used *fig.*

Sc. 'A bare pash,' a bare or bald head (Jam.); Allan Ramsay, . . referring to his double business of wigmaking and bookselling, . . describes himself as thatching the outside and lining the inside of 'many a douce and witty pash,' Haliburton *Puir Auld Scot.* (1887) 65. Rnf. You and your dead-like dormant pashes, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 105. Ayr. I soon wad crown thy witty pash, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 94. Edb. Soon she crackt the curn o' brains, Within his ramskulled pash, *Carlop Green* (1793) 120, ed. 1817. Peb. Wi' curly pash, wi' nonsense lin'd, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 25, ed. 1817. Dmf. Tho' muisted is your carrot pash, Mayne *Siller Gun* 1808) 66.

Hence **Pashy**, *adj.* having a good head or brain.

Rnf. Gashy Kate Macvean, pashy Kate Macvean, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 30.

2. Brains.

Chs. 'A mad pash,' a mad brain, Ray (1691); Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] 'He's moore brass till pash,' i.e. more money than brain[s].

PASHEN, see **Passion**.

PASHER, *sb.* Cor.[12] [pæ·ʃə(r).] A clumsy workman.

PASHIONS, *sb. Obs.* Yks. Chs. In phr. *pashions a life!* an exclamation of surprise.

n.Yks. Pashions a life! here'st Land-lord just at deaur, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 477. Chs. (K.)

PASH-LEAF, *sb.* Pem. [pa·ʃ-līf.] The plantain, *Plantago lanceolata.* s.Pem. (W.M.M.)

PASHON-, PASKEY, see **Passion, Pusky**.

PASMET, *sb.* Brks. Sur. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also written **pasmut** Sur.; and in form **passment** w.Som.[1] [pæ·smət.] A parsnip.

Brks.[1] Sur. *Forest Tithes* (1893) 79. Hmp.[1] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] *Introd.* 16. w.Som.[1] Paa·smunt. Very com.

[For the change of final syllable cf. 'turmet,' dial. form of 'turnip.']

PASPER, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Samphire.

Gall. Muncraig's gurly shore, Whar pasper grows, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 84, ed. 1876; Pasper, samphire, when taken and eaten green from the *heuchs*, makes persons as hungry as a hawk, *ib.*

[Fr. *percepierre*, a general name for most stone-breaking herbs, but chiefly, for those which we call Saxifrage, and Samphire (Cotgr.); cp. Joret *Flore Populaire* (1887) 321.]

PASPEY, *sb.* Cai. (Jam.) A particular kind of dance, danced at Strathmore.

[Fr. *passe-pied*, a caper or lofty trick in dancing; also a kind of dance, peculiar to the youth of *La haute Bretaigne* (Cotgr.).]

PASS, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. [pas, pās.] **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to pass off*, to spend; to pass; (2) *— one fair*, see below; (3) *— one's skill*, to try or prove one's skill; (4) *— the time of day*, to salute in passing, to exchange a few words with.

(1) Abd. Pass aff the time till the evening grew dark, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 9. (2) n.Yks. Pass him fair [speak kindly to him, not to tell him your suspicions that he is a bad one] (I.W.). (3) Abd. Come boys, fa' to, and pass your skill, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 41, ed. 1873. (4) Edb. When ae fule meets anither, it's but havings to pass the time o' day, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 194. Nhb. He did not pause so much as to 'pass the time o' day,' *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) iv. Cum.[4] Lan. He never so mich as passed the time of day to me, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1896) 255. I.Ma. Smilin lek, and noddin, whenever he was meetin the men gettin water, you know, at the mouth of the glen, . . and passin the time o' day, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 73. s.Stf. I was in a hurry soo I merely passed the time o' day wi' him, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Anm.* (1895). Not.[1] s.Not. A niver stopped to speak to 'im, on'y just passed the time o' day (J.P.K.). Rut.[1] Lei.[1] 'Did you know him?' 'Well, oon'y joost to pass the toime o' dee, or the loike o' that.' n.Lin.[1] He's that prood he won't so much as pass th' time o' daay to a working man. War.[2] 'I pass'd the time of day with her, and went on.' Common; War.[3], s.Wor.[1] Glo. To meet a man and say, 'Good morning, nice day,' is to 'pass the time of day with him,' Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 85. Oxf.[1] Brks. That girt, ock'erd chap, as couldn't pass the time o' day, e' wur that shy, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 649. Hrt. (G.H.G.), Bdf. (J.W.B.) Ken.[1] I don't know the man, except just to pass the time o' day. e.Ken. (G.G.), Sur.[1] n.Wil. I never said nothing to

un, 'cept to pass the time o' day (E.H.G.). **Dor.** 'A passed the time of day. 'D'ye do?' he said, says he, nodding his head, 'A fine day,' HARDY *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) pt. II. ii. **w.Som.**[1] Our Squire idn no ways proud like, he do always like to pass the time o' day 'long wai other one o' his vokes. **Cor.** To pass the time o' day wi' an aged shaken-by-the-wind kind o' loiterer they name Uncle Issy, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 74. [**Amer.** We passed the time o' day, an' talked a spell about the weather an' all that, WESTCOTT *David Harum* (1900) ii.]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Pass-bye**, the place in a coal-mine where the tram-lines are 'looped' to allow the corves to pass; (2) **-over**, (*a*) a term applied to a word difficult to pronounce; (*b*) a passing shower; (3) **-through** or **-thruff**, a course or passage.

(1) **w.Yks.** A dispute arose at the pass-bye with regard to a corve, *Yks. Even. Post* (Feb. 24, 1899). (2, *a*) **Gall.** At country schools, when the scholars were learning to read the buik, whenever they came to a cramp word to pronounce, the Dominies bade them call that a passover, and 'syne skelp awa,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 312, ed. 1876. (*b*) **Wil.**[1] 'A bit of a passover,' a mere passing shower. (3) **n.Yks.**[2] 'I've had a weary pass-thruff,' a troublesome lifetime.

3. To let go of a thing; to let a thing out of one's grip; to remit.

Sc. (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** He was fined a guid roun' sum, Nor wad his honour pass ae single groat, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 34.

4. To toll the bell at the death of a person. Also with *out*.

Wor. They always pass the Cathedral bell for any one of that kind (W.B.). **s.Wor.**[1] Send Jack up to pass-out the bell. The bell's just passed out for ould Kester. **se.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.**[2] Send up to pass out the bell. **Glo.** Have you heard the bell pass-out? (A.B.); **Glo.**[1] 'The bell is passing out' means that the passing bell is tolling. **e.An.**[1] On the day of the funeral, the bell is not said to be passed, but tolled or rung. The phrase alludes (with an absurd misapplication of the word pass) to what was anciently called the passing bell, otherwise the soul-peel, rung while the sick lay in extremity, to admonish those who heard it to pray for the soul while it was passing—not the bell.

5. To have or finish a meal.

s.Sc. When the meal was past the company withdrew, SWAN *Aldersyde* (ed. 1893) iii. **Dev.** Commonly used. 'Have you passed dinner?' *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 13. **s.Dev.** I've passed tea. Have you passed tea? (G.E.D.)

6. To tell, report. Dev. (HALL.) **7.** To avoid, pass by.

Dmf. The herds wad gang five mile aboot Tae pass this lanely brae, REID *Poems* (1894) 88.

8. To surpass; to surprise, puzzle.

Per. It passes me hoo a body wi' sae little in him hes the face tae open his mouth, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 179. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** How hoo can gi' so mich as a thought to him—nay, it fair passes me, FOTHERGILL *Probation* (1879) vii.

9. To suit, be suitable.

Oxf.[1] A servant, wishing to be engaged, recommends herself by saying, 'The people says I bee likely to pass.'

10. *sb.* An aisle or passage in a church.

Abd. He was going along the pass to shut the door, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. **Ruf.** William M'Lerie has not taken his seat, but steps noiselessly up the 'pass,' asking kindly for each as he slips along, GILMOUR *Pen-Flk.* (1873) 51.

11. Condition, state, circumstances.

Dur.[1] **n.Yks.** He's cum'd tī that pass (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Nhp.**[1] Things are come to a pretty pass. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

12. A centre or frame on which stones rest, in forming an arch. w.Yks.[1]

PASS, *sb.*[2] Cor.[1] [pæs.] **1.** A slap; a beating.

2. Phr. *to give a person his pass*, to give him his 'quietus.' They'll give him his pass some night or other.

PASSAGE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Dev. Cor. **1.** *sb. Obs.* A ferry; a journey by water.

Dev. (HALL.) **w.Dev.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.** The passage . . . much haunted as the highway, CAREW *Survey* (1602) in PENGELLY *Verbal Pron.* (1875) 118.

2. *pl.* A short story; an incident.

Ir. Laughing and cracking jokes, and telling passages, to pass the time, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 38. **Ant.** (S.A.B.)

3. *v. Obs.* To progress.

Ayr. Your steps will be steady and respected, though your passaging be slow, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) viii.

PASSEL, see **Parcel**.

PASSER, *sb.* Yks. Midl. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Also written **parcer** w.Yks.[2] [pa'sə(r).] A gimlet. Also in *comb.* **Nail-passer**.

w.Yks.[2] **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Rut.**[1] 'The poor beast run a passer into his fut.' 'What! You mean a gimlet?' 'A nail-passer we calls it, your reverence.' **Lei.** (HALL.), **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] In universal use with us. **War.** (G.F.B.)

[Parser to bore with, *persover, foret*, PALSGR. (1530); A parsoure, *perforale, terebellum, Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

PASSERS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. [pa'sərz.] A pair of compasses. S. & Ork.[1]

PASS-HEMP, *sb. Obs.* Hrt. A species of hemp brought from Russia. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. iii.

PASSIMERE, PASSIMIRE, see **Pismire**, *sb.*[1]

PASSING, *sb.* and *adv.* Yks. Cor. [pa'sin.] **1.** *sb.* A devotional service or time spent by the neighbours in the room of a dying person. See **Pass**, *v.* **4.**

m.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.** Similar assemblages take place at deaths, called passings, HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1838) I. 307; **w.Yks.**[1] Gangin to th' passing.

2. *adv.* Extremely.

Cor. If you wasn' so passin' wet, may be I'd blurt out what I had i' my mind, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 123.

PASSINGLY, *adv. Obs.* Sc. Occasionally; temporarily.

Lnk. Not having been for several years there, but passingly, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 97, ed. 1828.

PASSION, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Der. Also in forms **pashen-** nw.Der.[1]; **pashon-** w.Yks.[1]; **peshun-** w.Yks. [pa'ʃən.] **1.** *sb.* A fit, not necessarily of anger.

Ayr. She's just been wud wi' a passion o' haste the night, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxi.

2. *Comp.* **Passion-dock**, the bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*. Also used *attrib.* See **Patience-dock**.

n.Cy. They make a herb-pudding with passion-dock on Good Friday, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1870) I. 89. **w.Yks.** It's called peshun-dock puddin, PRESTON *Musins* in *Yksman.* (1875) 232; **w.Yks.**[1] The leaves of the passion dock were a principal ingredient in herb puddings, which were formerly made and, in some old families, are still made, in this district, about the season of the Passion; and, one particular day, I have been told, on which a pudding of this kind was an indispensable dish, was either Good Friday, or Easter Day. **nw.Der.**[1]

3. *pl. Obs.* The bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*. **Chs.**[1]

4. *v.* To excite to passion or anger.

m.Yks.[1] What's thou go passioning about in that way for? thou can make no better of it. **w.Yks.** Don't passion thyself, pray. I'm not one to be passioned by him (C.C.R.).

PASSIONATE, *adj.* Dor. An aphetic form of 'compassionate.'

Master's very good to his workpeople, he's so pash'nate (C.V.G.).

PASSIVATING, *ppl. adj.* Cor. Pursuing a headlong course, dashing along. O'DONOGHUE *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.*

PASSIVERE, *v.* w.Lth. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To exceed.

PASSMENT, PASSY(-AND), see **Pasmet, Ampersand**.

PAST, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [past.] The starting-point of a race; the line drawn in a boys' game.

'Toe the past,' toe the line.

PAST, *pp., prep.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Hrf. Brks. [past, pāst.] **1.** *pp.* and *prep.* Beyond; incapable of.

Lnk. Till ance she's mine, I'll waste an' pine, For now I'm past baith sleep an' eatin', RODGER *Poems* (1838) 83, ed. 1897. **Nhb.**[1] To be 'past oneself' is used commonly to describe any distracted condition of mind. 'Thor myekin sic a noise aa's fair past mesel.' **e.Dur.**[1] 'He's gone past hissel,' i.e. lunatic. **Cum.** T'sheun ar sae auld, they're past mendin (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[1] A bad teuthwark's past o' bidin'; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.**[1] Used with great variety of application. 'Past holding,' not to be held or restrained, of a horse or other animal. 'Past digging,' of the ground—too hard, or too foul with wicks, &c., to admit of digging; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Putten past a preean,' a plum, or any other delicacy,—implying, that no temptation can induce composure; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] It's past owt. Ah's that full o' paan while it's ommost past bahdin. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah was that tired wi' walkin se far Ah was past eeatin onny dinner. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Lan.** (S.W.) **s.Not.** It was after three,

and I was past my dinner. I could have eaten then, now I'm past it (J.P.K.).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Past all,** (*a*) beyond all, exceeding in everything, beyond all bounds; unprecedented, intolerable; (*b*) so overcome with grief as to be beyond consolation; (2) **—ordinar(e,** extraordinary, out of the common.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.**[1] Usually in a disagreeable sense, but sometimes simply expressive of wonder or astonishment. 'Weel, that's past a'. I nivver heared sikan a teeal afore'; **n.Yks.**[4] **w.Yks.**[1] 'Her temper's past au,' i.e. ungovernable, most violent. **e.Lan.**[1] 'Fair past all,' as the tailor might say who 'stitched for nothing and found thread.' **Brks.**[1] The waay as a goes on be paast all puttin' up wi'. (*b*) **e.Yks.**[1] Ah was past-all when mah poor lahtle bayn deed. (2) **Ayr.** The Doctor is a past ordinar young man, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xii; A man o' past-ordinare sense, *ib. Entail* (1823) lxiv.

3. Except, with the exception of.

Hrf. Fortunately, past a profusion of soot and water, no damage was done, *Bromyard Rec.* (Dec. 9, 1897).

4. *adv.* In phr. *to lay past,* to put on one side; to save up or lay by; to put away anything so carefully that the place of it is forgotten for the time.

Edb. I'm prood to think ye're layin' past siller, STEVENSON *Puddin* (1894) 64. **Ir.** It is not to lay them past to rust, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 260.

PASTATE, *sb.* **Chs.**[1] [pa·stēt.] A pasty, a circular piece of paste, doubled into a half-moon shape, with apples or other fruit inside.

PASTE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. [pēst, peəst.] **1.** Dough, esp. dough for pie-crusts, &c.; the pastry part of a pie or pudding, whether cooked or uncooked.

Sc. (A.W.), **n.Yks.**[12] **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). **Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Paste-board,** a baking-board, a board on which cakes, &c., are made; (2) **-pin,** a rolling-pin.

(1) **n.Yks.** Get t'peeast-booard, an' mack a keeak (I.W.). (2) **w.Yks.**[2], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1]

3. Phr. *to make paste,* said of a cat when it kneads with its fore-feet preparatory to going to sleep. **n.Lin.**[1]

PASTE, *v.* Midl. War. Lon. Aus. Also in form **paast** Midl. [pēst.] To beat, thrash; to strike on the face. Cf. baste.

Midl. Oi paasted he, till he couldn't see oot on his eyes, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 204. **War.**[28]

Hence **Pasting,** *sb.* a thrashing, beating.

Lon. He stepped up to me and gave me a regular pasting, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 415. [**Aus.** I'll give that round face of yours such a pasting that they will not know you... when you go home, BOLDREWOOD *Colon. Reformer* (1890) II. xvi.]

PASTE-EGG, see **Pace-egg.**

PASTICUMP, *sb.* Lin. [pa·stikump.] A shoemaker's wax or heel-ball. (HALL.), **Lin.**[1]

PASTIE, *sb.* **Nhb.**[1] [pa·sti.] A slang term for the hand.

PASTIME, *sb.* Sus. Hmp. Also written **passtime** Sus.[1] [pæ·staim.] **1.** An occupation that makes the time pass well.

Sus.[1] I likes evening school, 'tis such a pastime. **Hmp.** We won't say anything more about the child's pastime; just leave it, mother; I have promised that it shall take no hurt, *Cornh. Mag.* (1868) XVIII. 459.

2. A period of time that has elapsed.

Sus.[1] He mustn't expect to get well all in a minute. I tell him there's no passtime for that yet.

PASTRE, *sb.* **N.I.**[1] [pa·stər.] The pastern of a horse.

PASTURE, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Cor. Also written **paster** n.Yks. **1.** See below.

Cum.[14] Päas·tthu'r'. In the *nw.* of the county the open commons were all distinguished by this term, and the lands since enclosed from the commons still retain the name.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Paster-day,** May 13; see below; (2) **Pasture-turnip,** the yellow or white-fleshed turnip as opposed to the swede.

(1) **n.Yks.** 'Er ya gahin to breck yon Paster seun.' 'Na', bigow, A mooant; it mun be freed a bit langer. Onyhoo till Pasterday,' i.e. the 13th of May (W.H.). (2) **Cor.**[3], **w.Cor.** (M.H.H.)

PASTY, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Cor. [pa·sti.] **1.** A small pie or tart, containing either fruit, jam, meat, &c., baked without a dish; see below.

Cum.[4] A pasty consists of two layers of pastry of a varying quality, between which is placed apples, gooseberries, &c., and baked in the oven (s.v. Cakes). **w.Yks.** A pie made without a dish, with the pastry rolled round the fruit or meat (S.P.U.). **ne.Lan.** I baked thee a pasty, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 303. **sw.Lin.**[1] Pastry with jam inside, a sort of heavy puff which children often bring to school for their dinners. 'She'd gotten a pasty in her hand, and tumbled flat of her back in the dyke.' **Cor.** Munching his daily pasty with infinite content, holding the lower half in a bag or piece of newspaper whilst he works away at the upper end, HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 347; **Cor.**[1] A meat and potatoe or fruit turnover; **Cor.**[3] A small pie of crust raised without a dish.

2. The division of an orange.

Cor. From the likeness to the shape of the Cornish pasty baked without a dish, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 297; HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 347.

3. *Comp.* **Pasty-nut,** a brazil nut. **Cor.** HAMMOND *ib.*

PASTY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Hnt. Cor. Also written **paisty** w.Yks.[1] [pē·sti.] **1.** Pale, sallow, resembling paste or dough. Cf. **doughy, 3.**

Sc. (A.W.) **w.Yks.**[1] He's pasty, or has a paisty look. **n.Lin.**[1] He looks that paasty, it's my opinion he'ssum soort on a illness cumin' on. How paasty-faaced she looks; not a bit o' culer in her cheeks. **Nhp.**[1] She has a pasty look. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Cor.** You'm so pasty an' round-eyed, as if you'd bin piskey-led somewheers, PHILLPOTTS *Lying Prophets* (1897) 120.

2. Swollen, puffed; flabby.

s.Not. A've got a pasty 'and; wi' a wasp sting (J.P.K.). **War.**[3]

PASTY-FOOT, *sb.* Yks. [pa·sti-fuit.] A ghost, demon; a tramp. **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (May 29, 1897).

PAT, *sb.*[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] [pat.] The soft part of a pig's foot, not the horny part.

The gilt has laid on its hind pats, and laemt it.

[Fr. *patte,* the paw or foot of a beast (COTGR.).]

PAT, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Sus.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A hog-trough.

PAT, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Som. [pat, pæt.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Pat aback,** a game. **n.Lin.**[1]; (2) **-ball,** a child's name for a ball; a game of ball. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.,* **Brks.**[1]; (3) **-ball base,** a game of 'base-ball.' **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **2.** To beat; to hit frequently; to make a succession of quick, sharp strokes or sounds. Also used *fig.*

Gall. To see the lass amang the clover, And gart his heart aye thump and pat, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 43, ed. 1897. **Lan.** Oych morn, when th' pattin' ov his clogs Maks music close to th' cottage winder, MELLOR *Poems* (1864) 11. **Nhp.**[1] (s.v. Patter).

3. *sb.* A blow, a stroke. Also in phr. *a pat on the poll,* see below.

Nrf.[1] **Suf.**[1] 'A pat i' the head,' is sometimes a serious matter. It is more especially the punishment inflicted by a pedagogue on the palm of unruly boys. **w.Som.**[1] A blow such as would dislocate the neck. Hares and rabbits when caught living are always killed by a 'pat on the poll.'

PAT, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [pat, pæt.] **1.** Fit, proper, appropriate; ready, fluent, perfect, accurate. Also in *comb.* **Pat-off.** Also used *advb.*

Abd. It's pat to the story I mean to relate, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 264. **Per.** What pity friends, so pat and fain, Should ever meet to part again! SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 89. **Gall.** [He] tauld his erran' pat and plain, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 62, ed. 1897. **Ir.** The saying, 'As pat as thievin' to a tinker,' is probably quoted among us as frequently as any other, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 12. **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] It's as pat on thi tongue as owt, is that silly tial. **Cum.** He hez his tasks off pat (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** This clash'd on ma a bit; Deame had gotten it seea pat an' plain, FETHERSTON *Smuggins Fam.* 40. **e.Yks.** RAY (1691). **w.Yks.** Pat to the purpose, THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); As pat as a dinner o' broth (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[45] **I.Ma.** He had them pat, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 15. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] He's straange an' pat wi' his lessins. **Nhp.**[1] 'It came in very pat,' i.e. very apropos. **War.**[3] He said his lessons pat off to-day. **Oxf.** He told me the whole yarn as pat as you like (G.O.). **Brks.**[1] When I taxt 'un wi' 't a tawld muh a lie pat. **Sur.** (L.J.Y.)

Colloq. Alas, no Captain of the Tenth To stop my steed came pat, HOOD *Poems* (1862) 3 *There's no Romance.*

2. Pleased, pleasant.

Lnk. Ne'er saw I her couthie face look snugger or mair pat, Than then it did that nicht, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 60.

PAT, see **Pate**, *sb.*[1], **Pot**, *sb.*[1]

PATAGUED, *pp.* Nhp.[1] A mispronunciation of 'fatigued.'

PATAGUEING, *ppl. adj.* Nhp.[1] Tiresome, provoking; a mispronunciation of 'fatiguing.'

PATCH, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **potch** Glo. [patʃ, pætʃ.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *not a patch on*, or *upon*, or *to*, very inferior to, not to be compared to. In *gen.* slang use.

N.I.[1], **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Nhb.** His son Jem is na a patch on him, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 293. **Yks.**, **Midl.** (J.W.) **Hrf.**[2] Young squire aint a patch on the old un. **s.Pem.** He's not a patch to 'n (W.M.M.). **Mid.** The best liqueur you ever nosed is not a patch upon it, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) II. vi. **Som.** Bristol eggs an' butter, them aren't a patch on our Pedkitt ones for freshness! LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 123. **w.Som.**[1] So good man's his father? I tell 'ee he idn a patch [paa·ch] 'pon th' old man. **Cor.** There was no one a patch 'pon 'en but the Dane, 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* (1899) 226. **Slang.** Of course, it was not a patch on Vauxhall for any manner of means, *Standard* (Sept. 11, 1888).

2. The large pieces of sacking used as carpets in cottages. **Glo.**[1] **3.** A child's clout. **Glo.**[1], **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **4.** A garden bed or plot; a small quantity of any growing crop. Also in *comp.* **Garden-patch.**

Sc. (A.W.) **Chs.**[1] A patch o' wheat; a patch o' potatoes. **Glo.** I'd's vine a potch o' taëters 's a mon 'ud wish to zee, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xiii; **Glo.**[1] **n.Wil.** 'Wur's Bill?' 'Ow out on the gar'n patch' (E.H.G.).

5. A small grass-field, *gen.* lying contiguous to the house.

Shr.[1] Tell Yedart to fatch the mar' up out o' the patch—the Maister wants 'er to gŏŏ to the far.

6. A sand-bank. **Wxf.**[1] **7.** The stone of fruit.

Dev. (HALL.) **n.Dev.** Oh, lawks! I've trad upon a patch, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 29.

8. *Fig.* A term of contempt; an ill-natured, disobliging person, a 'cross-patch' (q.v.).

Ant. As ugly as need be, the dark little patch, O'NEILL *Glens* (1900) 50. **w.Yks.**[5] A mischievous child. **Midl.** (J.R.W.) **e.Sus.** Used chiefly by young girls towards each other, HOLLOWAY.

9. *v.* Phr. *to patch and dautch*, to mend clothes; also used *fig.*

Chs.[1] Eh dear, missis! how oo'l patch an' oo'l dautch an' oo'l powler for them childer. **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy mi wae·r mahy fingg·ŭrz tŭ dhŭ boa·n paach·in ŭn dau·chin fŭr dhem grae·t, big tae·rbaags ŭ laad·z.

10. With *upon*: to impute blame rashly or wrongfully.

e.An.[1] He patched it upon me, who knew nothing of the matter. **Nrf.**[1]

11. To pelt with eggs.

e.Yks.[1] Esp. on May 29th, those who have not any oak-twig in their hats. 'Let's patch him, he hesn't onny royal oak aboot him —he's a Papish.'

PATCHEL, *v.* Nhp.[1] [pa·tʃl.] To mend clothes.

PATCH-HOOK, *sb.* nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[12] A bill-hook.

PATCHMAN, *sb.* Wm. A body-snatcher.

This Patchman scare was very strong in Kendal at that time, *Remin. Persons and Places* (1890) 32.

PATCHY, *adj.* Brks. Hmp. [pæ·tʃi.] Cross, irritable, testy, uncertain in temper.

Brks.[1] **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.); Said of people who proverbially 'blow hot and cold,' WISE *New Forest* (1883) 284; **Hmp.**[1]

PATE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Der. Suf. Sus. Hmp. Also in forms **paate** Wm.; **pat** Abd. Ayr.; **peeat** n.Yks.[2]; **pyte** Nhb. [pēt, peət, piət.] **1.** The head.

Abd. Wi' powder'd pats; The auld blue Bonnet's laid aside, They maun ha'e Hats, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 136. **Dmb.** His faithfu' heart and thoughtfu' pate, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 42. **Ayr.** I' the ha' right lang he sat Amang the servants, wi' bare pat, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 71. **Edb.** Fu' dull indeed maun be the pate That can in peace lie still, M'DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 41. **Nhb.** The pouther'd pyte is often shallow, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 36. **Cum.** Bluidy pates they gat, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 14. **Wm.** My addle paate, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 88. **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Wi' body bent, and snowy pate, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (c. 1873) 7. **Der.**[2] I'll crack thy pate for thee. **nw.Der.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Used *gen.* in a ludicrous sense, HOLLOWAY. [RAY (1691); GROSE (1790).]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Pate-head**, a silly, senseless person; (2) **-sore**, crazy.

(1) **Lakel.**[2] Thoo's a gurt daft pate-heed ta punch a peur hen ta deeth fer skratten a bit o' muck up. (2) **n.Yks.**[2]

PATE, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **pait** n.Cy. Nhb.[1] e.Yks. [pēt, peət.] A badger.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.** To Anthony Sewertis for 3 paite heades 1*s.* 6*d.*, *Ryton Church Bks.* (1649); **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.* **Cum.**, **Wm.** FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 190. **n.Yks.**[3] **nw.Yks.** We saw it was a pate and ah seaan catched it (R.H.H.). **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Brocks, old name for badgers or pates, *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 16; The pate has long been extinct in Nidderdale, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Introd.* 22; **w.Yks.**[1]

PATE, *sb.*[3] **w.Yks.**[5] [peət.] Prating, chatter.

'Hod thee pāate!' is the rebuke given to a prating child.

[Cp. Dan. *pjatte*, to prate, chatter (LARSEN).]

PATE, *sb.*[4] Sh.I. Also written **paet.** The piece of ground dug or turned over at one time by the joint effort of the workers.

We delled ower da last pate aboot sax o'clock—dat wis a piece o' tatties, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 249; In Shetland the ground is cultivated by digging or delving, several persons working together (J.S.).

PATE, *adj.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Weak and sickly. n.Dev. (HALL.)

PATEN(E)-CUT, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Tobacco cut up and prepared for smoking; lit. patent cut.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **Nhb.** She fills maw pipe wi' paten' cut, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 13.

PATENT, *sb.* Chs. Wal. **1.** In *comb.* **Patent butter**, salt-making term: very fine heavy boiled salt, made in circular pans with movable scrapers and other 'patent' apparatus. Chs.[1] **2.** A slate 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet in size. Wal. STUART *Architecture*, II. 7.

PATER, **PATERISH**, see **Paiter**, **Peter**, **Patherish.**

PATES, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. The steps at the corner of the roofs in houses, for the easier climbing to the top.

Rnf. The garse . . . Hang wavan, shaggy, frae the pates, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 181 (JAM.). **Rnf.**, **Ayr.** (JAM.)

PATH, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also Dev. Also in form **peth** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [paþ, peþ.] **1.** In *comp.* **Path-field**, a field-path; a field with a path through it.

Dev. Gardener telling the story of a pedlar who was murdered. 'His ghost sits on the stile down by the pathfield,' *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

2. A steep and narrow way; a footpath on an acclivity; a wooded glen.

Sc. A peth is a road up a steep brae, but is not necessarily to be understood to be a narrow or foot path. On the contrary, that the most of peths are on public roads, as Kirkliston peth, on the highway between Edinburgh and Linlithgow (JAM.). **Bwk.** And ere he got far down the peth, The storm was like to stop his breath, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 165. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** It occurs . . . in Ragpeth, a wood near Flass; in Brancepeth, five miles from Durham, . . and locally as a detached word. Thus I was told . . . that a fatal accident had occurred to a person 'going down the peth,' a hollow wooded part of the road, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xii. 74.

Hence **Pathlins**, *adv.*, *obs.*, by a steep declivity.

Abd. On a high brae head she lands at last, That down to a how burnie pathlins past, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 66, ed. 1812.

3. A Roman road; *gen.* in place-names.

s.Cy. Used as a synonym with ridge, way, and edge, . . as in Harepath or Herapath; a military way, Bagpath, Reelpath, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xii. 150.

4. *Fig.* Life's way, the world.

Per. The Peth's the richer for your towl, An' nane the puirer for your verses, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 51.

PATHER-ANAVVY, see **Pattheranavy.**

PATHERISH, *adj.* Sus. Also in form **paterish.** [pē·ðəriʃ.] Of sheep: affected with water on the brain, silly, giddy. See **Potherish.**

The disorders that attack [ewes] are the red-water, and being paterish, which last disease is never cured, YOUNG *Annals Agric.*

(1784–1815) XXII. 225; A paterish sheep appears totally deprived of its senses, and is continually turning round instead of forward. This disorder is occasioned by a bladder of water that surrounds the brain, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 64; (E.H.G.); **Sus.**[2]

PATHERY, *adj.* Sus.[1] Of sheep: having water on the brain, silly. See **Pothery**.

PATIENATE, *adj.* Hrf.[12] Nfld. (G.P.) [pē·ʃənət, pæ·ʃənət.] Patient, long-suffering.

PATIENCE, *sb.* Sc. Nrf. **1.** In phr. *ma patience*, used as an expletive or mild oath.

Lnk. Ma patience, that beats a'! MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 33.

2. Used as a plural in phr. *a good many patience*, see below.

Nrf. One wants a good many patience to put up with such goings on, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 172.

PATIENCE-DOCK, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also in forms **patient-** Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **payshun-** Lan.[1]; **peyshen-** e.Lan.[1] The bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*. See **Passion**, **2**.

n.Cy. A corruption of the old name Passions, because eaten at Passion-tide (B. & H.). **Lan.** I'm goin' down . . . for a burn o' Payshun-docks 'at I laft last neet, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 120, ed. 1879; An aw went wi hur o getherin payshun docks, an daisys, *Abrum o' Flup's Quortin'* (1886) 11; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** In Chs. the edible qualities of the plant are well known, but it is there called 'patient dock,' *Science Gossip* (1865) 36; **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence **Patience-dock-pudding**, *sb.* a pudding or haggis of herbs, the principal ingredient being 'Patience-dock.' e.Lan.[1]

PATIENT, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. In phr. *a patient of death*, a death-throe, death agony.

He streek't himsell i' the patients o' dead Wi' mony a waesome main, *Edb. Mag.* (May 1820) (JAM.).

PATIENTABLE, *adj.* Dev. [pē·ʃəntəbl.] Patient.

It's a mercy you'm sech a patientable sort, 'Anner, *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 333; **Dev.**[1]

PATIENTFULL, *adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. Very patient; waiting with patience.

Edb. Be unco patientfu' and humble, Nor mak din, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 152, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

PATILER, *sb.* Wor. A small wooden spade used to push back apple-must in the cider-trough. s.Wor. (H.K.)

PATISING, *prp.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Splashing in water. (HALL.)

PATLE, PATLET, PATRICK, see **Pattle**, *v.*, **Partlet**, Partridge.

PATRICKMAS, *sb.* Irel. St. Patrick's day.

Don. It's now eighteen years again' Patrickmas since we were made man and wife, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 189.

PATRON, *sb.*[1] Irel. Also in forms **pattern, pathern, patthern.** [pa·tərn, pa·þərn.] A fair in honour of a 'patron' saint.

Ir. A boy that was likely at a future period to be able to walk over the course of the parish, in fair, market, or patron, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 185. **w.Ir.** At patthern, or fair, or the dance, . . Kishogue was the flower o' the flock, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 472; There has not been a finer day this season, if so be it will last till his reverence comes next week for the pathern, LAWLESS *Grania* (1892) I. pt. I. vi. **Wkl.** Formerly a large patron was held here on May day; but on account of the fights they engendered this and the other patrons in co. Wicklow were done away with, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 118. **s.Ir.** As likely a young man as ever shook his brogue at a patron, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 91; The most extraordinary sight I ever witnessed was at the fair or 'pattern,' *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 243.

PATRON, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Lin. Cmb. Ess. Also written **patterin** I.Ma.; **pattren** w.Yks.[3]; **pattron** Ir. e.Lan.[1] Ess. [pa·trən.] A dial. form of 'pattern,' *sb.*[1] (q.v.)

Sc. Scotch ladies dressed in articles of apparel, the patron [patrone] of which at least was imported from France, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 71. **Fif.** An example and patron of guid and godlie order to uther nationnes, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 114, ed. 1842. **Ir.** One of them blue-and-white pattron, wid the plain black figures, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) ii. **w.Yks.**[3], **e.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** You're a beautiful patterin of a gentleman, BROWN *Doctor* (1891) 206. **n.Lin.**[1] Th' manty-maaker hes a book wi' a patron o' a new soort on a collar in it. **Cmb.** PEACOCK *Gl.* (1889). **Ess.** (S.P.H.)

PATROON, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.[1] A patron or saint's day.

PATT, *sb.* *Obs.* Dor. A crab. HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

PATTED, *pp.* Yks. Dev. [pa·təd, pæ·tid.] **1.** Marked by the feet.

w.Yks.[2] The ground is said to be patted by a hare's feet.

2. With *in*: said of a rash on the skin that has disappeared before its time. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

PATTEL, see **Pattle**, *v.*

PATTEN, *sb.* and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **paton** Slg.; **pattin** Lan. [pa·tən, pæ·tən.]

1. *sb.* *Obsol.* A kind of clog or wooden overshoe, resting on an iron oval ring, so keeping the foot from two to three inches from the ground; worn by women to keep their feet dry. Cf. **clog**, *sb.*[2] **4.**

Slg. Sae sweet, sae clean, she wa'ks on patons, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1806) 24. **Lnk.** The wood [of *Alnus glutinosa*] is used for clogs and pattens, PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 346. **Cum.** But pattens, tho' they're aften plenty, Are aye laid down wi' feet fu' tenty, FERGUSON *Plainstanes*, 16. **Wm.** (B.K.) **Yks.** The Lan. clog and the Yks. patten are not alike. The former is simply shod with iron; but the wooden sole of the patten is raised above the subjacent elliptical iron on which it is supported. The wooden sole of the clog touches the ground; that of the patten does not, *N. & Q.* (1898) 9th S. i. 413. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** They tak' a pride in puttin' pattins on, an' makin' a clatter, LAKE *Longleat* (1870) II. viii. **Der.** Pattens are . . . another article of foot-gear for women, and intended to enable them to go about in wet weather with dry feet, and to 'slosh,' 'slush,' and 'swill' indoors and out when engaged in the weekly thorough cleaning-up. They consist simply of a wooden sole with a piece of leather nailed on each side so as to form a bow, into which the woman pushes her shod foot as far as the instep, the bow holding the patten in position. Underneath in the centre of the sole, is an iron ring on two short columns passed through the sole, and clinched on the upper part. This raises the sole about two inches from the ground. In these all women in my young days patted about their household work, *N. & Q.* (1898) 9th S. ii. 95. **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Crippled men who have one leg shorter than the other frequently wear one patten. **War.**[3], **Brks.**[1], **Suf.** (H.S.H.), **e.Ken.** (G.G.) **Dor.** Two or three women in pattens brought up the rear, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) ix. **w.Som.**[1] Usually 'a pair o' pattens.' Now only to be found in out-of-the-way places and on the stage. **nw.Dev.**[1] Still in common use. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1898) 9th S. ii. 334.

2. Phr. (1) *pattens and clogs*, (*a*) the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (*b*) the yellow toad-flax. *Linaria vulgaris*; (2) *as awkward as* or *as cockelty as a cat in pattens*, very awkward, clumsy, making a great noise; (3) *as like as two pattens*, as like as two peas; (4) *like a cat in pattens*, see (2); (5) *to have pattens on*, said of a horse when he strikes the hind against the fore shoe.

(1, *a*) **Glo.**[1] **Sus.**[1] Also called 'pigs'-pettitoes,' and 'ladies' fingers.' [Called by country children 'lady's-slipper' and 'pattens-and clogs,' *Girl's Own Paper* (Aug. 1882) 694.] (*b*) **Sus.** (B. & H.) (2) **w.Yks.** (F.L.), **s.Not.** (C.C.B.) (3) **w.Yks.** There is a country simile . . . 'as like as two pattens.' Pattens . . . are not rights and lefts, but adapted to either foot indifferently; they are in appearance indistinguishable, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 191. (4) **Wm.** (B.K.) (5) **Nhp.**[1] 'Poker and tongs' is sometimes used to indicate the same action.

3. *pl.* Wooden skates.

Lin. Skates, still called by fen-men, pattens, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) vi. **e.Lin.** Commonly used (G.G.W.). **Cmb.** KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* (1850) xii.

4. *pl.* Stilts. Nrf. (HALL.) **5.** *v.* To skate. **Cmb.** KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* (1850) xii.

PATTEN, *v.*[2] e.Yks.[1] [pa·tən.] To mix or associate with.

PATTER, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Chs. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Also in forms **pather** s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1]; **paiter** Ayr. (JAM.); **pedder** n.Yks.[2] [pa·tə(r, pa·ðə(r).] **1.** *v.* To beat with light, rapid strokes; to fall in hasty, repeated drops; to pour with rain, hail, &c.

Sc. (JAM.) **Cum.**[1] It patters and rains; **Cum.**[4] A stone thrown in can be heard pattering as it descends. **n.Yks.**[2] 'It pedder'd away,' it poured of rain. **Nhp.**[1] The acorns . . . Fall pattering down the tree, CLARE *MS. Poems*.

Hence (1) **Patter**, *adv.* with a quick succession of sharp strokes; (2) **Pattering**, *ppl. adj.* falling in hasty, repeated drops, producing a quick succession of small sounds; (3) **Patterings**, (4) **Patterments**, *sb. pl.* the splashing of raindrops.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] (2) **Nhp.** The pattering bushes hung with dew, CLARE *Vill. Minstrel* (1821) I. 55; **Nhp.**[1] (3, 4) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. With *off*: to be driven from work in a stone-pit, by reason of the falling rubbish.

w.Yks. Thah's bin rained off, snown off, blown off, an' frozen off, nah thah's pattered off, arta? It's o' reight, lad, if thah wants ta laik, laik, but dooant come wi' nooa patterin tale abaht it (B.K.).

3. To walk, go; to walk briskly; to walk with quick, short steps.

Sc. (JAM.) **Ir.** Little old Mrs. Kilfoyle, too, might for many years be met pattering along, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 165. **n.Yks.**[2] **s.Chs.**[1] Ah tuwd im ah)d shif't im iv ey wo)nŭ paadh·ürin of.

Hence (1) **Patter**, *adv.* with quick, short, sharp-sounding step; (2) **Patter-patter**, *v.* to walk in and out constantly; to fidget about.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] (2) **w.Sc., Ayr.** He has just paiter-paitered out and in a' day (JAM.).

4. To tread down; to trample under foot.

Bnff.[1] The sheep pattert a' the grun intil ae puddle o' clay. **Cld., Lth.** To patter the grass (JAM.). **n.Yks.**[1] To flatten or beat down with frequent footsteps; as newly-tilled soil, snow, &c.; **n.Yks.**[4], **m.Yks.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Pathered the snow down i' the foud.

5. To walk through the dirt or with dirty boots over a clean floor. s.Chs.[1] Hence (1) **Pattered**, *ppl. adj.* of a floor, &c.: soiled with wet footmarks. n.Yks.[2]; (2) **Patterings**, (3) **Patterments**, *sb. pl.* footprints; the marks of feet in light soil, &c. n.Yks.[12] 6. To fidget; to shuffle about on the feet uneasily. **Shr.**[1] 7. To walk in stockings without boots. **s.Chs.**[1] Dù)nŭ goa· paadh·ürin i yür stok·in feyt.

8. To move lightly over a surface, scarcely touching it, as an insect does. **Shr.**[1] A fly patherin' about the child's face.

9. *sb.* The act of striking or beating with a succession of quick sounds and with a light, rapid stroke.

Sc. (JAM.) **Bnff.**[1] The patter o' the hail o' the window waukent me.

10. A schoolmaster's ferula or cane. See **Pat**, *v.* 2.

Nrf.[1] Custard, the pat on the hand inflicted by a schoolmaster's ferula or patter, 538. **Suf.**[1] The pat on the palm of the hand, inflicted by the pedagogue with an implement called a patter (s.v. Custard).

11. The act of walking with a quick, short, noisy step. **Sc.** (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] 12. Dirty footmarks; a thoroughly trodden down state, all over footprints.

m.Yks.[1] It's all patter. It's patter now; it will be blather to-morn [It will be soft puddle to-morrow]. **s.Chs.**[1] Ah aad· bŭ jŭst got·n mi bongk streyt; ŭn naay ah)v au· dhis mes ŭn paadh·úr tŭ kléeün üp. So in the phr. 'aw of a pather.'

Hence **Pathery**, *adj.* dirty with footmarks. s.Chs.[1]

PATTER, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. Lon. Slang. [pa·tə(r, pæ·tə(r).] 1. *v.* To talk incessantly; to speak hastily; to talk, esp. to talk as a showman, Cheap Jack, &c. does in showing off his wares, &c.

Sc. Your characters... make too much use of the gob box; they patter too much, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) *Introd.* 19. **w.Yks.**[1] **Lon.** The patterers consist of three distinct classes; viz., those who sell something, and patter to help off their goods; those who exhibit something, and patter to help off the show; and those who do nothing but patter, with a view to elicit alms, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 309; *ib.* 213. **Slang.** At his back stood the hunchback, who 'pattered' in description of the drawings as glibly as he used to puff his own wares as a Cheap Jack, EWING *Jan Midmull* (1876) xxxi.

Hence **Patterer**, *sb.* a man who cries newspaper announcements, &c. in the streets; a street-orator; see below.

n.Yks.[2] **Lon.** The 'patterers,' or the men who cry the last dying-speeches, &c. in the street, and those who help off their wares by long harangues in the public thoroughfares, are again a separate class, MAYHEW *ib.* 6; They constitute principally the class of street-orators, known in these days as 'patterers,' *ib.* 213.

2. To carry on earnest conversation in a low voice; to be engaged in a whispering conversation. **Abd.** (JAM.)

3. *sb.* Talk; street talk.

Lon. I heard, also, many complaints of boys having of late 'taken to the running patter' when anything attractive was before the public, MAYHEW *ib.* 222. **Cant.** *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*

PATTERIDGE, see **Partridge**.

PATTERN, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Irel. Yks. Brks. Ken. [pa·tən, pæ·tən.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* **Pattern-card**, a good example. Cf. **patron**, *sb.*[2]

w.Yks. An be a pattern-caird in hiz kingly duties, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Molly Muffindoaf* (1843) 34.

2. Phr. (1) *to make a pattern of*, to make an example of; (2) *to some pattern*, to some purpose, to good effect.

(1) **Brks.**[1] If I zees any moor zuch bad doins I'll maayke a pattern on 'e. (2) **w.Yks.** He'd a whup an' he was liggin it on ta some pattern (B.K.).

3. *v.* To match; to imitate, copy.

Ir. If ... ye'd be afther patterning yer cheek, it's hopeless, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) II. 111. **Ken.**[1] I shouldn't think of patterning my mistress.

PATTERN, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. [pa·tən.] A means of subsistence, a pittance. *Gen.* used with *scanty*. n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[24]

PATTERN, *sb.*[3] Sur. A dial. pronunciation of 'patent.'

'You ought to take a pattern out, sir.'.. 'I guess his diskivery was too big for a pattern,' HOSKYNS *Talpa* (1852) 178, ed. 1857.

PATTHERANAVY, *sb.* Irel. Also written **pather-anavvy** Don. A 'paternoster' and an 'ave.'

Ir. Offer up a Pattheranavy for my conversion? CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1836) 232. **Don.** Wan Pather-anavvy more for the slothful of body an' soul, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 147.

PATTIC(K, *sb.* Wm. Also w.Cy. Cor. [pæ·tik.] A fool, simpleton, silly person; one who talks nonsense; a merry fellow, a fool. Cf. **partic**.

Wm. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 190. **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Cor.** Nobody but a pattick would hoist sails to be blawed to rags outside a harbour, NOTLEY *Power of Hand* (1888) I. xviii; I, like a great pattick, Believe all she do say, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 23; A g'eat lazy, knaw-nothing pattick, FORFAR *Cousin Jan* (1859) st. 3; **Cor.**[12]

PATTICK, see **Paddick**.

PATTIKEYS, *sb. pl.* Nhp.[12] [pa·tikīz.] The seed-vessels of the ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*.

PATTISH, *v.* Yks. Lan. [pa·tiʃ.] 1. *Obs.* To plot or contrive together. w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). 2. To calm, appease. e.Lan. (S.B.) [Not known to our other correspondents.] Cf. **paddish**.

[1. To pattish, patise, *pacisci*, covenant, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

PATTLE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Also in forms **petal** Gall.; **pettle** Sc. Cum.[1] [pa·tl, pe·tl.] A plough-staff; a small spade with a long handle, used principally to clear away the earth adhering to a plough. See **Paddle**, *sb.*[1] 2.

Sc. A hand that never held pleugh-stilt or pettle, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. x; The lang pettle o' his pleugh, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 47. **Abd.** Nae the vera pattle shafts but wus broken, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv. **Frf.** His pattle and plow are his pride, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 192. **Per.** Plooin'—hae ye ever been Beyond the pettle? HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 49. **Slg.** He studies their gude o'er the stilts and the pettle, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 2. **Rnf.** Ilka heuk, and auld pleugh pettle, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 31. **Ayr.** I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee Wi' murd'ring pattle, BURNS *To a Mouse* (1785) st. 1. **Lnk.** BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 200. **Gall.** The mowdieman cuist down his petals and traps, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 78, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**[1] *Obsol.* (s.v. Paddle). **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Wi' speadd and wi' pettle and prod, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 242; **Cum.**[14], **Wm.** (J.H.), (B.K.) **ne.Lan.**[1] A small spade to edge sods with or clean ploughs.

[& he wenand best to do, þe patyl his hand clewyt to þe muldebred quhen he suld mvk, *Leg. Saints* (c. 1400), ed. Metcalfe, I. 462.]

PATTLE, *v.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also Cor. Also written **patle** w.Yks.[5]; **pattel** Wm. [pa·tl, pæ·tl.]

1. To pat gently with the hand; to caress, pat.

Wm. I pattelt it [dog], afoor wi pot it untult pit, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 18. **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. To move the hands backwards and forwards through any yielding substance.

Or.I. The motion of the fins of a fish is the best illustration of the movement, DENNISON *Gl.* in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 801; He pattled i' the fire, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 89, in ELLIS *ib.* 794. **Or.I., w.Sc.** (JAM.)

3. To take little, short, quick steps, to go 'pit-a-pat.' Also in *comb.* **Pattle-pattle.** Cor. (M.A.C.)

4. To creep and play about upon hands and knees, as a child does before it can walk.

w.Yks.[5] It goas patling abart on't hearth-rug wi' ther awan barn wal shoo comes to fotch it agean.

PATTY-PANS, *sb.pl.* Wor. [pa·ti-panz.] The yellow water-lily, *Nuphar lutea.* (E.S.)

PAUCE, *v.* ? *Obs.* n.Sc. (JAM.) To prance with rage; to take long steps in consequence of that stateliness which one assumes when irritated. Cf. **pauge.**

PAUCH, see **Poach.**

PAUCHEL, *v.* Sc. To tout about railway stations for gratuities for seeing after luggage.

The name 'tipping' is not quite understood among Scotch railwaymen, but the word 'pauchel'... is known to every porter from John o' Groat's to the Mull of Galloway... Men on night shift... are known to remain on the platform for an extra half-dozen hours for the express purpose of making a few sixpences by 'paucheling,' *Railway Review* (Sept. 30, 1898).

PAUCHLE, *v.* Sc. With *on*: to make one's way with difficulty.

Rxb. Whan winter brings his gruesome train Ye pauchle on an' ne'er complain, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets,* 5th S. 189.

PAUCHTY, PAUCKY, see **Paughty, Pawky.**

PAUGE, *v.* Fif. (JAM.) **1.** To prance. Cf. **pauce.**

2. To pace about in an artful and designing way, till a proper opportunity occur for fulfilling any plan.

3. Phr. *he's neither to play nor pauge wi',* he's not to be tampered with in any way whatsoever.

PAUGH-MEALE, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] The harvest-home. Cf. **poag(e.**

[Lit. the 'kiss-meal,' the kissing time or festival. Ir. *póg,* a kiss (O'REILLY).]

PAUGHTY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Also in forms **pafty** n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.; **pauchtie** Cum.; **pauchty** Sc. [pɔ̄·ti, Sc. also pā·χti, pɔ̄·χti, Yks. **pa·fti.**] **1.** Haughty, proud, 'uppish'; consequential. Cf. **pawky, 2.**

Bnff. It canna come frae paughty West, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 154. **Frf.** Nae mair ye'll see a paughty bailie, An' aiblins he baith weak an' wily, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 167. **Fif.** Let kings contend about a crown, An' paughty statesmen seek renown, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 132. **s.Sc.** Preekt, pauchty, pudgel loons, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 197. **Ayr.** Yon paughty dog That bears the keys of Peter, BURNS *Dream* (1786) st. 12. **Lnk.** O may'st thou dote on some fair paughty wench, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 21, ed. 1783. **Edb.** Paughty damsels bred at courts, Wha thraw their mou's, and take the dorts, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 142, ed. 1785. **Peb.** The donsie dort, like pettled cade, Wi' pensy, paughty pow, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 81, ed. 1817. **Gall.** He's but a paughty sullen guide, His paths are no aye pleasin', NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 139, ed. 1897. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Ye're a rare pauchtie damsel. Ye might have been bred at Court, you as can't muck a byre, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 138. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah can deea nowt wiv him, he's ower prood an pafty by hau'f. **e.Yks.** Jack's a sthrange pafty chap, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 91. **w.Yks.**[5]

Hence **Paughtily,** *adv.* haughtily.

Lnk. An noddles we never too paughtily carried, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 7, ed. 1897.

2. Pert, impertinent, saucy, insolent. Also used *advb.*

Sc. Lookit down pauchty eneuch, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 295. **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] Pafty fooak putten i' t'shaad.

3. Irritable, easily provoked, short-tempered. e.Yks. (T.H.) **4.** Discreet. Edb. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.*

[1. Maxwell, Bishop of Rosse (that proud and paughtie peere), Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650), ed. 1842, 395.]

PAUGLE, see **Paigle.**

PAUK, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Lan. Dev. Also written **pawk** Cum.[4] Dev. [pɔ̄k.] **1.** *v.* To walk leisurely; to walk about awkwardly.

Cum. I'll some day suon pauk owr an' see ye, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 56; **Cum.**[4], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Dev.** 'E's pawking along wi' 'is 'ands in 'es pocket, an' 'es maid titched up tü 'es zide, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. *sb.* A leisurely walk taken with some object in view.

Cum. Let's tek a pauk doon by t'watter seyde as far as Silloth (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[4] Let's tek a pawk ower an see aunt Ann, she hesn't been well leately.

[1. Norw. dial. *pauka,* to go about with difficulty, stamping and stumbling (Ross).]

PAUK(-, PAUKERY, PAUKY, see **Pawk,** *sb., v.*[34], **Pawkery, Pawky.**

PAUL, *sb.*[1] Cor. In *comb.* **Paul('s-pitcher-day,** or **-pitcher-night,** the eve of the Conversion of St. Paul; see below.

A curious custom... of throwing broken pitchers... against the doors of dwelling-houses, on the eve of the Conversion of St. Paul, thence locally called 'Paul pitcher night.' On that evening parties of young people perambulate the parishes in which the custom is retained, exclaiming as they throw the sherds, 'Paul's eve and here's a heave!' According to the received notions, the first 'heave' cannot be objected to; but, upon its being repeated, the inhabitants of the house whose door is thus attacked may... seize the offenders, and inflict summary justice upon them, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 239; **Cor.**[1] A miner's holyday. They set up a water-pitcher, which they pelt with stones until it is broken to pieces. They then buy a new one which they carry to a beer-shop and fill, and empty it until they get drunk.

PAUL, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Ken. Sus. Also written **pawl** Ken.

1. A measure used in apportioning for repairs the churchyard fences to the principal parishioners.

Ken. Henry Boniface for Sumerdean and Greendean findeth seven pawl on to the West side and toward the South end, *Edburton Parish Registers* (Apr. 25, 1698), ed. Wilkie, 1899.

2. A division of tenantry land at Brighton, usually containing about the eighth part of a tenantry acre. Sus.[12]

PAUL, see **Pall,** *sb.*[12], *v.*[2]

PAULIE, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **pallie** s.Sc.; **pawlie** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **pailie** Sc. (JAM.); **pailly** Nhb.[1]; **paley** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] [pɔ̄·li, pā·li, pē·li.]

1. *adj.* Impotent or feeble, applied to any bodily member; lame, dislocated, distorted; *fig.* of the mind: feeble, silly.

Lnk. 'A pailie creature,' a silly, insipid person (JAM.). **Lth., Rxb.** 'A pawlie hand' is one that has been dislocated and not properly set (*ib.*).

Hence **Paley-footed,** *adj.* flat-footed, splay-footed, having the foot turned in. Sc., Lth. (*ib.*) **2.** Poor in size and physique, applied to lambs.

Twd. (JAM.) **Slk.** As for your paulie toop lamb, what care I for it? HOGG *Tales* (1838) 360, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Nhb.**[1] 'They are a pailly lot.' Applied to the poorest of a flock of lambs after the 'tops,' 'first shots,' second, third, and even fourth 'shots' have been drawn out.

3. *sb.* One of the inferior lambs of a flock; a sickly or deformed lamb; *fig.* of persons: a feeble, inanimate being.

Sth. The wedder lambs are divided into three sorts, called tups, mids, and paleys... The paleys (young weak and stunted lambs) are, under the charge of one of the principal men, sent directly to the hay-fog or aftermath, *Farm Reports* (1832) 80. **s.Sc.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Rnf., Lnk.** A slow, inactive, inanimate person (JAM.). **Lth.** A lamb that is lame is sometimes called Pawlie (*ib.*). **Slk.** Geordie the flesher that took away the crocks an' the paulies, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 26, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** (JAM.), **Nhb.** (J.W.)

Hence **Paulie-merchant,** *sb.* one who travels through the country purchasing inferior lambs. Rxb. (JAM.)

PAULING, *sb.* Lin. [pɔ̄·lin.] A 'tarpaulin,' a covering for a cart or wagon. (HALL.), (E.P.)

[Repr. lit. E. *palling,* a covering; cp. the use of *pall,* v. in SHAKS.: Come thick night, And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell, *Macbeth,* I. v. 52.]

PAULK, PAULT, see **Pawk,** *v.*[3], **Palt,** *sb.*

PAULTER, PAUM, see **Palter,** *v.*[2], **Palm,** *sb.*[12]

PAUM-FLECKT, *adj.* Lan. Freckled. LEE *MS. Gl.* (1843). Cf. **pawmpeckled.**

PAUMPERT, *sb. Obs.* Stf. A milk-pan. RAY *MS. add.* (J.C.)

PAUMY, see **Palmy.**

PAUNCH, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Not. Glo. Suf. s.Cy. I.W. Som. Also in forms **paanch** I.W.[1];

painch Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **panch** ne.Lan.[1]; **pench** Sc. (Jam.) [pɵ̄nʃ, pānʃ, pēnʃ.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Paunch-guts**, a person with a large belly. s.Cy. (Hall.), I.W.[1]

2. Phr. *to keep the painches wagging*, to continue at severe and incessant toil.

Nhb. When yence yor feet are i' the geers, Maw soul! they keep yor painches waggin', Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 9; Nhb.[1]

3. The stomach and intestines of all game and hunted animals, but not of domestic animals. w.Som.[1]

4. Tripe; *gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. A wame of painches teuch like plaiden, With gude May-butter, milk and cheese, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 352. Ayr. Aboon them a' ye tak your place, Painch, tripe, or thairm, Burns *To a Haggis*, st. 1. Rnf. Well-scraped paunches, And brandy in stoups and in caps, Sempill *Bridal*, st. 8. Lth. Roddikins, and penches too, And mussels pickled nice wi' broo, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 171, ed. 1856. Edb. Caller cow-heel and cow paunches, Grose (1790 *MS. add.* C.) Kcb. Himself wi' penches staw'd, he dights his neb, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 3 (Jam.). N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Another was passin, without ony dread, Wiv a tubfull o' painches a-top of her head, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 48. ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Painch-wife**, *sb.* a tripe-seller. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

5. *pl. Obs.* The entrails; the 'guts'; the sides of the belly.

Bch. She may sit and scrape her paunches, Till I gang back, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 44, ed. 1873. Lnk. I fand an itching in my paunches, M'Indoe *Poems* (1805) 153. Edb. De'il burst its gausy temptin' haunches, Its ruddy mou' an' yellow painches, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 158. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

6. *v.* To disembowel game.

w.Yks.[2], s.Not. (J.P.K.) Glo. You must paunch the hares before you take them up to the house (A.B.); Glo.[2] Suf.[1] Paunch that rabbit. w.Som.[1]

7. To swallow in a greedy manner.

Edb. If from paunching Bacchus' wine, Then they should a' be made to pine, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 149. Gall. He . . . painched it every drop, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 385, ed. 1876.

PAUNCH, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Yks. Chs. Dev. Also in form **panch** m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. [pɵ̄nʃ.] **1.** *v.* To handle roughly and unnecessarily; to knock or 'punch' anything beneath one; to crush with sudden force.

m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Rarely used now (M.F.). s.Chs.[1] Only used of downward movement. We speak of 'jumpin' an' paunchin'' on anything. Dev. Ef yü dü paunch 'n about like that, yü'll proper spowl 'n. Thengs bant made tü be mäled about zo much, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. *sb.* A crushing blow. m.Yks.[1]

PAUNCHER, *sb.* Yks. A poker with which slag is removed in casting metal. (W.S.)

PAUNCHINGS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also in form **penshens** S. & Ork.[1] Tripe. Cf. **paunch**, *sb.*[1] **4.**

S. & Ork.[1] Frf. The reputed paunchings were the clippings of a blacksmith's apron, and some ruined pieces of corduroy, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 248.

PAUNCHY, *adj.* Yks. Brks. Also written **panchy** n.Yks. [pɵ̄'nʃi.] Stout; having a large belly.

n.Yks. This beast's varry panchy (I.W.). Brks.[1]

PAUP, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **pawp** w.Yks. e.Lan.[1]; and in forms **paap** Cum.[14] Wm.; **pawps** w.Yks.; **poap** Cum.[34] n.Lan.; **pope** Lakel.[2] Cum.[1] [pɵ̄p, pɵ̄əp, pāp.] **1.** *v.* To walk about awkwardly and aimlessly; to muddle about; to walk carefully as in the dark.

n.Cy. (Hall.) Lakel.[2] Popen aboot i' t'dark. Cum. He got up from the table in his nervousness, and walked aimlessly across the floor. 'Why are you poapan about?' Caine *Shad. Crime* (1888) 7; Cum.[1] Popan' an' stoppan'; Cum.[3] Jwohn o' Craypless Ho' an' me went poapin' on oorsells, 68; Cum.[4] Wm. An while a wes glooaran an paapan aboot, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 17. w.Yks. (S.P.U.); w.Yks.[1] Paupin an peepin about gin he wor spyin for hares, ii. 295. n.Lan. They went poapin inta t'steebles, Morris *Invas. o' U'ston* (1867) 5; n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1]

2. *sb.* A foot; esp. a clumsy foot. w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **3.** An awkward fellow.

w.Yks. Yond long pawps hez cumd agcean, Illingworth *Clayton's Ann.* (1878) 55.

PAUR, see **Pore**, *v.*[1]

PAUSE, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Not. Also written **pawse**, **pawze** w.Yks.; and in form **poise** n.Yks. w.Yks.[23] Not.[2] [pɵ̄z, pɵ̄əz, poiz.] **1.** *v.* To kick. Cf. **pouse.**

n.Cy. (Hall.) n.Yks. Fetherston *Smuggins Fam.* 20; n.Yks.[4] w.Yks. Heathcliff's pawsed his fit into t'first part o' 'T'Broad Way to Destruction'! Brontë *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) iii; 'Did he kick you?' 'Na, but he paused me,' Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 343; Pawze him aht o' t'field, *Yksman.* (Aug. 1878); A'll pawse thy liver aght (J.T.F.); w.Yks.[1] He began o skirlin an gloarin, an paused baath my shins black and blue wi his iron clogs, ii. 292; w.Yks.[2345] Not.[2] I'll poise yer.

2. *sb.* A kick.

Yks. I gave him a fling and a poise that sent him sprawling, Fetherston *Farmer*, 144. w.Yks. A gooid pawse 'at sent it flyin' aht o' t'door, *Yksman.* (1888) 223, col. 2.

PAUSTY, see **Posty.**

PAUSY, *adj.* n.Lin.[1] [pɵ̄'zi.] Slightly intoxicated.

Slightly the worse for drink; said of persons who combine an amiable desire to impart information with an incapacity to call to mind all the necessary words. 'Drunk! naw he was n't what you'd call drunk, nobbud he was pausy like.'

PAUT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Wor. Suf. Also written **pawt** Sc. Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1] Der.[1] Not.[13] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **pawte** w.Yks.; **port** w.Yks. Not.[3]; and in forms **paat** Cai.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[14]; **paout** se.Wor.[1]; **pout** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] s.Wor.; **powt** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1] n.Cy. Suf.[1] [pɵ̄t, pɵ̄ət, pāt.] **1.** *v.* To poke or push with the hand or a stick; to stir up; to paw, handle, or finger things. Cf. **pote.**

Sc. To search with a rod or stick in water, or in a dark or confined place. To make a noise when searching or poking in water (Jam.). n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb.[1] Divent paat on wi'd, or ye'll spoil'd. Cum. Children pawt when they make repeated attempts to get things with their hands (E.W.P.); Cum.[4] A dog pawts at the door when it wants to get in, and children pawt when they make repeated attempts to get hold of things with their hands. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Kneading with the fingers into a soft mass. n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1] I wish we hed n't noä cats, really, thaay're alus pawtin' at one, when one's gettin' one's meät. sw.Lin.[1] Some lasses are always pawting things about they've no business with. s.Wor. To beat down apples, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 15.

Hence (1) **Pouting**, *vbl. sb.* the practice of spearing salmon; also used *attrib.*; (2) **Pout-net**, *sb.* a net fastened to poles by which fishermen poke the banks of rivers to force out the fish.

(1) Abd. In order to have a day or two at the 'pouting' when the river was in condition. . . The river Dee was low enough for 'pouting' purposes, Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 213. (2) Sc. Their Association . . . have, . . for protecting the fry, given particular instructions . . . to prevent . . . their shameful destruction at Mill-dams and Mill-leads with Pocks or Pout-nets, *Edb. Even. Courant* (Apr. 16, 1804) (Jam.).

2. To move the hand uncertainly as a person working in the dark; to set to work aimlessly, slowly, or unwillingly.

Cld. To make short and, as it were, convulsive motions with the hands (Jam.). Ayr., Slk. (*ib.*), Cum.[4], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1896). ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Powting**, *ppl. adj.* unskilful and slow at work; harassed by poverty and hard labour.

Bnff.[1] She's a peer powtin', tyauvin' bodie.

3. To push with the foot; to kick lightly; to stamp; of a horse: to paw the ground.

Sc. I pautit wi' my foot, master, Garr'd a' my bridles ring, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 197. Bnff.[1] He pautit but an' ben the fleer. Abd., Cld., Dmf. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] Cum.[1] (s.v. Pote); Cum.[4] If a horse paws gently with the fore feet, we say he pawts. Yks. To paut off the bed-clothes, Grose (1790). n.Yks. (T.S.); n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[4] T'meer . . . sitha hoo sha pauts t'grund. T'bairn . . . sha pauts aboot wiv her lael feet. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] (s.v. Poat). w.Yks. Duz he pawt? cos a weant lig wi him if he duz, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); (S.P.U.); w.Yks.[1] To paut off t'happin; w.Yks.[5], Chs.[23], Der.[1] Not. (J.H.B.); Not.[1] Horses are said to 'pawt the ground'; Not.[3] Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 347. sw.Lin.[1] Pawting about he [a horse] got his foot fast in a fence.

4. To move about, to walk gently or leisurely; to walk with a feeble, heavy, or clumsy step; to walk with an affected gait.

Cai.[1] **Bnff.**[1] **N.Cy.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** 'We'll tire wi' sitten, let's pawt about a bit.' A child beginning to walk is said to be beginning to 'pawt about' (E.W.P.); To see them paut pauten about, pits me i' min' o' our auld gander, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1881) 122; **Cum.**[1 4] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[4] Sen sha's gitten long skets an' fancy stocken's on sha diz paut along. Au'd Willie, Ah see, still mannishes to paut about wiv a stick. **Lin.** They hawmed and pawted just like cats, Wi' feet stuck in walnut shells, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 49. **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881).

5. *sb.* A stroke on the ground with the foot, a kick; a blow, thump; a gentle blow with the open hand; a short convulsive movement.

Sc. He gae a paut with his fit (JAM.). **Cld.** *ib.*, **N.Cy.**[1], **Cum.**[4] **se.Wor.**[1] A hard knock with a stick, or similar instrument, upon a hard substance. **Suf.**[1] A gon em a right good paut i' the hid.

6. Phr. (1) *to go a pawt*, to move the feet; (2) *— go one's last pawt*, to die; (3) *— play pawt*, to walk; used *neg.* to be very exhausted; cf. **paw**, *sb.*[2] **1.**

(1) **Gall.** She never gaed a pawt, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) At length the laird o' the Bower-tree Buss, gaed his last pawt, was straughted, dressed, coffined and a', *ib.* 264, ed. 1876. (3) **Cld.** He couldna play powt (JAM.). **Bwk.** He'll never mair play pawt on hill or dale, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 95.

7. A heavy, weary walk. **Bnff.**[1] **8.** A poker. **s.Sc.** (JAM.) Cf. pote, **15.**

[1. Norw. dial. *pauta*, to push, poke (Ross).]

PAUT, see **Pawt**, *sb.*[1]

PAUTAMENT, *sb.* **s.Chs.**[1] [pǭ·timənt.] A quantity of weeds or other garden rubbish.

Dhŭr)z ŭ praat·i pau·timŭnt ŭ rŭb·ich tŭ bi wed·n aayt i yaan·dŭr gy'aa·rdin; yoa· nev·ŭr seyd sich ŭ ok·shin.

PAUTCH, PAUTRICK, see **Poach, Partridge.**

PAVED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* **e.An.** Of clayey soil: hardened by dry weather.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY. **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 297, ed. 1849; CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813).

PAVEE, see **Paw**, *sb.*[2]

PAVEMENT, *sb. Obs.* Nrf. A square paving-brick, a flooring-brick; a tile. **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

PAVER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Chs. Dor. Also in forms **pavior** Chs.; **peaviour** Dor.; **piavier** Dor.[1] [pē·və(r, pē·viə(r), piə·viə(r).] **1.** A paving-stone.

Gall. The yin that wad as muckle as lift a paver to him, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 123. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Chs.** Thin agen Stopport pavers au leet on, STOYL *Roid i'th Sixpenny Go* (1840) in *Chs. N. & Q.* (1881) I. 183. **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**[1] Piaviers now a-gettèn dry Da steam below the zunny sky, 136.

2. *Comp.* **Pavior-jammer**, a heavy mallet used in paving streets.

Chs. My old horse has . . . a foot like a pavior-jammer, *St. George Play* (1892).

PAVER, *sb.*[2] Irel. A nail with a large head for the strongest kind of shoes.

s.Ir. (P.W.J.) **Tip.** The servant-boy was driving a few pavers in the toe of his old brogue, KICKHAM *Knocknagow*, 282.

PAVIE, see **Paw**, *sb.*[2]

PAVING, *sb. Obs.* **w.Yks.**[1] A paving-stone.

PAVIOR, see **Paver**, *sb.*[1]

PAW, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Colloq. Also in forms **pa** Sc.; **paa** Nhb.[1]; **paow** **ne.Cum.**[1]; **po** Cum. [pǭ, pǫə, pā.] **1.** *sb.* In *gen.* colloq. use: a hand; *fig.* handwriting.

Sc. Seeing glittering broadswords with a pa', man, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 364. **Abd.** Yer paw noo I'll thraw noo, An' dicht my rhymin' quill, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 155. **Per.** SMITH *Poems* (1714) 14, ed. 1853. **w.Sc.** If ye had scrubbed the house as lang as I hae done, your paws would na hae been sae bonnie and white as they are, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 123. **e.Fif.** To atone for oor tinglin' paws, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **Rnf.** Gie's a bit claught o' yer paw, man, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 20. **Ayr.** He gied you but a gentle slaik wi's paw, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) v. **Lnk.** GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 32. **Lth.** STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 36. **Edb.** LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 160. **Gall.** NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 48, ed. 1897. **Nhb.** An ear's a 'lug,' a mooth's a 'gob,' and then a hand's a 'paa,' HARBOTTLE *Newcassel Twang* (1889). **Cum.**[1] Keep yer dirty paws off; **Cum.**[4] Especially if dirty. **w.Yks.**[1] Gang and wesh thy mucky paws. **Lan.** Let us see this document. My own paw, sure enough, FRANCIS *Yeoman Fleetwood* (ed. 1890) 245. **Colloq.** (A.B.C.)

Hence (1) **Paa-prent**, *sb.* a smudge; a print of the hand; (2) **Paw-work**, *sb.* handiwork.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Lan.** Le's ha less jaw-work an' more paw-work fro' th' gentry, BURNETT *Haworth's* (1887) vii.

2. *v.* To kick when in the last extremity.

Lakel.[2] **Cum.** Peer Jemmy I yence thought wad niver paw mair, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 61; **Cum.**[14], **ne.Cum.** (M.P.)

PAW, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. Also written **pauw** Slk. (JAM.); and in forms **pa** Sc.; **paavie** S. & Ork.; **pavee** Sc. Ant.; **pavie** Sc.; **peevee** Gall.; **peyvee** Gall. Wgt. [pǭ, pā.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *to play any one a paw*, to play a person a trick; (2) *— one's paw*, to play one's part; (3) *— paw*, to move, make any exertion.

(1) **Sc.** For some of such had play'd a pavie, COLVIL *Whig's Suppl.* (ed. 1796) I. 119. **Per.** They thocht the devil had been there That played them sic a paw, man, FORD *Harp* (1893) 53. **s.Sc.** To play sic a pavie (JAM.). (2) **Sc.** See wha can best play their paws, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II 44 (JAM.). (3) **Sc.** His neck in twa the Armstrangs wrang; Wi' fute or hand he ne'er played pa! SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 81. **Slk.** Some day when ye couldna play paw to help yourselves, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 294, ed. 1866. **Nhb.**[1]

2. A quick movement; a ridiculous or fantastic movement of the body; a ceremonious fluster, a bustle.

Sc. He came in with a great pavie (JAM.). **S. & Ork.**[1] **e.Fif.** Workin' himsel' up into an unco pavee o' a passion, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xix. **Gall.** Some people are always in peyvee, throng seemingly to the last degree, yet doing little, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Wgt.** What she would herself have termed a 'peyvee'—a useless, unnecessary bustle, which was meant effectually to prevent any settled conversation, *Good Wds.* (1881) 406.

3. A conceited, dressed-up person.

Gall. The remarkable and shamelessly gaudy bonnet worn by Mistress Allardyce, the grocer's young wife ('a fair peevee wi' pride an' gumflooers'), CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 89.

4. *v.* To make fantastic postures; to waste time.

s.Sc. There's an unco paveein an' scrapin an' booin aboot thae sort o' places, WILSON *Tales* (1836) IV. 10. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence **Pavean** or **Paveen**, *ppl. adj.* pretentious, proud.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Or.I.** The pseudo-rich are called 'pavean bodies' (*ib.*).

[1. (1) The 10 of Julii ane man, sume callit him a juglar . . . raid doune the tow and playit sa many pavies on it, BIRREL *Diary* (1598), in PITCAIRN *Crim. Trials* (1829) pt. iv. 238. 2. Fr. *pas*, 'terme de danse; les différentes manières de conduire ses pas' (LITTRÉ).]

PAWCH, see **Poach.**

PAWCHLE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A frail old body; also, a person of low stature, rather silly. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

PAWD, *sb. Obs.* Dor. A fat 'tun-belly.' HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

PAWDLES, PAW-HEED, see **Pordles, Pow-head.**

PAWHOGGER, *adj.* Nhb. See below.

The skipper . . . Swore the pawhogger luggish was called Empty Kite, GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 11; **Nhb.**[1] Apparently a nonce word, meaning with hoggers on the paws—that is, gloves. 'Pawhogger luggish,' gentee! baggage; a term of contempt for gentility.

PAWHTS, see **Pawts.**

PAWK, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. Also written **pauk** Sc. (JAM.) **w.Yks.**[5] [pǭk, pǫək.] **1.** *sb.* A clever, sly way; a trick; a wile. Cf. **pawky.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Edb.** Yours has no the art To win about a husband's heart, Nor kens the gait wi' saftening sound, And pawks, to bring ilk project round, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 18.

2. Impertinence, forwardness, precocity; insolent, impertinent talk.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'They hev owermickle pawk for their spot,' too much forwardness for their situation; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** Noo let's he' neean o' thi pawk, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 77; **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1]

3. An impertinent, saucy person. **n.Yks.**[2] Thoo young pawk!

4. *v.* To act proudly or conceitedly; to show impertinence, to 'sauce.' Also with *at*.

e.Yks. Almost extinct but not quite. . . One occasionally hears from old people, 'Deean't thoo pawk me, thoo raggil.' Never used intrans. (R.S.) **m.Yks.**[1] Don't begin to pawk, now! **w.Yks.**[5] Goas pauking up an' down i' her Sunday cloas.

[1. Policy and perellus paukis, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 145.]

PAWK, *v.*[2] Nhb. War. e.An. [pǭk.] 1. To throw about awkwardly. **e.An.**[1], Suf. (Hall.) Hence **Pawky**, (1) *adj.* awkward; (2) *sb.* an awkward fellow; esp. a tall fellow.

(1) **War.**[4] I can't help it, men; you knows as well as I does how stout and pawky I gets now. (2) **Suf.**[1]

2. To remove; *gen.* with *off*.

Nhb. An' if a mouse but cross'd his way He quickly had it by the nose, An pawk'd it off to kuel its toes, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 311; The canny old chapel's pawk'd off in a pet, Gilchrist *Improvements* (1835); **Nhb.**[1]

PAWK, *v.*[3] e.An. Also written **pauk**· Nrf.; and in form **paulk** **e.An.**[1] 1. To search; to look about with outstretched neck, to pry.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** To hunt the beach for refuse or wreckage, &c. Also said of anybody looking about with outstretched neck, as standing on tip-toe and craning one's neck to look over a crowd, or inquisitively prying about. 'What are you paulking about for?' (M.C.H.B.); What are you pawking after? Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 26.

Hence **Pauky-bag**, *sb.* a bag for collecting fragments from a wreck. Nrf. (Hall.) 2. To climb, to stand high. e.An.[1]

PAWK, *v.*[4] Glo. w.Cy. Also written **pauk** w.Cy. [pǭk.] To pant. w.Cy. (Hall.), Glo.[1]

PAWK, see **Pauk**, **Poke**, *v.*[2], **Pouk**, *sb.*[2]

PAWKERY, *sb.* Sc. Also written **paukery**, **paukry** Sc. (Jam.); **pawkrie** Ayr. Slyness, craftiness; also used *attrib.* See **Pawky**.

Sc. (Jam.) **Ayr.** He was sib to herself, had a spice of her pawkrie, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xvii. **Lnk.** There's been jookery pawkery work gaun on here, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii.

PAWKIE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Slk. (Jam.) A woollen mitten.

PAWKY, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **paucky** Lnk.; **pauky** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; and in forms **paaky**, **packy** Nhb.[1]; **pakey** Sc.; **pokey** Cum.[34] Wm. Lin.[1]; **poky** Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] w.Yks. [pǭ·ki, pǫə·ki, pā·ki.] 1. Shrewd, knowing, artful, cunning, sly; insinuating; of the eye: arch; wanton; also used *advb.*

Sc. Fleming *Scriptures* (1726). **Sh.I.** Old Yacob . . . possessed a considerable amount of good common sense, quiet, pawky humour, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 49. **n.Sc.** Begone, ye proud and pawky Scot, Your haggis shall ne'er boil in my pot, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 142, ed. 1875. **Mry.** Hay *Lintie* (1851) 18. **Abd.** Ilka lad, wi' pawky een, Looks at his lass, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 64. **Kcd.** A sonsie pawkie quean Cam' hame to keep his house, Grant *Lays* (1884) 92. **Ags.** (Jam.) **Frf.** He was noted for his pawky sayings and shrewd keen-wittedness, Inglis *Ain Folk* (1895) 128. **Per.** Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 40, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 30. **Cld.** The pawky auld wife, Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 187. **Dmb.** That pawky, plausible gentleman was more pawky and plausible than ever, Cross *Disruption* (1844) viii. **Rnf.** Tho' he's paukier far than we, Whatreck, he gangs as aft aglee, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 67. **Ayr.** Before taking up the money, she gave a pawkie look at the stripling, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) ii. **Lnk.** Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 14. **Lth.** Keekin' pawky in her e'e, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 3. **e.Lth.** Ye're a gey pawkie chiel, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 22. **Edb.** Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 106, ed. 1785. **Hdg.** Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 7. **Peb.** I met my lass the ither night Wi' waving locks and paukie e'en, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 139. **Bwk.** Aye sae pawkie, sweet, an' funny, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 22. **Slk.** O wae to the paukie snares o' men, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 63. **Rxb.** Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 35. **Dmf.** Quinn *Heather* (1863) 140. **Gall.** Yon Sans Culottes, . . That's sae d—d paukie in their pootin, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 40. **Kcb.** Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 140. **Wgt.** Yae canny auld wife's pawky sense Here stood her in guid place, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 156. **n.Ir.** The pawky fool, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 59; **N.I.**[1] **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Nhb.** Auld pawkie Peter MacLeod, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 65. **Cum.** You've sic a pawky, coaxin way, *e.Cum. News* (Jan. 7, 1888) 8; **Cum.**[3] Ther' wer' pokey oald wives aboot Harrington than, An' a varst of advice o' free gratis he gat, 161; **Cum.**[4] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Lin.**[1] I shall not be deceived, I'm pokey. **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**[1] John Marcham was a nist pawky ohd man; I could hev listen'd to his talk for a daay thrif. **sw.Lin.**[1] What a pawky crittur he is!

Hence (1) **Pawkily**, *adv.* slyly, craftily, cleverly, shrewdly; (2) **Pawkiness**, *sb.* shrewdness, slyness, cunning.

(1) **Sc.** If ye wad paukily succeed, Prove a rank hypocrite indeed, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 32. **Abd.** The Robin keekit for a bush Fu' pawkily an' slee, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 41. **Per.** Stewart *Character* (1857) 24. **Rnf.** How pawkily he tells his crack When he describes poor Rab's mistak, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 146. **Ayr.** The doctor winked pawkily to Mr. Duff, Galt *Legatees* (1820) x. **Lnk.** Then pauckily pretended he cou'd spae, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 83, l. 15, ed. 1783. **Lth.** Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 219. (2) **Sc.** He spoke in a smooth rich voice with an infinite effect of pawkiness, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xvii. **s.Sc.** Said countenance discovering a great deal of intelligence and shrewdness, but more pawkiness than either, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 201. **Ayr.** Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) p. xxiv. **Lth.** She did her part as faithfully as she had done in Mrs. Barrie's service, but with even, if possible, more pawkiness, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 190.

2. Proud, conceited, impudent, lively, bold, precocious, forward, inquisitive; esp. used of children. Cf. **paughty**.

se.Sc. She'll grease the bread, to cram our wame, An' keep us unco paukie, For mony a day, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 79. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'She's a prood, paaky thing, that lass.' A work horse with little work and much food becomes paaky. **Lakel.**[2] Thoo's a poky lal beggar, 'at is ta, saucen thi elders like that. **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**[4] Grace . . . did not trouble herself about the susceptibilities of pawky young monkeys, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) II. 280. **Wm.** For pokey conscience sometimes scrats A sair pleayce when it's bare, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 13. **n.Yks.**[1] A bonny, pawky, peert lahtle chap as ivver Ah seen; **n.Yks.**[2] As pawky as a pyet; **n.Yks.**[34] **ne.Yks.**[1] 'Was she disobedient?' 'Aye, an' sha wer varry pawky an' all.' **e.Yks.**[1] A precocious pert child is said to be a 'pawky bayn.' **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1885) 8; **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Pawkiness**, *sb.* impertinence. n.Yks.[2]

3. Dainty, squeamish, over-particular, difficult to please. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], e.Dur.[1]

PAWL, *v. Obs.* Sc. To claw the air, to make an ineffectual attempt to catch; freq. with *at*.

Slk. The corpse sat up in the bed, an' pawled wi' its hands, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 71, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** (Jam.)

PAWL, see **Paul**, *sb.*[2], **Pole**.

PAWM, **PAWMIE**, see **Palm**, *sb.*[12], **Pam**.

PAWMPECKLED, *adj.* Lan. Chs. Also written **paumpeckled**, **pawmpeckl't** Lan.; and in forms **pawm-peckert** Chs.[1]; **pawm-speckled** Lan.; **pome-peckert** Chs.[1] [pǭ·mpekld.] Freckled, spotted. Cf. **paum-fleckt**.

Lan. A smaw troop o' pawm-speckled durty-nosed lads, Staton *B. Shuttle Manch.* 53; Lee *Gl.* (1843); We con groo nowt but what's pawm-peckl't, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 35. **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1]

PAWN, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also in form **pan** (Jam.). [pān, pan.] 1. The curtain or drapery hanging from the frame of a bed.

w.Sc. (Jam.) **Lnk.** Johnny yerked his head in the direction of the bed-pawn, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 11. **Gall.** The pan o' the bed (J.M.).

2. *pl.* The timbers in a thatched roof placed under the 'cabers,' and extending from gable to gable. Ags. (Jam.)

[1. Two pair of blanketts, and ane covering, ane stand of courtingis, with two piece of pand, *Inventory* (1648) in *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1844) I. 370. Du. *een Pandt van een Koetse*, a tressell of a bedstead (Hexham).]

PAWN, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. Lon. Dev. Cor. [pǭn.] 1. *sb.* In games: an article deposited by an individual player, as forfeited for doing or omitting to do something, and redeemable by some sportive fine or penalty imposed by the judge; a forfeit.

n.Dev. Bet, zee, they be tha pawns a-draying, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 36. **Cor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 124; **Cor.**[1] Here's

a pawn, and a very pretty pawn, and what shall the owner of this pawn do?

2. A pawnshop; a pawnbroker.

Lnk. Their guid claes a' gaed to the pawn, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 22. **Edb.** Near half the plenishing went to the pawn for drink, CAMPBELL *Deilie Jock* (1897) 11. **Lon.** Perhaps they comes to sell to me what the pawns won't take in, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 109, ed. 1861.

3. *v.* To palm off something that is valueless as a thing of great value.

Lth. Twa auld sangs he swears are new, He pawns on Jock, For an auld hod e' coals half-fou, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 131. **Edb.** Ye begin to pawn yere trash on the bits o' glaikit lassies, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 23.

PAWN, *v.*[2] Sh.I. To mow. S. & Ork.[1] Hence **Pawnee,** *sb.* a scythe. *ib.*

PAWNAGE, see **Pannage.**

PAWN-BOTTLE, *sb.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A bottle containing sugar and water; see below.

Children mark the day [Palm Sunday] differently; they get 'pawne bottle,' i.e. bottles containing a little sugar, and betake themselves to the springs and wells to fill their bottles, and suck at them all the afternoon, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii.

PAWNCOCK, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A scarecrow. (HALL.) Lit. ? a peacock.

PAWNCY, *v.* Som. With *with*: to do everything for a sick person. (W.W.S.) See **Panse, 2.**

PAWND, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also in form **pand** Nhb. [pǭnd, pǫənd, pānd.] **1.** *sb. Obs.* A pledge, security.

Edb. Would ye have penalties or pawnds? . . Take fair St. Giles' just as it stands For surety till your sum be paid, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 339, ed. 1815.

2. *v.* To pledge, pawn.

Edb. Ye'll wed the better, or Ise pawnd my lug, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 279. **Nhb.** In universal use (R.O.H.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

[**1, 2.** Du. *een Pandt,* a pawne or a gage; *panden,* to pawne (HEXHAM). **2.** I dare paund mine immortall soul, LIVINGSTONE *Letter* (c. 1660) in WODROW *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (1845) I. 271.]

PAWPY, *adj.* Yks. [pǭ·pi.] **1.** Fat, flabby; *gen.* of a woman. **e.Yks.**[1] **2.** Conspicuous; conceited.

w.Yks. Ah doan't like specs; they mak a chap look so pawpy, BANKS *W'kfld. Wds.* (1865).

PAWSE, see **Pause, Pose,** *sb.*[1]

PAWT, *sb.* n.Cy. Not. Lin. Also written **paut** N.Cy.[1] [pǭt.] A paw; a hand or foot, esp. a clumsy foot.

N.Cy.[1] **Not.**[1] **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 347; Pig's paut (J.C.W.). **n.Lin.**[1]

[Dan. *pote,* a paw (LARSEN); Sw. *potar,* paws (SERENIUS); EFris. *pote,* 'Pfote, Hand, Fuss, Tatze (von Mensch u. Thier)' (KOOLMAN).]

PAWT(E, see **Paut.**

PAWTLE, *v.* Cum.[4] [pǭ·tl.] To trifle away time; to be apparently busy and yet accomplish no work; esp. of a woman. Cf. **pottle,** *v.,* **powtle, 2.**

PAWTS, *sb. pl.* e.An. Also in forms **pahts, pawhts** Suf.[1]; **pights** Suf. Flat boards fastened on the feet to enable men to walk on mud or ooze.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY. **Suf.** (W.L.W.); **Suf.**[1] Flat boards, about a foot square, fastened on by strings or thongs, to enable the wearer to walk over soft mud or ooze at low water in rivers, when pinpatching, labbing for crabs, &c.

PAWTY, *adj.* n.Yks.[4] [pǭ·ti.] Slovenly.

PAWTY, see **Paatie.**

PAWVIS, *v.* Sc. To dally with a girl. **Ayr.** *Surv.* 693 (JAM.).

PAWZE, see **Pause.**

PAX-WAX, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. e.An. Wil. Also in forms **pack-wack** Not. Nhp.[12] Cmb.[1]; **packywhack** w.Yks.; **pac-wax** War.[12]; **paise-waise** w.Yks.[3]; **paxy-waxy** n.Wil.; **pise-wise** w.Yks.[3] [pa·ks-waks.] **1.** The strong tendon or ligament in the neck of an animal; thick gristle left in meat. Cf. **fix-fax,** *sb.*[1]

w.Yks. As tough as **pax-wax,** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); (H.L.); **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[3] The gristle in a neck of mutton. Also said of what is tough. **Lan.** He looks as if he wur a' bone an' pax-wax, WAUGH *Jannock* (1874) ix. **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12] **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 19, 1893); **War.**[1]; **War.**[2] Sometimes called 'Paxie-waxie'; **War.**[3], **e.An.**[1] **Cmb.**[1] Put that packwack on the side of your plate before you swallow it. **Nrf.** GROSE (1790); (E.M.) **Suf.**[1] **n.Wil.** The thick gristle of beef (G.E.D.). [RAY (1691).]

2. Crusty corners of bread caused by the loaf-tins being filled too full, and so the contents falling over the side. w.Yks. (H.L.)

[**1.** Paxwax, synewe, *Prompt.* An older form was *fax wax,* MS. Harl. 219, fol. 150; cp. *fex wex* in BIBLESWORTH (c. 1325), see Way's note. OE. *feax,* hair + *weaxan,* to grow; cp. LG. *haarwass,* 'die grossen, starken Sehnen im Fleische, besonders vom Rind' (BERGHAUS).]

PAY, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **paay** Brks.[1] I.W.[1]; **pey** Sh.I. Bnff.[1] w.Sc. m.Yks.[1] [pē, peə.] **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to pay attention,* to eavesdrop; (2) — *one home,* to punish smartly; to give a home thrust; (3) — *the piper,* to pay the penalty, suffer or smart for anything; (4) — *the pepperidge,* see below; (5) *to be paid away to hell,* to go to hell or everlasting destruction; (6) *to be ill paid,* to be sorry; (7) *to be well paid,* to be pleased, satisfied; (8) *to draw pay,* to be fit for work.

(1) **Lin.**[1] (2) **Edb.** Gude faith! ye pay'd him hame, my cock! MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 36. (3) **Abd.** Ye may 'pay the piper' for some hardened sinner's crime, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 80. **Slg.** When war comes, . . we're press'd, And kick'd about by every viper, Tho', like the Dutch, we pay the piper, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 36. **Dmf.** Tam Gripper . . . left His hunner lairds tae pay the piper, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 20. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) (4) **Suf.** (HALL.); **Suf.**[1] A school boy having on a new suit of clothes is subjected to have a button pulled off unless he 'pay the pepperidge' by giving a douceur to his play fellows. (5) **Slk.** I . . . thought I was already on my road to the Fairy Land an' to be paid away to hell . . . at the end o' seven years, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 53, ed. 1866. (6) **Abd.** I'm verra ill paid for ye (JAM.). (7) **Sc.** I'm weel paid wi' the bargain (*ib.*). **Don.** One of them [horses] had only three legs dhrawin' pay, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 170.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Pay-berring,** a funeral at which the persons attending are expected to offer some small contribution towards the expenses; (2) — **Friday,** the alternate Friday on which pitmen are paid their wages; (3) **-gate,** a turnpike or toll-house gate; (4) **-master,** an employer of labour; (5) **-night,** the night on which farm labourers receive their weekly wages; (6) **-rent,** profitable, prolific; paying; (7) — **Saturday,** the Saturday following on the alternate Friday on which pitmen are paid their wages; (8) **-sheet,** see below; (9) **-table day,** the day on which hop-pickers receive their wages; (10) **-way,** farewell, valedictory; (11) **-wedding,** see below; (12) **-week,** the alternate week in which pitmen receive their wages.

(1) **w.Yks.**[2] (2) **Wil.** A week efter comes 'pay-Friday,' PEASE *Tales* (1899) 126. (3) **Ken.**[1], **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** (S.P.H.); **Sus.**[1] I was borned at the cottage just beyond the pay-gate (s.v. Native). **Dev.**[3] (4) **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.** (A.B.) (5) **Brks.**[1] (6) **Hrt.** A payrent crop of turnips, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 39. **w.Som.**[1] Applied to both crops and animals. 'I calls yours a proper pay-rent sort o' pigs.' 'A rare pay-rent piece o' beans.' It is com. to say approvingly of any stock, 'Very good lot o' things; they be proper rent-payers, else I never didn zee none.' (7) **Nhb.** Next day bein' 'pay Saturday,' PEASE *Tales* (1899) 92. (8) **Nhb., Dur.** A sheet prepared, usually by the overman, containing an account of the amount of the work and money to which each man, or, in the case of hewers, each pair of men is entitled, and from which they are paid, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (9) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (10) **Ayr.** Going home, after partaking of Captain Hepburn's pay-way supper, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xiv; Given when one is leaving a place, or for the purpose of bearing one's expenses on the road; used also as a *sb.* (JAM.) (11) **I.Ma.** One described the 'pay-weddings,' where the hat went round, and every guest gave something towards the cost of the breakfast and the expenses of beginning house-keeping, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. III. xvii. (12) **Nhb.** The very syem time it was their pay-week, MARSHALL *Sngs.* (1829) 6. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

3. To beat, thrash, chastise.

Sc. There I paid her baith back and side Till a' her banes play'd clatter, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 329. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] The maister peyed 's fingers weel till 'im. **Bch.** Leave the war, or else the lads O' Troy wad pay his hyde, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 22. **Abd.** Ance ye're at hame, I'se gar your back be pay'd, SHIRREFS *Poems* 1790 61. **Frf.** *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 19. **Per.** SMITH *Poems* (1714) 24, ed. 1853. **Rnf.** The people came and met him, and paid his skin to very good purpose, WODROW *Corres.* (1709–31) II. 224, ed. 1843. **Lnk.** Other fouk has gotten their skin well pait, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 16. **Dmf.** SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 57. **Gall.** They are secure of getting their skins well paid in the next world, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) 198. **n.Cy.** Chiefly now used in speaking to children, 'I'll pay your hide' (J.L. 1783); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Aa'll pay yor hide. He pays his wife. **Dur.**[1] Aw'l pay thy jacket. **e.Dur.**[1] 'I'll pay your bottom,' a common threat to children. **Cum.**[14] **w.Yks.** T'maister's bin payin yahr Tom (M.F.); **w.Yks.**[1] I paid her, and fettl'd her reight, ii. 288; **w.Yks.**[234], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Them school-lads hes been payin' oor lass. **sw.Lin.**[1] The mare was stunt, and he paid her. She was hitting and paying the poor lass all along the road. **Nhp.**[1] **Hrt.** He has been a' payin' o' me, and I want t'sarve him out for th' insult (H.G.). **w.Mid.** I'll pay you, if you gits a'walkin' on my flower-beds (W.P.M.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **Ess.** Who'd pay a hoss when tugging on? CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 8; **Ess.**[1] **s.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **I.W.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Maister 'll pay thee, ah'll warn un, zoon's a knowth it.

Hence **Pemmint**, *sb.* a thrashing; a mild chastisement. **S.** & **Ork.**[1]

4. To punish; to defeat, overcome, conquer.

Sh.I. Shü's paid da boys fine, *Sh. News* (Jan. 15, 1898). **Cld.** The French were hale paid at Waterloo (JAM.). **Edb.** Let me hame to France again, For you hae pay'd us fairly, GLASS *Parnassus* (1812) 42. **Rxb.** He's fully paid (JAM.). **Ir.** They would pay the masther, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 116. **Nhb.**[1] Aa can pay that chep easy. **w.Yks.** Tha's reight paid [rightly or justly punished] (J.T.); Wormald and Marsden fate for't championship an Wormald paid e thirty-seven minutes, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1866) 3; **w.Yks.**[5] Which would pāay dus tuh think if thuh wur to start reight an' hev a feight? 6.

5. To suffer, smart, pay the penalty.

Sh.I. Bit da peerie cat pay'd fir hit: he [it] wis a mercy 'at shü wisna flattn'd oot laek a pancake, *Sh. News* (Oct. 8, 1898); Jenny Osla made hit up for a trick, I niver keen; onywy shü pey'd for hit, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 55. **w.Sc.** A'll mak' ye pey for yer words, sir, aboot ma hoose, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 120, ed. 1877. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.)

6. To run, to walk very quickly. *Gen.* with *in* or *on*.

Elg. The wee bit maukin, far afore, Pays on wi' lightning's speed, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 175. **Bnff.**[1] Fin a met 'im, he wiz peyin' on (*or* peyin on the rod) wee a's micht. **se.Sc.** Wi' it [he] quickly ran away As fast as e'er he could pay, DONALDSON *Poems* (1890) 205. **m.Yks.**[1] I met him coming along, peying at all ivvers.

7. With *up*: to work with energy.

Bnff.[1] The men hid t'pey up the flail three oors ilky mornin'.

8. To lay on a coat of pitch or tar; to protect or smear with tar, pitch, &c.; to caulk. Also used *fig.*

Dur. If this vessel had been well payed with genuine coal tar no such accident could have happened, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 138. **Cor.**[1] **Naut.** To 'pay the decks' is to rub them over with pitch to close the seams. Among sailors, there is a saying in allusion to this:—'The Devil to pay and no pitch hot,' HOLLOWAY.

9. *sb.* Reward, recompense; money payment.

Kcd. They said that they would pay the fee, And that again he would be free. Accordingly, the pay was sent, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 19. **Per.** It's a sore nicht for the puir beast, but than there's the gude cause, an' ye'll no be forgettin' the ruch wather e'y pay, sir, CLELAND *Inchbracken* 1883 12, ed. 1887.

10. A drunken bout, following on the payment of wages.

Lnk. It's no just a pay or an orra bit fuddle—Aft in a day they guzzle an' muddle, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 133.

11. *pl.* Miners' wages.

Nhb. In the afternoon shortly after the 'pays' had been given out, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 55.

12. *pl.* Punishment, castigation, thrashing.

Sc. Still *gen.* used (JAM., s.v. Pais). **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.** Ye'll get yor pays iv ye divven't gan ti skeul (J.H.); Those 'pays' for which the infants had been watching were never given, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) No. v; **Nhb.**[1] If ye dinna stop, bairn, ye'll get yor pays, aa can tell ye. **Cum.**[4]

PAY, PAY-COD, PAYL, see **Pea,** *sb.*[1], **Peascod, Pail,** *v.*

PAYMENT, *sb.* Lin. [pē'·ment.] Damage, harm, injury.

It will take no payment, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 717; (J.C.W.); **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] They'll tak' no payment from the rain. The corn's taking no payment at present. I'm very healthy, so I think I'll take no payment.

PAYS, *sb.* Irel. Peace! truce, 'pax.'

n.Ir. He'd throw the best av the boys, an' before you'd say 'Pays!' the whole fair wid jist be as quet as you plase, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 6.

PAYSANS, *sb.* Ess. An early kind of apple. (S.P.H.)

PAYSE, PAY-SEGG, PAYSEN, see **Paise,** *v.*[1], **Pease, Pace-egg, Paise,** *v.*[1]

PAYSHUN-DOCK, PAYSYAD, PAYT, see **Patience-dock, Paseyad,** Part.

PAY-WAY, *v.* w.Yks.[2] [pē'·wē.] To totter, oscillate.

A load of hay is said to 'pay-way' when it oscillates on the wagon. The meaning seems to be 'to give way.'

PAYWEE, *sb.* Lan. War. Also in form **pewey** War.[2] [pē'·wi, piu'i.] The linnet, *Linota cannabina.*

Lan. *Science Gossip* (1882) 164; (G.E.D.); In common use, more esp. on the eastern side of the county (S.W.). **War.**[2]

PAZE, PAZIL, see **Paise,** *v.*[1], **Pea,** *sb.*[1], **Pease, Parcel.**

PEA, *sb.*[1] and *adj.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [pī, pē, pei, piə.] **I.** Dial. forms. **1.** *sg.* (1) **Pai,** (2) **Pay,** (3) **Peea,** (4) **Peigh,** (5) **Pey.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **nw.Der.**[1] Aw wur so feert dha met a' knockt me o'er wi' a pai. (2) **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.** (E.S.A.), **Chs.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Pay-shells. **Shr.**[2] (3) **e.Yks.**[1] (4) **Lan.** LEE *Gl.* (1843). **m.Lan.**[1] (5) **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**[123], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1]

2. *pl.* (1) **Paes,** (2) **Paeys,** (3) **Paise,** (4) **Paisen,** (5) **Pase,** (6) **Paysen,** (7) **Paze,** (8) **Pazen,** (9) **Peasen,** (10) **Peason,** (11) **Peaz,** (12) **Peazen,** (13) **Peeaz,** (14) **Peeazen,** (15) **Pesen,** (16) **Peson,** (17) **Pesz,** (18) **Peyse,** (19) **Pez,** (20) **Pezz,** (21) **Piz,** (22) **Pizz,** (23) **Pizzen.**

(1) **se.Wor.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** *Phases Bradford Life*, 26. (3) **War.**[4] Ye can have a good boiling of them paise in welcome. (4) **Cor.**[2] (5) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). (6) **Cor.** When we ait a good many, we caall ut paysen, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 32. (7) **War.**[2] **Wor., Shr.** NORTHALL *Wd. Bk.* (1896). **Brks.**[1] (8) **Hrf.**[1] (9) **w.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 321; **Glo.**[12] **Brks.** GROSE (1790). **Suf.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **n.Wil.** Them peasen's forrard, bean 'um? (E.H.G.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Cor.**[12] (10) **n.Lin.**[1], **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.** (N.G.) (11) **Brks.**[1] (12) **Hrf.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) (13) **Cum.**[1], **I.W.**[1] (14) **I.W.**[1] (15) **Nhb.**[1] (16) **Cor.**[2] (17) **n.Lan.**[1] (18) **Ags.** (JAM., s.v. Peysie-whin). (19) **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** Grey pez keeak'd for t'supper, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 2. (20) **Lakel.**[2] (21) **Bwk.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31. **Wxf.**[1] (22) **Fif.** (JAM.) (23) **Wxf.**[1]

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Pea-and-thummils,** a swindling game; see below; (2) **-bluff,** a tin pea-shooter; (3) **-(s-brush,** pea-stubble, esp. when harrowed or 'brushed' preparatory to sowing wheat; (4) **-bug,** the wood-louse; (5) **-button,** a small button on a pea-jacket; (6) **-cloise,** a field of peas; esp. in phr. *as silly as a pea-cloise*; (7) **-feast,** a favourite entertainment among farm-servants; see below; (8) **-grit,** pisolitic limestone; (9) **-gun,** a pea-shooter; (10) **-hill,** the shell or empty pod of a pea; (11) **-hole,** a shop or booth where peas are sold; (12) **-hook,** an implement for cutting peas; see below; (13) **-hull,** see (10); (14) **-make,** an instrument for cutting up peas; (15) **-morning,** *obs.*, a holiday among young men and boys at the pits when the peas came to maturity; (16) **-pluffer,** see (9); (17) **-puss-coat,** see (10); (18) **-reap,** the heap into which peas are gathered on the field when ripe; (19) **-rice, -rise,** or **Pease-rice,** (*a*) pea-straw; peas that are done with and cut down; (*b*) a stick for training peas; (20) **-riser,** (21) **-rizle,** see (19, *b*); (22) **-saloon,** see (11); (23) **-scalding, -scolding,** or **Pez-scodin,** see (7); (24) **-scone** or **Peas-scone,** a scone made of pea-flour; (25) **-shaup,** (26) **-shuck,** see (10); (27) **-splitting,** *fig.* hair-splitting; driving hard bargains; (28) **-swab** or **-swad,** (*a*) see (10); (*b*) a boys' game; see below; (29) **-swad-days,** young days; (30) **-swap,** the succulent, half-formed pea-pod and pea; (31) **-tree,** the laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum*; (32)

Peas-and-sport, see (7); (33) **-bannock,** a bannock made of pea-flour; (34) **-blossom damp,** coal-pit term: a damp making less noise than ordinary damp; white-damp; (35) **-boggle,** a scarecrow set up in a field of peas; (36) **-bolt,** see (19, *a*); (37) **-brose,** 'brose' made from pea-flour; (38) **-bruizle,** a quantity of field peas boiled in their pods; (39) **-clod,** a roll made of pease-meal; (40) **-hallow,** see (3); (41) **-kale,** pea-soup; (42) **-kill,** (*a*) see (38); also used *fig.*; (*b*) a confused scramble; (*c*) in phr. *to make a pease-kill of anything,* to squander anything lavishly; (43) **-lilts,** see (37); (44) **-meal,** *fig.* soft, flabby; (45) **-meal-cobble,** greenstone; (46) **—Monday,** the day before Shrove Tuesday; (47) **-porridge,** see (41); (48) **-pudding,** a pudding made of pea-flour; (49) **-pudding-faced,** mealy-faced; (50) **-sticken,** sticks for training peas; (51) **-straw,** the last dance at a rustic party; (52) **-swads,** green peas in the husk; (53) **-wap,** (54) **-willy,** a very small marble, no bigger than a pea; (55) **-wisp,** anything tossed roughly together like a wisp of pea-straw.

(1) **Frf.** The three-card trick, or prick-the-garter, or the pea-an'-thummils. . . If ye see three thummils, an' suppose that ye ken which ane o' the three the pea's aneath, juist misdoot yer judgment, for it's seldom aneath ony o' them, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 154–5, ed. 1889. (2) **Suf.** (HALL.) (3) **War.**[3] Pea brushes too hard to plough, *Evesham Jrn.* July 29, 1899). **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[1] (4) **Ken.**[1] (5) **N.Cy.**[1] (6) **w.Yks.** (E.S.A.) (7) **n.Yks.** Field peas are boiled in the pod, placed on the table and eaten with melted butter, and the guests pelted with empty pods (R.H.H.). (8) **Glo.** This bed, locally termed 'pea-grit,' forms the base of the Inferior Oolite, over the somewhat limited area where it occurs. RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* 1862 129. (9) **Edb.** Cracking awa like pea-guns, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 242. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) (10) **n.Yks.**[4] (11) **w.Yks.** Flingin darts for toffy, or laikin' at dominoes for nuts i' Tom Wreeght pey-hoile, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 26, 1896). (12) **Nhp.**[1] A long, straight stail, with a serrated hook at the end. **Ken.**[1] Used in conjunction with a hink for cutting peas. It was like a ripping-hook, only mounted on a longer handle. (13) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Huel), **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** Calls the husk or covering of the pea, a 'pea-hull,' GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 15. **Shr.**[2] (14) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (15) **Nhb.** There are certain times of the year when the young men and lads refuse to work, and insist on a 'Gaudy Day,' for instance . . . when the turnips and peas are at maturity. They call these periods . . . 'a Tormit Mornin' and 'a Pea Mornin,' WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 62; **Nhb.**[1] (16) **Dwn.** Them boys cares as much fur yer guns as a wud aboot wee Paddy's pea-pluffer, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon,* 63. (17) **Nrf.** (G.E.D.) (18) **e.Yks.** In harvest, when it came a windy day, The sheaves and pea-reaps oft were blown away, NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 34; **e.Yks.**[1] (19, *a*) **Cmb.** Take away the pease-rice (W.W.S.). **Ess.** (S.P.H.) (*b*) **Chs.**[13], **n.Stf.** (G.H.H.), **Der.** (L.W.), **Shr.**[1] (20) **Stf.** (M.A.R.), **War.**[2], **Shr.**[1] (21) **War.**[2] (22) **Lan.** Put us a peigh saloon on, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 336; Commonly seen on our market grounds at Fair times, where peas are cooked for eating (S.W.). (23) **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.**[2] The peas with their shells on, are scalded or steamed, then put into a large bowl set in the centre of a table, round which the company assemble. In the hot heap, a cup containing butter and salt is placed, into which every one dips his peas-cod. The peas are stripped out by the pressure of the mouth in the eating. **w.Yks.**[3] (24) **Lnk.** H'm! peascones, five for tippence! MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 22. **Edb.** Whiles only but a dry peas scone, With water or scum milk that's lean, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 102. (25) **N.I.**[1] (26) **w.Yks.** (W.F.) (27) **Ayr.** He inherited from baith of his forbears that pea-splittin' nature which kythed when he was but a callan', SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 25. (28, *a*) **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[14], **w.Yks.**[123] **Lan.**[1] He wur badly clemmed. I've seen him pike peigh-swads out o' th' swillin'-tub mony a time, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 225, ed. 1879. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Dhŭr woz ŭ laad', ŭn ée aad' nóo daad', ŭn ey jùmt intŭ ŭ pee'swaad'; pee'swaad' woz sŭ fùl, ey jùmt in'tŭ ŭ roa'rin bùl [There was a lad, An' he had noo dad, An' hey jumped into a peaswad; Peaswad was sŏ full, Hey jumped into a roarin' bull]. **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (*b*) **Chs.**[1] It was somewhat similar to duckstone. Each boy, when he threw his stone, had to say 'pay-swad,' or he had to go down himself. (29) **m.Lan.**[1] Aw think mony a time as aw'd like to live mi 'peigh-swad' days o'er ageean. (30) **Nhb.**[1] (31) **Sc.** Named from the resemblance of its blossoms and pods to those of the pea (JAM.). **sw.Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 112. (32) **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (33) **Sc.** This comes of your lang fasts . . . and of breaking them with pease-bannock, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xvii. **Lnk.** His mither was baking pease bannocks, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 228. **Edb.** A daud o' peas-bannock to help him across the Lang Whang, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 239. (34) **Stf.**[1] [So call'd, because it smells as the Colliers fancie, like the blossoms of peas (K.).] (35) **Sc.** A ragged rascal — with a coat and hat that would have served a pease-bogle, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) v. **Edb.** The coats hung about me like rags on a pease-bogle, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 215. **n.Yks.**[2] Dressed like an aud peas-boggle. (36) **e.An.** (HALL.) **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1] (37) **Sc.** What! pease-brose to your dinner? *Sc. Haggis,* 27. **Slg.** I'll wish you pease-brose, and the printer's devil, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1810) 3. **Lnk.** Ye'll hae to bide here the nicht, at ony rate, that's as plain as peas brose, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 256. **n.Ir.** Pease brose, ye ken that's Glesco goold in a refined state, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan,* 23. (38) **Sc.** (JAM.) (39) **Edb.** Toil for pease-clods an' gude lang kail, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 187, ed. 1785. (40) **Wor.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). (41) **Cum.** And Betty's aw for thick pez keale, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 139. **Lan.** Mine's bin chiefly poddish an' peas-kale, an' blue-milk cheese, WAUGH *Jannock* (1874) ix. (42, *a*) **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Rxb.** Thus a law-suit is said to be a pease-kill for the lawyers (*ib.*). (*b*) **Rxb.** (*ib.*) (*c*) **Sc.** When a man's affairs go wrong, and interested persons get the management of his property, it is commonly said, 'They're making a bonny pease-kill o't' (*ib.*). (43) **Cld.** So called because in hard times the poorer classes live almost entirely on this article of food; and frequent partaking of the same dish is lilting, taking a lilt (*ib.*). (44) **Rnf.** They daichy peasmeal trash [of marbles] Ne'er his pooches line, They've no gat the weicht nor ring O' the current coin, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 93. (45) **n.Lan.**[1] (46) **Cor.**[1] **e.Cor.** So called in east Corn. from the custom of eating pea-soup that day (W.D.L.). (47) **Wxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1] (48) **I.W.**[1] **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (49) **Edb.** He wantet manners vera bad, thou pease-puddin' faced watter-drinker, CAMPBELL *Deilie Jock* (1897) 219. (50) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). (51) **N.Cy.**[1] (52) **Cum.** (J.D.) (53, 54) **Lakel.**[2] (55) **Ir.** (A.J.I.) **N.I.**[1] Your head's just like a peaswisp.

2. Phr. (1) *not to say peas,* to make no remark; (2) *splitting of peas, fig.* hair-splitting; (3) *the pea of the eye,* the pupil of the eye.

(1) **Kcb.** 'Did she say where she was going, or when she would return?' 'No, she gaed awa oot an' never said peas,' ARMSTRONG *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 153. (2) **Dmf.** There would be such argle-bargling and splitting o' peas to gie neat wecht, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 333. (3) **Shr.**[1]

3. The hard roe of fish; *gen.* in *pl.*

Nhb.[1] **Dev.** The male salmon is said to attend the female from the sea, and to observe where she intends to deposit her pease or spawn, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 237–8. **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[12]

4. *pl.* Pease-meal. Cld. (JAM.) **5.** Small pieces of coal, so called from their size. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **6.** *adj.* Tiny; no bigger than a pea.

Ayr. The sma' Kittie wran . . . flitter'd about on her windlestrae legs In mortal dread for her wee pea eggs, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 177.

PEA, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* s.Cy. Hmp. The weight which is used in weighing anything with the steelyard. s.Cy. (HALL.) Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

[Fr. (Norm. dial.) *peis,* 'poids'; so OFr. (Norm.) (MOISY).]

PEACE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Pem. Wil. Also in forms **pace, paece** Sh.I. [pīs, piəs.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Peace-and-plenty,** the London pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*; (2) **-warn,** to serve a notice of ejectment; (3) **-warning,** a notice of ejectment.

1 **Wil.** *Garden Wk.* 1896 No. cxi. 76; **Wil.**[1] A kind of small double white garden Saxifrage. (2) **Gall.** It was not sportsmanlike to 'peace-warn' his own tenants, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 105. (3) I hae a peace-warning to declare to Mathy Armour, . . that will send him oot o' this comfortable doonsittin', *ib.* 118.

2. Phr. (1) *peace be with us,* an exclamation of astonishment; (2) *to be in peace,* to be quiet; to stop doing anything; (3) *to break the peace of the public,* to disturb the public; to be riotous and disorderly; (4) *to peace,* an imprecation; (5) *to give peace,* to leave alone, to leave in peace; (6) *to take peace,* to be quiet, to be at rest.

(1) **Abd.** Then up she got—cried, 'Peace be we's, I fear I'm miss'd!' COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 123. (2) **Sh.I.** Doo's hurtin' me

shakle-bane. Be in pace, man! *Sh. News* (Dec. 1, 1900); Geng ower ta Magnis an' Tamy aless doo's in paece. Be a good boy! *ib.* (Feb. 16, 1901). (3) **Abd.** Some frien'less woman in poverty sunk, Had broken the peace o' the public when drunk, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 76. (4) **Abd.** I wiss til peace she'd niver seen 'im, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 15, 1900). **Gall.** I declare to peace that I will gie ye a daud on the side o' the head, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 63. (5) **Sh.I.** So, Willie gie hir paece, boy, *Sh. News* (Feb. 16, 1901). (6) **Sh.I.** Girzzie 'ill no tak' paece wance 'at shü begins ta loss paeshens, *ib.* (Dec. 9, 1899).

3. Soothing syrup.

Yks. Pleäse, mi muther wants a 'awputh o' peäce (F.P.T.).

4. *v.* To quiet, pacify.

s.Pem. I can't peace the child, LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

PEACE, PEACE-EGG, PEACE-YAUD, see **Pace, Pace-egg, Paseyad.**

PEACH, *sb.* Cor. [pītʃ.] Chlorite, a bluish-green soft stone. Cor.[12] Hence (1) **Peachy-ground,** *sb.* a part of the lode which contains a considerable amount of chlorite. Cor.[3]; (2) **-lode,** *sb.* a lode of chlorite. Cor.[2]

PEACH, *v.* Cor. Also written **peech** Cor.[12] [pītʃ.] With *away*: to coax, entice. Cor.[1] Hence **Peecher,** *sb.* a bait; an allurement. Cor.[12]

PEACH, see **Pearch.**

PEACH-BELL, *sb.* Dev. The peach-leaved bellflower, *Campanula persicifolia.* (B. & H.), Dev.[4]

PEACHY, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [pī·tʃi.] The lesser redpoll, *Linota rufescens.*

PEACOCK, *sb.* Stf. Lin. Hrt. ? Wil. Cor. Aus. [pī·kok.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Peacock-coal,** coal reflecting various colours; (2) **-ore,** copper pyrites when tarnished or coated with a film of iridescent colour; (3) **-'s tail,** *obs.*, the maple, *Acer campestre.*

(1) **Stf.**[1] (2) **Cor.** SMYTH *Cat. Mineral Coll.* (1864) 10. [**Aus.** The prismatic tints of a material sulphide known to miners by the name of 'peacock ore,' VOGAN *Blk. Police* (1890) xix.] (3) **Hrt.** Diapered knots and curled grain have given [Maple] the name of the peacock's tail, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. i. 84.

2. The pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus.* ? Wil. JEFFERIES *Hedgerow* (1889) 201. 3. *Obs.* A name given to a horse; see below.

Lin. At fairs when dealers were showing a pony or a blood horse (*not* cart horses) they used to crack their whips and cry out 'Here's your little peacock' many times over (E.P.).

PEAD, *v.* Stf.[1] Also written **peid.** [pīd.] To walk steadily.

PEA-ESH, *sb.* Hrf. w.Cy. Som. Also in forms **peas-eddis** Hrf.; **pease-errish** w.Som.[1] [pī·eʃ.] Pea-stubble. See **Eddish.**

Hrf. DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–12); **Hrf.**[1], **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **w.Som.**[1] You'll sure to vind the birds in the pease-errish [pai·zuur·eesh], they be 'most always there.

PEA-FINCH, *sb.* Midl. Nhp. Shr. Oxf. The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* Cf. **pie-finch.**

Midl. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 62. **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.** SWAINSON *ib.* **Oxf.** APLIN *Birds* (1889) 14.

PEAGE, *sb. Obsol.* Nhb. Also in form **piege.** A small, rudely-built hut or shelter. Cf. **percage.**

Jamie Macfarlane, who, during summer, dwelt in a peage or divot-hut on Belford Moor, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 158; (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1]

Hence **Piege-hut,** *sb.* a shelter for a herdsman. Nhb. (R.O.H.)

PEAGLE, see **Paigle.**

PEA-GOOSE, *sb.* and *v.* e.An. [pī·-gūs.] 1. *sb.* One who has a sickly and silly appearance. **e.An.**[1] 2. *v.* To behave as a 'pea-goose.'

e.An.[1] How he do go a pea-goosin' (s.v. Peaking). **Nrf.** (E.M.)

[1. Away, good peakgoose, away, John Cheese, ASCHAM *Scholemaster* (1570) 48 (NARES).]

PEA-HALM, PEAIG, see **Pease-haulm, Pieg.**

PEAK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. Hrt. Mid. Dev. Also written **peek** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Sh.I. Hrt. [pīk.] 1. *sb.* The summit or sharp point of a sea-cliff or rock.

Sh.I. Da rocks wis strong, an' I could howld on ta da peeks, *Sh. News* (May 20, 1899). **e.Yks.** (C.A.F.)

2. A triangular piece of linen, used for binding the hair below the cap.

Ags. Prob. so named because in form it resembles a peak (JAM.).

3. See below. [Not known to our correspondents.]

? **Dev.** Wishing that he should have what was then in fashion . . . a pair of fine peaks, as they were called, one being on either side the forehead, she caused the hair to be regularly shaved off, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III. Lett. xxxviii.

4. A very small quantity; a ray.

Sc. A peek o' fire (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Per.** Richt eerie at nicht Was yon peekie o' licht, FORD *Harp* (1893) 306.

5. *v.* To make pointed.

w Mid. Jest peak that ere stick and stick it in the ground. Lend us your knife to peak my pencil (W.P.M.).

Hence **Peekish,** *adj.* pointed.

Hrt. A peekish head and tail, ELLIS *Shep. Guide* (1750) 151.

PEAK, *v.*[2] and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **peeck** Amer.; **peek** Sc. War.[4] Brks.[1] Ken. Sur.[1] Dor. Som. Dev.; and in forms **peck** Glo.[1]; **peeak** Abd.; **peyke** Cum.[1]; **pick** Lin. War.[24] s.War.[1] Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Dor. w.Som.[1] [pīk, piək, pik.] 1. *v.* To look pinched and sickly; to waste away. Cf. **peaky,** *adj.*[2]

Cai.[1], **Cum.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] [**Amer.** She peaked an' pined, an' died when Billy P. was about fifteen or so, WESTCOTT *David Harum* (1900) xvii.]

Hence (1) **Peaked,** *ppl. adj.* having pinched features; thin, wasted, sickly-looking; unwell; (2) **Peaking,** *ppl. adj.* pinched in appearance, sickly, feeble; pining; peevish; (3) **Peakish,** *adj.* weak, ill.

(1) **w.Yks.** Thou'rt looking as peaked and pined as a Methody preacher after a love-feast, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) I. ii. **Lei.**[1] **War.**[2] What a pickéd face that child's got; **War.**[34], **s.War.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** The child's looking very picked; what can be the matter with her? (G.O.); **Oxf.**[1] You must take keer [kee·ür] o' your Bob, 'e looks very pickid. **Brks.**[1], **ne.Ken.** (H.M.), **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 36; **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851); BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] A nasty pickéd facéd old thing. **Dev.** His peaked body began to grow round and plump, MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 53. [**Amer.** Sorry to see you, Banks, lookin' so peecked, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. x.] (2) **Abd.** Benjie was an orpiet peeakin little sinner, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiv. **Frf.** Yer no' peekin John Small o' Oathland, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 247. **Fif.** The peckin, dwinin bairn, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 17. **n.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **Not.** She looked very white and peaking (L.C.M.). **Rut.**[1] A poor peakin little thing. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The child looks but peaking; **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] Said of young poultry for the most part. 'Bad for turkies; I've lost several, an' theer's more looks very peäkin'.' **Hrf.**[2] The chickens are poor little peaking things. **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] I thort the poor maid lookéd maain peakin. **Dev.** A peeking stomach, picking and choosing the little it eats with great niceness, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 321. (3) **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Hmp.**[1] She do look very peakish of late.

2. *adj.* Pinched in the face through illness; weak, languid, delicate.

Lin. (HALL.) **Nhp.**[1] A farmer complained that his 'horse was so peak and wankling,' he could hardly get him along. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[1. Weary se'nnights nine times nine Shall he dwindle, peak, and pine, SHAKS. *Macbeth*, I. iii. 23.]

PEAK, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Lei. War. Also in forms **peeack** Bnff.[1]; **peeak** Mry. (JAM.) [pīk, piək.] 1. *v.* To chirp as a young bird; to squeak like a mouse; to speak or sing in a thin, weak voice.

Sc. He's no sae puir as he peaks (JAM.). **Mry.** (*ib.*) **Bnff.**[1] Yer chuckies are peeackin' gey muckle, an' hingin' ther wings. They peeackit an' sang a wee filie, an' syne ga't up for an ill job. **Abd.** I winna hear my frien's misca't, Sae dinna ment to peak, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 135. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3]

Hence **Peeackin',** *ppl. adj.* having a habit of singing or speaking in a thin and often querulous voice. **Bnff.**[1]

2. *sb.* The chirp of a young bird; a small, insignificant voice.

Bnff.[1] **Abd.** 'Peak, peak,' cried the chicken, PAUL *Abd.* (1881) 125.

3. A person, esp. a small person, who speaks or sings in a thin, weak voice.

Bnff.[1] He's jist a mere peeack. We hardly saw 'im i' the poopit, an' he cheepit an' squeeackit like a moose aneth a firlot.

PEAK, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[4] Cum. Yks. Der. Wil. Also written peek Der.[2]; and in forms peyke Cum.[4]; pike Wil. **1.** *sb.* Offence, umbrage, pique ; a grudge.

Cum.[4] She hes a peyke at me. **Yks.** He's taken a pēak against him (C.C.R.). **m.Yks.**[1] He's taken a pēak at somewhat. **Der.**[2] Owed him a peek. **Wil.** I only married her out of pike, TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 40.

2. *v.* To offend, pique ; to bear a grudge.

Cum.[4] **m.Yks.**[1] He's peaked about somewhat.

PEAK, see **Pick,** *v.*[4], **Peek, Perk.**

PEAKED, *ppl. adj.* Lin. Wor. Hmp. **1.** Pointed, triangular ; applied esp. to triangular pieces of land or corners of fields. Cf. **pecked, piked.**

s.Wor. The peaked bits often found at the corners of fields (H.K.). **Hmp.**[1] A peaked piece, a triangular field.

2. Of trees : blown on one side, out of the perpendicular.

sw.Lin.[1] I've cutten out some peaked larch. There's a many peaked, if not fallen. When they're peaked, they do no more good.

PEAKIE, PEAKLE, see **Pickie,** *adj.*[2], **Peekle.**

PEAKREL, *sb.* n.Cy. Midl. Der. Also written peakril n.Cy. [pī·krĭl.] **1.** An inhabitant of the Peak district.

Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

2. *pl.* A breed of mountain sheep.

n.Cy. The stock of the more southerly heathlands are native mountain sheep of a light frame—their faces mostly grey—some of them horned, others hornless; and bear the name of peakrils, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 523.

PEAKY, *adj.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also written peeky Ayr. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [pī·kĭ, w.Yks. pia·kĭ.] **1.** *adj.* Sharply pointed.

w.Sc. A peevish discontented-looking face, with a peaky little bit of a nose, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 45, ed. 1877. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

2. *sb.* A steel knitting-pin. Ayr. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Hence **Peaky-worker,** *sb.* a knitter.

The knitting of these articles is done almost entirely by females, called peakies or peaky-workers, *ib.*

3. A knitter.

The occupation of the peaky is completely gone, for every variety of knitted cap or bonnet is worked by machinery, *ib.*

4. *pl.* Knitting ; always used with the def. article. *ib.*

PEAKY, *adj.*[2] War. Shr. Hrf. Brks. Mid. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written peeky War. Brks.[1] Nrf. Ken.[1] Som. ; and in form picky War. Wil.[1] Som. [pī·kĭ, pi·kĭ.] **1.** Having pointed, pinched features; sickly-looking ; delicate. Cf. **peak,** *v.*[2]

War. (J.R.W.), **Shr.**[1] **Brks.**[1] A be a-lookin' maain peeky, med-be a wants moor me-at to yet. **w.Mid.** Don't worry her, she is peaky this afternoon (W.P.M.). **Nrf.** (A.C.), **Ess.** (H.H.M.) **Ken.**[1] He was terr'ble peeky yesterday. **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** She was that peaky as a baby, O'REILLY *Stories* (1880) II. 179. **Wil.**[1], **Dor.** (C.W.) **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **e.Som. W. & J.** *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** I can't abide to zee 'e look so cruel weist and peaky, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) viii.

2. Bashful. **Hrf.**[2] He's so peaky and shy.

PEAKY-BLINDER, *sb.* Midl. War. A young 'rough' ; see below.

Midl. *N. & Q.* (1901) 9th S. vii. 28. **War.** Is there any Volunteer officer who will come down and captain a company of budding 'peaky blinders'? *B'ham Dy. Argus* (Nov. 17, 1896); **War.**[3] It was introduced a few years ago . . . to describe that section of the rough element which, while the hard felt hat was in vogue amongst them, distinguished themselves by shaping a portion of the rim, by pulling the hat over the knee, into a peaky form. The hat was then worn low down over the left eye, displaying on the exposed forehead, on the right, a lock of hair (the only portion of that adornment not closely cropped) known as the 'donkey-fringe.'

PEAL, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. Shr. Hmp. Also written peel Hmp.[1] ; and in forms peighl Lan. ; peil w.Yks. ; peyl w.Yks.[1] ; pyel Shr.[1] [pīl, piəl, w.Yks. peil.] **1.** A noise, clamour ; an outcry.

n.Cy. (HALL.), **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] What a peal the children are making! **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] 'Sammy, yore wife's djed.' . . . 'Well,' answered Sammy, 'jest yo' wait'n till I've done this drink, an' then yo'n 'ear me mak' a pretty pyel.'

2. Phr. (1) *to be in a peal,* to be in a temper ; (2) *to get into a peal,* to get into a temper ; (3) *to keep a peal,* (4) *to lead a peal,* to make a noise or disturbance.

(1) **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest* (1883) 284 ; **Hmp.**[1] (2) **Lan.** Durnt get into a peighl abeawt it, aw nobbut axt thee a civil question, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 6. (3) **w.Yks.** What a peil keep you, THORESBY *Lett.* (1703) ; Children keep a peil for half-pennies, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 1, 1897). (4) **w.Yks.**[1] He leeads a filthy peyl . . . wi' his prancin,' ii. 305 ; **w.Yks.**[2] ; **w.Yks.**[4] They lead a sad peal.

PEAL, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Som. Dev. Also written peel w.Som.[1] Dev. nw.Dev.[1] ; and in form peyle Dev. [pīl.] Salmon of the first season ; grilse.

Nhb.[1] Applied by fishermen very vaguely to the young of the bull trout (*Salmo eriox*), and often by mistake to other species of salmonidae, HOWSE *Nat. Hist.* (1890) X. 370. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Th' vloods da car vur up th' stream Gurt peyle an' sammon too, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 33, ed. 1853 ; About a mile from the village was a mill leat, in which salmon, peal, and kelts often lay in time of high water, MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 58. **nw.Dev.**[1]

Hence **Peel-stream,** *sb.* a salmon stream.

Dev. 'Tis a peel stream this, and the more peel the fewer trouts, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1896) 35.

PEAL, *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written peeal Cum.[1] ; peel N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] ; and in forms pale, pell Sc. (JAM.) [pīl, piəl.] **1.** A shortened form of 'appeal.' Nhb.[1], Cum.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) Hence **Pealer,** *sb.* (1) an appealer ; an applicant ; (2) an application, proposal.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **N.Cy.**[1] Two or more proposals for a farm, contract, &c., being alike, are peelers.

2. With *off* : to appeal off, to get rid of.

Nhb.[1] A happy man was he who could peel off from the militia.

3. To call, summon ; see below.

Abd. On seeing a dead-candle, to demand a view of the person's face whose death this fatal candle portends. . . This is done by addressing the candle in these words : 'I pell thee for a mament,' upon which the image of the fated person's face appears for an instant. If the words, 'for a mament,' be omitted, the person who pells the candle is deprived of all ability to move 'till the cock craws,' while the image grins in his face all the time (JAM.).

PEAL, *v.*[2] *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Glo. Also written peale N.Cy.[2] Yks. ; peel w.Yks. Glo. **1.** In phr. *to peal the pot,* to cool a vessel full of hot liquid by taking out a ladleful and pouring it in again.

n.Cy. (P.R.), **N.Cy.**[2], **Yks.** (HALL.) **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703).

2. To pour out any liquid. Glo. (K.), Glo.[1]

PEAL, *v.*[3] Hmp.[1] [pīl.] To lose the hair.

[Every shoulder was peeled (=*depilatus*), BIBLE *Ezek.* xxix. 18. Fr. *peler,* 'dégarnir de poil' (HATZFELD) ; Lat. *pilare,* to make bald.]

PEAL, *adj.* w.Som.[1] [piəl.] Of the countenance : unhealthy, pasty-looking.

[It] implies much more than pale. 'Our Jim idn vitty 't all, a lookth peal [pee·ul] and waik like.'

PEAL, see **Pail,** *v.*, **Peel,** *sb.*[3], *v.*[1], **Peil.**

PEALTHROAT, *sb.* Nrf. The goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans.* COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51.

PEAN, see **Peen.**

PEANER, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A small, ill-clad, trembling person. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

PEANERFLEE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. One who has the appearance of lightness and activity.

Gall. (JAM.) ; Maggie, wha swore she detested the men, kiss'd wi' Tammy the Peanerflee, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 70, ed. 1876.

PEANIE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A turkey-hen.

Gall. My turkey-cock I'll gi'e to thee, And the breeding Peanie, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 66, ed. 1876.

[Cp. Fr. *paon d'Inde,* a turkey cock (COTGR.).]

PEANIE, see **Pinny,** *sb.*[1]

PEAN(N, *sb.* Cum. [piən.] In phr. *all in a pean(n,* thick-set with weeds ; matted together.

Cum.[1] A sheep is o' in a peänn when its fleece is matted or felted with scab ; **Cum.**[24]

PEANNOT, see **Pianet,** *sb.*[2]

PEAR, *sb.*[1] Sc. [pīr.] A peg-top ; prob. so called from its resemblance to a pear. Cf. **peerie,** *sb.*[1]

n.Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 249. **Abd.** The gird, tap, or pear, at the time was the play, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 256 ; I thocht mair o' my bools, o' my tap, an' my pear, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 16.

PEAR, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Cum. Glo. Som. Dev. Cor. and Amer. Also written **peer** Cum.[1] Som.; **pere** Cor.[2] [pīr, piə(r.] **1.** *v.* A shortened form of 'appear.'

Cld. (Jam.) **Cum.** I'll 'peer hee if I dee peer, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 217; **Cum.**[1] **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Pee·ur-z au·f dhai wúz gwaa·yn vur chai·t mee aewt u mee muun·ee. **Dev.** An' you 'peared so onrestful an' wisht that I was gwaine to wake 'e, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 439. **Cor.**[2] [**Amer.** 'Pear somehow as if you'd ben cryin', Westcott *David Harum* 1900) xxii.]

2. *sb.* An appearance. Glo.[1] Cf. **appear**, *sb.*

PEAR, see **Peer**, *sb.*[2]

PEARCE, *adj.* Cum. Also in form ? **fierce** Cum.[4] Of clothes: fine, showy, extraordinary; well-dressed.

The lasses in their feyne pearce claes, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 128; **Cum.**[4] Thou's varra fierce to-day.

PEARCE, see **Pace**.

PEARCH, *v.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **peach** n.Lin.[1]; **peeach** e.Yks.[1]; **peerch** n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1]; **perch** n.Yks.[1] [pirtʃ, piətʃ, pītʃ.] To pierce; to penetrate; used esp. of cold winds or raw weather.

Cum.[1] **n.Yks.**[2] 'That puzzom pearch'd em,' the poison destroyed them. 'Pearch'd wi' caud.' **e.Yks.**[1] Let's cum tī fire-side; Ah's ommost peeach't tī deeath. **m.Yks.**[1] It fair pēarches to the bone to-night—it's that raw-cold.

Hence (1) **Pearcher**, *sb.* a spell of cold, piercing weather; (2) **Pearching**, *ppl. adj.* of the weather: cold, piercing, biting.

(1) **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **Cum.**[1] It's a pearchan' cold wind, this! **n.Yks.**[1 2], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] It was pēarching cold at the fore-end of the night. **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] It's been peächin' weather for this last month, niver a daay beoot snaw; noä wonder as drowt hosses hes inf'aamation.

[To perche, to thirle, *Cath. Angl.* (1483) 276; A crown of thorn scal perchyn myn brayn, *Coventry Myst.* (c. 1450) 238. Fr. (Norm. dial.) *percher*, 'percer'; so OFr. (Norm.) (Moisy).]

PEARCH, **PEARK**, see **Perch**, *sb.*[1], **Perk**.

PEARL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Rut. War. e.An. Wil. Also written **paerl** Sh.I.; **peearl** w.Yks.[1] [pərl, pēl.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Pearl-coated**, of sheep: having a curled fleece; (2) **-rot**, a pearl-worker; (3) **-shell**, the pearl mussel, *Mytellus Margaritifera.*

(1) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.**[1] Farmers think [it] denotes a tendency to fattening. The small globules of the wool are supposed to resemble pearls. (2) **War.**[2] (3) **Abd.** Arbuthnot *Fishes*, 32 (Jam.).

2. *Obs.* ? The head of a rivet.

Rut.[1] Six nine-inch riuets and perls, *2s., Acc.* (1756).

3. The button-grass, *Avena elatior.*

Ant., Don. The knobs at the base of the stem are the pearls. . . These . . . are of great value as a cure for inflamed eyes, whether of man or of cattle. A handful of the knobs is crushed in a small quantity of water, and the water is then applied to the eye as a wash. B. & H.

4. The common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis.* **e.An.**[1] **5.** The little tern, *S. minuta. ib.* Cf. **chit-perle**. **6.** A cataract in the eye.

Sc. His one eye was with pearl adorn'd, Colvil *Whigs Suppl.* (ed. 1796) I. 158. **Sh.I.** Doo laekly heard 'at it turn'd till a paerl apo' mam's e'e? *Sh. News* (July 15, 1899). **w.Yks.**[2]

Hence **Pearl-blind**, *adj.* weak-sighted. **Wil.**[1] **7.** *pl.* The round dung of sheep. **Wm.** (J.H.) **8.** *v.* To stud with pearls. Also used *fig.*

Per. Daisies pearl the lea, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 19. **Lnk.** Enamelled a' wi' leaflets green, An' lilies pearlin' them, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1843) 17.

PEARL, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. **1.** *sb.* A kind of ornamental lace used for edging; also in *comp.* **Pearl-lace.**

Sc. (Jam.) **Frf.** Buskit wi' feathers an' gumflo'ers, an' pearlies, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 52.

2. *v. Obs.* To edge with lace, to border; to ornament with a knitted border. Sc. (Jam.) Hence **Pearled**, *ppl. adj.* edged with lace.

Abd. He had on his head a white pearled mutch, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 218. **Edb.** A pearled Cross-cloth, a woven belt, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 65.

PEARL, *sb.*[3] Sc. (Jam.) In phr. *to cast up a pearl*, to purl a stitch instead of knitting it plain.

PEARLIN(G, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also written **perlin** Lth. [pə·rlin.] **1.** Lace; esp. a kind of thread lace; freq. in *pl.* Cf. **pearl**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. Let Jenny Dennison slip on her pearlings to walk before my niece and me, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) ix. **Sh.I.** Wi' silks an' wi' satins, wi' pearlins an' a', Stewart *Tales* (1892) 237. **n.Sc.** Now I am tinkler Downie's wife, Wi' the pearlin ower my een, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 62, ed. 1875. **Abd.** On every ell of imported pearling, made of thread or of silk—betwixt three and six pounds, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 141. **Per.** Lay by your silks and pearlins noo, A worset-goon's the liker you, Haliburton *Horae* 1886 54. **Fif.** Douglas *Poems* (1806) 145. **Rnf.** *Harp* (1819) 72. **Lth.** Hae ye gowd to busk me aye gawdie? Ribbans, and perlins, and breast-knots enew? Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 196, ed. 1856. **Bwk.** The ghost was designated Pearlin, from always wearing a great quantity of that sort of lace, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 94. **Slk.** He hight a braw pearling in present to gie, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 64. **Dmf.** Nor pearlins nor gowd to make her look gawcie, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 93. **Gall.** I'll busk thee fine in pearlins braw, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 152, ed. 1897. **Cum.** I'll hae some pearlings to make mysel' fine, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 206.

2. *Comp.* **Pearlin-keek**, a cap with a border of lace. Ags. (Jam., s.v. Keek).

PEARLING, *sb.* Sc. **1.** A string of pearls.

Ayr. There's goud an' siller in this han' Will buy us mony a rigg: There's pearlings in this other han' A stately tow'r to big, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 73; Bobs for the lugs, an' finger rings, Wi' leeming pearlings, strings on strings, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 188.

2. *pl. Fig.* Tears.

Dmb. Frae your eyes in glitterin' pearlin's speak, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 5.

PEARLY, *adj.* Nhb. Also written **perley**, **perly**. [pə·rli.] **1.** In phr. *perly hail has a long tail*, said when showers of hail occur between large flakes of snow. (R.O.H.) **2.** Small and round.

Nhb.[1] A pearly clod is a small, round, hard clod.

PEART, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also Amer. Also in forms **peat** w.Yks.; **peeart** Lakel.[2] n.Yks. e.Yks.[1] s.Chs.[1]; **peeort** Lan.; **peert** Cum.[4] n.Yks.[1] Chs.[1] Stf. Rut.[1] Nhp.[1] s.Wor.[1] Hrf. Gmg. Brks. Bdf. Sus.[1]; **peet** n.Yks.; **piert** Cum. Yks. Lin. War. Hrf.[1] Glo.; **pyert** Lan. [piərt, piət.] **1.** Brisk, lively, spirited, cheerful; in good health; esp. of one recovered from illness; used also of animals and plants. See **Pert**.

Nhb. A feythor says wi' pride 'the bairn's peart as a lop' (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] It leuks a vast pearter. **Dur.** It's a fine peart bairn (J.W.). **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Piert as a pyet (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.** As peart as a lop, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 20; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** She told him he looked pearter for his early rising, Snowden *Tales Wolds* (1894) xi; **w.Yks.**[5] As peart as a robin. **Lan.** 'Well, an' heaw arto gettin' on, Dan, owd lad?' 'Oh, peeort lad; peeort as a pynot,' Waugh *Yeth-Bobs* (1867) 18; As pyert as a bullspink, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 397; **Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Come, wake up, Enoch, . . an' look a bit moor peart, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 10; **Chs.**[1] 'Poor an' peert, like th' parson's pig,' is a common proverbial saying. . . It probably refers to the times when the parson collected his tithe in kind. The pig reserved for him, being a small one and not overfed, was consequently brisk and active. Applied also to a plant which, being transplanted, has not drooped; **Chs.**[3], **s.Chs.**[1] **s.Stf.** Afore ten o'clock he got quite peert like, an' dai seem much the wuss for his dippin, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1892) 58. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lin.** (L.T.) **n.Lin.**[1] I thoht Jennie's foäl wo'd dee; but it's straange an' peärt noo. **sw.Lin.**[1] The babe's quiet pēart again. **Rut.**[1] I felt quite peert this morning. **Lei.**[1] Them onions look peart. **Nhp.**[1] The child is getting better, it has been quite peert to-day. **War.**[23]; **War.**[4] In a week or two yer'll be as peart as a cock-robin. **n.War.** Or's more pleasanter looksed when he's piert and merry, Geo. Eliot *S. Marner* (1861) 159. **s.War.**[1] He's quite peart to-day. **Wor.** Hevery nows an' thens a be a bit pearter, Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896). **w.Wor.**[1] As peart as a spoon means unusually bright and cheerful. **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I'm glad to see yo' so peärt agen; **Shr.**[2] The missis bin pretty peart. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[12] **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **Gmg.** Collins *Gower Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848-50) IV. 222. **Glo.** (W.H.C.), **Glo.**[1], **Brks.** (M.J.B.), **Brks.**[1] **Bdf.** A child recovering from sickness is said to be peerter than yesterday

(J.W.B.). **Ken.**[1] He's bin out of sorts for a long time, but . . . he's quite peart this mornin'. **e.Ken.** Pretty peart again now, thank you (G.G.). **Sur.** These pretty, nimble little creatures, so 'peart'. . . and lively in their motions, are fly-catchers, *Within an hour of Lond.* (ed. 1894) 55; **Sur.**[1] Peertest old gentleman I ever see'd. **Sus.** I never thought to see her so peart as she be now, O'Reilly *Stories* (1880) II. 18; **Sus.**[1] She just is a nice pleasant peert young lady. **Hmp.** Thee look'st peart, *Foresters' Misc.* (1846) 162; **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.** A peart mayde was our Eln, I war'nt she was, Gray *Annesley* (1889) I. 30. **Wil.**[1] Her's as peart as ar' a bird, that's what her is! **Dor.** Zue's as peart as bird on bough, *Dorica* 1888 167; **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] No literary words can exactly express 'peart'—there is no idea of 'pert' in it. Applied to temperament or health, and never to dress or manner. 'Her's so peart 's a cock rabbin, for all, the cheel idn dree weeks old, gin Zinday.' **Dev.** 'Er wuz lūking za peart 's a rabbin theäse marning, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1 2] **n.Dev.** Cum, doo be peart a-bit, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 2. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** The little 'uns be all peart, Baring-Gould *Rich. Cable* (1889) 329; **Cor.**[2] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 240.]

Hence (1) **Peartish**, *adj.* tolerably brisk and active; fairly well in health; (2) **Peartly**, *adv.* lightly, brightly, briskly; (3) **Peartness**, *sb.* liveliness.

(1) **War.**[2] I'm peartish now. **Shr.**[1] 'Ow bin yo'?' 'Oh, peartish-like.' **w.Som.**[1] Her's a peartish sort of a maid like—on'y her's like some o' the rest o'm, her on't never hurt herzul way no hard work. (2) **w.Yks.**[3], **War.**[2] (3) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. Sharp, intelligent; smart.

e.Yks.[1] She's a peeart bayn, she knaws what's good for hersen. **w.Yks.** (R.H.R.), **Wil.**[1] **Dev.** She judged Joe must be pearter than anybody in they paarts to keep 'is liberty, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1896) 44. **Cor.** The latter looked 'peart,' with a red rose in his button-hole, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 381; **Cor.**[1] He's a peart fellow.

Hence **Peartly**, *adv.* cleverly, neatly, smartly.

Som. Hes gearn wer virgin swile but peartly made, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 52.

3. Slightly intoxicated. Cf. **market-peart**, s.v. **Market**, 1 (9).

Hrf. He may have been piert but I'll swear he was not drunk (W.J.H.).

4. Violent; stinging.

Nhb.[1] Aa hard some brattles o' thunnor, aye, they war peart yens! **Wil.**[1]

PEART, *adv. Obs.* Sc. Scarcely, hardly.

Bnff. Hersel be simpel Heelan-man, Owre young to leave her's mammie, Tho' she be peart twa tither years Before her Prither Tammie, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 125.

PEARTEN, *v.* War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Also written **peerten** s.Wor.[1] Glo. [piə·tən.] To enliven, cheer; also *intr.* to grow lively, to revive. *Gen.* with *up*. See **Peart**.

War.[2] Pearten up, old chap. **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Oh! yo'n soon pearten up, yo' beginnen to look better a'ready. **Hrf.** Your missus have peartened me, I was never so peartened in all my life (H.C.M.). **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1]

PEARTLE, *v.* Shr.[1] [piə·tl.] With *up*: to enliven, cheer.

'Er quoite pyurtled 'im ŏop w'en 'er come wŏam (s.v. Pearten).

PEAR-WHELP, *sb.* **e.An.**[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] An offshoot from the root of a pear-tree.

PEARY, see **Peerie**, *sb.*[1]

PEASCOD, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Lei. e.An. Dev. Also written **pease-cod** Sc.; **pea-skod** w.Yks.; and in forms **pay-cod** Dev.; **peeas-cod** e.Yks.[1]; **peigh-cod** Lan.; **pescod** n.Cy. Der.[1] Lei.[1] e.An.[2]; **peskad** Suf.[1]; **pesket** e.An.[1]; **peskit** Nhb.[1]; **pess-cod** e.Yks.; **pey-cod** w.Yks.[1]; **pey-scode** Wm.; **pusket** e.An.[1] Suf.; **puskit** e.An.[1] 1. A pea-pod; esp. one with the peas still in it.

Sc. *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxvi. 136. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Nhb.**[1] **Wm.** Pray ye, nebbers, dunnet pull [peas]; I'll gi' ye a pey-scode when they're full, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1820) I. 512. **n.Yks.**[1 2 4], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (W.F.), **w.Yks.**[1 3] **Lan.** Come peigh-cod time, Waugh *Owd Cronies* (1875) vi. **Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] When you've dun shillin' chuck th' peäscods to th' pigs. **Lei.**[1], **e.An.**[1 2] **Suf.** Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 264; **Suf.**[1] **Dev.** I wish yŭ wid draw awl they paycods intŭ tha pegs-lewze, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Peascod-feast**, (2) **-scalding**, a feast of boiled peas; see below; (3) **-swad**, an empty pea-pod; (4) **-tree**, the laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum.*

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] The peas with their shells on, are scalded or steamed, then put into a large bowl set in the centre of a table, round which the company assemble. In the hot heap, a cup containing butter and salt is placed, into which every one dips his peas-cod. (2) **n.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (3) **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[1 2], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (4) **Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxvi. 136.

PEASE, *v.* Sus. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **peaze** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **peeze** Sus.[1 2] Hmp.[1]; and in forms **pase** Dor.; **payse** Dev.; **payze** Dor.[1]; **paze** Dor.; **peyse** Dev.; **pize** nw.Dev.[1] [pīz, pēz.] To ooze out, trickle, leak; *gen.* with *out*.

Sus.[1 2] **e.Sus.** Holloway. **Hmp.**[1] **Dor.** (C.V.G.); *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **e.Som.** To run out in globules, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] I zeed the cider peazin' out droo the head o' the cask. The water do keep on peazing out o' the wall. **Dev.** I know'd we was a-come to the right place, 'cause I zeed how the water had a-peysed out, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 25. **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** The water is peasing out of that cask (F.W.C.).

PEASE, PEAS-EDDISH, PEASE-ERRISH, see **Pees, Pea-esh.**

PEASE-HAULM, *sb.* Chs. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Hnt. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Also written **pease-haum** Chs.; and in forms **pea-halm** s.Wor.; **pea-haulm** Nhp.[1] Hnt.; **peashalm** Sus.[1] Hmp.; **peasham** s.Cy.; **peason** Shr.[2]; **peeaz-haam** I.W.[1]; **pessum** Shr.[1] Hrf.[2] [pī·z-ə̄m.]

1. Pea-straw; the dried stalks of peas.

Chs. Carefully protected by a covering of straw or pease-haum, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 152a. **Nhp.**[1], **s.Wor.** (F.W.M.W.) **Shr.**[1] A wuz sen' to stop a glat the pigs maden i' the stack-yord, 'e rommed some pessum i' the 'ole; **Shr.**[2] **Hrf.** (W.W.S.); **Hrf.**[2] At the termination of harvest it was customary to carry lighted wisps of straw or pessum round the ricks, 47. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.** Holloway. **I.W.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Pai·z-uul·um.

2. Phr. *bean pessum*, the dried stalks of beans. **Shr.**[1]

PEASE-MUM, *sb.* Dmf. (Jam.) In phr. *to play pease-mum*, to mutter.

PEASER, *sb.* Sc. [pī·zər.] A strong bumper of liquor.

Slg. Jenny made him pease brose, For they agreed weel wi' a peaser, Taylor *Sngs.* (1862) 33.

PEASEWEEP, PEASHAM, see **Peesweep, Pease-haulm.**

PEASIE, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Also in forms **peysie** Ags. (Jam.); **pezzy** Lakel.[2] 1. A very small marble no bigger than a pea. Lakel.[2] 2. *Comp.* **Peasie-whin**, greenstone. Cf. **pease-meal-cobble**, s.v. **Pea**, *sb.*[1]

Ags., Edb. It has received its name from the resemblance of the spots in it to pease (Jam.).

PEASIPOUSE, *sb.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. Also written **pease-a-pouse, pease-e-pouse** Glo.; **peasy-pouse** se.Wor.[1] Hrf. [pī·zipeus.] A crop of peas and beans growing together. se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1], Hrf. (W.W.S.), Glo. (H.S.H.), Glo.[1]

PEASLING, *sb.* Yks. [pei·zlin.] The bitter vetch, *Lathyrus macrorrhizus.* w.Yks. Lees *Flora* (1888) 203.

PEASWEEP, see **Peesweep.**

PEASY, *sb.* Der. Also written **peazy.** [pī·zi.] Lead-mining term: the valuable product left after the ore has been beaten small by 'buckers'; also in *comp.* **Peazy-ore.**

Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1851) (s.v. Buck); A mineral term, being a lesser assortment of ore, that may by the hand be poised, so as to determine its weight and value as to dressing by the hand. 'Bing and peasy ore,' a round lump or piece of ore, Mander *Miner's Gl.* (1824). **n.Der.** There were other things to work and strive for than the paltry pittance earned by beating ore with a bucker, or making peasy in a sieve over a vat full of gritty water, Hall *Hathersage* (1896) vii.

PEAT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Also written **peet** n.Ir. Lakel.[2] Cum.; and in forms **paet** Sh.I.; **peeat** n.Cy. Wm. n.Yks. w.Yks.[1]; **peeate** Wm. [pīt, piət.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Peat-bank**, the place from which peat is, or has been, cut; (2)

-barrow, a wheelbarrow for carrying peat; see below; (3) **-brew**, peaty water; (4) **-brot**, a broken place in the turf where the sheep rub themselves; (5) **-brown**, the colour of a dried peat; (6) **-cashie**, a basket for holding peat; (7) **-caster**, a peat-cutter; (8) **-casting**, peat-cutting; (9) **-claig**, a place built with stones to hold peats; (10) **-clod**, a brick or piece of peat; (11) **-coom**, (12) **-corn**, peat-dust; (13) **-creel**, see (6); (14) **-crue**, the place where peat is stored; (15) **-day**, the day on which peat is brought home; (16) **-digger**, see (7); (17) **-futherer**, a carter of peat; (18) **-grieshoch**, red-hot peat; (19) **-hag(g**, a hole from which peat has been cut; a peat-hole filled with water; the rough projecting margin of a peat-pit after the pit has grown up again; a projecting mass of peat on a peat-moor; a portion of peat left by the edge of a water-gutter on a high moor; (20) **-height**, the height of a peat; (21) **-high**, as high as a peat; about knee-high; (22) **-hole**, see (19); (23) **-house** or **Peatus**, the house in which peat is stored; (24) **-lair**, a place for spreading peat to dry; (25) **-lowe**, a fire of peat; (26) **-man**, a retailer of peat; (27) **-meel**, see (12); (28) **-moss**, a moorland or bog from which peat can be dug; (29) **-moss-looker**, an official whose duty it is to see that 'peat-mosses' are kept in proper order; see below; (30) **-mould**, see (12); (31) **-mow**, (*a*) a stack of peat; the place where peat is stored; (*b*) see (12); (32) **-mull**, see (12); (33) **-neuk**, the corner, *gen.* by the fireside, where peat is stored for immediate use; (34) — **of soap**, a bar of soap; (35) **-pan**, a hard stratum below the peat, impregnated with iron, impervious to water, and nearly impenetrable by trees, but holding water like a pan; (36) **-pot**, see (19); (37) **-reek**, (*a*) turf smoke; (*b*) the smoky flavour noticeable in whisky distilled over a peat fire; Highland whisky; (38) **-reekit**, filled or discoloured with peat smoke; (39) **-reek whisky**, see (37, *b*); (40) **-rick**, see (37, *a*); (41) **-setting**, setting two pieces of peat edgeways against each other to finish the drying process; (42) **-shieling**, a hut built of peat; (43) **-silver**, *obs.*, a rent or tax paid to the lord of the manor; (44) **-skeal(l**, a house on the fell in which peat is stored before it is carted away for use; (45) **-spade**, a particular spade used for cutting peat; see below; (46) **-stack**, a stack of peats; (47) **-stacking**, building up dry peats into a stack; (48) **-stone**, the stone at the top of the wall of a house, which projects, and with which the angle towards the chimney begins; (49) **-waight** or **-weght**, a tray or sieve on which peat is carried into the house.

(1) **Sh.I.** Dey wir paet-banks here an' dere troo da Vailey, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 66; A strip of peat-moss stripped of the surface turf and smoothed ready for cutting (J.S.). **n.Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1], **w.Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **n.Yks.** A barrow without sides on which when the peat is cut from the bulk, it is put edgeways, and others in succession (W.H.). (3) **Gall.** The green slimy moss wet with the peat-brew keeps all soft as a quicksand, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* 1898) 16. (4, 5) **Lakel.**[2] (6) **Sh.I.** She hed me whombled anunder a muckle paet-cashie dat wis lyin' ipa da flüir, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 261. (7) **Wgt.** A malevolent peat-caster . . . sent his spade through a partition of the moss which had kept back the water, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 378. (8) **Sh.I.** What wis I tinkin' aboot büits i' da hert o' paet castin'? *Sh. News* (June 18, 1898). **Abd.** So many days at sowing time, so many at peat-casting and driving home, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 211. **s.Sc.** To their peat-casting Jean and Hugh doon the gate should hae lang syne been hasting, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 13. **Wgt.** Mair than eighteen-pence a day for peat-casting, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 271. (9) **Gall.** My peatclaig is fu' o' links o' gude peats, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 182, ed. 1876. (10) **Elg.** [He Took twa three peat-clods frae the stack, To mak the weans their brose, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 73. (11) **Wgt.** The farmer said he had cured it by salting it wi' peat-coom, FRASER *Wigtown*, 1877) 365. **n Ir.** I beleev' in my heart he put peet-coom in it, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 84. **Cum.**[14] (12) **Dmf.** (JAM.) (13) **Sc.** My daddy left me gear enough—A muck fork, and an auld peat-creel, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 143 (JAM.). **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 271. (14) **Sh.I.** He güed ta da paet-crue an' brought in some lang paets ta rest da fire wi', STEWART *Tales* (1892) 256. (15) **Wgt.** In times of yore, peat-days were classed among the few big days of the year, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 38. (16) **ne.Sc.** The peat-digger was the most notorious carouser in Carglen, GORDON *Northward Ho* (1894) 202. (17) **Mry., Nai.** It [peat] used to be brought down from the surrounding hills in light carts made of rods and bars, by persons who went by the name of 'peat-futherers,' RAMPINI *Hist.* (1897) 307. (18) **Gall.** Jean takes better with the inside of a box-bed and the warmth of the peat-grieshoch on the hearth, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 173. (19) **Sc.** Twa land-loupers jumpit out of a peat-hag, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxiv; He was wild's a peat-hag, fearsome to look at, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xv. **Per.** Moorland again, past a peat hag, with the new cut turf drying in the sun, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 54, ed. 1887. **w.Sc.** MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 127, ed. 1877. **Ayr.** (JAM.) **e.Lth.** The suner ye get awa back to your ain peat-haggs the blyther we wull be, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 237. **Gall.** The peat hag I had chosen for our defence on the edge of the Red Moss, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xlii. **Nhb.** The deep chocolate of the peat hag, whence the fuel for Dobson's fireside was being led away, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 4; **Nhb.**[1] (20) **Cum.** When the bairns were some peat-heet, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 18. (21) **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[4] Noo-a-days they hev to start wark ameast by they're peat-hee, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1878) 18. **Wm.** Thoo wes a lile bit ov a toddlan thing i petticats, net meear ner a peeat heeh, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 27. (22) **Gall.** I tumbled into a peat-hole, and should have been drowned, had not my sisters been with me, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 328, ed. 1876. (23) **Gall.** KERR *Maggie o' the Moss* (1891) 49. **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** He gat a reeap ya dae en threw it ower t'peatas, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 28. (24) **Sc.** (JAM.); *Gen.* run out 70 yards, and one square yard is required to put one barrowfu of wet peat down on to dry (W.C.). (25) **ne.Sc.** The heat that came from the blazing peat lowe, GORDON *Northward Ho* (1894) 108. (26) **Abd.** He pelted the peatmen, e'en wi' their ain peats, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 6. (27) **Cai.**[1] (28) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Bwk.** Peat-mosses or turf bogs are found in all the hilly country, *Agric. Surv.* 57 (JAM.). **Chs.** Each farm, where there was a peat moss in the township had its moss room allotted to it, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 111. (29) **Cum.**[4] When the peat is cut, the turf must be pared off to a certain depth, and afterwards replaced with the grassy side uppermost. The appointment is made at the annual Court Leet of Lord Leconfield for Wasdale and Eskdale. 'Hedge lookers and peat moss lookers,' *w.Cum. Times* (May 20, 1899) 2, col. 7. (30) **Sh.I.** Da truncher wi' da kirnin' o' butter apo' da flöer among da paet möld, *Sh. News* (Oct. 14, 1899). (31, *a*) **Sc., w.Sc., Dmf.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Bch.** Our coachman turned o'er our gallant cart amon' a heap o' shirrels an' peat-mow, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 3. (32) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Mull.) **Lakel.**[1] Used for banking up fires, so that they may smoulder and continue alighted; **Lakel.**[2] Peats an' turves were formerly used fer elden an' at boddum o' t'stack wad be a lot o' smo 'at hed shirled doon. This was co'ed peet-mull. **Cum.**[14], **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) (33) **Sh.I.** Shü cam frae da paet neuk wi' clods ta pit ta da fire, *Sh. News* (Oct. 20, 1900). **ne.Sc.** The peat-neuck, over which rested a goodly number of hens, faced the entrance door, and on either side of it was a door. One of these doors opened into the kitchen and the other led to the remaining apartments of the house, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 51. **Elg.** COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 222. **Bnff.** A stool was taen frae the peat neuk, The meat set on't an' roun' we sat, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 64. **Slk.** Something . . . cried twice in the peat-neuk, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 148, ed. 1866. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (34) **Sc.** From its resemblance to a peat cast for fuel (JAM.). (35) **n.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Yks.**[1] (36) **Sc.** Out of the peat-pot into the mire, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 268. **w.Sc.** What would I do wi' B—? it's naething but a hatter of peat-pots frae the one end to the other, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 34. **Dur.** Like frosks in a peat pot, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkins' Visit* (1877) 5. **Cum.** It went soss intul a peet-pot, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 31. **Wm.** Myert in a peeat pot, tummult intet Boondry Dyke, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 10. **Cum.**[4] **Yks.** Ye must go with me to th' peat-pot, to morn, HOWITT *Hope On* (1840) viii. (37, *a*) **Sc.** It was a low-roofed, close place, . . filled with the smell and the vapour of the peat-reek, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) xvi. **ne.Sc.** Carefully applied bay salt and genuine 'peat reek' . . . were the media used in curing that delectable fish, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) vii. **Per.** HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 9. **Ayr.** BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 120, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** Their gill Weel flavour't wi' peat-reek, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 84. **Nhb.** To smell the peat reek, along with the heather, LILBURY *Borderer* (1896) 322. (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.); Teetotallin' doesna prevent me frae keepin' a wee drap o' the rale 'peat-reek' in case o' illness, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 134. **Abd.** ANDERSON *Rhymes*

(ed. 1867) 211. **Frf.** To smell 'peat-reek' they'd deem a dangerous frolic, Except by way of cordial for the colic, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 12. **Per.** He dealt aye in the pure peat-reek, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 76. **Gall.** Washed down by a few glasses of peatreek, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 91, ed. 1876. (38) **s.Sc.** ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 12. (39) **Frf.** Many a fierce fight took place between the vendors of that toothsome commodity known as 'Peat-reek' whiskey, and the custodians of His Majesty's Excise, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 5. **Ayr.** Had imbibed strongly of peat-reek whisky, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 131. (40) **Cai.**[1] (41) **n.Yks.** (W.H.) (42) **Edb.** The fiddler had found shelter in a peat-shieling which stood on the hill-top, where the herds at times resided in summer, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 50. (43) **Cum.** Forest rents, foster corn, millrents, greenhue, peat silver, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 405. (44) **Cum.**[14] (45) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Peb.** The peat-spade is furnished with a triangular cutting mouth, as also with a cutting wing on the right side, both of well-tempered metal, to cut the half decayed wood found mixed with the moss; the wooden shaft terminates at the end near the iron in an oblong square shape, on which the peat rests when lifted up, *Agric. Surv.* 209 (JAM.). **n.Yks.** A spade with an upright piece on one side of it only which cuts the piece from the bulk (W.H.). (46) **Cai.**[1] **Edb.** In building the peat-stacks the surface tirrings, or turfs pared off before casting, are laid in layers, at regular distances, to bind the stack more firmly together, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 72, ed. 1815. **Gall.** Gar him tak' the bother o' doin' in the peat-stack or on some gairy-face instead o' openly on his kitchen floor, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 120. **Wgt.** FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 23. (47) **n.Yks.** (W.H.) (48) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** His name and armorial-coat were upon one of the peat-stones, OREM *Descrip. Old Abd.* (1791) (*ib.*). (49) **N.I.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *a heart as great as a peat*, a heart ready to burst with suppressed sorrow; (2) *as sick as a peat*, excessively ill.

(1) **Abd.** Then Nory wi' her finger in her e'e, Wi' heart as great's a peat, begins to free Herself . . . Saying, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 95, ed. 1812. **Ags.** The allusion seems to be to the swelling of a peat with rain (JAM.). (2) **Cum.** It meade me as sick as a peat, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 81; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 558.

3. *v. Obs.* To cut peats.

Wm. Threshing, ploughing, peating, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 39.

PEAT, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Lan. Not. [**pīt, piət.**] **1.** *sb.* A term of endearment, a pet; also used contemptuously.

Sc. She's a proud peat . . . and will be beholden to nobody, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 67. **Heb.** You were always a proud, undaunted peat of a lass, SARAH TYTLER *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 164. **Fif.** The presumptuous peat! the light-headed auld fule! to mint sic madness, *Good Wds.* (1866) 267. **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Lan.**[1] Thow lile peat.

2. *v. refl.* To indulge oneself, to live over-delicately.

s.Not. Yer may peat yersen till there's noat good enough for yer (J.P.K.).

[**1.** A pretty peat! SHAKS. *T. Shrew*, I. i. 78.]

PEAT, PEATH, see **Peart**, *adj.*, **Pyet, Pith.**

PEAUK, PEAVIOUR, see **Pouk**, *sb.*[1], **Paver**, *sb.*[1]

PEAWEH-WAL, *sb. Obs.* Stf. A kind of coal which reflects various colours. (K.), (HALL.) Cf. **peacock-coal.**

PEAWK, PEAWSE, see **Pouk**, *sb.*[1], **Pouse**, *sb.*[1]

PEAZE, see **Paise**, *v.*[1], **Pease.**

PEAZ(Z, *sb.* Cum. [**piəz.**] A raised roadway for horses to an upper floor; also used *fig.*

And away to t'leatth door in a crack; Hitch't off onta t'peazz, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 226; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] The leath-peaz is a raised roadway to the first floor of the barn, for the use of carts.

PEBBLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Stf. Oxf. Also in forms **peeble** Sc.; **pibble** Oxf.[1] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Pebble-bolster** or **-boster**, a man employed in breaking stones; (2) **-picking**, the picking of pebbles off arable land; (3) **-stone**, a pebble.

(1) **Stf.** (2) **Oxf.**[1] Master Smith a got plenty o' pibble pickin', if you wants a job, *MS. add.* (3) **Abd.** A cappie fu' o' peeble stones That some time micht hae been the means O' savin' life an' curin' weans, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 73; This spell, or inquiring by the stones, was performed in the following manner:—The performer, generally an old woman, proceeded in the twilight, or, as it was called, 'betwixt the sun and the sky,' to some running stream, and gathered from thence three pebble stones of unequal form—one for the head, one for the heart, and one for the body—she proceeded homewards, preserving the strictest silence during the whole time; and after boiling them a certain time, they were taken out and laid upon the hob, and the one representing that part of the body which gave a hiss, it was there where the disease was. It was performed for sickly or withering children, *ib. note.* **Edb.** Peeble-stanes in burns and dells, Ye're no forgot, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 137.

2. *v.* To pelt with pebbles.

Sc. We could aye peeble them wi' stones, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) iv.

PECCAID, *sb.* Mtg. Five gallons. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). [Wel. *peccaid*, 'satum' (DAVIES).]

PECE, PECGH, PECH, see **Piece, Pegh, Pecht.**

PECHAN, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **peghin** Slk. (JAM.) The stomach; occas. the gullet.

Sc. Sic bangs and paiks upon the pechans, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 15. **Fif.** Mountains o' bread and seas o' ale Were down their pechans pour'd, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 53. **Ayr.** An' tho' the gentry first are stechin, Yet ev'n the ha' folk fill their pechan, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 61–2; A cog o' fat brose in his pechan, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 306. **Slk.** (JAM.) **Gall.** When we pang'd our pechans wi' siclike [food], there war nae asthmas, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 27, ed. 1876.

PECHEBLENDE, *sb. Obs.* Cum. A variety of zinc blende.

Of different colours and forms, bluish resembling galena, black or greenish black like pitch, Pecheblende, of a glassy shining surface, often crystallized in irregular pyramids, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 52.

PECHLE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Lth. (JAM.) A parcel or budget carried clandestinely.

PECHLE, see **Peghle.**

PECHT, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **peght** and in form **pech.** **1.** *pl.* The common denomination for the old inhabitants of Scotland, the Picts; used also as a term of contempt.

Sc. It was either the Enemy himsell or some of the auld Peghts that held the country lang syne, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) iii; (JAM.) **Abd.** This word was applied about 1798 to the persons living in a country district of Aberdeenshire as a term of contempt, 'Gae awa hame, ye pechts o' B——e' (G.W.).

2. *Comp.* **Pech-stone**, a prehistoric, monumental stone.

Bwk. Grigly Drædan sat alane By the cairn and Pech stane, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 8.

[The Pechtes . . . called a counsel, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 198. OE. *Peohtas* (B.T.).]

PECK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**pek.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Peck-headed**, stupid, imbecile; (2) **-man**, a man who carries smuggled spirits through the country; (3) **-of-apples**, a fall on the ice; (4) **-skep**, a peck measure.

(1) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1897). (2) **Per.** Ye crockery wives an Peckmen a', I dread yere trafec's now but sma; Ye'll hae few errands north ava';—Yere coothie friend an' mine's awa, DUFF *Poems*, 65 (JAM.). (3) **Lin.**[1] (4) **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

2. Phr. *to measure a peck out of one's own bushel* or *stroke*, to think or treat others like oneself. w.Yks. (J.W.), w.Yks.[1] **3.** A dry measure of capacity, varying according to locality and to the nature of the substance measured; see below.

Sc. $\frac{1}{4}$ ferlot, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ Winchester bushel, except for wheat; of meal, 8 lbs. Dutch, $8\frac{3}{4}$ English, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Sth.** Of potatoes, 28 lbs. Dutch, *ib.* **Bnff.** Of potatoes, 2 strike = 32 lbs. Dutch, *ib.* **Abd.** Of ground malt, weighs from 12 to 14 lbs. Dutch; of potatoes, $\frac{1}{16}$ of a boll = $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel, imperial, about 40 lbs., *ib.* **Kcd.** Of potatoes, 2 stone Dutch, *ib.* **s.Arg.** Of potatoes, of 9 wine gallons English, heaped, weighing 56 lbs. av. . . . Of barley, bere, malt and oats, a measure 12 inches in diameter, $10\frac{1}{10}$ inches deep, containing $1142\frac{3}{10}$ cubic inches, a little more than half a Winchester bushel, formerly heaped, now striked, *ib.* **Cld.** Of apples and pears, $6\frac{1}{2}$ gallons Winchester, called a sleek; of meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ stone = 8 lbs. Dutch, *ib.* **Dmb.** Of potatoes, the water peck, nearly 42 lbs., *ib.* **Rnf.** Of potatoes from 36 to 37 lbs. av., *ib.* **n.Ayr.** Of potatoes, reduced to 27 lbs. of 24 oz. each, *ib.* **Lnk.** Of beans and peas, $\frac{1}{3}$ less than of barley, *ib.*; Oatmeal . . . rose to two shillings per peck (the peck being about 9 lbs. weight in English), HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 195. **n.Lnk.** Of potatoes, 42 lbs. av., MORTON *ib.* **Bwk.** $\frac{1}{3}$ of a firlot, *ib.* **Nhb.**[1] At Alnwick and Wooler the peck is equal to one-third of a bushel Winchester. At Newcastle a peck of barley

and oats is equal to five forpits or quarterns. In mining, peck, a measure containing 1,209 cubic inches. **w.Yks.**[1] A Craven peck or strike is half a Winchester bushel. **e.Lan.**[1] A meal measure of 34 lb. **n.Wal.** Of potatoes, 24 quarts, MORTON *ib.* **s.Wal.** 20 quarts, *ib.* **n.Glo.** A heaped peck, *ib.* **s.Glo.** Of potatoes and green vegetables, 2 pecks striked, *ib.* **Ken.** Bread is sold in pecks, gallons, and quarts (G.B.).

4. A large quantity or number; esp. in phr. *a peck of trouble(s.*

Cai.[1] A peck o' lees. **Slk.** You canna do less—for sic a peck o' trashy havers never, never left ma lips afore, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 323. **Nhb.**[1] **Wm.** A widow in a peck of troubles, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 373. **Lan.** A peck o' sovereigns, BRIERLEY *Cotters*, iii. **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] My wife's in a peck o' trubles this mornin'; she's fun oot she's lost her bunch o' kays. **Rut.**[1] Oi've had my peck o' trouble. **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] I am afraid he is in a peck of troubles. **Oxf.**[1] I be in a peck o' trouble, *MS. add.* **Hmp.**[1] **Som.** Cic'ly have a-had a peck o' trouble, poor maid, RAYMOND *Smoke of War*, 167. **w.Som.**[1] Poor blid, her've a-got a peck o' trouble, sure 'nough.

5. A measure of liquids: two gallons.

w.Som.[1] I do hear how Farmer Burge is zillin o' very good cider vor a shillin' a peck.

Hence *three peck yill, phr.* ? strong ale.

Dmb. That life to ills maun e'en stieve batter'd be Whilk three-peck-yill and braxy winna free, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 13.

6. A utensil used to contain bread or oat-cake; see below.

I.Ma. A wooden hoop, about 3 or 4 inches deep, and about 20 inches in diameter, covered with a sheep's skin, and resembling the head of a drum, it is used to keep oaten cakes in. 'Run, girl, and fill the peck; I hear the men coming into supper' (S.M.); The bread-basket known as the 'peck,' CAINE *Deemster* (1887) 12.

7. *v.* To measure with a peck.

w.Som.[1] Mind and peck it op careful like, eens mid-n be no mistake. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 14.

PECK, *sb.*[2] War. Glo. [pek.] A point; the point of the shoulder, esp. of a horse. s.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1] Cf. pecked.

PECK, *sb.*[3] Nhp.[1] [pek.] Straw; new stubble.

PECK, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Var. dial. uses in Sh.I. and Eng. [pek.] 1. *v.* In phr. (1) *to peck for oneself*, to earn one's own living; (2) *— one out of one's nest*, to send one into the world to earn one's own living.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] It's toime ee pecked for issel; oi peck for moisel. (2) **Nhp.**[1]

2. To eat; to nibble.

w.Yks.[5] **Lan.** Heaw thae's peck'd sin th' trade wur wreck'd, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 234. **nw.Der.**[1] Tha mun scrat afore tha pecks. **Oxf.** (HALL.) **Cor.** Thanks, I'll peck a pit, BARING-GOULD *Curgenven* (1893) liii.

Hence (1) **Pecker,** *sb.* an eater, used of man or beast; (2) **Pecking,** *sb.* food; eating.

(1) **w.Yks.**[5] He's a rare pecker. (2) **w.Yks.** I'll back yah're Dosey onny day for a bit o' gooid peckin', CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 21; Aw nivver saw a bit o' better peckin, *Yksman.* (1877) 87, col. 1.

3. To tease; to taunt; to worry, annoy; to find fault with; to domineer over; *gen.* with *at, on,* or *upon.* Cf. pick, *v.*[4] II. 1 (2).

Cum.[4] **m.Yks.**[1] They pick and peck at one another the day through. **Nhp.**[1] He's always pecking at him. **War.**[3], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.**[1] I don't believe in being pecked upon. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] She was allus a-peckin' an' yangin' at muh zo as I cood'nt bide wi' her no longer. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ken.** They were always peck pecking on her. They used to peck on him so (D.W.L.). **I.W.**[2] I was pecked upon all the time I was there, and used wuss than a dog. **Dor.**[1] E 'mussen dink to peck Upon a body zoo, 144. **Som.** A woman told me that the others did alus peck upon her boy so coming out o' school (W.F.R.).

4. With *out* or *upon*: to churn a small quantity of milk.

Sh.I. I gengs ta peck oot da drap o' milk dat wis standin' i' da keg, sae as to get a bit o' guid butter ta set by Yule, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 43; Churning is performed by hand. The milk is put into a narrow deep vessel, and to the end of a stick a round perforated disk of wood is attached. This is wrought up and down piston-fashion, and the milk is churned by the beating action of the disk. When the quantity of milk is small the action must be gently performed, said 'to be peckin upo' da kirn' (J.S.).

5. *sb.* Food.

Chs.[1] He gets fower shilling a week an his peck. **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** (HALL.); **Lin.**[1] He mun be ailing for he is aff his peck. **Nhp.**[1] A workman has so much wages and his peck. **War.**[3] **Wor.** I throwed up all my peck (W.C.B.).

6. Phr. *peck of girse,* sufficient grass to provide food for an animal.

Sh.I. If ony peck o' girse is comin', we min keep hit fur da craturs 'at's ta gie wis a drap o' milk, *Sh. News* (May 22, 1897).

7. Very thin corn in the harvest-field. Sh.I. (J.S.)

PECK, *v.*[3] Cum. Yks. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Sus. Wil. Som. [pek.] 1. To pitch, throw, esp. with a short, jerking action.

Cum.[4] Peckin away at ivery laal stean on't road. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 321; **Glo.**[1][2], **Som.** (W.F.R.)

Hence (1) **Pecker,** *sb.* a coin used in the game of pitch-and-toss; (2) **Peck-farden,** *sb.* the game of 'chuck-farthing'; see below; (3) **Peck-and-toss,** *sb.* the game of pitch-and-toss.

(1) **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (2) **Som.** The game of Peck-Farden consists in 'pecking' or chucking farthings or buttons at a mark, the player who is nearest 'in' taking the farthings (W.F.R.). (3) Peck and Toss is played by one of two players throwing several pence, halfpence, or farthings into the air, the other crying 'heads' or 'tails' and taking those which have fallen according to his cry. I fancy there are varieties of the game (*ib.*).

2. To fall forward; of a horse: to stumble; occas. with *down.*

Cum.[4] A horse that goes rather 'close to the ground' with his fore feet, will frequently touch the ground with his toe and make a stumble—such an one pecks from want of vigour. **Yks.** (HALL.) **w.Yks.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] He pecked on his nose. **Wor.** (W.C.B.) **w.Wor.**[1] Missus wuz comin' down-stars, an' 'er yud was a bit wimmy-like, an' 'er pecked right over. **se.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** Th' 'arse he pecked, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) xv; **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Mind the child dunna peck out on 'is cheer. **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1][2], **Wil.**[1]

Hence (1) *Peckit headlums, phr.* falling headlong; (2) **Pecky,** *adj.* inclined to stumble.

(1) **Lin.** (M.A.R.) (2) **Wil.**[1] Th'old hoss goes terr'ble pecky.

3. To go at a good pace. Cf. **pike,** *v.*[3]

Sus. So off I peck'd, LOWER *Jan Cladpole* (1872) st. 11.

[1. You i' the camlet, get up o' the rail, I'll peck you o'er the pales else, SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 94.]

PECK, see **Paik,** *v.*, **Peak,** *v.*[2], **Pegh, Pick,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[3]

PECKA, see **Peckle,** *v.*[1]

PECKED, *ppl. adj.* War. Wor. Glo. Hrt. Also written **peckid** se.Wor.[1]; **peckied** Glo.[1]; **pekked, pekket** War.[3] [pe·kid, -it.] Pointed; sharp-edged. See **Peck,** *sb.*[2] Cf. picked.

War.[3] He threw a pekked stone at me. He jobbed him with a pekket stick. **s.Wor.** The pecked bits often found at the corners of fields (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1] A boat is peck-ed at both ends. **se.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** A pecked stick (H.S.H.); **Glo.**[1] **Hrt.** A round pecked heap, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 92.

Hence **Pecked-arsed,** *adj.* having the root of the tail protruded or projecting beyond the usual contour.

Hrt. Never make use of a ram which is peck-arsed, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 129.

PECKER, *sb.* Yks. War. Brks. Wil. Som. Also written **peckker** Wil. [pe·kə(r).] 1. A bird's bill. War. (J.R.W.) Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

2. The human nose.

Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

3. Phr. (1) *down in the pecker,* in bad spirits; (2) *to get the pecker up,* to be in a temper.

(1) **Brks.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** Sha'd gotten her pecker up be this an wor flurrishing her finger nails e a dangerous way, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsla Ann.* (1896) 27.

PECKERT, *ppl. adj.* Chs.[1] [pe·kət.] Spotted. Cf. peckle, *v.*[1]

PECKETING, *vbl. sb.* Irel. The act of pecking.

Equally fatal would have been the pecketing of poultry, BARLOW *Martin's Company* (1896 176.

PECK-HAW, *sb.* Not. [pe·k-ɔ̄.] The fruit of the hawthorn. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

PECKICE, see **Pickex.**

PECKIN', *sb.* Sh.I. A small quantity, a scattered few.
Da Weisdil an' San'soond men ir gettin' a peckin' o' codlins i' da Laerns fir a ook or twa, *Sh. News*, Mar. 26, 1898).

PECKISH, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. [pe·kiʃ.] **1.** Hungry.
Sc. (A.W.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** Aw feel a sooart o' peckish, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1892) 28; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** We begun to feel a bit peckish, *Widder Bagshaw's Trip* (c. 1860) 17. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lin.**[1] I'm not very peckish. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[3] **Glo.** I ses to meself, 'I be rayther peckish,' GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 92. **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). [Amer. I don't care if I stop and breakfast with you, for I feel considerable peckish this mornin, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 2nd S. ii.]

Hence **Peckishness**, *sb.* hunger.
w.Yks. Must have entered the place in a state of considerable 'peckishness,' *Phases Bradford Life*, 111.

2. Dainty; not having a good appetite. Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

PECKIS(S, see **Pickex.**

PECKLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Lan. Chs. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Also in form **pecka** Chs.[1] [pe·kl.] **1.** *v.* To speckle; to freckle. **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.**[23]

Hence (1) **Peckled**, *ppl. adj.* speckled, spotted, parti-coloured; (2) **Peckled-Dick**, *sb.* the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*; (3) **Peckledy-pied**, *adj.* speckled with black and white.
(1) **Lan.** The pecklt jump [coat], TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 5. **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[2]; **Chs.**[3] A peckled poot. **s.Chs.**[1] Wheer's that pecklet hen? **Der.**[2] **nw.Der.**[1] A peckled hen. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Seldom used, except to describe stockings that are of two colours in equal proportion. 'Little Robin redbreast sat upon a hurdle, With a pair of peckled legs on a green girdle.' **War.**[2] A peckled toad; **War.**[3], **w.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[12] (2, 3) **Shr.**[1]

2. *sb.* A freckle; a speckle.
Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[3] Fawn peckles once made a vow They never would come on a face that was fou. **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy shŭd noa· im ŭgy'en· aan·iwéeŭr; ée wŭz sich ŭ faay fel·ŭ, widh ŭ fai·s au·l oa·r pek·lz.

[**1, 2.** Peckle (1) *maculare*, (2) *macula*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

PECKLE, *v.*[2] ? *Obs.* Sc. To peck.
Dmf. Ye [birds] sall peckle o' the bread an' drink o' the wine, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 245.

PECKSOME, *adj.* Brks. [pe·ksəm.] Hungry. (Miss A.)

PECK-TOOTH, *sb.* Glo.[1] A toothpick.

PECKY, see **Pick**, *sb.*[1]

PECULIAR, *sb.* Oxf.[1] The petunia, *Petunia nyctaginiflora.*

PECURIOUS, *adj.* ? *Obs.* e.An. Very minutely and scrupulously exact. e.An. (HALL.), e.An.[1]

PED, *sb.*[1] Nhp. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. e.An. Som. Dev. [ped.] **1.** A wicker pannier; a hamper with a lid. Cf. **pad**, *sb.*[5]
Nhp.[1] Formerly, peds were always used in couples, suspended on each side of a horse or donkey, for carrying provision to market. . . The hampers in which herrings are exposed for sale in our market are always termed peds; and fishmongers frequently say, 'I've got a fine ped of herrings to-day'; **Nhp.**[2] **Bdf.** A donkey and peds (J.W.B.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] Two are commonly used, and called a 'pair of peds,' one on each side of a horse, in which pork, fowls, butter, and eggs, are carried to market, and fish hawked about the country. On the top of the equipoised load, a broad seat is afforded for a rider. **Cmb.**[1] There were two peds of oysters and one of plaice. **Nrf.** Chiefly applied to lobster baskets, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 34. **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 297, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] **Ess.** They used to have a dickey to have the children ride in peds (S.P.H.). **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 321.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Ped-belly**, a round and protuberant belly; (2) **-market**, a market where fruit, vegetables, chickens, and other commodities conveyed in 'peds' are sold.
(1) **e.An.** (HALL.), **e.An.**[1] (2) **Nrf.** MOOR *Wds.* (1823). **w.Som.**[1] There is a large ped-market at Taunton every Saturday.

3. A pail.
Hrt. They bring the milk home in wooden peds, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 194.

[**1.** A panel and wantey, packsaddle and ped, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 36; I most have myn instrumentes hydder, . . whyche I praye yow and Berney to gedre joyntly . . . to trusse in a pedde, *Paston Letters* (1473) III. 102; Pedde, *idem quod* panere, *Prompt.*]

PED, *sb.*[2] Sc. [ped.] A professional runner, a shortened form of 'pedestrian.'
Edb. 'Ye'll make a ped some day, lad.' 'May be; but three yairds is a lang stairt,' CAMPBELL *Deilie Jock* (1897) 26.

PEDALINCAN, *sb.* Cor. Sc.I. [pedəli·nkən.] The great cuttle-fish. Cor.[12] Sc.I. COURTNEY *Gl.* (1880).

PEDASTER, *sb.* Lakel. Wm. [pədaˑstər.] A long tramp, march, or journey.
Lakel.[2] **Wm.** Whar they'd to pay twea crowns apiece Forby their lang pedaster, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1851) 51, ed. 1896.

PEDDER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. e.An. Also in forms **pethar** Nhb.[1]; **pether** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[14]; **pethir** Rxb. (JAM.); **pethur** N.Cy.[1] [pe·ðə(r, pe·ðə(r).] **1.** *sb.* A pedlar; one who carries goods to market in a 'ped.'
Sc. SKENE *Difficil Wds.* (1681) 94. **Slk.** Thy packs on thy back leyke a pether, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 371. **Rxb.** Mind the pether That bears the pack, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 173; Ye needna treat a pether after he bans he's fow, *Prov.* (JAM.) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Lal Charlie M'Glen, he was brong up a pedder, RAYSON *Poems* (1839) 62; **Cum.**[14], **e.An.**[1]

2. *v.* To attempt to foist an inferior article on a buyer.
Cum.[1] Don't pedder that rubbish on me; **Cum.**[4]

[**1.** Peddare, *calatharius*, *Prompt.*; A pedder, *negociator*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

PEDDER, see **Patter**, *v.*[1]

PEDDLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Wor. and Nfld. [pe·dl.] **1.** *v.* To hawk articles from door to door; to sell in small quantities instead of in the lump or piece; to haggle over a bargain.
e.Sc. Peddlin' yards o' tape an' hanks o' yarn, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 87. **Cum.** (J.D.) **n.Yks.**[1] 'What few beeas we hae at this tahm o' year, we can easily get 'em peddled off'; spoken by a Dales farmer . . in answer to an enquiry if he saw any necessity for opening the cattle markets again. **w.Yks.**[5] We weant loise wer time be peddlin·g together; al tell yuh what al gi'e yuh. [**Nfld.** (G.P.)]

Hence **Peddling**, *ppl. adj.* trifling, worthless.
w.Yks.[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Thaay was dearest sheep I iver hed oht to do wi'. Thaay cum off Scotton Common, an' was little peddlin' things, not much bigger than cats in a waay o' speäkin', an' wo'th noht at all.

2. To trifle; to work ineffectually. Cf. **piddle**, *v.*[1]
e.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 237. **s.Wor.** (H.K.)

3. *sb.* A huckster's cart, a handcart. w.Yks.[3]

4. Employment.
n.Cy. (HALL.) **w.Yks.**[1] Them men'll hev a bonny easy peddle ont' top o' th' beacon, ii. 305.

5. A long tale; unnecessary talk.
w.Yks.[3] Let's ha' a less o' thi peddle.

PEDDLE-BACKED, *adj.* *Obs.* Dev. Having a pack on one's back; round-shouldered. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 321.

PEDDYSTONE, *sb.* Hrf. [pe·distən.] A pedestal.
We see the 'peddystone,' as the rustics call the inscribed pedestal there which commemorates the battle of Mortimer's Cross, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860, xi.

PEDER, *sb.* *Obs.* Lin. A cottager who farms a few acres of land. Lin. (HALL.), Lin.[1]

PEDESTALS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [pe·distlz.] The bearings for axles used on coal-pit wagons. s.Yks. (J.W.)

PEDGEL, *v.* Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Also in form **pidgel** Lei.[1] [pe·dʒl.] To bargain; to chaffer; to deal as a pedlar. Not.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[12], War.[3]

Hence (1) **Pedgeler**, (2) **Pedgeley**, *sb.* a pedlar; a 'higgler'; (3) **Pedgeling**, *ppl. adj.* paltry; in a petty way.
(1) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Theer warn't noo boyers theer, oon'y pidgelers an' hidgelers (s.v. Hidgeler). (2) **Lei.**[1] (3) **Not.** He's a poor pedgeling fellow (J.H.B.); **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Ah eet sooch hidgelin', pidgelin' tricks (s.v. Hidgel).

PEDGEL, see **Peggle.**

PEDIGREE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Oxf. Ken. Som. [pe·digrī.] **1.** In phr. *the state of pedigree*, the state or show befitting a person's rank.
Ayr. He accepted the invitation, and came with his sister in all the state of pedigree in their power, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxiv.

2. A long story; a rigmarole.

w.Yks. (J.W.) s Not. He to'd uz such a pedigree; but a didn't believe not hafe (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] It's bad to remember, but Ralf knaws all th' pedigree on it. War.[2] I heerd the wul pedigree o' that affair at Webster's, to-day. s.Wor. I ups at that and I tells 'er the whole pedigrees of it (H.K.). Oxf. I had to listen to the whole pedigree agen; where he had bin, and what he had done (G.O.); Oxf.[1] Ken.[1] He made a middlin' pedigree over it. Som. He'll give you the whole pedigree (W.F.R.). w.Som.[1] Nif he didn tell up a fine old pedigree o' it, for two mortal hours, and all 'bout nort 'all.

PEDLAR, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Som. [pe·dlə(r.] In *comb.* (1) **Pedlar's basket**, (*a*) the ivy-leaved toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*; (*b*) the creeping saxifrage, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*; (2) **—drouth**, hunger; (3) **-pad**, a walking-stick.

(1, *a*) Cum., Wm. (B. & H.) w.Yks.[1] Probably . . . from its trailing stems being interwoven together like a basket. ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan. (B. & H.), Chs.[1 3], Der. (B. & H.), w.Som.[1] (*b*) Lan. (B. & H.) Chs.[1] The pots in which it grows are generally placed upon a little square board, and suspended by four strings from the top of the window. The long threadlike runners of the plant hang down around the pot, and are supposed to resemble the threads and tapes hanging out of a pedlar's basket. Shr.[1] To the gay appearance of this plant—its leaves lined with red, its flower-stalks streaming like ribands—the appellation of Pedlar's-basket is doubtless due. (2) Bwk. When folks have the 'pedlars drouth,' that is, hunger, they are likely to eat more than they drink, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 45. (3) n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.[1]

PEDLAR, *sb.*[2] Sur.[1] [pe·dlə(r).] The small wooden hook used to collect the cut corn before tying it.

PEDMAN, *sb.* e.An.[1] [pe·dmən.] The smallest pig of a litter. Cf. **petman**, s.v. **Pet**, 1 (2).

PEDNAMENY, *sb.* and *adv.* Cor. Also in forms **pedna-a-mean**; **pednamene** (Hall.). [pe·dnəmeni.]

1. *sb.* A game played with pins, also called 'Pinny-Ninny,' 'Heads-and-tails.'

Flk-Lore Jrn. (1886) IV. 126; Cor.[1]

2. *adv.* Head to feet, as of people lying at both ends of the same bed.

They say *pednamene* head to feet, as in many Cornish huts large families lie, husband, wife, and children (even grown up) of both sexes, in one bed, Polwhele in Williams (s.v. Pedn).

PEDNAN, *sb.* Cor.[1 2] [pe·dnən.] Small pieces of turf.

PEDN-BORBAS, *sb.* Cor.[1 2] [pe·dən-bǭbəs.] Cod's head.

PEDN-CAIRN-TIN, *sb.* Cor. Tin found by itself apart from a lode. w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

PEDN-PALY, *sb.* Cor. Also written **pedn-paley** Cor.[2]; **penpaly**. [pe·dən-pēli.] The blue tit, *Parus caeruleus*.

She es no pedn-paly, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 40; *Jrn. R. Instit.* (1886) IX; Polwhele in Williams (s.v. Pedn); Cor.[1 2] w.Cor. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 34.

[OCor. *pedn*, head + *paly*, satin or velvet (Williams).]

PEDOLING, *adj.* Cor. [pe·dōlin.] Of illness: long, lingering. w.Cor. (G.F.R.) See **Bedole**.

PEDRACK-MOW, *sb.* Cor. [pe·drək-mou.] A rick of corn built up on the stubble-field; see below.

Flk-Lore Jrn. (1886) IV. 248; Cor.[1] A round mow preserving the same diameter throughout until it begins to contract at the apex, having all the ears inside, *Pedrack Mow* (s.v. Mow).

PEDRALL, *sb.* and *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. 1. *sb.* A child just beginning to walk. Gall. Macтaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

2. *adj.* Toddling. Ayr. (Jam.)

PEDWARE, *sb.* *Obs.* e.An. s.Cy. Pulse, beans, peas, or any kind of pods. See **Podware**.

e.An.[1] s.Cy. Ray (1691). [Pedware, *legumen*, Coles (1679).]

PEE, *sb.* *Obs.* Der. A mining term: the point of intersection where two veins cross.

Furness *Medic.* (1836) *Gl.*; This is made when the cross-vein breaks over the other, and this belongs to him who first comes to it, and he shall have the ore that he gets standing in the cheeks of his own vein, and working as far as he can reach with a hack or pick. 'Pee of ore,' a piece of ore gotten from the vein free from all spar, kevel, &c., Mander *Miner's Gl.* (1824); Some take for one thing, some for other free, As New thing, Old thing, Crosse-vein, Tee or Pee, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 44; Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1851).

PEE, *v.*[1] n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **pie** Wm. [pī.] 1. To look closely and narrowly as with contracted eyelids; to shut one eye when taking aim; to squint. Cf. **pie**, *v.*[3] 3.

N.Cy.[1 2] Cum. Ah shot t'teaah ee an try't peean up sideways at it, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 212; Cum.[4] w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811); Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[1] Lan. Davies *Races* 1856 237. ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan. Picton *Dial.* (1865) II. Chs.[1 2 3]

Hence **Peed** or **Peet**, *ppl. adj.* blind of one eye.

N.Cy.[2], Lakel.[2] Cum. He had evidently got to the 'peed' side of Mr. Tinklemere, Rigby *Midsummer* (1891) xix; Cum.[1 4] Wm. Pied of an ee (E.C.). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[1 2 3] [Peed, *cocles, unoculus*, Coles (1679).]

2. Phr. *pee in yer oan pok neukk*, mind your own business; see how it applies to yourself. Cum.[1]

PEE, *v.*[2] Sc. Cum. Yks. e.An. Som. Dev. [pī.] 1. To urinate; esp. used to and by children; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Cai.[1], w.Sc. (Jam.) Rnf. He never stealt though he was poor, Nor ever pee'd his master's floor, Picken *Poems* (1788) 47 (Jam.). Cum. (J.D.), w.Yks.[1], e.An.[1], w.Som.[1]

2. *Comb.* **Pee-a-bed**, the dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum*. Dev. (B. & H.) Cf. **piss-a-bed**.

PEEACE-EGG, see **Pace-egg**.

PEEACH, *v.* Yks. [piətʃ.] To injure; to overdo.

n.Yks. Hard wark dizn't peeach strang men (I.W.).

[An aphetic form of lit. E. *impeach*. Cp. Fr. *empescher*, to impeach, pester, trouble, incumber (Cotgr.).]

PEEACK, **PEEADLE**, see **Peak**, *v.*[8], **Peedle**.

PEEAGLE, *v.* e.Yks.[1] [piə·gl.] To do anything slowly and unskilfully. Cf. **padgel**.

PEEAK, *v.* and *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [piək.] 1. *v.* To vomit, 'puke.' 2. *sb.* An emetic.

PEEAK, see **Peak**, *v.*[2], **Peek**, **Perk**.

PEEAL, *sb.* Yks. [piəl.] A tool with which to 'bray' frummety. n.Yks. (I.W.)

PEEAL, **PEEAN**, **PEEARK**, see **Peal**, *v.*[1], **Peen**, **Perk**.

PEEAZAN, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] [piə·zən.] A mischievous, incorrigible reprobate.

PEEBLE, **PEECH**, see **Pebble**, **Peach**, *v.*

PEECH, *v.* Dev. To pitch; to pave with small stones.

e.Dev. Th' meedle a-peech'd all wi' leuve, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 10.

PEECING, *sb.* *Obs.* Chs.[3] A boiling of salt for the poor.

PEE-DEE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Also written **P. D.** Nhb.[1] [pī·dī.] 1. The boy on board a 'keel.'

n.Cy. (Hall.); N.Cy.[1] The lad who has charge of the rudder in a keel. Nhb. The youngest he thought myest blame in this bore, So P. D. and his marrow were e'en pawk'd ashore, Gilchrist *Sngs.* (1824) 11; Nhb.[1] The crew of a keel consisted of the skipper, two bullies, and the 'pee-dee,' who was generally a boy from twelve to fourteen years old. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Gl. Coal Tr.* (1888).

2. Anything very small; esp. a tiny marble; also used *attrib.* Nhb.[1], e.Dur.[1]

[1. Pedee, an ordinary foot-boy, a drudge: as, What, must I be your pedee upon all occasions? Phillips (1706).]

PEEDLE, *v.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also in form **peeadle** e.Yks.[1] [pī·dl, piə·dl.] 1. To look slyly about. Lan.[1] Cf. **peed**, s.v. **Pee**, *v.*[1] Hence **Peedling**, *vbl. sb.* peering, as a short-sighted person.

Lakel.[2] Any hofe-wit can tell by thy peedlin' Thoo cannot crack mitch of thy seet.

2. To creep about slyly; to do anything in a slow, indolent fashion. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.), n.Lan.[1]

PEEDODDLE, *v.* Lin. [pī·dodl.] To dawdle.

e.Lin. More than one who 'stands peedoddling aboot, isted i' getten on wi' ther work, and rammen right strite inte it,' *Lin. N. & Q.* II. 32.

PEEFER, **PEEG**, see **Piffer**, **Pieg**.

PEEGGIRIN-BLAST, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) A stormy blast; a heavy shower.

PEEK, *v.* Lakel. Lan. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Bdf. e.An. Ken. Dev. and Amer. Also written **peak** Lei. War.[3] Bdf. e.An.[1] Ess.; and in form **peeak** Cum.[1 4] n.Lan.[1] [pīk, piək.] To peep, pry; to peer about; to stare, look wonderingly.

Lakel.[2] Cum.[1] He cam gloppan' and peekan' into ivry corner; Cum.[4], n.Lan.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] She's allus coming peeking about; Nhp.[2] I seed un peakin throw the kay-hul. War.[2 3], s.War.[1], Oxf.[1] s.Oxf. He did 'ave sech bright little eyes, and 'ee peeked

at me as though 'ee knowed me, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 56. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **e.An.**[1] **Cmb.** To peek about these bushes (J.D.R.). **Nrf.** Time I was peeking for her, up she [the bird] go, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 179. **Suf.** (E.G.P.) **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 186; *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 125. **Ken.** An dare we pook't and peek'd about Ta see what made it stick up, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 47; **Ken.**[1] [**Amer.** You see a feller peekin' out, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1848) 57.]

Hence **Peeking,** *ppl. adj.* tale-bearing; currying favour by underhand means.

Dev. A peeking fellow, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 321.

[To peake into a place, *inspicere*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); I peke or prie, *je pipe hors*, Palsgr. (1530).]

PEEK, see **Peak,** *sb.*[13], **Pick,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[34]

PEEKIE, see **Pickie,** *adj.*[2]

PEEKLE, *v.* Lakel. Also written **peakle** Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] [pī·kl.] **1.** To pry into secret matters; to observe with care. Cf. **peek.**

Lakel.[2] Ther was somebody peaklin' aboot oor hoose tudder neet efter dark. **Cum.** My fadder hed gitten up, an' was peeklen aboot to see what mischief hed been deün, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 35, ed. 1886; **Cum.**[14]

2. Phr. *peekle in yer ain pwoke neuk,* mind your own business; see how it applies to yourself. Cum.[4]

3. To walk silently.

Cum. I peakel't an' watch't, till his feäce I could see, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 132; **Cum.**[14]

PEEKY, see **Peaky,** *adj.*[12]

PEEL, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Chs. Also written **pele** Nhb.[1]; and in form **pale** Chs.[1] [pīl.] A Border stronghold; see below; also used *attrib.* and in *comp.* **Peel-castle, -house, -tower.**

Sc. One was hanged at his peel door, Stevenson *Weir* (1896) i. **s.Sc.** The capture of the peel or castle of Linlithgow, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 4. **Ayr.** Auld black Joan frae Creighton peel, Burns *Five Carlins* (1789) st. 5. **Edb.** Inferior landholders occupied what are now called Peel-houses, i.e. houses with vaulted apartments, to secure their living property in imminent danger, and an outer stair leading to upper lodgements for the family, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 213, ed. 1815. **Slk.** Many an ancient peel and barrow, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 128. **Gall.** The man . . . is but a bonnet laird, with a peel tower, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xv. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] The ground floor consists of an apartment which is vaulted in full semicircular form. The entrance to this is strongly guarded by an oaken door, protected by a grill of flat iron bars fastened to its outer side, and moving with the door. A newel stair, or in some cases a straight stone stair in the thickness of the wall, leads to the upper storey; here is the chief apartment, and above it is a second room. Each of these occupies the entire area within the walls. This area is often not more than 19½ by 13½ feet. The tower has battlements, and the angles are sometimes finished with turrets, which are machicolated. **Cum.** The peel an' hut o' auld lang syne Hae lang i' ruins lain, Burn *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 60; **Cum.**[14], **Chs.**[1]

[And at Lythkow ves than a peill Mekill and stark, and stuffit weill Vith ynglis men, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) x. 137. OFr. *pel*, 'rempart, palissade' (La Curne).]

PEEL, *sb.*[2] Glo. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in *pl.* form **pails** Dev.[1] [pīl.] **1.** A pillow; esp. one used for making lace.

Glo.[1], **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **Som.** Thä gee me strä vor bed an peel! Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 170. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** I want'th zom güze-vethers tü make a couple ov beyde peels wi', Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Hare's a darning up of old blonkets and rearting the peels, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 428. **Cor.**[12]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Peel-bear** (cf. **pillow-bear**), (2) **-cloth,** a pillow-case; (3) **-lace,** lace made on a pillow.

(1) **Dev.**[1] I've a good doust bed-tye and a tester-bed, peel and peel-bears, 47, ed. Palmer. (2) **Dev.** (Hall.) (3) **Wil.**[1] A little 'Peel lace' is still made about Malmesbury.

3. The pillow over the axle of a wagon.

Wil. Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1]

[1. OE. *pylu*, 'ceruical' (Napier).]

PEEL, *sb.*[3] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **peal** Nhb. Hrf.[2] Hrt. Suf. Ken.[1] Sur. Dev.; **pele** Shr.[2] Suf.; and in forms **pale** se.Wor.[1] Glo.[1]; **pile** Hmp.; **pyle** Dor. [pīl.] **1.** A flat, long-headed shovel, *gen.* of wood, used for taking bread and pies in and out of a brick oven.

e.Sc. Placing a couple of loaves on the palm of the peel, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 184. **Nhb.** (W.G.) **Cum.** A thyvel an' a woodhoopt can, A piggin an' a peel, Dickinson *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 176. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[25] **Chs.**[1] It is planed to a thin edge, so that it can be slipped easily under the loaves. The long handle allows the baker to reach to the further end of the oven without getting too near the hot oven mouth. **s.Chs.**[1] We have two varieties of peels, viz., bread-peels and pie-peels. **n.Lin.**[1], **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.), **sw.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2][3][4], **s.War.**[1] **Wor.** There is a saying in the neighbourhood that if a woman should break her peel (a kind of shovel used in baking bread), and should leave it for a little while in the fairies cave at Osebury Rock, it would be mended for her, Allies *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 419, ed. 1852. **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Bring the oven-swoop an' the peel, we sha'n be ready for 'em in a minute; **Shr.**[2] **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.** (H.S.H.), **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** Oven lid and peel, Stapleton *Three Parishes* (1893) 163; **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] **Hrt.** Set them on a peal and lay them to bake at the oven's mouth, Ellis *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 75. **e.An.**[1], **Suf.** (C.T.), **Suf.**[1] **Ken.** He thought we cou'den tell, Sa often as ya know we baak, A beehive from a peel, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 86; **Ken.**[1] **Sur.** Then there are hay-rakes to be made, also bakers' peals, *Times* (Dec. 7, 1894) 13, col. 4. **Sus.** I've been a bakin', . . and have broke my peel, Lower *S. Downs* (1854) 159; **Sus.**[12], **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** Hearing the noise, out ran his wife with the oven pyle, Hardy *Mayor of Casterbridge* (ed. 1895) 310.

2. A batch of bread. Dev. (Hall.)

[1. Pele for an ovyn, *pelle a four*, Palsgr. (1530). OFr. *pele*, 'pelle' (La Curne).]

PEEL, *sb.*[4] Sc. [pīl.] **1.** A dial. form of 'pool.'

n.Sc. Then she became a duck, . . To puddle in a peel, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 26, ed. 1875. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Peels appear That trickle oot aneth their seats A' ower the fleer, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 78. **Kcd.** Wi' stick an' heel, owre stream an' peel He rade wi' micht an' main, Grant *Lays* (1884) 11.

2. Phr. *to make one's peels,* of children: to urinate. **Cai.**[1]

PEEL, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[5] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. ? Nrf. Hmp. Also written **peal** Sc.; and in form **pale** w.Yks. [pīl.]

1. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Peel-a-bone** or **-the-bones,** severe weather or a piercing wind which freezes one to the bone; (2) **-a-flee,** a person unsuitably and insufficiently clothed; see below; (3) **-and-eat,** (*a*) a potato cooked and served in its skin; (*b*) the eating of potatoes cooked in their skins; (4) **-and-eat-potato,** see (3, *a*); (5) **-neck,** a tyrant whose yoke galls his dependents; (6) **-tail,** a niggard.

(1) **Gall.** March borrows frae April Three days, and they are ill; The first o' them is wun and weet, The second it is snaw and sleet, The third o' them's a peel-a-bane, And freezes the wee burd's neb tae stane, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 211, ed. 1876; A common saying, apart from the rhyme of 'The Borrowin' Days' (J.M.). (2) Peel-a-flee, he said, was a creature out of its element; a dandy attempting to play with men at the channle-stane. . . 'Peel-a-flees' are all those who look better on a street than they do in the country, Mactaggart *ib.* 392. (3, *a*) **s.Sc.** Yet, O the cheat! Was glad to dinner for a' this On peal-an'-eat, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 336. **Gall.** Mactaggart *ib.* 378. **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **s.Sc.** A hearty game at peel-an-eat On some o' Jamie's tatties, Watson *Bards* (1859) 75. (4) **Abd.** Lucky that some fowk cud get plenty o' lang kail an' peel-an'-aet-potawtoes, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 141. **Slk.** I got only peel-an-eat potatoes and a little salt, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 442, ed. 1866. (5) **n.Yks.**[2] An aud peel-neck tiv his poor wife. (6) *ib.* A niggard, who in stripping for the hide, would have the peelings of the tail into the bargain.

2. To take off the skin.

Sh.I. A'm brösd or dan peel'd me left elbik, *Sh. News* (Feb. 9, 1901). **Abd.** Lickin' the creatur till's very fingers wus near han' peel't, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 88. **Rnf.** Ye winna be at rest . . . till ye get your skull peeled, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 56. **Lnk.** I skail'd my snuff, I peel'd my loof, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 25, ed. 1897. **Gall.** When I'm for sleeping, she's for waukin, And peels my shins, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 155, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** He naps his taes an' peels his heels, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 140.

3. To strip; to take off one's clothes; also in phr. *to peel off oneself.*

Sh.I. 'Come doo an' help ta peel dis ane—' 'Is shü ill ta roo?' *Sh. News* (July 8, 1899). **Lnk.** Your very bed an' blankets peelin'

Frae whar ye sleepit, WATT *Poems* (1827) 16. **Dmf.** Thae oor 'bonny Jean' wad peel O' native charms, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 200. **Gall.** As if he was peeling for a fecht, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 388. **Don.** He peeled off him again, and takin' off his inside shirt, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 222. **Nhb.** Aw'd peel her te the varry sark, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) II. **w.Yks.** When boath on em hed peeled they stepped inta t'watter, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1895) 38.

4. Of a hare: to break; of a dog: to raise the lips and show the teeth.

Nrf. Lor, that peeled and showed his ivories at us, EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 109; P.H.E.)

5. To skim. [Not known to our correspondents.]

w.Yks. There, pale t'guilp off, un' then ye'll hae done wi't, BRONTË *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) xiii.

6. *sb.* The least particle; of grass: a blade.

Sh.I. No a peel o' clood ipa dy sky, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 260; Deil peel I pat, *Sh. News* (June 18, 1898); Na, peel ta beggry o' da kraek is aboot him. Juist wait doo fil da okrigaard is aeten, an' tell me 'at he's a kraek dan, *ib.* (Aug. 13, 1898); A piece of ground having very scant pasture will be described as 'no haen ae peel o' girs upon it.' A stupid person may be described as 'no haen ae peel o' sense.' 'I dōna care a peel what ony bodie says' (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**[1] A peel of grass.

PEEL, *v.*[2] Yks. [pīl.] **1.** With *in*: to give in; to retire from a contest.

w.Yks. Shoo threeatened to brek ther heeads wi' her sceptre if they didn't hod ther noise, so they peeled in a bit, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 25; (S.P.U.)

2. With *in*: to endeavour to become reconciled. *Leeds Merc. Wkly. Suppl.* (Sept. 20, 1884) 8.

PEEL, see **Pail,** *v.*, **Peal,** *sb.*[12], *v.*[12], **Peil, Pill,** *sb.*[1]

PEELED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. [pīld.] In *comb.* (1) Peeled egg, a windfall; (2) **—grain,** a tree-branch stripped of its bark but otherwise unsquared and undressed.

(1) **e.Fif.** There wad be sorrow for the death o' Uncle Jeames, joy at the prospeck o' getting sic a nice peeled egg, and may be veesions o' a gilt coach, &c., LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) v. (2) **Nhb.**[1]

PEEL-END, *sb.* Yks. [pī·l-end.] The sharp end of a hammer-head. See **Pillended-hammer**; cf. **peen.**

w.Yks. Hit it with the peel-end (B.K.); **w.Yks.**[2]

PEELER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. [pī·lər.] A crab which has cast its shell, esp. the shore-crab, *Carcinus menas.* Cf. **pillan.**

Bnff.[1] **Fif.** COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 19. **N.I.**[1] Used for bait. Ant. (W.J.K.)

PEELER, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Hrt. Of plants: an impoverisher or spoiler of the ground.

Hrt. Barley and wheat are both reckoned great peelers of the ground, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. 73.

[Yet otes with hir sucking a peeler is found, Both ill to the maister and worse to the ground, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 84.]

PEELER, *sb.*[3] Ken. [pī·lə(r).] A crowbar; a round iron bar used for making the holes into which hop-poles are placed. (W.F.S.), Ken.[1]

PEELER, *sb.*[4] Ken. [pī·lə(r).] A baker's shovel. (W.F.S.) See **Peel,** *sb.*[3]

PEEL-GARLIC(K, see **Pill-garlic.**

PEELIE, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *adj.* Thin, meagre. (JAM.) **2.** *sb.* A scarecrow. BROWN *Dict.* (1845).

PEELIE-WALLY, *sb.* w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) A tall, slender, sickly-looking young person; used also of a tall, slender plant or young shoot. Cf. **speelie-wally.**

PEELING, *prp.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lin. Nhp. War. Oxf. Hnt. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Dor. Also written peelin Sc. Nhb.[1]; peelen Lakel.[2] Dor.[1] [pī·lin.] **1.** *prp.* In phr. *peeling his wands,* entering on a new occupation, as on the arrival of a first child. Nhb.[1] **2.** Travelling on a windy day with insufficient clothing. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **3.** *sb.* Peel; skin; a paring. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Bnff. Dinna fling the peelins on the fleer, in case o' hurry in risin' ye should put yere fit on them and fa' and break yere hough, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 320. **Lnk.** Ye've ta'en her heart a' but the peelin', WATT *Poems* (1827) 49. **N.Cy.**[1] Apple peeling. **Lakel.**[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[12], **Oxf.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Dor.**[1]

PEELOCK, *sb.* [pī·lək.] A potato boiled in its skin.

Gall. His peelocks will be sweet to eat, And no puir scabbed chittery, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 214, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** 'What dae ye get tae yer supper?' 'Peelocks,' FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 366.

PEEL-REESTIE, *sb.* Sc. [pī·l-rīsti.] A mischievous, stirring person.

Kcb. Tam's an unco gleg wee cheil, A rummlin' wee peelreastie, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 140.

PEEL-RINGE, *sb.* and *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **peel-range.** **1.** *sb.* A skinflint.

Fif. [One who would] take the bark off a ringe or whisk made of heath.

2. A tall, thin person; a cold person. Rxb. **3.** *adj.* Thin, not able to endure the cold. *ib.*

PEEL-SHOT, *sb.* Fif. (JAM.) Of cattle: dysentery.

PEELWERSH, *adj.* Frf. w.Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **peley-wersh** Frf. Wan, sickly-looking.

PEELY-GRASS, *sb.* N.I.[1] [pī·li-gras.] Barley with the hulls and awns removed. See **Pail,** *v.* **1.**

PEEM-POM, *sb.* Sc. [pī·m-pom.] A pom-pom; a ball of coloured wool worn by infantry in front of the shako.

Sc. MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Ayr.** A sturdy wee dyvour wi' a rumpy-bum coat on, the pooches o't stuffed wi' peeries and bools, string, nails, peem-poms, and siclike callan's gear, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 29.

PEEN, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **pean** Cum.[24] w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1]; **pien** S. & Ork.[1]; and in forms **pane** w.Yks.[2]; **peean** n.Yks.; **peun** Wm. [pīn, piən.] **1.** *sb.* The sharp point of a hammer. s.Sc. (JAM.), N.I.[1], Nhb.[1] Hence (1) **Peen-end,** *sb.* the sharp, thin end of a hammer, or of any implement; (2) **-ended-maul,** *sb.* a large hammer having one end flat and the other sharpened to a wedge-shape; (3) **-hammer,** *sb.* a shoemaker's hammer; see below.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] **Wm.** Bray't in under t'cawker wi' t'peun end o' thi hammer (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1] Tak' t'peen end o' t'hammer til it, lad: thou'll mash 't, then, fast enew; **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ho'd it by t'peean end. **w.Yks.**[2] (2) **w.Yks.** (W.H.V.) (3) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **n.Yks.** One with one end long and slightly curved, with a cross-piece at the end in the shape of the letter T, intended to knock down nails, &c. inside shoes; formerly of more use than now (W.H.).

2. *v.* To strike, as with a hammer. S. & Ork.[1], Cum.[24], ne.Lan.[1] **3.** Bootmaker's term: to close up the end of a boot-sole by beating it with the thin end of the hammer.

Wm. Thoo mun peun that sooal better ner that aboot t'neb (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Tak dhat hamər ən piən t'hedj ə dhat biut sūəl ən makt fərm (W.H.).

[**1.** Norw. dial. *pen,* also *pænn,* the pointed part of a hammer (AASEN); cp. G. *pinne,* the thin side of a hammer (GRIEB). **2.** Sw. dial. *pena,* also *päna,* to beat iron with a sledge-hammer (RIETZ).]

PEENDY, see **Pindy.**

PEENEB, *sb.* Sh.I. The small horny substance adhering to the tip of a chicken's bill when it is first hatched.

Da thing 'at I carried i' me bosom fir twa days wi' da braeth juist, I can say, blatterin' i' hits body, an' shame ta mak' a lee, hit wisna [had not] tint hits peeneb at Lammas! *Sh. News* (Oct. 15, 1898); It commonly drops off in a day or so (J.S.).

PEENGE, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Also written **peenje** Sc. (JAM.) Lakel.[2] Cum.[1] Wm.; **penje** Cum.[14]; **pinge** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] w.Dur.[1] Cum.[1]; **pinje** Cum.[14] [pinʒ, pinʒ.] To whine, fret; to complain of cold or hunger; to pretend to be poor.

Sc. My sisters wad sit peengin at the ingleside, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) x; (JAM.) **Frf.** Pingin' an' grumblin' because they haena been born wi' a siller spune in their mooths, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 109, ed. 1889. **Fif.** She hesna enough o' food. And she'll just pinge and pine awa' if we canna gar her eat, HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 259. **s.Sc.** Sir William has had twa or three apoplectic strokes and his leddy is aye pinging, WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 54. **Edb.** Few need peenge aneath misfortune's glowr Wad fock do a' the guid that's i' their power, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 195. **Slk.** Standing peenging about windows, HOGG

Tales (1838) 361, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] What's the bairn peengin aboot, Bessy? **Dur.**[1]

Hence (1) **Peenged,** *ppl. adj.* bad-tempered, complaining, on account of ill-health; delicate; starved or shrunk with cold and bad health; (2) **Peenging,** *ppl. adj.* fretful, whining; sickly; starved-looking; (3) **Peengy,** *adj.* fretful, ill-tempered; pinched with cold; sickly; (4) **Pingey-looking,** *ppl. adj.* tight, pinched-looking.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] She was a peenged sort of a body. **Lakel.**[2] Thoo's as peenj'd as thoo can be. **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** He's as peenj'd an' canker'd as an auld miser (B.K.). (2) **Sc.** That useless peenging thing o' a lassie, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxxix. **Abd.** Many parents used to be grievously afflicted by having their chubby, rosy infant exchanged by the fairies for one of their own 'peenging shargars,' WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 441. **Dmf.** It wafts aboot whar wins insist Wi' pingin' saul nae bigger . . . Than boasts a stucco figure, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 149. **Gall.** It . . . pinging brutes without did lash, While meikle trees fell wi' a crash, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 398, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**[1] A peenging bairn. **Nhb.**[1] It was a bit poor peengin bairn. **w.Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Shaeme fa' thur pingin' gowks that grummel, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 139; **Cum.**[124] (3) **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899). **Nhb.**[1] The bit bairney's but peengy, poor thing! **Lakel.**[2] Ah wadn't be seea peenjy fer nowt. **Cum.**[14] (4) **N.I.**[1]

PEENIE, see **Peony, Pinny,** *sb.*[1]

PEENISH, *v.* Cai.[1] [pī·niʃ.] To stint, limit; a dial. form of 'punish.'

PEENJURE, *v.* ? *Obs.* Ayr. (JAM.) To hamper; to confine.

PEENY, *adj.* ? *Obs.* w.Yks.[2] Small, puny.

A set of the younger or smaller boys used to be called a 'peeny set.'

PEEOY(E, *sb.* Sc. Also written **peeoe** Sc. (JAM.); **pioy** Lth.; **pioye** Ayr.; **pyowe** Gall. [pi·ō·i.] A cone of damp gunpowder made by boys to serve as a firework.

Sc. (JAM.) **w.Sc.** Some conceity bodies, that bizz and fizz, and spit fire like a peeoy, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 277. **Ayr.** He was apt to puff and fizz and go off with a pluff of anger like a pioye, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxvi. **e.Lth.** The verra mention o' Tod Lowrie's name was eneuch to gar her fuff up like a pioy, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 153. **Edb.** (D.MacR.) **Gall.** He had no powder with him or he would have made a peeoye, the simple and inexpensive firework of metropolitan youth, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) ii; Hoo I wussed that he wad hae dune an' let me hame to mak' pyowes o' poother for the fair on Monday, *ib. Stickit Min.* (1893) 103.

PEEP, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **pip** n.Lin.[1] [pīp.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. *Preterite* and *pp.*: (1) **Pep,** (2) **Pepped,** (3) **Pept.**

(1) **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** Ah pep in through the winder an' seed 'im (J.P.K.). **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] I pep round the corner. (2) **w.Yks.**[2] (3) **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 144. **Lan.** Fern shoots pept fro every cool shelf, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) i. **Chs.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Rut.**[1] She joost pept in at the window. **Lei.**[1] **War.**[2] I pept thro' the winder. **w.Som.**[1] I pept in the cupboard.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Peep-glass,** a telescope; (2) **-hawk,** the kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius*; (3) **-hole,** *obs.,* a small sliding door; (4) **-hole door,** a door having a small round hole; (5) **-o'-day,** the Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*; (6) **-show,** see below.

(1) **Lth.** Can ye wi' thy peep-glass explore the all eterne? LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 196. (2) **N.I.**[1] (3) **n.Lin.**[1] The small sliding doors of the cells in the old prison at Kirton-in-Lindsey were called pip-holes. (4) **w.Yks.** T'owd nodin' Vicar, magistrate, Went in at t'peep-hoil door, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 56. (5) **Shr.**[1] (6) **Brks.**[1] A paper case with glass over, filled by children with flowers pressed against the glass; there is a paper lid which is raised for a 'pin a peep.'

2. *Fig.* To dawn.

Glo.[1] In March it begins to peep about 6 o'clock.

3. *sb.* A peep-hole. n.Lin.[1] **4.** An eye. Som. (HALL.)

5. The nursery game of 'peep-bo.' nw.Der.[1]

6. The dawn.

Dmb. The lav'rock by the morning peep May wake his brithers frae their sleep, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 95.

PEEP, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Som. Dev. **1.** *v.* To whine, complain.

Sc. (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Som.** There yow are, peeping again (E.H.G.).

Hence (1) **Peeper,** *sb.* a complaining person; (2) **Peepie,** *adj.* complaining, whining; weak; (3) **Peepie-weepie,** (*a*) *adj.* of a whining disposition; (*b*) *sb.* a querulous and tearful child; (4) **Peep-small,** (*a*) *sb.* a feeble voice; also a silly, feeble, weak-minded person; one who 'sings small'; (*b*) *v.* to assume a humble attitude, to keep in the back-ground.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] 3, *a*) **Ags.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Sc.** MACKAY. (4, *a*) **Sc.** MACKAY. **Edb.** By and bye, a barefooted girl came to the door, opened it a very little way, and cautiously asked Maillie what she wanted. . . 'I want nae awmous, ye peep sma',' said Maillie angrily. 'Do I look like a beggar?' BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 127. **Rxb.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Cai.**[1]

2. Phr. *not as poor as one peeps,* not as badly off as one gives out. **Sc.** Ye're no sae poor as ye peep, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737).

3. Of a queen bee: to make a noise in the hive previous to swarming. Dev. *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 310. **4.** *sb.* Phr. (1) *not to hear a peep of anything,* not to hear even a whisper of anything; (2) *to play peep,* to utter a feeble sound.

(1) **Cai.**[1] I noor heerd a peep o' 'd. (2) **Sc.** He darna play peep (JAM.); MACKAY.

5. The meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis.* Frf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 45.

[**1.** Familiar spirits and . . . wizards that peep and that mutter, BIBLE *Isaiah* viii. 19.]

PEEP, see **Pip,** *sb.*[2]

PEEPAG, *sb.* Cai.[1] [pī·pəg.] A reed made of green straw.

PEEPER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Dev. [pī·pə(r.] **1.** A looking-glass. Rxb. (JAM.) **2.** An egg-pie. Dev. (HALL.)

3. *pl.* The pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis.* w.Yks. LEES *Flora* (1888) 796.

PEEPER, *sb.*[2] Cor.[1] [pī·pə(r).] A species of tub-fish, *Trigla cuculus.* Cf. **piper,** 8.

PEEPING, *prp.* Lei. Wor. [pī·pin.] **1.** In phr. *peeping and tooting,* prying and spying. Lei.[1] **2.** *Comb.* **Peeping-Februaries,** the winter aconite, *Eranthis hyemalis.* Wor. (E.S.)

PEEPY, *adj.* Yks. [pī·pi.] Sleepy, drowsy.

e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** With long waiting we fell peepy, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 8.

PEER, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. I.W. Also written **peir** Sc. (JAM.) [pīr, piə(r).] **1.** *sb.* A match.

Ayr. I think na ye're just a peer to Sir Davie, that you need to ettle at coping with his braw mare, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) i. **Edb.** Say, ye red gowns! . . Gin ere thir days hae had their peer, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 191, ed. 1785. **I.W.**[1] I never zeed the peer to't; **I.W.**[2] I never met wi' the peer too 't.

Hence **Peer-mate,** *adj.* of equal rank.

Edb. A peer-mate chief had heard his plot, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 13.

2. *v.* To match; to equal.

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** To compass a bower sae rare, As will peer, I trow, wi' her broad low brow An' her wavin' golden hair, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 59. **Per.** Whaur is the land on earth to peer The land o' Scottish mountaineer? STEWART *Character* (1857) 111. **Ayr.** And such a leg! my bonie Jean Could only peer it, BURNS *Vision,* st. 11. **Rnf.** FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 41. **Lnk.** COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 162. **Edb.** LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 235. **Lth.** The Lady Fern, whase slender stalk Alane can peer thy genty mak, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 78. **Dmf.** I ance was hafflins charmed before Wi' beauty few coud peer, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 236. **I.W.**[1]

[**1.** OFr. (Norm.) *peer, per,* 'égal, pareil' (MOISY).]

PEER, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. Der. Som. Also written **pear** Der.[2] [pīr, piə(r).] **1.** A sea-slug. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **2.** A minnow.

Der.[2] When the corn is in the ear, Then the perch will take a peer. **Som.** (HALL.)

[**1, 2.** Norw. dial. *pir,* a small fish, used of small mackerel, of small salmon-trout (AASEN).]

PEER, *v.*[2] Oxf. I.W. [piə(r).] To pour out lard or any liquid; to melt or clarify lard.

Oxf. (K.) **I.W.** She was hindered on peering the flick, MONCRIEFF *Dream* (1863) l. 37; **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] We be gwyne to peer the lard this evenen.

PEER, *adj.* Lin. Tender, thin, delicate. ? A dial. form of 'poor.' (HALL.), Lin.[1]

PEER, see **Pear**, *v.*, **Poor.**

PEERCH, PEERE, see **Perch**, *sb.*[1], **Pair**, *sb.*

PEERER, *sb.* Sc. [pī·rər.] One who gazes or stares.

Wgt. Hid by them from the intrusive gaze of peerers on the streets, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 101.

PEERIE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **peary** Sc. (JAM.); **perie** Sc.; **pery** Ir.; **pierie, pirie** Edb.; **piry** Lnk. [pī·ri.] 1. A peg-top. See **Pear**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. (JAM.); Mony's the peery and the tap I worked for him langsyne, SCOTT *Antiquary* 1816 xx; MACKAY. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** MACDONALD *Malcolm* (1875) I. 76. **Frf.** His peeries an' bools, His big fauldin' whittle, an ither queer tools, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 58. **Per.** FORD *Harp* (1893) 152. **Fif.** It's like sounding a peerie when I get on the floor, MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 99. **s.Sc.** A bit boy was playin' wi' his peerie, CUNNINGHAM *Broomieburn* 1894 xiv. **Rnf.** FINLAYSON *Rhymes* 1815 42. **Ayr.** I would be blithe to see the wee totties spinning about the floor like peeries, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ciii. **Lnk.** Bowls, and ba's, and taps, and pirys, M'INDOE *Poems* (1805) 40. **Lth.** A bare-footed urchin . . . who was dozing a peerie, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 276. **Edb.** They . . . went spinning round about like pieries, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii; BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* ed. 1875 *Gl.* **Bwk.** We callants wad gather oor peeries to spin On the muckle hearth stane, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 60. **Slk.** CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 293. **Dmf.** She . . . made her spoon gang roond i' the cup as fast as a peery, PONDER *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 20. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 82, ed. 1876. **Ir.** BRENAN *Annals* (Dec. 18, 1895). **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.** The weans his pranks and jokes enjoy, He'll spin their peerie, STRANG *Earth Fund* 1892 pt. iii. st. 10.

Hence **Pery-headed**, *adj.* top-headed. Ant. (S.A.B.)

2. *pl.* The game of spinning tops.

Frf. Monypenny was willing to let him join in . . . peeries, . . or whatever game was in season, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) xiv. **Fif.** In their due seasons came 'bools,' 'peeries,' 'carrick,' COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 12. **Slg.** The spirit-stirring sport At peeries, bools, or ba', TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 181. **Lth.** The boys had also the 'peeries,' and the 'taps,' and the 'buttons' and the 'paips,' STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33. **Kcb.** He plays at peeries, papes, an' bools, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 142.

PEERIE, *adj.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in form **perrie, pierie** Sh.I. [pī·ri.] 1. *adj.* Small. See **Peer**, *sb.*[2]; cf. **pirrin.**

Sh.I. Shü got sontin in a perrie gless ta rub its een wi', STEWART *Tales* (1892) 7; (A.W.G.); JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 38; **S. & Ork.**[1] A peerie-foal. **Or.I.** To the westward . . . hes what once was an extensive loch; it is now called the Peerie Sea, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 41. **Cai.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 696; **Cai.**[1] **Fif., e.Lth.** (JAM.)

Hence (1) **Peerie-breeks**, *sb. pl.* short trousers, used *fig.* of a person with short legs; (2) **-foal**, *sb.* a small bannock or cake; (3) **-pinkie**, *sb.* the little finger; (4) **-wee**, *adj.* very small; (5) **-weerie**, (*a*) *adj.*, see (4); (*b*) *sb.* any very small thing; esp. the little finger or toe; (6) **-weerie-winkie**, *adj.* excessively small; (7) **-winkie**, see (5, *b*); (8) **-writ**, *sb.* small-text handwriting.

(1) **Sh.I.** 'Peerie-breeks' and 'scoor da buggie,' as Lowrie had contemptuously called him, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 32. (2) **Sh.I., Or.I.** (JAM.) (3) **Cai.**[1] A children's rhyme on the fingers, beginning with the thumb, runs thus:—"Iss is 'e man 'at brook 'e barn, 'Iss is 'e man 'at stealt 'e corn, 'Iss is 'e man 'at carried 'd awa, 'Iss is 'e man 'at tellt on 'em a', An' poor peerie pinkie paid for 'em a'." (4) **Sc.** A peerie wee bit o' a manikinie, RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 1892) 117. **Cai.**[1] (5, *a*) **S. & Ork.**[1], **Or.I.** (JAM.) **Slk.** A pert, prim, pompous prater, wi' a peerie-weerie expression about the een, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* 1856 III. 280. (*b*) **Ayr.** JAM. 6 **S. & Ork.**[1] (7) **Sc.** *Glasgow Herald* (Dec. 23, 1889). **Per.** (G.W.), **Ayr.** (JAM.) (8) **Sh.I.** I never was guid at da peerie writ, *Sh. News* Apr. 13, 1901.

2. *sb.* In phr. *a wee peery*, just a little. Ayr. (F.J.C.)

PEERIE, *adj.*[2] *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) Timid, fearful.

[Fr. *peureux*, fearful (COTGR.).]

PEERK, PEERT, PEERTEN, see **Perk, Peart**, *adj.*, **Pearten.**

PEERY, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Of water: to run in a small channel; to trickle.

Rnf. PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.) **Slk.** The water peeryin out amang the lowse stanes, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 38.

Hence **Peerie-weerie**, *sb.* a slow-running stream. Ayr. (JAM.)

PEERY, *adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Peeping, peering.

Elg. Now cauld and clear the risen day Shines peery oure the waste, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 223.

PEERY-WEERY, *adj.* and *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc.

1. *adj.* Blinking, small-eyed; sore-eyed.

Sc. With something of a peery-weery twinkling about the eyes, *Steam-boat* (1822) 295 (JAM.). **Ayr.** *ib.*

2. *sb.* A mysterious and hidden person. Ayr. (*ib.*)

PEES, *int.* Sc. Also written **pease** Per. A call made to calves, pigeons, &c.

Per. Pease, pease, pease, pigeons; here's some crumbs to you (G.W.). **Cld.** JAM.)

Hence **Peeser**, *sb.* an unfledged pigeon. Cai.[1]

PEESKAAB, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **peeskarb.** A reproach, byword; one who acts so as to call forth disparaging remarks.

Tak' doo my advice an' gie naebody da shance o' makin' ony peeskaab troo da parishen (J.I.); (J.S.)

PEESKER, *adj.* Sh.I. [pī·skər.] Of corn: thin, lean; used humorously. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 46. Cf. piskie.

PEESNIP, see **Peesweep.**

PEESTER, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **peestir.** [pī·stər.] 1. *v.* To chirp; to squeak as a mouse. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1] Hence **Peestering**, *vbl. sb.* a squeaking.

Dere wis a peesterin' an' a neesterin', a pleepin' an' a cheepin', STEWART *Tales* (1892) 252; **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. *sb.* The sound made by a mouse; a squeak. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 164; S. & Ork.[1]

[1. Norw. dial. *pistra*, to make a weak sound like the squeak of a mouse (AASEN).]

PEESWEEP, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. e.An. Cor. Also written **peaseweep** Bnff. Slk.; **peasweep** Sc. Nhb.; **peeseweep** Sc.; **peez-weep** N.Cy.[1]; and in forms **peesnip** Chs.[1]; **pee-weep** Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. w.Yks. Not.[1] Nrf.; **pee-wheep** s.Not.; **pe-weep** Nrf. Cor.[3]; **pie-wipe** Lin. e.An.[1] Nrf.; **pisweip** Lnk.; **pi-wipe** Nrf.; **pye-wipe** Not. sw.Lin.[1] Lei. e.An.[1] Nrf.; **py-wipe** n.Lin.[1] Nrf. [pī·zwīp, pī·wīp, Lin. e.An. **pai·waip.**]

1. The lapwing, *Vanellus vulgaris.* Also used *fig.*

Sh.I. Listening to the murmuring waves and the faint cry of the 'peeweep,' STEWART *Tales* (1892) 65. **ne.Sc.** When the lapwing, peeweet, peeseweep, wallop, kept screaming and flying round one, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 143. **Bnff.** GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 280. **Frf.** The plaintive cry of the peesweep as it rose in the air, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxxv. **w.Sc.** A persistently skirling and eminently vituperative peeseweep, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 127, ed. 1877. **Slg.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 184. **s.Sc.** Ye never . . . found a young peasweep, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 197. **Dmb.** *Satist. Acc.* XVII. 251 (JAM.). **Ayr.** Save at times the melancholious note of the peeseweep, neither the sound nor the voice of any living thing was heard there, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xx. **Peb.** Ye peeseweeps mak' haste to some mair friendly shore, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 112. **Lnk.** Go, go, ye painted pisweeps to fairs and weddings, and there display your proud banners of pride, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 139. **Slk.** Pease-weeps' eggs is capital poached, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 68. **Gall.** CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 56. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** He's as good as his maister; ay, or as that peasweep o' a mistress, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 281; **Nhb.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[14], **w.Yks.** (W.F.), **Chs.**[13], **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** The piewipes utter their plaintive cries as they flutter around, ANDERSON *Pocket Guide* (1874) 103. **n.Lin.**[1] Pei·weip. **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.) **sw.Lin.**[1] **Lei.** *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. ix. 133. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Here 'bor . . . hornpipes or pe-weeps, as some call 'em, gin'rally lead this time o' the year, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 106; A bunch of peeweeps, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 186; I ha' held the swivel up agin the wall and fired at plover. I ha' got a lot of piwipes like that, *ib. Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 53; SWAINSON *ib.* 184; COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46. **e.Nrf.** *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. ix. 133.

Hence (1) **Peesweep-like**, *adj.* having sharp features, a feeble appearance, and a shrill voice; (2) **Peesweepy**, *adj.* poor, pitiful, silly, whining.

(1) Sc. Mackay. Fif. A pees-weep-like thing (Jam.). (2) Lth. A peesweepy creature (Jam.).

2. *Comb.* Pe-weep-stick, the young branch of a sycamore out of which whistles are made. Cor.[3] 3. Phr. *a peas-weep kind of a place*, a poor place. Nhb. (R.O.H.)

PEET, see **Peart**, *adj.*, **Peat**, *sb.*[1]

PEETH, *sb.* w.Cy. Cor. Also in form **peth** w.Cy. [pīþ, peþ.] A dug well, as distinguished from a natural spring.

w.Cy. (Hall.) Cor. The peeth is full, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 22; Cor.[12]; Cor.[3] A deep well from which water is drawn in a 'cool' by a windlass. w.Cor. (J.W.)

PEETH, see **Pith**.

PEET-LARK, *sb.* Lan.[1] [pīt-lāk.] The meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis*.

PEETLY-PAILWUR, *sb.* Sc. [pītli-pēlwər.] An expression of endearment used to children.

Kcb. You're dear to mammie an' to dad, Oor ain wee peetly pailwur, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 143.

PEET-PEET-PEET, *int.* Wor. [pīt.] A call to turkeys. (H.K.)

PEETY, *adj.* Ken. [pī·ti] Of a noise: small.

They [ducklings] were givin' little peety cries. Making a little peety noise (D.W.L.).

PEETY, PEEVEE, see **Pity**, *sb.*[1], **Paw**, *sb.*[2]

PEEVER, *sb.* Sc. Also written **peavor, peevor.** [pī·vər.] The piece of stone or slate used in the game of 'hop-scotch'; also the game itself.

Abd. The peavor was kicked out of one line and brought round in a curve (J.Ar.). w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Rnf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 344. Ayr. Skirling lassocks are playing at hespy on the stairs or the peever on the loans, Service *Notandums* (1890) 74. Lnk. Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 13. Lth. Wallace *ib.*

Hence **Peeverall** or **Peeverals**, *sb.* the game of 'hop-scotch.'

Sc. He had often to chase her in frae playing the 'peeverall' after she was married, Wright *Sc. Life* (1897) 22. Rnf. Wallace *ib.* Lnk. Seldom will you see her playin' Peeverals, or buskin' dolls, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 29. Lth. Wallace *ib.*

PEEVER, *v.* w.Sc. (Jam.) [pī·vər.] To urinate; used of and by children.

PEEVER, see **Piver**.

PEEVIE, *sb.* Lon. [pī·vi.] A boy's marble. Baker *Gl.* (1854) (s.v. Pevy).

PEEVISH, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. [pī·viʃ.] 1. *Obs.* Witty, subtle.

n.Cy. Bailey (1721); *Ingeniosus, argutus*, Coles (1679); N.Cy.[2] 2. Of an animal: fond of being petted. Chs.[1] 3. Of the wind: piercing, very cold. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.[1]

PEE-WEE, *adj.*[1] and *v.* e.An.[1] Also in form **pee-wic.** [pī·-wī.] 1. *adj.* Pining; whining, whimpering. 2. *v.* To whine, to 'peak.'

PEE-WEE, *adj.*[2] and *sb.* Yks. Also inform **pey-wey** w.Yks.[5] [pī-wī, pei·-wei.] 1. *adj.* Small, diminutive. e.Yks.[1] 2. *sb.* A very small marble. w.Yks.[5]

PEEWEETS, *sb. pl.* Dev. [pī·wīts.] The eye-bright, *Euphrasia officinalis*. *Science Gossip* (1873) 235.

PEE-WHEEP, PEE-WHIT, see **Peesweep, Pee-wit.**

PEE-WIT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lin. Shr. Brks. Nrf. Cor. Also written **pee-weet** e.Lan.[1]; **pee-whit** Brks.[1]; and in forms **peese-weet** Sc.; **pewet** Cor.; **pewit** Chs.[12]; **pivit** Nrf.; **puit** Nrf. [pī·wit, piu·it.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* **Pee-wit-ground** or **-land**, poor undrained land, such as is frequented by pee-wits.

N.Cy.[1], Chs.[123], s.Chs.[1] Lin. I have heard Lincolnshire rustics speak of poor, moist, rush-growing land as 'Peewit Land,' as those birds love to frequent such spots, *Lin. N. & Q.* I. 13, 14.

2. The cry of the pee-wit.

Fif. The teuchat was followed as it wailed out in circles round the intruder, 'Peese-weet, peese-weet, hairy my nest, and gar me greet!' Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 12.

3. A musical instrument; see below.

Brks.[1] There is a primitive musical instrument made by boys called a pee-whit; a small stick is split and an ivy leaf inserted, blowing on this produces a curious sound.

4. The black-headed gull, *Larus rudibundus*; also in *comp.* **Pee-wit-gull.**

Nhb.[1], Cum. (R.H.H.) Stf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 209. Shr. Wilbraham *Gl.* (ed. 1826). Nrf. The 'gull' that follows the plough is the 'puit,' or 'puit-gull,' for they love worms as dearly as a gull loves a shrimp, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 312; 'Them's pivits,' says the captain, White *Eng.* (1865) I. 100. Cor. Rodd *Birds* (1880) 315.

5. *v.* To cry as a pee-wit. e.Lan.[1] 6. *Fig.* To court.

Lan. Is he come a-peeweetin' at yo're Mary? Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iii; Ther's some pee-weetin' goin on between 'em, *ib. Irkdale* (1865) 75, ed. 1868.

PEE-WITTAL, *v.* n.Lan.[1] [pī·-witl.] To urinate; used of and by children.

PEEZE, see **Pease.**

PEEZY-WEEZIES, *sb. pl.* Hmp.[1] [pī·zi-wīziz.]

1. In phr. *to have the peezy-weezies*, to be sulky; to be in the dumps. 2. A swollen face.

PEFF, *sb.*[1], *v.* and *adv.* Sc. War. [pef.] 1. *sb.* A dull, heavy blow; a dull, heavy fall; the sound made by such a blow or fall. Bnff.[1] Hence *to give a person peff, phr.* to thrash him. War.[2] I'll gie yō' peff.

2. The act of walking with a dull, heavy step; the sound made by such a footstep. Bnff.[1] 3. A big, stupid person. *ib.* 4. *v.* To beat with dull, heavy blows; to beat severely. *ib.* 5. To walk with a heavy step. *ib.*

6. With *down* or *in*: to drive.

ib. Peff in the pile. Peff doon that stane.

7. With *over*: to knock over; to fall with a dull, heavy sound. *ib.* 8. *adv.* With a dull, heavy fall; with heavy footsteps. *ib.*

PEFF, *sb.*[2] Lin. [pef.] The pith of a plant. n.Lin.[1] Hence **Peffy**, *adj.* of a stalk or root: stringy.

n.Lin. These beet-roots is very peffy, *N. & Q.* (1897) 8th S. xi. 25.

PEFF, see **Pegh.**

PEFFEL, *v.* Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Also written **peffil** s.Chs.[1]; **peffle** Wor. [pe·fl.] 1. Of birds: to pick at; to peck. Cf. **paffle**, *v.* 2.

s.Chs.[1] Yaan·dŭr)z ŭ Tüm·-nuwp i dhŭ góo·zbri bùsh·iz; ah daayt ée)z pef·ilin. War.[3] s.Wor. The birds peffle the seeds (H.K.). Shr.[1] Them birds bin peffelin' out that turmit sid sadly.

PEFFIN, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [pe·fin.] A very big, stout person. Cf. **peff**, *sb.*[1] 3.

PEFFLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Cum. Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Brks. Also written **peffel** Cum.[4] Shr.[1]; **peffil** s.Chs.[1] [pe·fl.] 1. *v.* To beat severely, esp. about the head; to throw at; to exhaust.

Cum.[4] In the Penrith district, a man would be said to be 'fair peffelled,' implying that he was thoroughly fatigued by the use of the flail. s.Chs.[1] s.Wor. What be a doin' ov a pefflin' thot young un thot awahy for? (H.K.) Shr.[1] 'E peffeled 'im reet well about the yed wuth 'is fisses.

Hence **Peffling**, (1) *ppl. adj.* overpowering, exhausting; (2) *vbl. sb.* a beating, a knocking about the head.

(1) War.[2] This is peffling weather. (2) s.Chs.[1] Yŭ lit·l nuwt! ahy oa·p yŭr daad·i)l gy'i)yŭ ŭ regy'·ilŭr gùd pef·ilin wen yŭ get·n wom.

2. Of rain or snow: to come down heavily.

War.[2] The rain came peffling down. Glo.[1] The snow peffled down, and whiffled round the carner.

3. *sb.* A nervous state; a condition of hurry and confusion.

Brks.[1] A zimmed in zuch a peffle as a did'nt knaw what a was a-zaayin' on.

PEFFLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Lin. [pe·fl.] 1. *v.* To cough with a short, dry, tickling cough. Cf. **pegh.**

Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 347. sw.Lin.[1] I oppened the window a little yesterday, and she peffled all day.

Hence **Peffling**, *ppl. adj.* of a cough: short, dry, tickling. (Hall.) sw.Lin.[1] He's gotten such a peffling cough.

2. *sb.* A short, dry, tickling cough.

Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 347. sw.Lin.[1] She had another peffle.

PEFFLED, *ppl. adj.* War.[2] [pe·fld.] Begrimed.

PEG, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. and Aus. Also written **pegg** Rnf.; and in forms **pag** m.Yks.[1] Dor.[1] [peg.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Peg-hole**, the vent-hole of a barrel; (2) **-leg**, (*a*) a wooden leg; also a person who has a wooden leg; (*b*) to walk away quickly; (*c*) rapidly; in phr. *to go peg-leg*; (3) **-stick**, a 'cat' stick;

see **2** (2); (4) **-tankard**, a tankard marked with pegs to show the draught allowed to each drinker.

(1) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* (2, *a*) w.Yks. Besides, he's a peg leg, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1872) 48; w.Yks.[2] Lan. Thae'd better tak that peg-leg o' thine eawt o' seet, WAUGH *Besom Ben*, 352; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Owd Peg-leg Parry. nw.Lin. (G.P.) (*b*) e.Yks. Poor Billy was ommast flaid oot ov his wits, an thowt he was getten, bud when he fan his legs, he peg-legged away full pelt, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 33; e.Yks.[1] (*c*) e.Yks.[1] He went peg-leg, an seean gat there. (3) w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). (4) Dur.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *not to care a peg*, to care nothing at all; (2) *peg and stick*, a game; see below; see **Piggy**; (3) *to draw a person's peg*, to put him in a bad temper; (4) *to get one's peg out*, to get angry; (5) *to turn one a peg*, to do a person an ill turn, esp. by way of requital; (6) *to buy* or *get a thing off the pegs*, to buy second-hand or 'shop-made' clothing.

(1) Cum. Nut a peg dud Nancy care, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 50. w.Yks. (J.W.) (2) w.Yks. The players provide themselves with short, stout sticks, and a peg (a piece of wood sharpened at one or both ends). A ring is made, and the peg is placed on the ground so as to balance. One boy then strikes it with his stick to make it spring or bounce up into the air; while in the air he strikes it with his stick, and sends it as far as he possibly can. His opponent declares the number of leaps in which the striker is to cover the distance the peg has gone. If successful, he counts the number of leaps to his score. If he fails, his opponent leaps, and, if successful, the number of leaps count to his score. He strikes the next time, and the same process is gone through, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 37. (3) n.Cy. (B.K.) n.Yks. T'fond fellə kept tiəzin at mə til hī fērli driu mai peg, ən dhen A let draiv at him wi mi niəf (W.H.). w.Yks. T'oud man gar iz peg drǫən (J.W.). (4) w.Yks. 'Can't ta speyk, gaumless?' axed Ikey, gettin' his peg aht, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1894) 7. (5) w.Yks.[1] (6) s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] 'E bought it off the pegs, it ŏŏnna do 'im much joy.

3. A piece of round wood put in the hole of a 'lag' in a loom. w.Yks. (J.M.) **4.** A leg, foot; a step.

Abd. I don't stir a peg without it, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) xx. Rnf. That . . . hath been still the next pegg to popery, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) I. 82, ed. 1843. Lnk. NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 28. Lth. The beggar he coost aff his wee wooden peg, An' he shaw'd them a brawny an' sturdy leg, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 55. n.Ir. A'll no gang yin peg! No the length o' my fit! LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 41. Dwn. No a peg wud she a went, *ib. Robin Gordon*, 87. Nhb. Se stiff, they scarce could move a peg, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 24. w.Yks. Bud better hed it been for him If he'd neer sturr'd a peg, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 8. Lan. He would no stur a peg fur till he'd fund eawt what it wur, BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1859) 53. Midl. I would'nt move a peg, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 189. Ess. Some wor so obstropolus They 'oodnt star a peg, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 108; Ess.[1] Dor.[1] Zome did stir ther nimble pags, 191. [Amer. I knowed better than to move another peg, *Cent. Mag.* (Dec. 1884) 269.]

5. A tooth, esp. a child's tooth; *gen.* in *pl.* N.Cy.[1], Cum.[14], w.Yks.[124], Ess.[1] **6.** The ball used by 'shinty' players. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **7.** A roller; a clod-crusher.

Hmp.[1] That peg will do if he has a new frame.

8. A blow or thump with the fist, esp. in boxing; a stroke. Lth., Dmf. (JAM.), Cum.[14], Suf.[1]

9. *v. Comb.* with *prep.* and *adv.*: (1) **To peg at**, to work at anything industriously and perseveringly; (2) **— away**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) to walk fast; to hurry on; (*c*) to eat or drink voraciously; (3) **— away at**, to beat; (4) **— off**, (5) **— on**, see (2, *b*); (6) **— out**, (*a*) to give out, pay out; (*b*) to die; (7) **— through**, to pull through.

(1) n.Yks. A kept pegin at it til a finish't it (W.H.). m.Yks.[1] What, pagging at it yet! w.Yks. (J.W.) Suf. I'm like you—good for peggin' at it till I'm a corp, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 402. (2, *a*) Sc. (A.W.) Don. At his bench and pegging away briskly next morning, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 96. Cum. Peg away, lad, an' thoo'll git through it seun (J.D.); Cum.[4] n.Yks. A'l peg əwē at it ən dhen a səl git it diun (W.H.). e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.), Nhp.[1], War.[3] Sur., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. (*b*) Lth., Dmf. JAM.) Wxf. Away he pegged hotfoot, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 34. Cum.[14] w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] He can peg away. Lan. Wait till I throw my cap up and then yo' may peg away, BRIERLEY *Out of Work*, v. War.[3] (*c*) Sc. (A.W.) e.Yks.[1] He peggd-away at that leg o' mutton like a good un. Lin. HOLLOWAY. Nhp.[1], War.[3] Brks.[1] 'Peg away' is a common encouraging phrase for 'commence eating,' or 'eat heartily.' Sus.[1] Hmp. HOLLOWAY. (3) Nhp.[1] Peg away at him. (4) Lth., Dmf. (JAM.) Ir. When they were pegging off they met the goose, KENNEDY *Fireside Tales* (1870) 25. w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. I went into th' hewse un sticks o' mess o' podditch e meh guts un o' lunchun o' chees, un off I peg'd, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 34. Suf.[1] Come, peg off. (5) Sc. (A.W.) Dwn. Her skirts get gruppit samwae in the gate, but Peggy was peggin' on, an' sez Mister Parr, sez he—'Ye'll teer yer dress, mem,' LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 86. (6, *a*) Lnk. Let her gang—Grannie! peg oot the line, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 160. (*b*) w.Yks.[2] If I lived there I should soon peg out. Lan. (S.W.) Midl. If my ould man ever pegged oot, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 236. Dev. There's one thing I've got to zay afore I peg out, MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 63. [Aus. He's just returned from where that—where Dyesart the explorer pegged out, VOGAN *Blk. Police* (1890) xx.] (7) s.Wor. I didn't think as a'd pegged through (H.K.).

10. Phr. (1) *to peg a person down*, to bind a person to a bargain; to silence an opponent by a decisive argument; (2) *— a person one*, to mark off a person for future revenge; 'to put a spoke in his wheel.'

(1) Nhp.[1] I pegged him down till he hadn't a word to say for himself. (2) War.[3]

11. To hammer; to beat; to thump with the knuckles.

Frf. Wi' a hazel rung may ye ne'er peg her, JOHNSTON *Poems* (1867) 184. Lnk. Never seeking to find Who had pegg'd him behind, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 18. Ir. Willie kicked up a racket outside, and pegged on the gates for all he was worth, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 103. N.Cy.[1], Cum.[24] w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[1] Der.[2] Peg it into him. Nhp.[1] Peg him well. Shr.[2], Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1]

12. To work hard.

Cum. I' th' meanteyme th' fiddlers changt an playt As hard as they cud peg, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 132.

13. To hurry on; to walk fast; to proceed with determination; freq. in phr. *to peg it.*

Lnk. The wee ane by a guid wheen yards hard peggin' in the van, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 27. m.Yks.[1] Lan. As aw're peggin mi way to th' train, DOTTIE *Rambles* (1898) 26; Lan.[1], War.[3] Nrf. Law! how I pegged it, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 141.

14. To throw; angling term: to throw a fly.

Wmh. Peg a shtone at him. He was pegging for trout (M.M.). Lan. She pegged a stone at me, FRANCIS *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 34.

15. To anger, irritate.

n.Cy. That pegged him (B.K.). w.Yks. 'Tha'd do for a currier,' sed ah ta a chap wun day at hed pegged ma, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1876) 17; w.Yks.[5] Doan't peg him. Thah's peggen him reight this time.

Hence **Pegged**, *ppl. adj.* irritated; out of temper.

w.Yks. Dorothy seem'd a little bit peg'd at what Ruth hed said, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1880) 8; (J.W.); w.Yks.[5] He's sorely pegged.

PEG, *sb.*[2] Sc. Dur. Yks. Lan. e.An. [peg.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Peg-a-lantern**, a Will-o'-the-wisp; cf. **peggy**, *sb.*[2] **2** (1); (2) **-pie**, the magpie, *Pica rustica*; (3) **-puff**, a young woman with the manners of an old one; (4) **-trantum**, a hoyden; a tomboy.

(1) Lan. On autumnal evenings, the flickering flame . . . of the 'Corpse Candle,' 'Will-o'-th'-Wisp' . . . or 'Peg-a-Lantern' . . . performed his or her fantastic and impossible jumps in the plashy meadows, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 53. (2, 3) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (4) e.An.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *Peg's night* or *Peg o' Nell's night*, see below; (2) *Peg o' Nell*, the sprite of the river Ribble; (3) *— Powler*, the sprite of the river Tees; (4) *— Powler's cream*, the finer foam seen floating on the Tees; (5) *— Powler's suds*, the masses of foam seen on the higher part of the Tees; (6) *— with the iron teeth*, a supernatural apparition; a 'boggart'; (7) *— Walker shower*, see below.

(1) Yks., Lan. When 'Peg's night' . . . came round, unless a bird, a cat, or a dog was drowned in the stream, some human being was certain to fall a victim there. . . 'And its Peg o' Nell's night, and she has not had her life,' HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii. (2) That of the Ribble is a Peg too, Peg o' Nell, *ib.* (3) Dur. The river Tees has its sprite called Peg Powler, . . with green tresses, and an insatiable desire for human life, *ib.* (4, 5) Dur. *ib.* (6) Lan. *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 156. (7) w.Yks. Elderly people on the approach of twilight often say, 'I think there is going to be a Peg Walker shower.' The tradition is that Peg Walker, who lived

at Low Wortley, went out to make hay and after dinner fell asleep under a haycock till dusk, when, having no idea how long she had been asleep, she exclaimed, 'I think there is going to be a shower,' *Leeds Merc. Wkly. Suppl.* (June 21, 1884) 8.

PEG, *sb.*[3] Sc. [peg.] A policeman.

Abd. (A.W.) **Rnf.** Here come twa blue-coated pegs, The armies baith tak' to their legs, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 139. **Ayr.** The 'peg' was puzzled, AITKEN *Lays* (1883) 104.

PEG, PEGALL, see **Pig**, *sb.*[12], **Pig-haw.**

PEG-FICHED, *sb.* w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A game; see below.

The performers in this game are each furnished with a sharp pointed stake. One of them then strikes it into the ground, and the others throwing theirs across it endeavour to dislodge it. When a stick falls, the owner has to run to a prescribed distance and back, while the rest, placing the stick upright, endeavour to beat it into the ground up to the very top (HALL.).

PEGGALL, see **Paigle, Pig-haw.**

PEGGED, *ppl. adj.* Cum. Yks. Nhp. [pe·gd.] **1.** Of a train: signalled.

Nhp. The Manchester express was 'pegged,' *Dy. Mail* (Sept. 5, 1898).

2. With *out*: tired out.

Cum. Ah've worked tull Ah's fairly pegged oot (J.D.).

3. Full to repletion.

w.Yks. When he'd hetten [eaten] one an' a hawf he wor fairly pegged aht, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 18, 1896).

PEGGENS, *sb. pl.* Nhp. War. [pe·ginz.] Children's teeth. Cf. **peg**, *sb.*[1] **5.**

Nhp.[1] Come lets feel of your little peggens. **War.**[2]

PEGGIN'-AWL, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) A kind of awl used by shoemakers for entering the pegs or wooden pins driven into the heels of shoes.

PEGGING, *vbl. sb. Obsol.* Lei. Hrt. Hmp. The operation of 'settering' (q.v.).

Lei.[1] The custom of 'pegging' calves or yearlings for the 'black leg' is now rapidly dying out. It was done by punching or burning a hole through the ear or the dewlap, putting a twist of horsehair through it, like a seton, and securing it with pegs at each end. **Hrt.** Putting a bit of Hellebore root in the grisly part of the ear which is called pegging, ELLIS *Experiments* (1750) 62. **Hmp.** *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1899) 467.

PEGGINGS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Hrt. Inferior kernels of wheat; see below.

What we call peggings, being composed of those corals that were swept off the heap of wheat after throwing, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. iii. 60; Peggings . . . being what comes from the under line or blighted, or other wheat ears, most of which contain in them very thin little kernels, that will easily part from their chaff, *ib. Cy. Hswf.* (1750) **2.**

PEGGIN'-TOP, *sb.* Irel. Dur. [pe·gin-top.] A peg-top.

Don. The poor boy's comin' roun' as fast as a peggin'-top. He'll be himself again in another minit or two, *Cent. Mag.* (Oct. 1899) 958. **e.Dur.**[1]

PEGGLE, *v.* Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Also in form **pedgel** Not.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3] [pe·gl, pe·dʒl.]

1. Of birds: to peck; to eat corn in the fields.

Not.[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The corn is so pedgelled by the birds. **War.**[3]

2. With *at*: to gnaw at any hard substance. Nhp.[1]

3. To pick over and examine; to poke about in the ground.

Der.[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Shay wur a-pedgellin i' the doost-'ool all mornin' fur it.

4. To mend roughly; to patch.

Not.[1] **Glo.** I'm not a cobbler but I'm trying to peggle my boots (A.B.).

Hence **Peggler**, *sb.* a clumsy workman. War.[3]

PEGGLE, see **Paigle, Pig-haw.**

PEGGLING, *ppl. adj.* Der.[2] [pe·glin.] Struggling, laborious, hard-working, plodding.

He's a poor peggling life of it.

PEGGY, *sb.*[1] Cum. Yks. Chs. Lin. War. Oxf. [pe·gi.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Peggy-far-to,** a boys' game; see below; (2) **-leg,** a person who walks with a wooden leg; (3) **-nut,** a boys' game with nuts; (4) **-stool,** a round stool for children.

(1) **Oxf.** The game consists in placing some object on the ground, and throwing darts at it with some spiked instrument, such as a cricket-stump. Whoever succeeds in first pegging the object is the winner. Sometimes played in school with inkpens, having the desk for a ground (G.O.). (2) **n.Lin.** (E.P.) (3) **Cum.**[14] (4) **w.Yks.** Peggy-stool and chair maker, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 17, 1900).

2. An infant's tooth; also in *comp.* **Peggy-weggy.** Cf. peg, *sb.*[1] **5.**

w.Yks. Let mha lewk at its little peggyweggies (Æ.B.); Unless it should . . . be bothered wi' its peggies, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1883) 5. **War.**[2] (s.v. Peggens).

3. A boys' game with nuts. Cum.[4] **4.** A colliery term: a pickaxe, having a hammer fan at one end. w.Yks. (D.T.) **5.** The game of hockey, played with a wooden ball. Chs.[1] Cf. peg, *sb.*[1] **6,** piggy.

PEGGY, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. [pe·gi.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Peggy chaw,** (2) **— cutthroat,** the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; (3) **— dishwasher,** the pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*; (4) **— lantern,** a Will-o'-the-wisp; (5) **— nine-holes,** the lampern, *Lampetra fluviatilis*; (6) **-otchen,** a hedgehog; (7) **— peggy whitethroat,** see (2); (8) **— raw,** an untidy, wild-looking woman; see below; (9) **— washdish,** see (3); (10) **— white,** see (2); (11) **— whitethroat,** (*a*) see (2); (*b*) the stonechat, *Pratincola rubicola*; (*c*) the chiff-chaff, *Phylloscopus rufus*; (*d*) the willow-warbler, *P. trochilus*; (*e*) the wood-warbler, *P. sibilatrix*; (*f*) the wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.*

(1, 2) **Midl.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 23. (3) **Ken.** SWAINSON *ib.* 43; *Science Gossip* (1882) 65. (4) **n.Lin.** It's years sin' I seed a peggy-lantern while to-neet, bud ther's won i' ohd George yard (M.P.). **sw.Lin.**[1] (5) **Shr.**[1] (6) **n.Lin.**[1] (7) **n.Cy.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). (8) **Lakel.** Peggy Raw was one of those half-idiot and half-sharp characters common in Westmoreland half a century ago. They begged or stole their food, slept in outhouses, and exercised some terror over many owing to their witchlike appearance (B.K.). (9) **sw.Lin.**[1], **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**[1] **Som.** Peggy wash-dish made herself at home in the scullery, COMPTON *Winscombe Sketches* (1882) 115. (10) **Nhp.**[1] (11, *a*) **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** *Penrith Obs.* (May 11, 1897). **w.Yks.** (W.F.), **Chs.**[13] **s.Chs.**[1] Peg-i-wey-tthroat. **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[3] (*b*) **War.**[24], **s.War.**[1] (*c, d, e*) **Shr.**[1] (*f*) **Wm.** Ah'll show thi a peggy-white-throat nest, if thoo'll net rob it (B.K.).

2. Phr. (1) *Peggy with the* or *her lantern,* a Will-o'-the-wisp; cf. **peg,** *sb.*[2] **1** (1); (2) *to be all one's eye and Peggy Martin,* to be all nonsense; (3) *to dance peggy,* to dance a simple 'shuffle,' an old-fashioned step in dancing; (4) *to ride Peggy behind Margit,* to ride one behind the other.

(1) **n.Yks.**[4] **w.Yks.** As bad as follerin Peggy wit lantern, *Shevvild Ann.* (1855) 9; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Occasionally in the plashy meadows . . . Peggy-with-lanthorn was visible after dark, dancing and gambolling away in impossible jumps, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 508. **n.Lin.**[1] Dazed it may be, by the brightness of the Gospel, so as not to discern the flicker of a peggy wi' her lantern from the light of day, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 31. (2) **w.Yks.** It's all mi eye an' Peggy Martin, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889); (S.K.C.) (3) **Cum.**[4] (4) **s.Chs.**[1]

3. A man with feminine habits; a simpleton. ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] **4.** The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea.*

n.Cy. If thoo'll gah wi' me Ah'll show thi a peggy nest with young uns in (B.K.). **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) XVIII. 164. **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**[1], **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1]

5. The garden-warbler, *S. hortensis.* Not.[1], Lei.[1]

6. The blackcap, *S. atricapilla. ib.* **7.** The stonechat, *Pratincola rubicola.* War.[2] **8.** The chiff-chaff, *Phylloscopus rufus.*

w.Yks. SWAINSON *ib.* 25. **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) XVIII. 164. **Shr.**[1]

9. The willow-warbler, *P. trochilus.*

w.Yks. SWAINSON *ib.* 27. **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) XVIII. 164. **Shr.**[1]

10. The wood-warbler, *P. sibilatrix.* Shr.[1] **11.** The sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis.* Not.[1], Lei.[1]

12. The pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris.* Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1] **13.** A wooden instrument, used in washing clothes; see below. Cf. **dolly,** *sb.*[1] **4.**

w.Yks. Sha poss'd, an sooapin t'cloas sha made a splash, Her peggy used, sha'd give her things a scrub, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1896) 64; **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[3] An instrument used in washing clothes, having a long handle inserted at right angles to the plane of a wooden disc, in which are set several pegs.

Lan. The washing day was not now one of slop and depression; the 'peggy' whirled merrily in the tub, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) vi; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], Not. (J.H.B.), Not.[2], s.Not. (J.P.K.), n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1], War.[2], Shr.[1]

Hence (1) **Peggy-legs**, *sb. pl.* the feet affixed to the circular bottom-piece of the 'peggy'; (2) **-stick**, *sb.* the shaft of the 'peggy'; the stick used to turn the clothes round in the washing-tub; (3) **-tub**, *sb.* the large washing-tub in which the 'peggy' is used.

(1) w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 22, 1897). Der.[2] (2) n.Yks.[4] e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (3) n.Yks.[24] e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. It's scandlus for a woman 'at's getten to thy time o' life to be bendin ther back ovver a peggy tub, HARTLEY *Sis. Yks. and Lan.* (1895) i; (J.W.) Der.[2], s.Not. (J.P.K.)

14. A night-light; see below.

n.Lin.[1] These were formerly made of sheep's fat surrounding a wick formed of a lavender stalk wrapped round with cotton.

15. *v.* To stir the clothes with a 'peggy'; to wash in a 'peggy-tub.'

w.Yks. Shoo sed as I'd nowt else to du I wor to peggy for her, *Pudsey Olm.* (1876) 18. Lan. I may peggy an' scrub, an' 'ring till I dee, *Catal. Pearson*, No. 379. s.Chs.[1] s.Not. Come, go an' peggy them clo'es (J.P.K.). Shr.[1]

PEGGY, PEGGY WIGAN, see **Piggy, Piggwiggan.**

PEGH, *v., sb.* and *int.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **pecgh** Sh.I.; **pech** Sc. (JAM.) Ir. n.Cy. n.Yks.[1]; **peck** w.Yks.[2]; **peff** N.Cy.[1] Lakel.[2] Wm. n.Yks.[1234] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[15] n.Lin.[1]; **peh** Lakel.[2] Wm.; **peich** Don.; **peigh** N.Cy.[1] Cum. Lan.; **petch** Lan.; **peygh** e.Lan.[1] [pef, Sc. Ir. peχ.] **1.** *v.* To pant; to breathe with difficulty; to sigh heavily.

Sc. I hear his honour Comin' pechin up the stair, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 85. Sh.I. Dey loupit up an' tuir an' pecgh'd, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 127. Cai.[1] Elg. COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 200. Bnff. The twa carlins peght, An' strak again, Wi' might and main, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 26. Abd. CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 160. Kcd. GRANT *Lays* (1884) 21. Per. Heching and peching, Because I hae nae pith, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 124. Cld. Howe'er we puff or pech, NIMMO *Sngs.* (1882) 89. w.Sc. Nae wonder, than, you're peching and blawing like a bursting haggis, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 254. Fif. The sergeant dug and pechet at every sturdy blow, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 11. Rnf. Hae ye been rinnin? Ye're a' peching, FRASER *Chimes* (1853) 21. Ayr. BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 115, ed. 1871. Lnk. MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 66. e.Lth. I thocht he was in the auld hech-how, aye pechin through Chronicles, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) x. Edb. Peching like a broken winded horse, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix. Bwk. CALDER *Poems* (1897) 221. Peb. Ben either peghed or groan'd, *Lintoun Green* (1865) 51, ed. 1817. Slk. Whar are ye comin' pechin' an' fuffin' to me, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 84, ed. 1866. Dmf. They who had corns or broken wind, Begood to pegh and limp behind, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 33. Kcb. Her presence gi'd his heart a bang, An' set it a' a pechan Wi' joy, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 6. Wgt. FRASER *Poems* (1885) 49. n.Ir. They pech'd an' they pelted, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 55; N.I.[1], Uls. (M.B.-S.) Don. Poor Phelim pantin' and peichin', *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 475. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] It maks yan peh trailen up a brant hill wi' a liad. Cum. Leyke a porpoise peighan, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 136; Cum.[14], Wm. (B.K.), n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1]

Hence **Pech-pech**, *sb.* the sound of heavy breathing made during any severe exertion.

Ayr. Hearing the old man's severe and continued pech-pech, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 47.

2. To cough shortly and faintly, or with a continuous tickling cough; to cough as a sheep.

Bnff. TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 142. Lth. BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 16. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] Lakel.[2] Peffen an' coughen o' neet till yan gits neea sleep. Wm. (B.K.), n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Coffin' an' peffin' an' pretendin' to be poorly, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1850) 41; w.Yks.[125] Lan. If aw'd happent t'be petchin' i' th' nook, RAMSBOTTOM *Sorrowin'* (1866) st. 5, in *Cy. Wds.* No. iii. 40. e.Lan.[1] s.Lan. PICTON *Dial.* (1865) 11. Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 347. n.Lin.[1]

Hence **Peghing**, (1) *ppl. adj.* (*a*) of a cough: short, faint, husky, tickling; (*b*) troubled with a short cough; (2) *sb.* a fit of short, faint coughing.

(1, *a*) n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] He's gotten a nasty peffin' cough. e.Yks.[1] Ah deeant like that nasty peffin cough at all; it soonds varry chotch-yaadish. w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[2] He's got a nasty peckin' cough. n.Lin.[1] (*b*) n.Cy. HOLLOWAY. (2) w.Yks. CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886) *Gl.*; *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 22, 1897).

3. *sb.* A breath; a heavy sigh such as is made after any great exertion; laboured breathing.

Cai.[1] Abd. Wi' mony an asthma'd pech an' blaw Mak her petition, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 161. Frf. Loud above the whisper of the burn from which the common climbs, and the laboured 'pechs' of the listeners, rose the preacher's voice, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) iii. Per. Auld Allan loot a pech, an' laid him doun, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 101. Fif. Wi' a pu', syne a pech, and another lang pu', MCLAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 23. Ayr. Gae blaw their thumbs wi' pechs and granes, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) 195. Lth. We'll climb the high Pentlands, without pech or grane, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 149. Uls. (M.B.-S.) ne.Yks.[1] He's short o' peff.

4. Phr. *to get over anything with a pech*, to accomplish it with an effort. Cai.[1] **5.** A cough, esp. a short, little cough.

e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] He gave a bit of a peff. w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 347. n.Lin.[1]

6. *int.* A sudden exclamation hardly more than a forcible emission of breath.

Sc. Pech! Mistress Cameron, but yon's gude whiskey, STEEL *Rowans* (1895) v. Abd. Johnny gave an expressive 'pech,' ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii.

[1. Now mon thay wirk and labour, pech and pant, *Sat. Poems* (c. 1550), ed. Cranstoun, I. 235. 3. Thair cumis ȝung monkis of he complexioun . . . with pechis and pantis, DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 80.]

PEG-HAW, PEGHIN, see **Pig-haw, Pechan.**

PEGHLE, *v.* Slk. (JAM.) Also written **pechle.** [peˑχl.] In phr. *to hechle and peghle*, to pant much in doing any work.

PEGHT, see **Pecht.**

PEGIL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. (JAM.) Also written **paigle.** **1.** *sb.* The dirty work of the house. Sc. **2.** Phr. *to work the pegil*, to do the dirty work of the house. Ags. **3.** *v.* To do the rough work of the house. Ayr.

PEGLE, PEG-NUT, PEH, see **Paigle, Pig-nut, Pegh.**

PEGRAL, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **pygral.** Paltry. BROWN *Dict.* (1845).

PEHOY, *sb.* Sc. A sneeze.

Lth. When he nodded the straw went up his nose, and he gave a pehoy that garred us start from our seats, *Kittlegairy Vacancy* (1885) 20.

PEHTS, *sb. pl.* Bnff.[1] [peχts.] In phr. *to make pehts and kail of*, to beat very severely; to destroy.

PEICEN, PEICH, PEID, PEIFER, see **Piecen, Pegh, Pead, Piffer, Piver.**

PEIGHL, see **Pail,** *v.*, **Peal,** *sb.*[1]

PEIK, *sb.* Abd. (JAM.) A long piece of lead used for ruling paper. Cf. **lead-pike,** s.v. **Lead,** *sb.*[1] **1** (9).

PEIL, *v.* and *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **peal, peel** (JAM.). **1.** *v.* To equal, match.

Sc. When Ardrose was a man He cou'd not be peal'd, *Poems on R. Company of Archers* (1726) 62 (JAM.). Rnf. PICKEN *Poems* (1813) *Gl.* Lth. (JAM.)

2. *sb.* A peer; an equal.

Sc. In time of peace, he never had a peel, So courteous he was, and so genteel, HAMILTON *Wallace* (1722) 158 (JAM.). Rnf. Sae she fush him John Gilpin, nae sang is its peil, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 131. Lth. (JAM.); When time was called, the numbers on each side were equal, or 'peels,' in curling phraseology, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 273.

PEIL, PEILD, see **Pail,** *v.*, **Peal,** *sb.*[1], **Pilled.**

PEILK, *v.* Sh.I. Also in form **pjelk.** To pick up or gather small articles.

To pick up or gather small things, as potatoes, berries, and esp. whelks. These in scarce times formed a food to Shetlanders, and the gathering of them, and more particularly the eating, i.e. picking out the food part with a pin, was called 'pjelking whelks' (J.S.); S. & Ork.[1]

PEIMEÄLSTON, *sb.* ne.Lan.[1] [peiˑmiəlstən.] A granite boulder-stone.

PEINT, see **Point,** *sb.*

PEIPERS, *sb. pl.* Ken. [pei·pəz.] The strong, rank vines of the hop-plant which bear no hops. (W.F.S.)

PEIR, PEISE(N, see **Peer**, *sb.*[1], **Paise**, *v.*[1]

PEISLED, *ppl. adj.* ? *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) Also in form **pyslit**. In easy circumstances; snug.

Robin Tod's a bien, fou, weel-peislet bodie.

PEIST, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] [peist.] **1.** *v.* With *at* or with another *v.*: to work feebly. Hence **Peisting**, *ppl. adj.* working feebly, accomplishing little.

That vright's bit a peer peistin' busht.

2. *sb.* A little, weak person

PEITAN, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **pietan**. [pei·tən.] A diminutive, ill-tempered person; also applied to a young pig.

We hae a maelishins pietan o an aalie grice (J.S.); Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 67; S. & Ork.[1]

PEIZE(N, see **Paise**, *v.*[1]

PEJORATE, *v.* Sc. Law term: to prejudice; to render worse.

You do not appear to me to recognize the gravity of your situation, or you would be more careful not to pejorate the same, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) iv.

[Lat. *pejoro*, to make worse.]

PEKLTY, *sb.* Sh.I. Anxiety.

Da alilambs wis a' abune da lambhoos, doo needna be in ony peklty aboot dem, *Sh. News* (Oct. 29, 1898).

PELCH, *sb.* War. Shr. [peltʃ.] A fat, corpulent person. War.[3] Shr.[1] 'E's gettin' a despert pelch.

PELCH, see **Pelsh**, *sb.*[1], **Pilch**, *sb.*[1]

PELDER, *v.* Cum. [pe·ldər.] **1.** To encumber. *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[4] Hence **Pelderment**, *sb.* an encumbrance, used *fig.* an untruth. Cum.[4] A heap o' pelderment.

2. To encounter. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 309.

PELE, see **Pail**, *v.*, **Pale**, *v.*[1], **Peel**, *sb.*[13]

PELERINE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in forms **palerine** Ayr.; **pillerine** w.Yks.[2] [pe·lərīn.] A kind of small cloak or tippet worn by women.

Ayr. She has on her palerine wi' the blue tassels, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 124. w.Yks.[1] I want a new pelerine, Cudworth *Dial. Sket hes* (1884) 115; w.Yks.[2]

[Silks, muslins, prints, ribbons, pelerines are awfully dear, Blanchard *Life of L. E. L.* (1841) I. 111. Fr. *pèlerine*, 'grand collet rabattu qui couvre les épaules et la poitrine' (Hatzfeld).]

PELEY-WERSH, see **Peel-wersh**.

PELF, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Lei. War. Wor. Glo. Dev. Cor. Slang. Also written **pelfe** w.Yks.; and in forms **pilf** Cor.[125]; **pilth** Dev. [pelf, pilf.] **1.** Rubbish, refuse, esp. vegetable refuse; weeds.

Lei.[1] War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.[12]; War.[3] The land is full of pelf. Wor. (W.K.W.C.); ''Er'd put 'im in 'er apurn an' thraowed 'im out alung o' the t'other pelf.' The April hoeing, when many thistles would be, as a matter of course, cut up with the other 'pelf' (H.K.). Glo.[1] Cor. And I raked all the pilf off the land, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6; Cor.[1] Light grass and roots raked together to be burnt; Cor.[3] Stubble or couch grass, or other surface cleaning of fields, with all soil worked out of it and dried. [Which is the best means of clearing a wood from roots and pelf? *Farm. Jrn.* (Jan. 21, 1828).]

2. Fluff, fine dust, fine fragments of fur, feathers, &c.

Dev. When yü'm sewping out tha chimmer, 'Liza, düee mind an' sewp up awl tha pilth vrom under tha beyds, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 13. Cor.[2] w.Cor. Courtney *Gl.* (1880); Dust or small feathers of a bed, &c., that adhere to one's clothes (M.A.C.).

3. A tangled mass of anything.

s.Chs.[1] Wot ü pelf ü ae·r yoa· n got·n. Dhür z ü praat i pelf ü ee· ü dhaat· feyld, weyür dhü flüdz won; ah daayt dhü misheyn)l nev·ür gy'et thróo it.

4. The fur or fine hairy coat of an animal; a fleece of wool. s.Chs.[1], Cor.[2] **5.** A worthless, good-for-nothing person. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

6. Money, *gen.* used contemptuously.

Sc. His guidsyre was a sexton fairie elf, Liv'd on the dead, and digged graves for pelf, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 199. Ech. I... will make them soon lay down their pelf, Forbes *Shop Bill* (1785) 12. Frf. For credit or for ready pelf, Morison *Poems* (1790) 2. s.Sc. Just as muckle pelf as keep me frae The cauldrife han' o' poverty wi' ease, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 367. Dmb. Pelf o' itself is really guid, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 27. Cld. Tho' Geordie be laird of a housie, And brags o' his kye and his pelf, Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 19. Edb. Your kirn was dry, Your pouches clean o' pelf, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 147. Rxb. A baker ... Wha gat the word o' pelf, W. Wilson *Poems* (1824) 3. Slang. Baumann *Londinismen* (1887).

PELFER, *v.* s.Chs.[1] [pe·lfə(r).] To eat daintily, to peck at food, to pick and choose when eating. Also in phr. *to pell and pelfer*. See **Pell**, *v.*[3]

PELFY, *adj.* Cor.[2] Also in form **pilfy**. [pe·lfi.] Soft and spongy.

PELHAM, *sb.* Lin. In phr. *he lives like Pelham*, spoken of any one who lives in a good style, with reference to an ancestor of the Earl of Yarborough, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 733.

PELHAM, see **Pilm**.

PELK, *v.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. [pelk.] To beat, thrash; to strike with the fist. n.Cy. (Hall.), Cum.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

PELL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Ken. Sus. [pel.] **1.** *sb.* A deep place or hole in a river, &c., a hole of water. Ken.[1], Sus.[12] Cf. **pill**, *sb.*[3] **2.** A broad, shallow piece of water, larger than an ordinary pond. Sus.[12] **3.** *v.* To wash into holes or pools; with *away*: to wash away ground by the force of water. Sus.[12] e.Sus. Holloway.

PELL, *sb.*[2] Sc. [pel.] **1.** A useless, worn-out thing; a thick, dirty piece of cloth; *pl.* rags, tatters.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1] 'A pell of a thing,' anything that is in tatters, as applied to clothing; or that is very much out of repair, as applied to a vessel, house, &c. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1]

Hence **Pelly**, *adj.* ragged. Cai.[1] **2.** A lump of dried dirt sticking to the hind-quarters of an animal; a tuft of clotted wool. Cf. **pelled**, **1.**

Sh.I. He an' Betty wis tyin' her feet afore dey sood peel aff da feltit pells o' 'oo' 'at wis still apon her, *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897).

3. A term of abuse; a lazy, dirty, worthless person.

Sh.I. I'se paece dee, du drukken pell, Burgess *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 56; (*Coll.* L.L.B.) n.Sc. (Jam.) Ags. Lazy pell, nasty pell (*ib.*). Frf. There were wives, ca'd 'Weirdless pells,' Whase mou's whiles needit to be wat, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 21.

PELL, *sb.*[3] ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Buttermilk very much soured.

This term occurs in the proverbial phr. 'as bitter's pell'; sometimes 'as salt's pell.'

PELL, *v.*[2], *sb.*[4] and *adv.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [pel.] **1.** *v.* To dash, drive, or strike violently; to walk with a heavy dashing step.

Bnff.[1], w.Sc. (Jam.) Per. They begun to pell and mell, and kill and fell, Ford *Harp* (1893) 60.

2. *sb.* A heavy dash, blow, or fall; the sound made by such.

Bnff.[1] w.Sc. Ga'in' hame he got twa or three gae pells on his head (Jam.). Rnf. I hae witnessed mysel' His unmercifu' pell, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 43.

3. A heavy shower of rain or hail, accompanied with a strong wind.

n.Cy. (Hall.) Lakel.[1] It donks and drizzles, bit nivver cums doon in nea greet pell; Lakel.[2] It com a reg'lar pell. Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 309; Cum.[4], Wm.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

4. Turmoil, tumult. Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 309.

5. *adv.* With great force or violence.

Bnff.[1] w.Sc. He fell pell down on the pavement (Jam.).

[1. OFr. (Norm.) *peler*, 'forcer d'aller, littéralement pousser' (Moisy).]

PELL, *v.*[3] and *adv.*[2] Chs. War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. [pel.] **1.** *v.* To make bare, as of sheep or cattle eating down a pasture. See **Peel**, *v.*[1]

Shr.[1] Them ship han pelled that fild as bar' as yore 'ond.

2. To make bare, spoken of the hair.

War.[2] Don't pell your hair back, like that. Glo. Northall *Flk-Phr.* (1894).

3. To peel. Shr.[2] (s.v. Pill.) **4.** To pick and choose eatables instead of taking them straight before one.

s.Chs.[1] Naay, dü)nü pel dhü bred ü)dhaat·)nz, els ahy shaa)nür aav· ü streyt loa·f tü küt bre)m) büt·ur für)th mes·tür. 'Pellin an'

pelferin'' are sometimes used together. **Shr.**[1] Said of food chiefly, as when children help themselves surreptitiously. 'The lad pelled an' pelled at the dumplin' till 'e pelled it all away.'

5. *adv.* In *comp.* **Pell-necked**, of sheep: having the neck bare. Shr.[1], Hrf.[2]

PELL, see **Peal**, *v.*[1], **Pill**, *sb.*[4]

PELLACK, PELLAK, see **Pellock**, *sb.*[1]

PELLAD, *sb.* Cai.[1] [pe'ləd.] A tadpole.

[Cp. Gael. *poll-cheannan*, a tadpole, lit. 'pool-head.']

PELLAR, *sb.* Cor. Also written **peller**. [pe'lə(r).] A conjuror, 'wise man,' wizard. Also used *attrib.*

She was going to the 'peller' to get a 'charm' said for him, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 389; Unless a 'pellar' could by his skill and incantations grant protection, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 125; His wife then stated that the virtue was in her and not in him; that she was of the real 'Pellar' blood, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 317, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[1] Applied to in supposed cases of bewitching; **Cor.**[2] **w.Cor.** She's too lazy to clean the pig's trough ...yet she'd go a score miles or more to consult the pellar, BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. 78.

PELLAS, *sb.* Cor. Also in forms **pelles, pilez, pillas; pillis** Cor.[2]; **pillus** Cor.[1] [pe'ləs, pi'ləs.] **1.** The naked oat, *Avena nuda.*

And to pellas I sowed a brave splat, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6; So I hove down some pellas amongst em to eat, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 45; So called from its naked seeds, the husk not adhering to the grain, as in common oats (B. & H.); One gallon of pilez with 20 gallons of potatoes, makes a rich fattening mess for pigs, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) V. 542; **Cor.**[1 2]

Hence **Pillas-gerts**, *sb. pl.* the groats from the naked oat, or occasionally barley.

w.Cor. They buy oatmeal ... or thicken their milk with barley-flour; yet neither of them is half so good as the pillas-gerts that used to be grown by most everybody here that had a few acres of land, BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. 67.

2. The fruit of the dwarf-mallow, *Malva rotundifolia.* (B. & H.)

PELL-CLAY, *sb.* Lnk. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] Pure and tough clay, also called Ball-clay.

[Fr. *pel*, lome, dawbing or plaister for the walls of a house (COTGR.).]

PELLED, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Also in form **pellat** S. & Ork.[1] [peld, pe'lət.] **1.** Matted together. S. & Ork.[1] See **Pell**, *sb.*[2] **2.** *Comp.* **Pelled-röl** or **-rool**, a young horse having his coat hanging in elf-locks.

Sh.I. Mony a pelled röl has come to be a good horse, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 215; **S. & Ork.**[1]

PELLET, *sb.*[1] Dur. Yks. Chs. Nhp. War. Hnt. [pe'lət, -it.] **1.** A shot; the wad of a gun or pop-gun; shot. Chs.[1], War.[3] **2.** *Comp.* **Pellet-gun**, a kind of pop-gun.

Nhp.[1] A small tube, made by removing the soft pith of a portion of a small branch of elder, and fitted with a piece of wood for discharging pellets, which are formed of tow, moistened and hardened by mastication. Used as a boyish pastime. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

3. A round substance of stone or iron.

Dur.[1] Throwing the pellet was a pastime in my recollection.

4. The ejection of an owl. War.[3] **5.** A stamping tool used on a steam hammer.

w.Yks. The top pellet is fastened to the hammer, the bottom pellet is fastened to the anvil (S.K.C.).

[1. Fr. *pelote*, 'petite masse en forme de balle' (HATZFELD).]

PELLET, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **pellot** (JAM.). A skin. See **Pelt**, *sb.*[1]

Lth. Commonly applied to a sheep-skin without the wool (JAM.). **Slk.** Gin I thought it worth my while, I wad tan ye like a pellet for it, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 301, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** (JAM.)

PELLILE, *v.* Abd. The redshank, *Totanus calidris.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 197.

PELL-MELL, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. [pe'l-mel.] **1.** *sb.* A scrimmage, a headlong rush; confusion.

Cai. In the pell-mell the blacksmith's tongs assailed 'The Surveyor's' nose, HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 172. **Ayr.** So on they fell, wi' sic pell-mell, Till some lay on the ground, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 94.

2. *adj.* Confused, haphazard.

Elg. These gentlemen ... were no adepts in systematizing; accordingly they made a pell-mell kind of work of it, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) II. 56.

[Fr. *pêle-mêle*, 'dans une confusion complète' (HATZFELD).]

PELLOCK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also in forms **paelag** Cai.[1]; **palach** Fif. (JAM.); **pallach, pallack** Sc. (*ib.*); **pallo** Or.I. (*ib.*); **pellack** S. & Ork.[1] Or.I.; **pellak, pellick** Sh.I.; **pelloch** Dmf.; **pelluck** Kcb.; **pulloch** Ags. Frf. (JAM.) [pe'lək, pa'lək.] **1.** The porpoise, *Delphinus phocaena.* Also in *comp.* **Pellack-whale.**

Sh.I. He turned as fat as a tiestie, and as round as a pellick, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 27; Transforming herself into the likeness of a pellack-whale or porpoise, upset a fishing boat, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 267, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** Many Spout Whales or Pellacks, which some times run in great numbers upon the shore and are taken, WALLACE *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 17, ed. 1883; A great number of little whales, which sweem through these isles, which they call spout-whales or pellacks, BRAND *Desc. Or. I.* (1701) 48 (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Bch.** The second chiel was a thick-setted, swown pallach, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 2. **Abd.** SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Fif.** A palach, a great destroyer of salmon, SIBBALD *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 129 (JAM.). **Dmb.** A species of sea animals, most destructive of the salmon, are almost every summer found in numbers, playing in the Clyde off the Castle. These are called buckers, pellocks, or porpoises, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 22 (*ib.*). **Slk.** That is but a gull—that only a seal—and that a mere pellock, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 2. **Dmf.** The pellochs had followed the fish amaist up to the town, and heaps of them was catched at the Castle dykes, *Edb. Star* (Aug. 22, 1823) (JAM.). **Gall.** Wi power roar Whilk scar'd the pellocks frae the shore Wi' smacking fin, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 192, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** Gib's now gane for the Western seas Whare selchs an' pellucks whamble, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 17.

2. A young or small crab. Ags. (JAM.), Frf. (*ib.*, s.v. Poo), Rnf. (*ib.*)

[1. Et eidem per unam petram de *porpoys* et tres *pellokis*, XV T, *Accounts* (1331) I. 227 (JAM.).]

PELLOCK, *sb.*[2] Cum.[4] [pe'lək.] A wooden vessel for carrying bait for fishing lines.

PELLOWE-BERE, see **Pillow-bere.**

PELLUM, PELM, PELONIE, see **Pilm, Polonaise.**

PELROLLOCK, *sb.* Shr.[1] [pe'lrolək.] An ill-dressed, faded, worn-out looking woman; also used *fig.*

'Jim France 'as jined the 'totallers.' 'A good thing an' all fur 'is family—'is wife looks a poor pelrollock, an' 'is childern 'afe clemmed'; *ib.* What a pelrollock that peckled 'en looks now 'er's mountin' (s.v. Mounting).

PELSH, *sb.*[1] and *adj.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **pelch** N.Cy.[1] Wm.; and in form **pelse** Cum. Wm. w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] [pelʃ, pels.] **1.** *sb.* Refuse, trash; any kind of vile stuff. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Hence (1) **Pelsement**, *sb.* trash, anything of little value. w.Yks.[1]; (2) **Pelsy**, *adj.* mean, worthless. *ib.* **2.** Rain, snow, or sleet as it lies on the ground.

n.Yks. There'll e' to be a pash o' sum mak o' pelsh afore it's any warmer (R.H.H.). **w.Yks.** Tharr's sa mitch rain o' t'fog, it maks it blashy as weel, tharr's been sa mitch pelsh lately, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 33; **w.Yks.**[1] We wor nayther freetened wi' a shower o' rain er pelse, ii. 341.

Hence **Pelsy**, *adj.* rainy, sleety.

w.Yks.[1] T'weather ... wor seea pelsy, coud and raty, ii. 289.

3. A mean, worthless person. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Hence **Pelsy**, *adj.* bad, evil, mischievous; perverse, obstinate.

Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 309. **Wm.** Their great men were pelsy and proud, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 204.

4. *adj.* Weak, exhausted; feeble, ailing.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'She's varry pelsh, poor body.' Applied also to cattle when thin or ailing and weakly. Also used when speaking of one who does work in an indifferent manner from lack of strength. 'He's oney a pelsh 'un.' **Wm.** (J.H.)

PELSH, *sb.*[2] Bdf. [pelʃ.] A blow. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809).

PELT, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [pelt.] **1.** A skin, hide.

Cld., Ayr. Commonly applied to a sheep-skin without the wool (JAM.). **Dmf.** Dip their pelts in some peat hole Besmeared wi' mud, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 153. **Gall.** Folks that are aye taking their nap off other folks are the thinnest in the pelt themselves, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xvi. **N.I.**[1] **N.Cy.**[2] Chiefly sheepskins

when the wool is off. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Hoorns, tail, an' pelt.' 'He's t'stingiest near-go iv oor deeal, he wad skin tweea deeavils for yah pelt'; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] They're thick i t'pelt is yon lot. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[3] Used chiefly of rabbit pelts and hare pelts. **Lan.** He's some idle bwons in his pelt, WAUGH *Winter Fire*, 18. **n.Lan.**[1] **ne.Lan.**[1] A skin with the fur on. **Chs.**[1] **Lin.**[1] A sheepskin without the wool. **Nhp.**[1] Particularly a sheep-skin, after the wool is clipped off; **Nhp.**[2] **War.** Ah, the pelt baint worth half the money they used to was, *Leamington Courier* (Feb. 27, 1897); **War.**[3,4] **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 15. **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] A sheep-skin of which the wool has fallen away from the living animal, in consequence of 'skin disease' of some kind. **Hrf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Hrf.**[1] The skin of a sheep after the wool has been taken off. **Glo.** When I'd a-hung un up in th' woak tree, I starts fur to git 'ers pelt off, an' to dress un a bit, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xiv. **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] **e.An.**[1] A sheep's skin with the wool on. **Suf.** Pelt is applied here to the skin of a rabbit with the fur on, *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 363; RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 297, ed. 1849. **Hmp.**[1] 'The pelt is very thick,' said of the skin of a pig. **I.W.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] A sheep-skin in the raw state after the wool has been got off, but before being subjected to other processes by which it may be turned into chamois, morocco, roan, sheep, or other leather. **Cor.** The skin of a sheep after the wool has been taken off, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). [**Amer.** An animal's skin and fat together, *Dial. Notes* (1893) I. 380. **Nfld.** In sealing denotes the skin of the seal with the fat attached, though in hunting it is also used to denote the skin of any fur-bearing animal (G.P.).]

Hence (1) **Pelterer**, *sb.* a dealer in skins, a furrier; (2) **Peltry**, *sb.* a skin.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Sc.** Sheep or lamb skins without the wool (JAM.). **Ayr.** A bannet, wig, an' slough o' hair, Like peltry o' a norlan' bear, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 190. **Suf.**[1] A dealer in peltry.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Pelt-rot**, a disease of sheep; (2) **-wool**, wool shorn off the skin of a sheep after its death.

(1) **N.Cy.**[1] When sheep die from poverty or ill keeping. **Hrt.** A disease affecting new shorn sheep, ELLIS *Experiments* (1750) 43. [LOWSON *Mod. Farrier* (1844) 232.] (2) **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1]

3. Phr. (1) *daz thee pelt*, a mild form of malediction; (2) *in bare pelt*, naked.

(1) **Glo.**[1] (2) **N.I.**[1] He ran out on the street in his bare pelt. **ne.Yks.** They were in bare pelt (J.C.F.).

[1. Fr. (Norm. dial.) *pelette*, 'morceau de peau de mouton, avec sa laine'; l'on prononce *plett'* (MOISY).]

PELT, *sb.*[2] Sc. Ken. [pelt.] Rags, rubbish; a piece of thick, dirty dress. **Bnff.**[1], **Ken.**[1,2] Hence **Peltin'-pyock**, *sb.* a thick, worthless dress or bag. **Bnff.**[1]

[Dan. *pialt*, rag, tatter.]

PELT, *sb.*[3] Yks. Pem. [pe!t.] A slang term for a man.

w.Yks. It would seem . . . that Bill, like many other 'owd wed pelts,' played second fiddle, BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 134; What need a owd wed pelt like thee I' t'loins o' t'neet to roam? *Yksman.* (Apr. 21, 1887) 235. **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

PELT, *sb.*[4] Sus. Hmp. Also in form **pilt** Sus. [pelt.] The iron plate on the heel of a boot. Sus. (S.P.H.), Hmp.[1]

PELT, *v.*, *sb.*[5] and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [pelt.] **1.** *v.* To strike; to beat, thrash.

Fif. Sanct Salvador's lang strappan steeple Had peltit five hours to the people, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 134. **Cum.** An' blinded wid rage an' wid fury He pelted away at the pump, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 535; If thoo divvent tak care what thoo's aboot, ah sal hev teh pelt tha (E.W.P.). **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence **Pelting**, *sb.* a beating.

Cum. T'seaam policeman at seaavt thee hide fra a good peltin, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 137.

2. To work or do anything violently or with force and energy; of rain: to come down heavily. Also with *at* or *up*.

Cai.[1] Hid's peltan at 'e rain. **Bnff.**[1] I got 'ir peltin' up the washan. He peltit on at the cuttan a' day. **n.Ir.** Swatin' thir hearts an' thir sowls out, an' workin' like bastes; They pech'd an' they pelted, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 55. **Cum.**[4] Screapen away at their stibbly chafts as hard as he could pelt, *W. C. T.* (Mar. 12, 1898) 2, col. 3. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

3. To walk or go quickly; to hurry, rush, run. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Bnff.[1] He peltit through the dubs. He peltit on an' didna myne ony ane. **Rnf.** NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 43. **n.Ir.** He rattled through Creeslough, an' pelted through Doe, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 22. **Dwn.** As fast as he could pelt (C.H.W.). **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Nhb.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Th' dog run after as hard as it could pelt, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1887) 31. **Lan.** They wur o' scutterin' off whoam, as hard as they could pelt, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 149. **Nhp.**[1] Always conveying the idea of heat from over-exertion. **War.**[2] I saw him go pelting along; **War.**[3], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Dev.** The groom urns for't so 'ard's 'e can pelt 'long the windin' path, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 227, ed. 1896. **Cor.**[3] I've been pelting along till I'm in a power of sweat. The river came pelting down over the road. [**Amer.** Them fellers come a'peltin' round with the engine, ADELER *Hurly Burly* (1878) xvii.]

Hence **Pelting**, *ppl. adj.* hurrying, bustling; hot or heated from the effects of hurry.

War.[3] He came in pelting hot. It was a pelting walk. **Oxf.** You are in a pelting hurry to-day (G.O.).

4. *sb.* A downpour; a heavy fall. **Cai.**[1] **5.** A stroke or blow.

Fif. On Michael's white bald pate discharge thou quick A pelt enough to stun the wizard wight, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 115, ed. 1871. **Rnf.** I am sorry at the pelts of our brethren, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) I. 396, ed. 1843. **Rxb.** The pane he shattered wi' a pelt, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 4. **n.Cy.** I hit him a pelt, GROSE (1790). **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1], **Wor.** (J.R.W.), **e.An.** (HALL.) **Suf.**[1] I'll gie ye a pelt i' the nid. **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Slang.** A pelt in the smellers, *Tom Crib's Mem.* (1819) 23.

6. The noise made by the fall of anything.

Bnff.[1] A hard the pelt o't fin it fell aff o' the hehd o' the hoose.

7. A rush; speed, rate.

Cum.[1] He com in wid a pelt; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks**[4] He cam doon t'hill sike a pelt. **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.**[1] Now then, Bob, doesto yer? Wheer arto for at sich a pelt?

8. A rage, passion; a fit of ill-temper; a fuss; a noisy disturbance.

ne.Lan.[1], **Nhp.**[2], **Wor.** (J.R.W.), **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** He went off in a great pelt (G.O.). **Brks.**[1] I zimmed in a girt pelt about ut. **Sur.**[1] He can't a-bear being kept in doors; you can't think what a pelt he gets in. **Hmp.** Esp. of animals. 'What a pelt the dog is making,' WISE *New Forest* (1883) 284; **Hmp.**[1] A' come in, in such a pelt. **Wil.** [He'd] put Jack in a girt pelt, coz 'ud stand clost by the zide an hin to watch un, AKERMAN *Spring-tide* (1850) 22; SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.**[1] He went off in sich a pelt. **w.Som.**[1] My eyes! wad'n er in a pelt then? **Dev.** He was in a tur'ble pelt, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 123, ed. 1871. **Cor.** Back he comes in a regular pelt, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 79; **Cor.**[2]

9. One who is much out of temper. Brks. *Gl.* (1852).

10. *adv.* Violently and noisily.

Bnff.[1] He fell pelt our the dyke in o' the ditch.

11. Phr. *full pelt*, at full speed.

Ir. Wid that he was full pelt after the car, BARLOW *Kerrigan* (1894) 83. **Nhb.**[1] He ran full pelt. **e.Yks.** Bud when he fan his legs, he peg-legged away full pelt, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 33. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **War.**[3] ANDERTON *Lett.* (1891) 36. **Glo.**[2]

PELT, *sb.*[6] **e.An.**[1] [pelt.] A game of cards somewhat like whist, but played by three only.

PELTAG, see **Piltock**.

PELTER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Ir. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Not. Wor. Aus. [pe·ltə(r.] **1.** *v.* To beat, patter; to throw, pelt.

n.Cy. (HALL.), **Cum.** (M.P.) **m.Yks.**[1] He's been peltering on me with stones. **w.Yks.**[1] Here's a saary neet, nobbud hear how t'rain pelters ageean't winders; **w.Yks.**[5] Nāay, gi'e owre peltering—one at a time! that's enew. **Lan.** My feyther used to tickle mine when I had bits o' fits, an' he'd ha' peltered my honds, like playin' at slap, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 181; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 237. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Not.** The rain did pelter down (J.P.K.).

2. To be in a passion. **n.Lan.**[1] **3.** *sb.* A heavy downpour; a torrent. **Cum.**[4] **m.Yks.**[1] It came such of a pelter.

4. A hurry, a quick rate.

Lakel.[2] Thoo needn't gang at seck a pelter. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

5. A state of excitement; a passion, temper.

Rnf. I couldna speak a single word, I was in such a pelter, BARR *Poems* (1861) 9. [**Aus.** Nobody ever seemed to be able to get into a pelter with Jim, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) I. iii.]

6. Anything large; a 'whopper.'

Cum. An' dall, but it's a pelter, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 61; *Gl.* (1851). **ne.Lan.**[1], **Wor.** (J.R.W.)

7. A pistol.

Qco. Our family pistols, denominated pelters, were brass, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) II. i.

PELTRY, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. [pe·ltri.] **1.** *sb.* Trash, rubbish. See **Pelt**, *sb.*[2]

Bch. You ne'er saw sik peltry i' your born days, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 14. Fif. Better be pynet to death by hunger, nor for a little peltrie of the earth to perish for ever, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 322, ed. 1842.

2. Any kind of ill-cooked food. Bnff.[1] **3.** Wet and stormy weather. *ib.* We've hid unco peltrieo' weather a' hairst. **4.** *adj.* Worthless. *ib.* **5.** Of the weather: wet and stormy. *ib.*

[1. Myne host Lambert . . . was delyvered from hys vayne beleve of purgatorye, and of other popysh peltryes, *Vocacyon of Johan Bale* (1553) (Dav.).]

PELVER, *v.* Not.[1] Lei.[1] [pe·lvə(r).] To pilfer.

[OFr. (Norm.) *pelfrer*, 'voler, derober' (Moisy).]

PEMBOLADE, *sb.* Rdn. A tadpole. *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 105.

PEN, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form pin w.Yks.[2] [pen.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Pen-driver**, (2) **-man**, a writer, an author; a clerk; also used *attrib.*; (3) **-point**, the nib of a pen; (4) **-shank**, (5) **-staff**, (6) **-stick**, a pen-holder; (7) **-work**, writing, copying.

(1) Frf. Here was this young pen-driver, no twa months after the lamentit separation, lookin' as happy as ever he did, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 55, ed. 1889. (2) Gall. No poor penman chap durst think or speak of any other creature but them, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) *Introd.* 11. e.An.[1] Any one who uses the pen in filling up blanks; taking minutes of proceedings, &c. as the justice's clerk; the auctioneer's writer, &c. (3) Sc. (A.W.), e.Dur.[1], Yks. (J.W.) [Amer. I have a pen-point, and now I must have a pen staff to go with it. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 392.] (4) e.Dur.[1] (5) Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 392.] (6) Som. A new word born of the Board Schools (F.T.E.). (7) Sc. It's little of pen-work he'll be doing this day, or I'm mistaken, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 285.

2. A feather, quill; a wing-feather.

Sh.I. Having no catheter, he relieved the patient with a haigrie's pen [heron's quill], Cowie *Sh. I.* (1871) 89. Cai.[1] Per. She crowned the eagle King of Fowls, And gave him vision far and speed of pens, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 79. Gall. What gars ye flutter roun' yer hens? Ye'll dirty a' your bonny pens, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 84, ed. 1897. n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; N.Cy.[1]

Hence **Pen-gun**, *sb.* (1) a pop-gun; see below; *gen.* in phr. *to crack like a pen-gun*, to be very loquacious; (2) a loquacious person, *gen.* of small stature.

(1) Sc. Pen-guns are made and fired at the season when the turnip first comes to market; which turnip, cut in thin slices and bored through with the quill, forms the charge, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 35; The women were in and out of each others houses, their tongues going like pen-guns, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 65. Cai.[1] A pen-gun is usually made from the larger bone of the wing of a goose, and is charged by boring into a turnip or a potato. Bnff. We could crack to her by the hour like a Pengun, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 51. Abd. Sawny's head grew light's a feather, An' [he] bauldly crack'd like a pen-gun, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 43. e.Fif. He sat on the board, snuffin' an' crackin' like a pen-gun, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. Ayr. A man weel stricken in years, but of a youthy mind, and a perfect pen-gun at a crack, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xvii. Lnk. He crackit like a pen-gun, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. e.Lth. Hoo's a body to collec' his thochts, an' your tongue gaun like a pen-gun? Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 54. Edb. Cracked away just like two pen-guns, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii. (2) Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1]

3. A short rudimentary feather or quill just breaking through the skin of a bird. Also called **Pen-feather** (q.v.).

Lakel.[2], Cum.[4], Wm. (B.K.) w.Yks.[12]; w.Yks.[3] A young bird in coming to maturity is first 'nakt,' then in 'blue pen,' then 'flegg'd.' ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] The sheath in the skin of a fowl out of which the feather grows. Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], w.Wor.[1] Shr.[1]; Shr.[2] A cook complains that the fowl she is plucking is 'full of pens.'

Hence (1) **Pen-flesh**, *sb.* skin roughened by cold, resembling the skin of a plucked fowl. w.Yks.[2]; (2) **Penless**, *adj.* of birds: featherless. n.Lin.[1] **4.** A shoot for grafting.

Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Ahy)v bin put in u tóo uthri fresh penz i yaan·dür uwd pae·r-trey. Shr.[1] The owd gardener 's pŭt five different pens i' the big par tree, so we sha'n 'ave a sortment if they growen.

5. *pl.* The ends of broken fronds, &c.; the old twigs in a hedge; long bits of hard grass which the scythe, in mowing, does not cut.

N.I.[1] Cum.[4] Her hands get cut with the sharp stones and bracken pens, Rea *Beckside Boggle* (1886) 290. n.Lin.[1]

6. Part of the stem of colewort.

Sc. A kail-castock, or pen, that is, the thick rib up the middle of the colewort stalk, *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 330 (Jam.).

7. *pl.* The long hairs of deer. Nhp.[1] **8.** *pl.* The short ribs. Nhb.[1] **9.** A snuff-spoon, a quill shaped like a spoon used in taking snuff. Also in *comp.* **Snuff-pen.**

Sc. She took the pestle an' the pen, She coost them but, she coost them ben, . . I never wanted sneeshin! *Auld Wife ayont the Fire* (Jam.). Cai.[1] Abd. Now o' the snish he's for a dose: Wi' pen just rising to his nose, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 29. Per. The pinch [of snuff] was conveyed to the nose by means of a bone snuff-spoon or pen, as it was called, Haliburton *Fields* (1890) 98.

10. A spoon. Cld. (Jam.) Hence **Pen-full**, *sb.* a spoonful; *fig.* a mouthful, a good meal.

Cld. He taks a guid pen-fu' (Jam.); Also applied to drinking. 'He whiles taks a gae pen-fu',' i. e. more than enough of liquor; or with a touch of humourous exaggeration, 'His pen-fu's a chapin jug' (*ib.*).

11. A spigot.

Som. (Hall.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] The 'pen and fosset' used in brewing. Dev. 'To open the pen,' to tap the liquor, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) nw.Dev.[1] Pen and posslet. In brewing, the spigot and faucet used for drawing off the wort from the keeve.

12. The pudendum of a sow.

n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks.[1] When maris appetens, she is said to be 'proud i' th' pen.'

13. The female swan.

e.Yks. The shee-swanne is called the penne, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 122. Chs.[1] Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 87. [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 151.]

14. *v.* To pick the soft quills out of poultry when preparing them for table or market.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy dŭ)nŭ lahyk sen·din fuwl tŭ maa·rkit wi dhŭr fidh·ŭrz on ŭm; bŭr it)s lahyk ŭ thingg· fŭ dhŭ wŭns,—ahy rae·li aa)nŭ aad·tahym pen ŭm. Shr.[1] It'll tak' more time to pen 'em [ducks] than a bin wuth (s.v. Pen-feathered).

Hence **Penned**, *adj.* of the skin: rough with cold, resembling the skin of a plucked fowl. e.Lan.[1] **15.** To graft. Chs.[1] **16.** To take snuff with a quill or a spoon-shaped 'pen.' Abd. (Jam.)

PEN, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms pend Cor.[1]; poyn Wil.[1] [pen.] **1.** *sb.* An enclosure for sheep or cattle.

Per. Gang they far or gang they wide, There's peace around the pen, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 19. n.Cy. (J.W.) w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 106. Chs.[1], War. (J.R.W.) Oxf.[1] Set the pen. s.Wil. An enclosure where sheep are kept for some little time. A fold is shifted daily as a rule (G.E.D.). Som. Formed by the same pen or clyse, Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 217. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Pen-fauld**, the close or yard near a farmer's house, for holding his cattle; (2) **-fed**, stall-fed; (3) **-parlour**, an enclosure made with chairs for children to play in; a secure place; *fig.* a difficult or perplexing position; (4) **-stock**, a pound.

(1) Rxb. (Jam.) (2) Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1] (3) Nhp.[1]; Nhp.[2] I be in such a pen-parlor! (4) Hmp. There be a pen-stock on Grigg's Green, there be, but they don't use he now (W.M.E.F.).

3. A stall for a horse in a stable. Sus.[1] **4.** A hen-coop. Rut.[1] **5.** *v.* To shut up sheep in a fold or 'pen.' Wil. Davis *Agric.* (1813); Wil.[1] **6.** To enclose, shut in, confine.

s.Wor. It don't do for children to be penned up (H.K.). Shr.[1] I think it's a shame to pen the poor children i' the 'ouse all day. Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); (Hall.) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Brks.[1] Ther be zome bwoys in the archut a-got at the apples, let zome on us go roun' t'other zide on 'um an' zo pen 'um. I.W. Used of inanimate objects, e.g. food preserved in tins is spoken of as 'penned' (J.D.R.); I.W.[1], e.Cor.[1]

Hence **Penning-time**, *sb.* bed-time. Oxf. (Hall.)

7. To fasten by means of a hasp and staple. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* **8.** To abstain from milking a cow; see below. Cf. **stock.**

Som. When a cow is sold as a milcher, it is the practice not to milk her immediately before—that the purchaser may see whether she is likely to prove a good yielder (W.F.R.).

9. To contract; used in *pp.*

N.I.[1] A horse sometimes has its knee 'penned in the sinews.'

PEN, *sb.*[3] Sc. Cum. Glo. [pen.] A hill; a peak or conical top, *gen.* in a range of hills.

Sc. (Jam.) **Edb.** Lee Pen is a high and pointed hill of pyramidal shape. . . Cairn Hill . . . is a stupendous mountain like Lee Pen, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 49, ed. 1815. **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 315. **Glo.**[1] Used as a common noun. 'I live just under the Pen to which Pen lane leads.'

[Wel. *pen,* 'caput, promontorium' (Davies).]

PEN, *sb.*[4] Sc. (Jam.) The dung of fowls. *Gen.* in *comp.* **Hen-pen** (q.v.).

PEN, *sb.*[5] Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] An old saucy man with a sharp nose. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

PEN, *int.* Shr. [pen.] A call to turkeys to come and be fed. (H.K.), Shr.[1] (s.v. Call-words). See **Penny,** *int.*

PEN, see **Pin,** *sb.*[1]

PENA, *adj.* Cor. Bad, tainted. (J.W.) See **Pindy.**

PENALTY, *sb.* Bcks. In *comb.* **Penalty-of-the-wall,** the pellitory-of-the-wall, *Parietaria officinalis.* (B. & H.)

PENANCE, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [pe·nəns.] Trouble; always used with a *poss. pron.*

I've my penance. Ôo)z aad·ŭr pen·ŭns wi dhaat·nuw·ti, drùngk·n ùz·bŭnd ŭ uurz.

PEN-BAUK, *sb.* n.Cy. Der. Lei. Also in forms **pen-book, -bouk** Lei.[1]; **-bowk** Der.[1]; **-buck** Lei.[1] **1.** *Obs.* A beggar's can. N.Cy.[2], Der.[1] **2.** A small wooden pail with a lid. Lei.[1]

PENCE, *sb. pl.* Sc. Irel. Chs. Stf. Nhp. Hrf. Pem. [pens.] **1.** In phr. (1) *pence apiece,* one penny each; see also **Pennies apiece**; (2) *to want some pence of the shilling,* to be wanting in intellect, &c.

(1) **Ir.** In constant use here [Dublin] as in other parts of Ireland, to the entire exclusion of the legitimate 'penny a piece,' *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. ii. 118. **Chs.**[1] **Stf.** Fifty years ago I remember a familiar expression of a woman who sold gingerbread, fruit, &c., and being asked the price of some of her commodities used to answer, 'They are halfpence a piece,' *N. & Q. ib.* **Hrf.** As a market phrase it was formerly employed, but seems falling into disuse, *ib.* 66; We, your neighbours yonder, Have bought these geese, at pence a piece, And sent it by the gander, *ib.* **Pem.** *ib.* 99. (2) **Gall.** They are all, however, of rather a wild frantic nature, and seem to want 'some pence of the shilling,' a penny or more, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 99, ed. 1876.

2. *Comp.* **Pence-pig,** an earthenware money-box. Sc. (A.W.) Cf. **Penny-pig.** **3.** Money, fortune.

Gall. I lo'ed ye mony a day, Phemie, Or ye gat the pence, Mactaggart *ib.* 62.

4. The yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli.* Nhp.[1] Cf. **penny-grass** (*a*).

PENCEY, PENCH, see **Pensy, Paunch,** *sb.*[1]

PENCIL, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. [pe·nsil.] **1.** In *comp.* **Pencil-wood,** cedar-wood.

Cum. T'main timmers of our house is pencil wood, Dickinson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 17.

2. Shale or 'plate' of a somewhat compact nature, used for coarse slate pencils. Nhb.[1] Dur. *Borings* (1878) I. 264.

PEND, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Cum. Also in form **pen(n** Sc. (Jam.) Uls. Cum.[4] [pen(d.] **1.** *sb.* An archway; an arched or covered gateway or passage.

Sc. Under the same dark-browed pend where Miss Finlay had gone mincingly by, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 241; We took shelter under a pend at the head of a close or alley, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) i. **ne.Sc.** There wis a great heich yett 't open't up intil a pen, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 50. **e.Sc.** Bird fanciers brought their cages to Little Ekky's pend, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 11. **Abd.** Under the ceiling at the West End of the pend whereon the great steeple stands, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 246. **Frf.** Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 242; There was a rush of angry men through the 'pend' that led to his habitation, Barrie *Licht* (1888) x. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 43. **Edb.** The Secretar oxtered the lass out from the courtyard and through the pend into the street, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 69. **Gall.** A yett house with an open pend, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 28.

Hence (1) **Pen-mouth,** *sb.* the entrance to a 'pend' or covered gateway; (2) **-stone,** *sb.* the irregularly cut stone from which the arch of a bridge springs.

(1) **Cld.** When I gaed by, he was stannin' at the pen-mouth (Jam.). (2) **Cum.**[4]

2. A covered sewer or conduit.

w. & s.Sc. Also the entrance to, or the grating over, a conduit or sewer (Jam.). **Dmf.** (*ib.*) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Uls.** An underground pipe or drain in a field (M.B.-S.).

3. A small block of sandstone used for paving a water-course. Cum.[4] **4.** *v. Obs.* To arch.

Sc. In a vault which he digged under the ground, and penned for his hiding, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 226, ed. 1871.

Hence **Pendit,** *ppl. adj.* arched.

Slk. Ane could hae gaen oure it like a pendit brig, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 299, ed. 1866.

PEND, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] e.An. [pend.] **1.** *v.* To incline, lean. **e.An.**[1] The wall pends this way. **Nrf.**[1]

2. To press or pinch; *fig.* to be in need or distress.

e.An. (Hall.); **e.An.**[1] Commonly said of apparel which does not fit. 'The shoe pends here.' Sometimes used *fig.* for 'that is the tender point,' or the like. **Nrf.**[1]

3. *sb.* Pressure, strain, force; *fig.* an emergency, need, 'pinch.'

e.An. (Hall.) **Nrf.** He helps me in a pend, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 172. **Suf.** (Hall.); **Suf.**[1] There's the pend [the point of pressure].

[1. OFr. (Norm.) *pendre,* 'pencher' (Moisy).]

PEND, *v.*[3] Brks. Sur. I.W. [pend.] A shortened form of 'depend.'

Brks. Don't have any of that writing . . . 'pend upon it, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) viii; **Brks.**[1] **Sur.** 'Pend on't, Maister Vaggetter, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. **I.W.** (Hall.), **I.W.**[1]

PEND, see **Pen,** *sb.*[2]

PENDICLE, *sb.* Sc. [pe·ndikl.] **1.** *Obs.* An appendage, one thing attached to another; a pendant; also used *fig.*

Sc. The heads of our sufferings are his crown and the pendicles over it, Shield *Contendings* (1780) 147 (Jam.); Poor Canterbury, he is so contemptible that all cast him out of their thoughts as a pendicle at the Lieutenant's ear, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 251 (*ib.*). **s.Sc.** Confiscation o' a' gudes, gear, particles and pendicles, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 330. **Edb.** Whatever was part or pendicle of the coat at the time of purchase . . . became . . . part and pendicle of the property of me, the legal purchaser, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi.

2. A small piece of land attached to a larger estate; a small farm or croft.

Sc. Disclaiming all intention of purchasing that pendicle or poffle of land called the Carlinescroft, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) *Introd.* 2; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Sh.I.** It [the estate] was soon afterwards blown over with sand, and nothing now remains to mark its site, but a sandy desert, and 'some small patches called outsets or pendicles,' *Statist. Acc.* in Cowie *Shetland* (1871) 107. **Frf.** Bob Stanchell was the owner o' a sma' pendicle on the sooth side o' Crowdiehowe, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 181, ed. 1889. **Per.** This man got married, and obtained a lease of his pendicle, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 81, ed. 1887. **Fif.** There are many pendicles partly let off the farms, and partly let immediately by the proprietor, *Statist. Acc.* I. 379 (Jam.). **Knr.** Very small farms, 'here and in most places of Scotland, are called "pendicles," as depending upon either the proprietors of land or the larger tenants,' Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXIX. 127. **Slg.** Many of them were employed upon the large farms, and attended to their little pendicles in their spare hours, Fergusson *My Village* (1893) 114. **Lnk.** Dependances, parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof whatsomever, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 76, ed. 1828. **Edb.** A little under it is the Plewland, formerly a pendicle of the estate of Coltcoat, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 174, ed. 1815.

Hence **Pendicler,** *sb.* one who farms or holds a small croft or piece of land attached to a larger estate.

Per. The neighbouring pendiclers were alarmed, armed, and in motion, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 41, ed. 1887; It's no an aekoo-kirn mine like a 'pendicler's, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 71. **Fif.** The parish also abounds with pendiclers or

inferior tenants, *Statist. Acc.* XI. 357 (Jam.). **Edb.** It might be owned by a Forester or by a Pendicler, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 182.

3. *Obs.* A church or parish depending on another.

Fif. Of thir many are small congregations, and but pendicles, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 83, ed. 1842. **Slg.** The paroch of Killinshie being but looked on as ane pendicle of ane other parish, Wodrow *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 142. **Twd.** It [Stobo] was a parsonage having four churches belonging to it, which were called the Pendicles of Stobo, *Statist. Acc.* III. 330 (Jam.).

PENDILO, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also in forms **pendalaw**, **pendalow** Dev. [pe·ndilō.] A pendulum.

w.Som.[1] Maister 've a-zend me arter the pendilo [pai·ndeeloa·] —he forgot'n hon he tookt 'ome the clock. **Dev.** Jist like the pendalaw in Granny's clock, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 176. **n.Dev.** As I hear the pendalow O' maister's clock tick to an vro, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 131.

PENDLE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lan. Rut. Wor. Ken. Cor. Also written **pendel** e.Lan.[1]; **pendil** w.Yks.[12]; and in form **pendule** Sc. (Jam.) [pe·ndl.] 1. A pendant; an earring.

Sc. She's got pendles in her lugs, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 378; Yea one pendule of his crown should not be yielded, Shield *Contendings* (1780) 188 (Jam.). **Slk.** Still used in the same sense but ludicrously (Jam.).

2. The pendulum of a clock.

n.Yks. (T.S.) **w.Yks.** Soa, when I'd gotten t'clock up agean, I gi'd pendle a good swing, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xii; **w.Yks.**[12], **e.Lan.**[1] **Rut.**[1] Allowed fox [the carpenter] for cutting way for the pendle, 1s., *Church Acct.* (1742). **se.Wor.**[1], **Ken.** (D.W.L.), **Cor.**[1]

3. *Comp.* **Pendil-bob**, the weight attached to a clock pendulum.

w.Yks. Th' pendil-bob hed tum'led off, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 27, 1896).

PENDLE, *sb.*[2] Nhp. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. Also written **pendal** Glo. [pe·ndl.] A stratum in a stone-pit; a bed of flag-stones. Also in *comp.* **Pendle-rock, -stone.**

Nhp.[1] A name given by quarry-men to the upper course in a stone-pit, whether of the upper or lower Oolite or Fuller's earth, transmitted ignorantly from one to the other. In the neighbouring quarries of Kingsthorpe, the hard blue stone, which lies above the paving-stone is called the pendle-stone. The two upper courses in a pit at Wootton, of the Fuller's earth formation, are termed the upper and lower pendle; **Nhp.**[2] **Shr.** Thick flagstones called 'Pendle' by the workmen, Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wal.* (1876) 58. **Glo.** A piece of ground at the [stone] quarry is measured off and the upper eight or ten feet of loose stuff cleared away, thus 'ridding' the ground for the 'pendal,' as the slates are called. . . The frost swells the bed of natural moisture in the 'pendal,' and in a thaw the layers may be separated by a few blows with a hammer and cut to the sizes required, *Stone Trade Jrn.* (Aug. 1900). **Oxf.** The top stratum in the stone quarry at Islip (Hall.). **Bdf.** Under which is a small stone, short, thick, and hard, called the pendle rock, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 8.

PENDLE, *sb.*[3] Lan. [pe·ndl.] In phr. *as fause as a Pendle witch*, as cunning as a witch; see below.

'Eawr Matty gets as fause,' said he, 'As one o' Pendle witches,' Waugh *Poems* (ed. Milner) 88; Pendle Forest was associated with the old witch superstitions of Lancashire, *ib. note.*

PENDLE, *adv.* ? *Obs.* Hrf. Suddenly.

He came pendle over the hill upon him (Hall.).

PENDOLLY, *sb.* Lin. [pe·ndoli.] A child's doll. (Hall.), Lin.[1]

PENDULE, see **Pendle**, *sb.*[1]

PEN-FEATHER, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Also in forms **-fedder** Cum.[4] n.Yks.; **-fither** s.Chs.[1] [pe·n-feðə(r.] 1. A young, not properly developed quill feather. Also used *fig.* See **Pen**, *sb.*[1] 3.

Dur.[1] **s.Not.** A don't like pluckin this fowl; it's all pen-feathers (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] 'To pull out his pen-feathers' means very seriously to injure another. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[23] **Shr.**[1] Pe·n-fidh·ur; **Shr.**[2]

Hence (1) **Pen-feathered**, *adj.* having an undergrowth of young, undeveloped feathers; also used *fig.*; (2) **Pen-feddery**, *adj.* half-fledged.

(1) **Cum.** (J.D.), **Cum.**[4] **s.Chs.**[1] 'Yo looken despert pen-fithered,' said to a man, would imply that he was dirty, unshaven, and sickly-looking; used to a woman, it would signify that her hair was frowsy and untidy, &c. The metaphor refers to the untidy appearance of a fowl, which has not been properly penned. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 98; (R.E.C.); **Lin.**[1] Are the birds bubs or pen-feathered? i.e. have they got their quill feathers. **n.Lin.**[1] My lad works a deäl oher hard; he looks real pen-featherd, he duz. **Shr.**[1] I want to send some o' them ducks to markit, but I see they bin despert pen-fithered. **Oxf.**[1] 'Em bent pen-feathered it [yet]. (2) **n.Yks.** T'yung birds is pen-feddery (I.W.).

2. A fledgeling. ne.Lan.[1], Wor. (J.R.W.) 3. A horse whose hair is rough. ne.Lan.[1], Wor. (J.R.W.) Hence **Pen-feathered**, *adj.* having the hair rough and bristly; applied esp. to a horse's coat. Also used *fig.*

Nhb. (R.O.H.), **w.Yks.**[1], **Lin.** (Hall.) **sw.Lin.**[1] Said of the hair, when in rough and untidy locks; or of the skin, when rough and contracted with cold.

PENGA, *sb.* Sh.I. [pe·ngə.] Money. S. & Ork.[1] [Dan. *penge*, money (Larsen).]

PENGILY, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] Also in form **pengy**. Sickly, pensive; also used *advb.*

'She leuks at it varry pengily,'—the sickly cow at her food.

PENHEAD, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. The upper part of a 'mill-lead' where the water is carried off from the dam to the mill.

They take in water from the river Don, at the intake or penhead of the meal-mill, *Fraser of Fraserfield* (1805) 229 (Jam.); The mill-lead of the said field may be about four feet broad near to the penhead, *ib.* 235.

PENIQUE, *adj.* Cor.[1] [pənī·k.] Firm, precise, neat.

She's a penique little thing. You are looking quite penique.

PENITENT-FORM, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. The communion-rail; a special place in front of the communion-rail where penitents professing or desiring conversion take their seat. ? In *gen.* use among Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists.

n.Cy., **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** An' yond's the penitent-form, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 305. **I.Ma.** The Testament falling open on to the penitent-form, Caine *Deemster* (1889) 15.

PENITERRY, *sb.* Irel. [pe·nitəri.] The pellitory-of-the-wall, *Parietaria officinalis.*

A weed called, locally at least, Peniterry, to which the suddenly terrified [schoolboy] idler might run in his need, grasping it hard and threateningly, and repeating the following 'words of power': 'Peniterry, peniterry, that grows by the wall, Save me from a whipping, or I pull you roots and all,' *Father Connell*, xii, in (B. & H.).

PENJE, see **Peenge**.

PENK, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. [peŋk.] 1. *v.* To strike a slight blow; to hit or strike feebly. *Fig.* to work ineffectually; to make a feeble attempt. Cf. **pink**, *v.*[4]

Lan. Two foos—stonnin' up an' penkin' at one another's faces, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 154, ed. 1879; Watchin th' masons penkin at stones Wi' their little picks, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 108; Th' poor owd womun (God help hur) kept penkink un penkink, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 38; **Lan.**[1] **e.Lan.**[1] To pick at with the bill, as fowls when fighting.

Hence **Penking**, (1) *sb.* a tap, slight blow; a feeble attempt; (2) *ppl. adj.* feeble, ineffectual; not suitable for the purpose intended.

(1) **Lan.** I fancied, however, that I heard one or two sly penkins at the plates, followed by gasps from scalded mouths, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 120. (2) **w.Yks.** This is a lad' chisel, Ah can't hannle a penkin' thing like this (S.K.C.).

2. To hunt along a hedge for birds, with stones and catapults. s.Wm. (J.A.B.) 3. *sb.* A slight blow; a tap.

Lan. I'll have a penk at his piggin, Waugh *Jannock* (1874) ix; A blow with a stick or other instrument. 'Aw gan 'im a good penk' (S.W.). **Chs.**[1] A bricklayer's labourer said: 'If tha does that again aw'l gie thee a penk wi' th' brick hommer beak.'

4. *Fig.* A try, an attempt, experiment.

Lan. I'll have a penk at weddin' afore I dee, Waugh *Hermit Cobbler*, vi.

[1. Sw. dial. *pikka*, *pekka*, *pinka*, to strike softly (Rietz).]

PENK, *v.*[2] e.Lan.[1] To cough.

PENK, **PENKAFEL**, **PENKER**, see **Pink**, *sb.*[3], *v.*[2], **Pinkiefield**, **Panker**.

PENKET, *sb.* *Obs.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] A measure of small coal.

e.Lan. The poorer people were in the habit of going to the pits . . .

and buying a 'penket' (a less measure than a basket) of a cheaper kind of small coal, which was commonly called 'penky,' *Cy. Wds.* (1867) No. xiii. 208.

PENKIN, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Studying, esp. in phr. *to put on one's penkin cap*, to put on one's thinking cap, to think hard. w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 22, 1897).

PENKL, *v.* Sh.I. [pe·ŋkl.] To twinkle, sparkle. S. & Ork.[1]

PENKLE, *sb.* Per. (Jam.) A rag, fragment.

PENKLE, *v.* Lan. [pe·ŋkl.] To trifle, waste time on matters of little importance. Cf. **pingle**, 2.

Penklin' abeawt th' heawse an' th' garden, Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 102; Lan.[1]

PENKY, *sb.* Lan. [pe·ŋki.] 1. *Obs.* or *obsol.* A cheap kind of small coal.

e.Lan. In common use in Rochdale and the neighbourhood thirty or forty years ago, where coals were then sold by measure at the pits in that locality. Numbers of the poorer people were in the habit of going to the pits ... and buying a 'penket' ... of a cheaper kind of small coal, and which was commonly called 'penky,' *Cy. Wds.* (1867) No. xiii. 208.

2. Cheap, common ale.

Damp thi woindpipe wi this penky, un then let's have thi tale, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 14; A lot o weighvurs drinkin penky, Staton *B. Shuttle Manch.* 36; Very common (R.P.). e.Lan. When the new beer act came into operation, ale was sold in the beer-houses at threepence and fourpence per quart. The cheap ale was commonly called 'penky,' *Cy. Wds.* (1867) No. xiii. 208; e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] Penky's woss nor fourp'ny, aw think.

PEN(N, PENNARD, PENNATH, see **Pend**, *sb.*[1], **Pennyworth**.

PENNER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also written **pennar** (Jam.); and in form **pennart** (Jam.) Fif. [pe·nər.] 1. *Obs.* A writer, composer; a scribbler.

Sc. I shall not here, with burlesque penners, Carp at her beauty, wit, or manners, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 285. Slg. I appeal the devisers, penners, and allowers of that detestable libel before the High Tribunal, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) 179, ed. 1843. Rnf. The unhappiness to differ from the appointer of the day and the penners of the proclamation so much, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 466, ed. 1843.

2. A tin cylinder or tube used for holding pens, pencils, &c.

Bnff. The exporters were always loaded with white iron penners to fetch a drink for the drouthy neighbours in the interior [of the School], Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 69. Abd. This bought a buik and that a penner, Shirrefs *Sale Catal.* (1795) 4; Each boy carrying a tin tube, called a penner, for holding his pens and slate pencils, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 214. Fif. Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 19.

PENNER, *sb.*[2] Sus. [pe·nə(r).] [Not known to our correspondents.] A 'trunk' for preserving fish alive.

He had the eels in a penner behind his boat on Monday morning, *w.Sus. Gazette* (Dec. 20, 1877) in *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 245.

PENNET, *sb.* *Obs.* Som. Dev. A sheep or cow pen; an occasional pen used for sheep or cows. Cf. **penning**, 1.

Som. (Hall.) n.Dev. Wi' tha zame tha splettest away-down tha Pennet—hilter skilter, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 172; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 323.

PENNETH, see **Pennyworth**.

PENNETT, *sb.* w.Yks.[3] [pe·nit.] A sweetmeat of the 'humbug' (q.v.) kind, cut in form like a double pyramid.

[Penide, a pennet, the little wreath of sugar taken in a cold, Cotgr. ME. & OFr. *penyde*, Gr. *πηνίδιον*, a thread round which sugar has been allowed to crystallize (*Alphita* (*note*) 139); see Skeat's Notes to *P. Plowman* (C.) vii. 88.]

PENNIES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Cum. Chs. [pe·niz.] In phr. *pennies apiece*, one penny each. See **Pence apiece**.

Sc. Common, *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. ii. 118. Cum. Dancers pat i' Brammery's hat Pennies apiece for th' fiddler, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 280; Cum.[4] They got pennies a-piece. They cost pennies-apiece. Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] 'How's eggs goin to-day, missis?' 'Pennies apiece, sir.'

PENNIKIN, see **Pinnickin**.

PENNILESS, *adj.* Cum.[4] In *comb.* **Penniless doctor**, a small, red-bodied insect. See **Penny-doctor**, s.v. **Penny**, *sb.*[1] 3 (2).

PENNING, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Also Nhp. Som. Also written **pennin** Nhp.[1] Som. [pe·nin.] 1. Any temporary enclosure for cattle; the enclosed place where cattle are fed or watered.

Nhp.[1] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (J.S.F.S.); (F.A.A.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. Stones paved to form a watercourse.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. He tried to cross the river where a penning had been made, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 115; Nhb.[1] Dur. *Obs.* Raine *Charters, &c., Finchale* (1837) 375.

3. Mining term: spouting used to form a watercourse.

Nhb.[1] The penning was swimming about on the top of the water, Scott *Coal Mines* (1868) 55.

PENNOCK, *sb.* n.Yks.[12] [pe·nək.] The young of the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*, in their first stage of growth.

PENNOCK, PENNORD, see **Pinnock**, *sb.*, **Pennyworth**.

PENNY, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [pe·ni.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Penny-apiece**, a street-seller of penny articles; also used *attrib.*; (2) **-bake**, a penny roll or biscuit; (3) **-boo**, a large top; (4) **-bowl**, a small bowl or dish; (5) — **brag**, a game; (6) **-breid**, a penny loaf; penny loaves; (7) **-brick**, a small roll of bread; (8) **-bridal**, *obs.*, a wedding at which each of the guests contributed to the expenses; (9) **-cast**, a game; see below; (10) **-cookie**, a penny baker's roll; a bun; (11) **-duck**, a mixture of pig's lights and blood, seasoned with herbs; (12) **-earth**, see below; (13) **-father**, a miser; (14) **-fee**, money, wages; (15) **-fettle**, see below; (16) **-friend**, a deceitful, interested friend; (17) — **gaff**, a penny theatre; see **Gaff**, *sb.*[2]; (18) — **Herioter**, *obs.*, a ball; see below; (19) **-hole** or **-hoil**, the office where time-keeping is checked by a system of metal checks resembling pennies in shape and size; (20) — **hop**, (*a*) a low-class dance, where each person pays a penny; (*b*) *obs.*, a benefit-night party held at an inn where a landlord was about to leave; (21) **-jug**, a pitcher; (22) **-land**, a measure of land in Shetland and Orkney; (23) **-liggan** or **-laggin**, out of pocket, with an empty purse; also in phr. *to come home with Penny Liggan*; (24) **-liggy**, penniless; (25) **-master**, *obs.*, a term formerly applied to the treasurer of a town, society, or corporate body; (26) — **measure**, a clay lying above the Penny-stone (q.v.), from which coarse earthenware is manufactured; (27) **-note**, ? a forged bank-note; (28) **-packing-day**, see below; (29) **-pap**, see (2); (30) **-pay**, (*a*) ready money; (*b*) to pay a mechanic separately for each job in contradistinction to contracting; (31) **-pie**, a fall on the ice; (32) **-pieces**, nodules of argillaceous ironstone; (33) **-pig**, a money-box; (34) **-pig-luck**, the money returned for luck to the buyer of a pig; (35) **-pot**, (*a*) a small money or thrift box; (*b*) a pimple on the face caused by drink; (36) **-prick**, a game consisting of throwing oblong pieces of iron at a mark; see (9); (37) — **reel**, *obs.*, a dance at which admission was paid for; (38) **-shell**, the nummulite of the Fuller's earth-bed, so called from its compressed spherial form, and from its being found in the 'Penny-earth' (q.v.); (39) **-siller**, money, hard cash; (40) **-some**, profitable by small items; (41) **-stipend**, money, salary; (42) **-stone**, (*a*) a flat circular stone, a quoit; *pl.* a game played with these stones; (*b*) see below; (43) **-stone-cast**, a distance not greater than a man can throw a quoit; (44) **-swag**, a man who sells articles at a penny a lot in the streets; (45) **-tight**, short of money; (46) **-trist**, the money for articles sold on credit; (47) **-wabble**, beer of a very weak kind, sold at a penny a bottle; (48) **-warse price**, a sum beneath the value; (49) **-wedding**, see (8); (50) **-whaup**, (51) **-whip** or **-wheep**, see (47); (52) **-whittle**, a boy's cheap knife, formerly sold for a penny; (53) **-winner**, a scanty wage-earner; (54) **-wisdom**, injudicious economy.

(1) Lon. The original 'penny apiece' died four years ago, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 447; The 'penny apiece' or 'swag' trade ... was originated by a man who, some 19 years ago, sold a variety of trifles from a teatray in Petticoat-lane, *ib.* (2) Cld. (Jam.) (3) Bnff.[1] (4) Ayr. She stude for a meenont wi' een like penny bowls and fell skreighin' in a fit, Service *Notandums* (1890) 119. (5) Fif. He'll be playing 'penny brag' in here or at Bindalow's,

Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 18. (6) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (7) **Nhb.**[1] (8) **Sc.** He not loving to be idle Turns cook to any penny-bridle, Colvil *Whigs Suppl.* (ed. 1796) I. 182. **ne.Sc.** The feast was at times paid for by each guest, and when such was done it was called a penny wedding or penny bridal, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 93. **Bnff.** In respect of the many abuses and disorders that falls out at penny brydals, *Presbytery Bk.* (1631-54) 4, ed. 1843. (9) **w.Yks.**[3] A game played with round flat stones, about four or six inches across, being similar to the game of quoits; sometimes played with pennies, when the 'hobs' are a deal nigher. (10) **Sh.I.** Tell him, sir, the Muse is dead, Starved on tea and penny cookies, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 16. (11) **w.Yks.** Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 99. (12) **Nhp.**[1] A stoney earth, with a great number of sea-shells in it. Some of those shells being flat and roundish, resembling some of our ordinary pieces of money, or imagined to do so, have occasioned it that name of Penny-earth, Morton *Hist.* 65... This name is still retained at Kettering, and appropriated to that portion of the Fuller's earth beds which abounds with its characteristic shell, the *Ostrea acuminata*; **Nhp.**[2] **Bdf.** Under the rock is penny-earth, used for malting-floors, barn-floors, &c., Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 8. (13) **Hrt.** An old penny-father, that would not allow his cattle meat enough, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. vi. (14) **Sc.** Till then there is bed, and meat, and the penny-fee, Lang *Monk of Fife* (1876) 57; Nae hauding but his penny-fee, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiv. **Kcd.** She must na grudge her penny fee To buy a marriage frock, Grant *Lays* (1884). **Per.** Wearied with toil for the poor penny fee, Spence *Poems* (1898) 80. **Dmb.** Twa stout arms to work for penny fee, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 102. **Rnf.** Waes my heart! the penny-fee To wife an' wee anes awin', Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 93. **Ayr.** The master that I served there, being in debt, ran away, by which cause I lost my penny fee, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxi. **Lnk.** Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 11. **Edb.** Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 7. **Dmf.** Wha seeks but for the penny fee In God's grand vineyard gets nae mair, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 10. (15) **n.Yks.**[2] 'I'm not in penny-fettle,' I am unprovided with money. (16) Cld. (Jam.) (17) **Wor.** (W.C.B.) **Lon.** In many of the thoroughfares of London there are shops which have been turned into a kind of temporary theatre (admission one penny)... These places are called by the costers 'Penny Gaffs,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 40. (18) **Edb.** Playing at the ba' is also a favourite game with the boys of Edinburgh, and 'penny Herioters' were at one time very celebrated. These balls were manufactured by the boys of George Heriot's Hospital, and, from this circumstance, got the name of 'Herioters,' *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 36. (19) **w.Yks.** Doady recognised th' timekeeper as him at kept th' penny-hoil wheear he worked, Bickerdike *Doady Braan*, 48; (J.M.) (20, *a*) **w.Yks.** Roberts *Tom and Charles* (1850) 88; **w.Yks.**[2] A rude dance which formerly took place in the common taverns of Sheffield, usually held after the bull-baiting; **w.Yks.**[4] **Lon.** A private dance at a tavern, attended by whores and apprentices, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); (Hall.) **Dev.** A country club of dancers, where each person pays a penny to the fidler, Grose *ib.* (*b*) **Cum.**[4] (21) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. (22) **Sh.I.** The skat [was] assessed on the marks in a pennyland, *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898); Shetland, as part of the earldom of Orkney, must have been originally divided into ounce and pennylands, *ib.* **Or.I.** The arable lands called pennylands, merk-lands, farthing-lands, and cowsworths, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 143; None of these pennylands, or other terms, indicate any definite extent of ground; and they are of different extent in different towns. But all the pennylands, marks or cowsworths in the same town are of equal extent, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) 6. (23) **Cor.** 'He's coming home with Penny Liggan,' sometimes 'Peter Lacken,' signifies the return of a penniless scapegrace. The term was probably 'penny lacking' originally, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 425, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[3] (24) **Cor.**[12] (25) **Sc.** (Jam.) (26) **Shr.**[2] (27) **Edb.** A scaw'd bit o' a penny note That lost a score o' shillins To her that day, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 133, ed. 1785. (28) **Nhb.**[1] The last day of the fair, when the dealers were packing their goods, and were supposed to sell cheaply to save the further trouble and expense of carrying away their unsold things. Like the toy fair itself, the term is almost *obs.* (29) **Cld.** (Jam.) (30, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] 'Penny-pay is far afoore penny-trist,' ready money is better than credit given. (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] *Gen.* used in dealings with the country blacksmith. (31) **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** In winter, the spwort daily wish'd for was sleydin, Tho' shiv'rn, we oft gat a sad penny pye, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 59; **Cum.**[1] (s.v. Cold pie); **Cum.**[4] (32) **s.Wal.** Smyth *Cat. Mineral Coll.* (1864) 49. (33) **Sc.** Laying up his penny a-week pocket-money in a penny-pig, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1828) 280; (Jam.) **Edb.** When he had collected half a crown in a penny pig, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. (34) **n.Yks.**[2] 35. *a* **w.Yks.** In common use at Wakefield 50 years ago, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 1, 1897). (*b*) **w.Yks.**[1] (36) **w.Yks.**[24] [A sport, throwing at halfpence placed upon sticks which are called Hobs, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)] (37) **Sc.** I figured at 'penny reels,' 'bottlings,' and 'washing o' aprons,' *Sc. Haggis*, 161. **Ayr.** They had been haein' penny reels there yestreen, Service *Notandums* (1890) 122. **Lnk.** To join the penny reels, Whaur to 'Jenny dang the Weaver' Blythely they flung up their heels, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 72. (38) **Nhp.**[12] (39) **Sc.** Set a lass on Tintock tap, Gin she hae the penny siller, The wind will blaw a man till her, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 392. **ne.Sc.** A' yer penny siller's either in the grun' or in yer fairm stockin' an' implements, Grant *Chron. Keckleton*, 111. **Bnff.** I hae a penny siller, I'm sure will get a graun' Man till her, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 59. **Abd.** They flee unto the law, and haggle wi't till they Are wearied or their penysiller's done, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 8. **Rnf.** Donald looked o'er them a' [her faults], A' his thoughts the penny siller, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 97. **Edb.** Her nane-sell wad tak gude care How she the penny-siller ware, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 40. **Dmf.** Cromek *Remains* (1810) 100. **Gall.** Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 90. 40) **Cum.**[14] (41) **Lnk.** His wee bit penny stipen' [He] aye gat keepin' to himsel', Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 44. (42, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Heb.** Do you mind yon game of penny-stanes? Sarah Tytler *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 187. **Edb.** Penny-stanes are played much in the same manner as the quoit or discus of the ancient Romans, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 35. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Some plaid at pennice-steans for brass, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 133; **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **Shr.** Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 199; **Shr.**[1] The Penny Stone is the most remarkable and productive iron-stone in Shropshire. It is composed of a series of nodules, producing from 2,000 to 2,600 tons to the acre, and contains about 35 per cent. of iron... The Penny Stone is interesting with its appearance and evidence of the piercing by burrowing worms, which have left, as a writer says, 'heaps of excretions at the doors of their dwellings,' Parton *Coal-field* (1868); **Shr.**[2] A measure of iron stone about nine yards thick. (43) **Sc.** (Jam.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (44) **Lon.** The miscellaneous dealers of whom I am treating, who are known among street-folk as 'swag-barrowmen,' or, in the popular ellipsis, 'penny swags,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 447. (45) **sw.Lin.**[1] He's a badly wife, and that's kep' him penny-tight. (46) **n.Yks.**[2] (47) **Bnff.**[1] (48) **n.Yks.**[2] (49) **n.Sc.** In the Highlands, until about a century ago, the bride walked round the wedding party at the close of the ceremony, saluting each with a kiss. A dish was then passed round, in which each deposited a coin, the amount collected being given to the bride. The term 'penny-wedding' appears to have arisen from this custom. Owing to the large number of guests entertained... it was usual for the neighbours to assist in providing for them. Landowners gave beef, mutton, and venison; farmers, poultry and dairy produce; and the minister and the schoolmaster lent cooking utensils, Andrews *Ch. Life* (1899) 223. **Elg.** A penny-wedding is when the expence of the marriage entertainment is not defrayed by the young couple or their relations, but by a club among the guests, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 86, *note* (Jam.). **Abd.** 'And what's a penny wedding?'.. 'We a' gang to the weddin' and eats an' drinks plenty an' pay for a' 'at we hae; an' they mak' a guid profit oot o' it,' Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) I. 41. **Slg.** Ae day I caper'd at a penny wedding, Galloway *Poems* (1804) 69. **Lnk.** Will ye mak a penny wedding? Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 59; Originally, pennies were contributed by those present, and any overplus, after providing for the wedding feast, went towards assisting the young couple in their furnishing, *ib. note.* **Edb.** At blithe penny-weddin'... Sic ribbons, sic ringlets, sic feathers are fleein', Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 65. **Slk.** Riding... away to Kate Cheyne's penny-wedding, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 284, ed. 1866. (50) **Fif.** Treacle-peerie, made of sweetened water mixed with barm to produce a kind of ale, and feebler even than penny-whaup, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 15. (51) **Sc.** Twenty years back... the poor man was able to get desirably tipsy upon penny-whip for twopence, *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1821) 671. **Rnf.** Unlike the poor, sma' penny-wheep Whilk worthless, petty change-folk keep, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 81 (Jam.). **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lan.** *ib.* (P.); *Cy. Wds.* (1867) No. xiii. 208. **Chs.**[13] (52) **e.Yks.**[1] (53) **Per.** The peddling thrift of penny-winners Is gone to publicans and sinners, Spence *Poems* (1898) 85. (54) **Nhp.**[1] It is penny-wisdom when a person will buy an inferior article, rather than expend a little more money for a good one.

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Penny-cake** or **-cakes**, (2) **-caps**, (3) **-cod**, the leaves of the navel- or wall pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*; (4) **-cress**, the wild cress, *Thlaspi arvense*; (5) **-grass**, (*a*) the yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus*

Crista-galli; (*b*) the panick-grass, var. species of *Panicum*; (*c*) see (3); (6) **-hat** or **-hats**, see (3); (7) **-hedge** or **-in-the-hedge**, the garlic mustard, *Alliaria officinalis*; (8) — **John**, the common St. John's wort, *Hypericum perforatum*; (9) **-leaves**, see (3); (10) **-pies**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) the Cornish moneywort, *Sibthorpia europaea*; (11) **-plates**, see (3); (12) **-rattle**, see (5, *a*); (13) **-rot**, the marsh pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*; (14) **-wall**, see (3); (15) **-weed**, see (5, *a*).

(1) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.), **s.Dev.** **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] Children string them to resemble a pile of pennies. (2) **Som.** (W.F.R.), **Dev.** (3) **Cor.** (4) **Edb.** PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 164, ed. 1815. (5, *a*) **Ir.** **e.Yks.** Soe soone as the pennie-grass beginne to welke and seeme dry, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 31. **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 164. **Chs.**[1] It is always considered that hay grass is ready for mowing when the penny grass comes into flower; **Chs.**[3] Supposed to be injurious to grass, by growing on the roots. When the seeds rattle, some people cut their hay. **Nhp.**[2] The seed-vessels of the plant are round and flat, resembling pence, which accounts for the designation. **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 103. (*b*) **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 717; **Lin.**[1] (*c*) **Frm.** (6) **Dev.**[4] (7) **Wor., Nrf.** (8) **Nrf.** (9) **Wtf.** **Som.** From its round flat leaves. (10, *a*) **Sus., Dev.**[4], **Cor.** (*b* **Cor.** (11) **Dev.** (12) **Sus.**[1] (13) **Shr.** (14) **I.Ma.** These penny walls and little ferins has got a very putty [pretty] appearance, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 244, ed. 1891. (15 **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II.

3. *Comb.* in names of birds, fishes, &c.: (1) **Penny-bird**, the little grebe, *Trachybaptes fluviatilis*; (2) **-doctor**, a small red-bodied insect; see **Penniless doctor**; (3) **-dog**, the dog-fish, *Galeus vulgaris*; (4) **-men**, a bird term applied to the smaller waders; (5) **-sow**, a wood-louse; (6) **-wag-tail**, the water wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*.

(1) **n.Ir.** (J.S.); **N.I.**[1] Also called 'Drink-a-penny.' **Ant.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 216. (2) **Cum.**[14] (3) **Sus.** (F.E.S.) [SATCHELL (1879).] (4) **Nhb.**[1] (5) **Pem.** (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.); LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. (6) **e.An.** (HALL.), **Suf.**[1] **e.Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

4. Phr. (1) *penny in hand*, ready money, cash; (2) — *o' money*, see below; (3) — *o' rent*, small money rent; (4) — *o' siller*, a sum of money; (5) *clean as a penny*, (*a*) said of any one neatly and cleanly dressed; (*b*) entirely, completely; (6) *to live by the penny*, to purchase all that one consumes, instead of living on the produce of one's own land; (7) *to make* or *turn a penny*, to convert anything into money; to buy or sell for profit.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] 'They're penny-in-hand fooaks,' ready-money customers. (2) **Sh.I.** When the music ceased, they once more raised the guiser's cry of Penny-o'-money! and sure enough a bright threepenny piece clinked merrily into their cannister, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 152. (3) **Ir.** How would I, so to spake, be runnin' me head out from under me penny of rent, BARLOW *Martin's Company* (1896) 9. (4) **Abd.** She would gar her Her purse or ten her life surren'er, An' she's a penny o' siller on her, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 60. (5, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[1] I've lost my knife as clean as a penny. (6) **Nhp.**[12] (7) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Cai.**[1] 'To mak a bonny penny of a thing' is to make a large profit out of it. **Edb.** She was making a bonnie penny here, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 86. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

5. Money, a sum of money, cash; small earnings or income. Also in phr. *the penny.*

Sc. The 'mair penny' means more money, higher price, better advantage. To sell an article for the 'maist penny' is to sell it at its highest market price or to the highest bidder (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Elg.** Feint a-flea, man, car'd we, man, As lang's we drew the penny, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 127. **Kcd.** In the brak' o' a bank His penny an' Effie's thegither Were equally swallowed an' sank, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 199. **s.Sc.** Her tocher was a trifle sma', A hard-earned, weel-saved pennie, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 171. **Slg.** WODROW *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 268. **Ayr.** It comes to a bonny penny when a' things are puttin' thegither, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 74; Are ye herding the penny? BURNS *Orthodox*, st. 8. **Lnk.** My sister she sneers 'cause he hasna the penny, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 25, ed. 1897. **Gall.** A wily, spruce, and nipping blade, Wha made the penny aye his trade, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 57, ed. 1897. **Don.** Oh, but I considher that a big penny, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 233. **w.Yks.** Itl kost ə boni peni [a large sum of money] (J.W.).

6. *v.* To levy a penny fine upon workers five minutes behind time; to check workers by a system of metal checks, resembling pennies in shape and size.

w.Yks. 'Dooant yo penny 'em nah?' asked Doady o' th' time-keeper, BICKERDIKE *Doady Braan*, 48; If aw dooant luk sharp aw'st be pennied, *ib.*; The 'pennying' process—that is, the levying of a penny fine upon all who are five minutes behind time—has been abandoned, CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 45.

PENNY, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] [pe·ni.] **1.** *v.* To eat much and with great gusto; to feed, fare.

Bnff.[1] He penniet the broth an' beef intil 'im. He penniet in the biscuit an' bilet berries. **Abd.** On them [Etnagh-berries] she penny'd well, and starker grew, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 62, ed. 1812.

2. *sb.* The act of eating.

Bnff.[1] Used of food more dainty than ordinary; as, 'They hid a right penny o' the mairts inside.'

PENNY, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. [pe·ni.] **1.** Said of poultry when the skin is full of sprouting feathers. See **Pen**, *sb.*[1] 3.

w.Yks. (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[1] A fowl is 'penny' when the feathers cannot be thoroughly plucked out; **w.Yks.**[23], **Lan.** (S.W.), **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] I'm dressing a fowl but it's very penny. **War.**[2] **w.Wor.**[1] I dunna like to ause to sell them fowls to anybody. Thaay be so penny you canna pluck 'em clean, try 'ow you will! **Shr.**[1]

2. Of the hair of animals, &c.: rough, bristly. Of trees: dead and bare at the top.

Not. His coat is very penny (J.H.B.); **Not.**[2] A lamb is said to be 'penny' when it is ill and shows it by its wool being up and rough. **Lin.**[1] The hair of the foal looks very penny. **sw.Lin.**[1] They are growing so penny, I doubt they'll do no more good.

3. Cold, starved, having 'pen-flesh' (q.v.). **w.Yks.**[2]

PENNY, *int.* Yks. Lin. [pe·ni.] A call to turkeys to come and be fed. **e.Yks.** (Miss A.), **n.Lin.**[1] See **Pen**, *int.*

PENNY-DOG, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [pe·ni-dog.] A person that dogs another person's footsteps. Cf. **pirrie-dog**, s.v. **Pirrie.**

Sc. He haunts me like a penny-dog, WATSON *Coll. Sngs.* (1706) I. 11 (JAM.). **Sh.I.** Foo mony vaiges is doo gaein ta hae me rinnin' laek a penny dog? *Sh. News* (Nov. 11, 1899). **Nhb.**[1] He follows me like a penny-dog.

PENNY-HEADED, *adj.* Brks. A corruption of 'opinionated.' (A.C.)

PENNY-HEDGE, *sb.* Yks. [pe·ni-ɛdʒ.] A fence or hedge set up annually on the eastern shore of Whitby harbour, at the Feast of the Ascension; see below.

n.Yks. The planting of the horngarth, or 'pennyhedge,' performed at Whitby on Wednesday, is one of the most curious, in its origin, of the several ancient customs which survive in England. According to a legend dating from 1315 'the lords of Sneaton and Ugglebarnby, with others, whilst hunting the boar, did mortally injure an hermit, who dared to protect the quarry,' and as penance for the outrage it was decreed that thenceforth the local lord and his successors should plant a certain number of stakes in the tideway. The 'penance' has been performed annually ever since, *Dy. Mail* (May 25, 1900); The so-called Penny-hedge observance; I mean the making of fences or hedges by aid of stakes and wattle-work, ATKINSON *Whitby* (1894) 234; **n.Yks.**[2] A hedge of wicker work set up annually... by the holders of certain lands who carry out, in semblance, the injunction laid down in the 'Pennyhedge Legend.'.. The performance involved is called the 'Horngarth Service,' or the 'Setting of the Penny Hedge,' *ib. Pref.* 13.

PENNY-MOUCHER, *sb.* Wil.[1] The fruit of the blackberry, *Rubus fructicosus.* A corr. of **Berry-moucher** (q.v.). Cf. **perry-moucher.**

PENNYTAG, *sb.* Yks. A boys' game, very similar to 'Rag-stag' (q.v.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

PENNY-WIDDIE, see **Pon-the-widdie.**

PENNYWINKLE, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Der. War. Brks. Suf. Ken. Dev. Also in forms **pennyrinkle** Dev.[4]; **-wilk** Nhb.; **-wink** Ken. [pe·niwiŋkl.] The periwinkle.

Nhb. Pennywilks, crabs, an lobsters aw bring, ALLAN *Tynesde Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 406; **Nhb.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **nw.Der.**[1], **War.**[3], **Brks.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **Ken.** 'Pennywink, wink, O!' 'Pennywink' from old Joe always brought some one or other to the door for a pint of winkles, *Ann. Fishing Village* (ed. 1892) 122. **Dev.**[4]

[OE. *pinewincla* uel *sæ-snæl* (ÆLFRIC), in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 122.]

PENNYWORTH, *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [pe·nəþ.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Pennard**, (2) **Pennath**, (3) **Pennerd**, (4) **Pennert**, (5) **Penneth**, (6) **Pennord**, (7) **Pennorth**, (8) **Pennuth**, (9) **Pen'ord**, (10) **Punnah**, (11) **Punnath**, (12) **Punner**, (13) **Punnor**, (14) **Pun·or.**

(1) **Dev.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.**[1] (3) **Dev.** I want'th dree pennerd ov nits, plaize, missis, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[2] (4) **Bch.** FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 17. (5) **Dev.**[1] 6) **Cor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 238; **Cor.**[3] (7) **Uls.** A pennorth o' rat pooshin, MCILROY *Craiglinnie* (1900) 23. **Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Ess.** A pennorth bote **Ov** lollipops or candy, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 156. **Sus.** Buy a penn'orth of bull's-eyes, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 30. **Dor.** To buy a penn'orth of rathe-ripes of that tree yonder, *Harper's Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 26. **Dev.** Such a poor pennorth as you, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 187. (8) **e.Lan.**[1] (9) **Cor.** HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) II. 230. (10, 11) **Suf.**[1] (12) **e.An.** Here, maur, take yeow this here gotch, an' goo an' buy a punner o' yist, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 167. (13) **Nrf.** I'll have a punnor o' 'im, SPILLING *Giles* (1872) 6. (14) **Suf.** Sell them . . . by the bushel, . . the peck, . . or the pun-or, STRICKLAND *Old Friends* (1864) 325.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In phr. (1) *a pennyworth of Christmas*, a pennyworth of evergreens and holly; (2) *— of ease is worth a penny*, old saying; (3) *— of say* or *sea*, a penny ride in a boat on the sea; (4) *in pennyworths* or *two pennyworths*, in small detached or separated portions.

(1) **Cor.**[3] (2) **Nhp.**[1] (3) **Cor.** They go on Midsummer day to Falmouth or Penzance, to get 'a pen'ord o' say'—that is, they go out in a boat on payment of a penny, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865 II. 230; *Flk-Lore Jrn.* 1886. IV. 238; **Cor.**[3] 4 **Bch.** Wi' a great hassick o' hair hingin in twa-pennerts about her haffats, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 17. **Ayr.** A taivert tawpie wi' her hair hingin' doon her back in pennyworths, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 73. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.)

2. A purchase, bargain. *Gen.* used with *good* or *bad*. Also used *fig.*, esp. of a matrimonial bargain.

Lnk. Heth she's o'er gently brought up to be a poor man's pennyworth, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 55; They'll get a lumping penny-worth o' me, get me wha will, *ib.* 207. **Don.** Them buys him for a fool 'ill have a wise penn'orth, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 40. **w.Yks.**[1] To git a good pennath. My word! but shoe's gitten a pennorth. **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] I've got a good penn'orth for my money. **War.**[3] You are a very bad pennyworth [You are not worth your salt]. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

3. *Obs.* Retribution, revenge.

Edb. He swore by a' that bides aboon That pennyworths he wou'd hae soon, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 161; I hae gotten penny-wo'th for't a', LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 339.

4. Value for money paid.

Edb. Sending back a plack's worth of salt as not pennie-worth enough, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) II. 55.

PENPALY, see **Pedn·paly.**

PENSE, *v.*[1] Bnff.[1] [pens.] To walk with a measured step and a conceited air. *Gen.* in *prp.* See **Pensy, 2.**

The puchal, pachtie bodie geed pensin' ben the passage.

PENSE, *v.*[2] e.An. [pens.] To be fretful or whining. e.An.[1], Nrf. (G.E.D.), Nrf.[1] See **Pensy, 4.**

PENSEFUL, *adj.* Sc. [pe·nsfl.] **1.** Thoughtful, pensive, meditative. See **Pensy, 1.**

Rnf. Chairs that when pensefu' ye may rock in, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 165.

2. Proud, conceited. See **Pensy, 2.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Rnf.** Nor thus be fash'd wi' three or four, Sic pensefu' breed, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 126.

Hence **Pensfu'ness**, *adj.* self-conceit and affectation. Sc. (JAM.)

PENSEL, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A small banner.

Fif. That squadron cam' in sicht Wi' bannerols and pensels bricht, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 66.

[Pensell a lytell baner, *banerolle*, PALSGR. OFr. *penoncel*, 'pennon' (LA CURNE).]

PENSHENS, see **Paunchings.**

PENSIFUL, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [pe·nsifl.] Sorrowful. See **Pensy, 1.**

PENSIL, see **Pinswell.**

PENSIONER, *sb.* Lon. A street musician; see below.

The blind street musicians, it must be confessed, belong generally to the rudest class of performers. Music is not used by them as a means of pleasing, but rather as a mode of soliciting attention. Such individuals are known in the 'profession' by the name of 'pensioners'; they have their regular rounds to make, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) III. 159.

PEN-STOCK, *sb.* n.Cy. s.Cy. Sus. Hmp. [pe·n-stok.] A flood-gate; a sluice to a mill-dam or in a pond, &c.

N.Cy.[2], **s.Cy.** (HALL.), **Sus.**[2] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY; **Hmp.**[1]

PENSWELL, PENSWOLL, see **Pinswell.**

PENSY, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Also e.An. Also written **pencey** Ayr. [pe·nsi.] **1.** Quiet, thoughtful, pensive; sedate.

Sc. Couthie, and pensie and sicker, Wonn'd honest young Hab o' the Heuch, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 292; Her that was now so quiet and pensy to try such a wild kind of freit seemed to strike us all as something no canny, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 286, ed. 1894. **Slk.** It's an inspirin retreat for the inditin o' a bit cheerfu' or pensie sang, **Chr.** NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 177.

2. Proud, conceited; affected in manner; smart, foppish; tidy in dress and appearance. Also used *advb.*

Sc. Helen Walker was held among her equals pensy, that is, proud or conceited, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) *Introd.* 8, ed. 1829; HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Cai.**[1] **Rnf.** Pensy he strootit alang the North Brig, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 134; FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 112. **Ayr.** A pencey wee man, fou o' naething but noise, AITKEN *Lays* (1883) 64. **Peb.** The donsie dort, like pettled cade, Wi' pensy paughty pow, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 81, ed. 1817. **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351. **Wm.** She is a pensy thing, i.e. has an affected manner (B.K.).

Hence (1) **Pensieness**, *sb.* self-conceit and affectation; (2) **Pensylie**, *adv.* in a self-important manner.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Lnk.** Ribbon knots at his blue bonnet lug Whilk pensylie he wears a thought a-jee, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 76 (JAM.).

3. Delicate, fastidious; having a poor appetite.

Lakel.[2] **Cum.** A sick woman tells me she has a pensy appetite. Another person, speaking of a little dog that has been much petted, says, 'He is so pensy, he will not touch new milk,' *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 67; Some pensy chiels, a new sprung race, BLAMIRE *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1842) 200; (M.P.); **Cum.**[4] A snow in the month o' May Meks pensy kye eat steydal hay, *Old Saying.* **Wm.** 'Her appetite is so pensy.' Often applied to invalids (B.K.).

4. Fretful, peevish, uneasy; fractious, complaining.

e.An. Commonly used. Chiefly applied to children when they are capricious, full of complaints, and don't know what they want, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 118; **e.An.**[1] Chiefly applied to wayward children. **Nrf.** The child has been pensy all the day; the poor little thing ain't well (W.R.E.); She is a poor pensey little thing, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 99. **Suf.** 'Billy is a very pensy child.' On asking exactly what was meant I was told he was 'whinnocky' (W.F.R.); **Suf.**[1]

[1. Fr. *pensif*, pensive, thoughtful (COTGR.).]

PENT, *pp.* and *sb.* Yks. Nhp. Hnt. e.An. Ken. [pent.] **1.** *pp.* Confined in space, without sufficient room in which to do anything properly.

Nhp.[1] I'm quite pent up for want of room. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] Pent for rume.

2. Hard pressed for time, esp. hard pressed to finish a piece of work within a limited period.

w.Yks. Shah mud hev hed more sense nor ax sitch a silly queshtan when ta sees hah pent I am for time, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 7; Charley was always 'pent' when the end of the week came, and it was time to 'liver in,' CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 125; The risk of being 'pent' at 'carrying-day,' *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) I. 78. **Nhp.**[1] 'I'm so pent, I shall not finish my work,' is said by artisans at the end of the week. *Obsol.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] Pent for time. **Nrf.** We are not so pent for half-an-hour, RYE *Hist.* (1885) xv.

3. *sb.* An enclosed piece of water.

Ken. The harbour at Dover is so called; and the Baptist Chapel near it is called Pentside Chapel (W.F.S.).

4. The time allotted for certain work.

w.Yks. The pent will cease so-and-so. 'I've got the pent off,' i.e. succeeded by diligence in getting the piece off the loom at the due time (S.A.B.).

Hence **Pent-day**, *sb.* making-up day in a weaving-shed. w.Yks. *Bradford Obs.* No. 9948, 7.

PENTAS, PENTE, see **Penthouse, Paint.**

PENTHOUSE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Hnt. Suf. Ken. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **paintice** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **pentas** Nhb.[1] Lakel.[1] Cum.[14]; **penters** Ken.; **pentes** Cum.; **pent-hus** War.; **pentice** Chs.[13] s.Wor. Shr.[1] w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.; **pentis** Hrf.[2] Suf.[1]; **pentus** Cum.; **pentys** w.Yks.[3] [pe·ntəs, -is.] **1.** A shed attached to the side of a house, esp. the shed belonging to a smithy, where horses stand to be shod.

Nhb.[1] **Dur.** MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 122. **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** She thrusts out her lip leyke a pentes, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 30; We com anunder a terrable lang pentus, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 14; **Cum.**[14], **w.Yks.**[3], **Chs.**[13], **Stf.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[3] **Wor.** Blacksmith's shop with pent house, *Evesham Jrn.* (May 19, 1900). **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.), **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**[1], **Ken.** (G.B.), **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] Pai·ntees. Applied solely to the shed belonging to a smith's shop, where horses stand to be shod. (Always so called, and so pronounced.) **nw.Dev.**[1] Also, the porch often seen before a cottage door. **Cor.** P[d] for mending the Pentices, HAMMOND *Cor. Parish* (1897) 76.

2. Canvas or tarpaulin to lay over a stack or corn, &c. on a wagon. Suf.[1] **3.** A hen-coop for chickens. Nhp.[1]

[1. *Pentyce*, of an howse ende, *appendicium*, *Prompt.* A shortened form of *appentice*.]

PEN-THRUSH, *sb.* Nhp.[12] [pe·n-þruʃ.] The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*.

PEN-TROUGH, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [pe·n-trof.] The wooden or iron conduit by means of which water from a dam or reservoir is conveyed to the top of a water-wheel.

w.Yks. Caught between the iron buckets of the wheel and the iron front of the pen trough, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Aug. 6, 1897); (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[2] Pen-trow. **e.Lan.**[1]

PENTY, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To fillip.

Lnk. Or shall I . . . Penty the pope upon the nose? RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 550 (JAM.).

2. *sb.* A fillip. Sc. (JAM.)

PENURE, *adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Penurious.

Ayr. Yon twa wizzent and gaizent penure pigs o' Barenbraes, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xiv; He's an even-down Nabal—a perfect penure pig, *ib. Entail* (1823) iv.

PENURY, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Scarcity.

Edb. Proofs of the penury of wood still remain, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 58, ed. 1815.

PEN-WET, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [pe·n-wet.] Wet received into a stack below the eaves.

PEONY, *sb.* Var. dial. forms in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [pia·ni, pī·ni, pai·ni.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Peenie**, (2) **Peeny**, (3) **Piano**, (4) **Pie-nanny**, (5) **Piney**, (6) **Pinny**, (7) **Piny**, (8) **Piona**, (9) **Piony**, (10) **Pyanno**. See also **Pianet**, *sb.*[2]

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Glo.** Jaĕne who wur as smart as a peeny, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xvii. (3) **N.I.**[1] (4) **n.Yks.**[2] (5) **Ant.**, **War.**[2], **Glo.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Som.** So red as a piney, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) v. **Dev.**[4] **Cor.** I have a colour like a piney, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 99. (6) **Som.** Blooshen' rhed as the pinnies oop the walk, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 53. (7) **Glo.** (B. & H.), **Oxf.**[1], **Ken.**[1] **Dor.** Shortliv'd pinies, that do shed Their leaves upon a early bed, BARNES *Poems* (1879) 59. **w.Som.**[1] Puy·nee. (8) **Ayr.** (9) **Chs.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Dev.**[4] (10) **Tyr.**

II. Dial. use. In *comp.* **Peony-rose**, the common garden peony, *Paeonia officinalis*.

Sc. (JAM.) **Ayr.** There's the piona rose, HUNTER *Studies* (1870 155. **Lth.** Brackens is puir trash compared wi' peenie roses an' sic like, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 135. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Tyr.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 386.

PEOPLE, *sb. pl.* Cor. [pī·pl.] In phr. *the people*, the Methodists.

He was a fervent Methodist—a circuit preacher, in fact—and was held in some admiration by 'the people' for his lustiness in prayer-meeting, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) viii; He left the 'people,' that he mightn't be read out, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 104, ed. 1896.

PEOVER, *sb.* Chs. [pī·və(r).] In *comb.* **Peover Pecks**, a nickname given to the inhabitants of Peover; see below.

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[3] In former (cock-fighting) days different townships were called after the peculiar breed of their fighting cocks; by which afterwards and to this day, the inhabitants are designated. Thus we have 'Lymm Greys,' 'Peover Pecks' (s.v. Peckle).

PEP, see **Peep**, *v.*[1]

PEPBLE, *sb.* Dor. See below.

I can cure love-sick maidens, jealous husbands, squalling wives, brandy-drinking dames, with one touch of my pepble liquid, *Mumming Play* in *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. pt. i. 97.

PE-PE BIRD, *phr.* Brks. The wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*. (M.J.B.)

PEPPER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **pupper** Suf.[1] [pe·pə(r.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Pepper-and-salt**, the shepherd's purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*; (2) **-cake**, a thick gingerbread cake; (3) **-cress**, the garden cress, *Lepidium sativum*; (4) **-curne** or **-curns**, a hand-mill used for grinding pepper; (5) **-dredge**, a pepper-box; (6) **-dulse**, the jagged fucus, *Fucus pinnatifidus*; (7) **-grass**, mustard and cress; (8) **-mint**, the garden mint, *Mentha viridis*; (9) **-plant**, the water pepper, *Polygonum Hydropiper*; (10) **-squatter**, a pair of candle-snuffers; (11) **-wheat**, a disease in wheat caused by *vibrio tritici*; (12) **-wheeangs**, an old-fashioned household pepper-mill.

(1) **Mid.** (B. & H.) (2) **Nhb.** Pepper kyek an' scranchin o', *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 132. **Cum.**[24] **n.Yks.**[1] At Christmas, and on occasion of the birth of a child also, one of these cakes is provided and a cheese; the latter is set on a large platter or dish and the pepper-cake upon it. . . All comers to the house are invited to partake of the pepper-cake and cheese, the form of invitation seldom varying much:—'Noo, ye mun taste our cheese'; **n.Yks.**[24] **n.Lin.**[1] Gingerbread with sweet pepper in it. (3) **Dev.**[4] About Newton Abbot and Plymouth this name is employed on account of the biting nature of the two, and to distinguish it from Mustard Cress, the two being usually sold together. (4) **Fif.** (JAM.) **Tev.** A machine consisting of a piece of wood about six inches in length, and three in breadth, in the middle of which a hole is bored, but not quite to the bottom, of about two inches in diameter; in this aperture a few grains of pepper are put, and by means of a handle, into which some rough nails are driven at the lower end, the pepper is bruised till it be fit for use (*ib.*). (5) **nw.Dev.**[1] (6) **Sc.** (JAM.) (7) **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. (8) **Dev.**[4] (9) **n.Yks.** (B. & H.) (10) **Som.** The good housewives of Somerset perhaps go to bed by daylight, and keep their candle snuffers so clean, that they may serve for better uses upon occasion, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 323. (11) **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. ii. 32. (12) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. A thief, cheat, esp. a cheating horse-dealer.

n.Lin. The lees he'd been tellin' to them Yerkshire peppers, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 37; **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] There was a gang of Nottingham peppers at the Races.

Hence **Pepper-gang**, *sb.* a body of men who sell inferior horses for sound ones. w.Yks.[2] **3.** *v.* To beat, thrash; to rain, hail, pelt; to strike with shot or small missiles.

w.Yks. (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1] **e.Lan.**[1] To pelt with small missiles. **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.**[1] Did not the Prussian needle-gun pepper the Austrians! **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The rain peppered away. **War.**[3] **Brks.**[1] I properly peppered a rabbut but a managed to crape into his hawle. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.** (HALL.) **Suf.**[1] Tha's right—pupper 'em right well. **Wil.** The custom of 'peppering' with shot a dog for disobedience, JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* (1887) 179.

Hence **Peppering**, (1) *sb.* a beating, thrashing; (2) a heavy shower of rain or hail; (3) *ppl. adj.* of rain, &c.: beating, driving, pelting.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] (2) **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 717; **Lin.**[1] (3) **w.Yks.**[4] **Nhp.**[1] A good peppering shower. **War.**[3]

4. To dust or cover with powder, &c.

Ayr. Their heids creeshed wi' pomatums and peppered wi' stoor, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 78.

5. *Obs.* To titillate, tickle.

Edb. A mill with snitian, to pepper her nose, PENNECUIK *Helicon* (1720) 65.

6. To rate, scold. ne.Lan.[1] **7.** To cheat as a 'pepper' or cheating horse-dealer does. n.Lin.[1]

PEPPER, see **Pipper**.

PEPPERGATE, *sb.* Chs.[1] [pe·pəgēt.] See below.

There is a proverb 'When the daughter is stolen, shut the Peppergate.' This is equivalent to 'when the steed is stolen, shut the stable door.' The proverb is said to be founded on fact. At any rate the legend runs that the daughter of the Mayor of

Chester was stolen as she was playing at ball in Pepper Street; and the young man who carried her off took her through the Pepper Gate. After the loss of his daughter, the Mayor ordered the gate to be closed.

PEPPERIDGE, see **Pipperidge.**

PEPPERMINTER, *sb.* Lon. A seller of peppermint water.

'A pepperminter' had two little taps to his keg, which had a division in the interior. From one was extracted 'peppermint-water'; from the other, 'strong peppermint-water,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 191.

PEPPES, *sb.* Dev. [pe·piz.] The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*. *Science Gossip* (1873) 235.

PEPPILARY, see **Poppilary.**

PEPPIN, *v.* Sc. Also written **peppen** and in form **pappan** (JAM.). [pe·pin.] To cocker, pamper; to bring up young people or animals too delicately.

Bnff. (JAM., s.v. Pappant). **Mry.** It most freq. denotes such improper management of a daughter by her mother (JAM.).

Hence (1) **Pappant**, *adj.* rich, rising in the world; (2) **Peppint**, *ppl. adj.* rendered pettish by over-indulgence.

(1) **Ags.** (JAM.) (2) **n.Sc.** Applied to those who exercise great care about themselves or others for warding off anything that might be hurtful (*ib.* s.v. Pappant).

PEPPIN, see **Pippin.**

PEPPLE, *v.* Lan. [pe·pl.] To come up suddenly to the surface as a fish does to take a fly. n.Lan. (W.S.)

PEPSE, *v.* Nhp. Bdf. w.Cy. [peps.] To throw at; to pelt.

Nhp.[1] A market-woman said, 'I was obliged to get the plumbs before they were ripe, the boys pepsed 'em down so.' **Bdf.** *Gen.* applied to children's play, BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 140. **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

PER, see **Pur**, *sb.*

PERAMBLE, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Yks. Chs. Lin. Hrf. Sus. Also written **perramble** Sus.[1]; and in forms **paramble** Ir.; **perammle** w.Yks.[1] [pəra·mbl.] **1.** *sb.* A dial. form of 'preamble.'

Don. Not . . . that the prayers in themselves were so hard upon us; but it was what we called the parambles with which he introduced each prayer, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 146; The head judge got up an', afther a long paramble, announced their decision, *Cent. Mag.* (Nov. 1899) 42. **Sus.**[1] He set to and punched into him without any perramble whatsumdever.

2. A long rambling statement or story; a 'rigmarole.' See **Priamble.**

Don. 'An' now,' says he, when he had finished the paramble of his woes to Andy, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 603. **w.Yks.**[1] Thou's maad sike a feaful lang perammle . . . at thouz nivver tell'd me whar them shooters war ganging tull, ii. 299. **s.Chs.**[1] Óo sed ŭz óo kŭd· nŭ ley·ŭv ŭr, ŭn óo woz sŭ sor·i ŭz yoa· wun gon; un dhée·ŭr ŭr went of wi sich· ŭ pŭraam·bl [Hoo sed as hoo cudna leeave her, an hoo was so sorry as yŏ wun gone; an' theer her went off wi' sich a peramble]. **n.Lin.**[1] Ohd Mr. H. ewsed to tell sich perambles aboot th' corn laws that I got sick to hear him. **Hrf.**[1]

3. *v.* To talk in a rambling, tedious, or unconnected manner.

n.Lin.[1] When I was badly he cum'd of'ens an' talk'd an' praayed wi' me, bud I thoht noht to it; he niver got no fo'ther, bud was alus peramblin' aboot roond two or three wo'ds.

PERAUNTER, *adv.* *Obs.* w.Yks.[1] Peradventure.

[Perauntire watire had swelighid us, HAMPOLE (c. 1330) *Ps.* cxxiii. 3.]

PERCAGE, *sb.* Nhb. [pə·rkidʒ.] A little sheltering cot for a man at a check gate; a shelter used by shepherds when sheep are lambing. (J.H.), (R.O.H.) Cf. **peage.**

[OFr. *parcage*, 'enceinte pour parquer les bestiaux' (LA CURNE).]

PERCASE, *adv.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1] Also in forms **parcaas**, **percaas** w.Yks.[1]; **perkeease** n.Yks.[2] Perchance, if so be; perchance.

[Percase, *forte*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570); Þei shul . . . com not in his hond percase, *Cursor M.* (c. 1340) 4002.]

PERCEIVANCE, *sb.* Yks. e.An. Also in forms **persaivance**, **persavance** w.Yks.[1] Ess.[1]; **persayvance** Nrf.; **perseyvance** Suf. [pəsī·vəns, pəsē·vəns.] Perception, sense, intelligence, understanding, knowledge; notion, conception.

n.Yks.[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah'd na perceivance o' what he meant ti' deea. **m.Yks.**[1] Nay, bairn, thou perceives nothing; thou's no perceivance in thee. **w.Yks.**[1] I've a girt persavance how our navvy an volunteers . . . o'l ayther snape 'em, ii. 305. **e.An.**[1] The boy is a dunce, and has no perceivance. **Nrf.** (E.M.); If a man is occasionally the worse for drink, and not to be depended on, they say 'he has no persayvance over hisself,' COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 85. **Suf.** Billy hee'nt got haaf the perseyvance his brother hev (M.E.R.). **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; **Ess.**[1]

[The senses and common perceivance might carry this message to the soul within, MILTON *Church Government* (1641) II. 3 (C.D.). Cp. OFr. *percevance*, 'évidence' (LA CURNE).]

PERCER, see **Piercer.**

PERCH, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **pearch** Lan.; **peerch** e.Lan.[1] [pɑrtʃ, pātʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A lineal measure varying in amount; see below. See **Perk, 7.**

Sc. 18¾ feet, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Dmf.** A rod of 3 ells, or 9 feet 3 inches, *ib.* **Ir.** Of land, 7 yards in length or square, *ib.* **Wm.** 7 yards, *ib.* **Lan.** 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, or 8 yards in different parts of the county, *ib.* **Lei.** Of hedging, 8 yards; sometimes 8 yards square for land, *ib.* **Wor.** 8 yards, *ib.* **Shr.**[1] Fencing or ditching, 8 yards, Clee Hills. 7 yards, Ludlow. Walling or ditching, 16½ feet, Ludlow, *Introd.* 92. **Hrf.** Perch of fencing, seven yards, DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–12); Perch of walling, sixteen feet and a half, *ib.*; Perch of land, five yards and a half, *ib.*; Of fencing, 7 yards in length; of walling, 5½, MORTON *ib.*; **Hrf.**[2] The true perch is 5½ yards, yet local hedgers reckon seven yards, even at ploughing matches, *Append.* 40. **s.Wal.** Of land, sometimes 9 feet square, 10½ feet square, 11 feet, sometimes 11½ feet, sometimes 12 feet; of labourers' work, in some parts of Wales, 6, 7, or 8 yards, MORTON *ib.* **Oxf.** Of draining, 6 yards, *ib.* **Brks.** Sometimes 18 feet for rough work, *ib.* **Hrt.** Sometimes 20 feet, sometimes called a lug, *ib.* **Dev.** Of stone work, 16½ feet in length, 1 in height, and 22 inches in thickness; of cob work, 18 feet in length, 1 in height, and 2 in thickness, *ib.*

2. Two uprights and a cross-beam of wood, for propping up sawn boards for drying. **Nhp.**[1] See **Perk, 5.** **3.** A wooden frame or pole over which pieces of cloth are pulled in order to examine them thoroughly. w.Yks. (R.H R.), w.Yks.[3] See **Perk, 6.** **4.** A pole surmounted by a barrel and set up to mark a shoal. **Lan.**[1] **5.** The pole which connects the axle-tree of the hind wheels of a carriage or wagon, by means of the main-pin with the fore wheels.

w.Som.[1] We often see advertisements of 'Cee spring Broughams without a perch.'

6. The iron-pointed stave or stick often fixed by a joint to the axle-tree of carts and wagons, to prevent their running back when the horse stops on an ascent. *ib.*

7. *v.* To sit; to sit down, take a seat.

Lan. Let's goo an' pearch i' th' garden, BRIERLEY *Cotters*, iii. **Gmg., Pem.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 152. **Dor.** Won't 'e perch? (Miss M.) **Som.** (F.A.A.); He perched himself down by me (J.S.F.S.). **Dev.**[3] An old woman in Westdown astonished me one day on my entering her cottage by exclaiming, 'Prithee, perch!'

8. Phr. *to perch board*, see below.

w.Som.[1] To perch board is to stand it on end leaning against a bar, alternately putting a board on each side edgewise. Sawyers usually perch freshly-sawn boards in this way. Builders also perch the flooring board to season before using.

9. To examine cloth thoroughly to discover any defects in it; also used of examining work of other kinds; see below. See **Perk, 10.**

w.Yks. (J.M.); After the cloth is woven, there is still much to be done before it comes to the wearer; it still requires scouring, fettling, and perching, the two latter processes being required to rectify any mistakes in weaving, CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 356; (F.M.L.); **w.Yks.**[3] **w.Som.**[1] When any kind of article made from materials found by the master is brought to be examined and passed for payment, this word is used both to represent the production of the work for examination by the workman, and also the examination itself by the master or his agent. 'I shall have dree dizn o' gloves ready to perch gin Zadurday, and then you shall have your money.' 'I'd zoonder by half th' old maister'd

perch the work hiszul, he don't faut it not a bit like the young Joe.' To examine a weaver's work is always to 'perch' the piece.

10. To raise a nap on woollen cloth. e.Lan.[1]

PERCH, *sb.*[2] Cum.[4] [pɐrtʃ.] The bass, *Labrax lupus.*

PERCH, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Cum. The mouth of a harbour.

'The Perch' is a word used here for the mouth of a harbour [Ravenglass], *Gent. Mag.* (1748) in HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 493.

PERCH, see **Pearch.**

PERCOCK, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. A small, early apple, resembling a 'sweeting' (q.v.).

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) w.Yks.[2] Der.[1] Paer·kok'.

PERCONNON, *sb.* Sc. A condition, term, understanding; probably a nonce word.

Abd. But upon this percónnon I agree, To lat ye gae, that Lindy marry me, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 58, ed. 1812.

PERDE, PERDLE, see **Pardi(e, Pirl**, *v.*

PERELT, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) Paralytic, affected with palsy. Cf. **perils.**

PEREMPT, *adj.* Sc. A shortened form of 'peremptory.'

Rnf. The beast gied orders sae perempt, 'Twas vain an excuse tae attempt, FRASER *Chimes* (1853) 135.

PEREMPTORY-DAYS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Wm. See below. Cf. **parish-pudding days**, s.v. **Parish.**

Days when 11*s.* was the customary parish expense to be spent on drink (B.K.).

PEREMPTOUR, *adj.* and *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **peremptoir, peremptor, peremtor, peremtur**; and in forms **peremper, perempor** Lth. (JAM.) **1.** *adj.* Peremptory; precise, exacting, particular.

Sc. It was thought unfit to be too peremptour at that time in naming the day, WODROW *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 60, ed. 1843. Sh.I. Benna is ower peremtur wi' her ain aerinds, lat alane idder folks, *Sh. News* (Feb. 18, 1899). Fif. He desyrit him at certian peremptor dyettes to be present in Edinbruche, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 63, ed. 1842. Slg. Quhen they are dung out of this, they make their last an peremptour defence in their opinion, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) iii, ed. 1843. Lth. (JAM.) Edb. That peremtor messenger's boun' . . To flit ye far, Lord knows to where, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 185.

Hence **Peremptourlie**, *adv.* precisely, unalterably.

Sc. He suld set his court peremptourlie upon fifteen daies, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* 1681) 112.

2. *sb.* An allegation for the purpose of defence.

Sc. Gife he proponis ony relevant exception, declinatour, delatour, or peremptour, hee thereby castis and annullis the brieve, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 24.

3. Phr. *to be upon one's perempers*, to be very precise.

Lth. He's ay upon his perempers (JAM.).

PEREPOINT, see **Parpoint.**

PERFECKSHOUS, *adj.* Sc. Perfection.

Lnk. The rabbit itsel's jist quite perfeckshous, .. as tender's a bit o' chicken, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 15.

PERFECT, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **perfeck** Sc. [pə·rfek(t, pə·fekt.] **1.** *adj.* Thorough, complete, utter.

Sc. The queen tore her biggonets for perfect anger, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxiv. Abd. Gar your lugs ring like a bell Wi' perfect shame, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 167. Kcd. He saved his life, an' little mair, By perfect speed o' fit, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 4. Fif. It was a' a perfect blether, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 52. Rnf. Keep vi'lence aff our head, we yield To nae down-draught but perfect eild, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 68. Ayr. To get up wi' the leg under the sax weeks would be to mak a perfect botch o't, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 2. se.Sc. To think o' this wad mak' ane speir Wi' perfect sconner, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 36. Lnk. A set o' maut-inspired whims, That end in perfect smoke, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 24, ed. 1897. Lth. Worn to perfect skin and bane, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 139, ed. 1856. Peb. I'm worn to perfect banes and skin, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 60. Dmf. Gar a thief forget himsel', An' blush for perfect shame, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 156. n.Cy., Yks. (J.W.)

2. *adv.* Thoroughly, quite, utterly.

Lnk. That's three times, Laird, ye've jink't the Deil, Gane deid, an' wauken'd perfeck weel, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 29; I'm perfeck roastin', GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 57.

PERFECTION, *sb.* Hmp. [pəfe·kʃən.] In phr. *to come to perfection*, of pain: to be very bad; to hurt greatly.

She's 'ad a lot o' pain, poor thing, but it hezent come to perfection as it did afore she left off 'er tea (W.M.E.F.).

PERFIT(E, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Also written **perfyit** Sc.; **perfyt(e** Sc.; **purfit** w.Yks.[5] [Sc. pərfī·t.] **1.** *adj.* Perfect, exact, neat; finished, complete. Cf. **parfit.**

Sc. Still used to denote one who is exact in doing any work or who does it neatly (JAM.); Making the island happy by a perfyte union, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 301. Bnff. For the making vp of a perfyit manse and gleib, *Presbytery Bk.* (1631–54) 137, ed. 1843. Abd. Guid help us, there's few sae perfite as we should be, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 34. Edb. Like Dian, they will seem perfite, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 158, ed. 1785. w.Yks.[5]

Hence (1) **Perfytely**, *adv.* perfectly, in a finished style, thoroughly; (2) **Perfytness**, *sb.* perfection; exactness, neatness.

1) Abd. In instructing of thair youthe to write fair and perfyitlie, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 186. Per. These he had read perfytely, WODROW *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 72. (2) Sc. Use wald perfytnes mak but moir, ROGERS *Reformers* (1874) 60; Use makes perfytness, RAMSAY *Prov.* (ed. 1800) 79 (JAM.).

2. *Comb.* **Perfite age**, *obs.*, majority, the age of twenty-one.

Sc. Being within lesse age, or being of perfite age, SKENE *Difficil Wds.* (1681) 84. Or.I. At the perfyte aige of the said umquhile Oliver, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) *Append.* 97. Fif. That yeir . . . was halden the first Parliament be the King efter his perfyt age of twenty and a [one] yeirs, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 259, ed. 1842.

3. *v.* To finish, accomplish, bring to perfection.

Sc. I understand it will take five or sax years to perfyte him in that language, *Campbell* (1819) I. 23 (JAM.); To perfyte publickly what he hade formerly essayed privately, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 7. Sh.I. I wis juist gotten dis perfytit whin Sibbie cries, 'Ir dey onybody i' da barn?' *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897). Abd. That worke stood not fullie 5 yeers after it was perfytted, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 104. Per. That whilk he began the following grace perfytes, and crowns it in you, WODROW *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 101; That it will take large money and expenses to perfyte it, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) II. 296. w.Sc. Your nearly perfited in your trade, doctor, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 136. Ayr. To send her . . . to learn manners, and be perfited, as her mother said, wi' a boarding-school education, GALT *Entail* (1823) xiii. Slk. (JAM.) Wgt. Instruments for perfyting said Casway on his oune charges, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 31.

PERFORMED, *ppl. adj.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Complete. (HALL.)

PERFUMED, *adj.* Sh.I. Used as an intensitive: thorough, 'out and out.' Cf. **anointed.**

Bairns, dat Meggy Tullock is a perfumed leer [liar], if der wan apo' da fitstöl [earth], *Sh. News* (Apr. 22, 1899).

PERFURNISH, *v. Obs.* Sc. To furnish thoroughly.

Fif. His henchman's hand, That near him did perfurnish'd stand Wi' a' his battle-gear, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 178.

PERFYIT, PERFYT(E, see **Perfit(e.**

PERGADDUS, *sb.* Sc. [pərga·dəs.] A heavy fall or blow.

e.Fif. [He] flang himsel' doon on a furm beside her wi sic a fearfu' pergaddus that naething but whunstane an' yettlin cud weel withstand it, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. Rnf. (JAM.)

PERGY, see **Purgy.**

PERIAL, *adj.* War. [pi·riəl.] Fine, splendid, superior in style, quality, &c.; ? a shortened form of 'imperial.'

War.[2 4] s.War.[1] That 'ere picture be perial, to be sure!

PERIAL, PERIE, see **Prial, Peerie**, *sb.*

PERILS, *sb. pl.* Bwk. Rxb. (JAM.) Also in form **perls.** [pə·rilz.] A palsied shaking of the head or limbs in consequence of a paralytic affection.

PERISH, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **parish** Nhb.[1] w.Yks. Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **parrish** N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.[4] ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] s.Lan. nw.Der.[1] [pə·riʃ, pa·riʃ.] **1.** To kill or starve with cold or hunger; to become chilled, benumbed, or frostbitten; to be half dead with cold. *Gen.* in *pp.*

Sc. Scrimply clad, and perished with the cold about his breekless legs, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 56. Frf. I'm fair perished wi' the cauld (W.A.C.). Per. Ye wouldna hae us, perish'd i' the dark, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 100. Uls. (M.B.-S.) w.Ir. Perished with the cowld and hunger, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 166. N.Cy.[1] Lakel.[2] They're aboot perishen wi' cauld. Wm. (J.M.) e.Yks.[1] Let's cum an warm mysen, for Ah's ommost perisht. m.Yks.[1] If thou goes out to-night it will perish thee. w.Yks. Aw'm

welly parished to th' death (D.L.); **w.Yks.**[24] **Lan.** I'm gettin' quite parisht, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 30, ed. 1879; Put a dry shirt on, or else thou'll be parisht to th' deeath, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 182, ed. 1884; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* 1854). **Chs.**[123] **Stf.** NORTHALL *Wd. Bk.* (1896). **Der.**[2] **nw.Der.**[1] Come to th' fire, tha art parrisht. **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** A feel quite perished, dress as a will (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1] I am perished, get me some fat shag. **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Why, you're not häef happed up: you must be quiet perished. **Lei.**[1] Coom in, an' doon't stan' perishin' theer. It's anew to perish ye to death. It's fraizin' fit to perish the nooze off yer feace. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[23], **w.Wor.**[1] **se.Wor.**[1] Come 'is ways, poor little saowl, he's amwust perished. **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] I be perished o' cold, *MS. add.* **s.Oxf.** Why, child, you look perished! ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 19. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ken.** My hands are nearly perished (D.W.L.). **Suf.** Wholly perished wi' cold (C.G.B.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **w.Som.**[1] Come in by the vire, cas'n—neet bide perishin' out there. **Dev.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1]

Hence (1) **Perishing**, *ppl. adj.* extremely cold, freezing; (2) **Perishment**, *sb.* a severe cold or chill; excessive cold; *gen.* in phr. *a perishment of cold.*

(1) **m.Yks.**[1] We have got hold of some perishing weather at last. **Not.** It war a perishing night (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** It's a perishin coad day (J.P.K.). (2) **Sh.I.** A'm shure der nane furt wi' sic a night o' perishment waitin' fer me, *Sh. News* (Feb. 11, 1899). **N.Cy.**[1] A parrishment o' cauld. **e.Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] He sat knapping flints a' thruff that blustery, droppy day, while t'rain ran off iv him: an' he's getten a perishment o' cou'd; **n.Yks.**[2] I gat a sair perishment; **n.Yks.**[4], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

2. To decay, become rotten.

n.Lin.[1] Grain is said to have perished when it is killed in the ground by frost or wet. **Shr.**[2] By this word farmers describe the peculiar condition of their young crops, when there has been a wet winter. 'Whod o' th' wet a th' land, un altogither, the wèats welly perished.' **Glo.**[1] **Som.** (F.A.A.); (J.S.F.S.) **w.Som.**[1] Anything, such as wood, fruit, vegetables, that has become decayed or rotten, is said to have perished. 'Must put new rafters and new battens, all th' old ones be proper a-perished.' 'We be having so much wet all the zeed'll perish in the groun'.'

Hence **Perishty**, *adj.* withered. **Glo.**[1] **3.** To destroy; to injure, hurt.

Ayr. Mony a beast to dead she shot, And perish'd mony a bonie boat, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 168. **e.Yks.** Perish [the young ones] for wante of broodinge, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 109. **e.An.**[1] The frost has perished all my tender plants. His eye was perished by a blow. **Ess.** He [a cobbler] perishes my fit, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 176; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**[1]

Hence **Perished**, *ppl. adj.* slain, murdered, dead.

Ayr. The mourning women and the perished child in the arms, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xix.

4. To devour, 'polish off.'

Frf. He perish'd a hale platefu' o' porritch (W.A.C.).

5. To waste, squander, spend lavishly; *gen.* in phr. *to perish one's pack*, to spend or waste everything.

Sc. He has perish'd his pack (JAM. *Suppl.*); I hae perish'd the pack already, an' I am gaun to tak' my stilt the morn's morning, and let the creditors tak' what they can get, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 315. **Ayr.** Her son perished the pack, and they say has spoused his fortune and gone to Indy, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xciii. **Lnk.** Davie had ta'en to the bottle and perished the pack, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xii. **Nhb.**[1] He had a cliver knack O' kepping beer, aye three yards off, when he 'Parish'd the pack!' ARMSTRONG *Newc. Worthies*; Aw kens how to perish the brass that aw gets, ROBSON *Bards* (1849) 312.

6. Phr. *perish-me-pink*, an ejaculation after a joke. **Nrf.** (P.H.E.)

PERISHABLE, *adj.* **Glo.** Wretched, miserable.

Ur be a perishable specimen, but then ur yent a Wayfer in urself, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. v.

PERIWIG, *adj. Obs.* **Hrt.** In phr. *periwig matting growth*, a tangled, matted growth.

Thetches when they are sown thick and grow well commonly run into a periwig matting growth, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. 72.

PERIWIGGLE, see **Porriwiggle.**

PERJIM, *adj.* **Cai.**[1] [pərdʒi·m.] Spruce, neat in dress or figure. See **Perjink.**

PERJINK, *adj.* and *sb.* **Sc.** Also written **pirjink** Sh.I.; and in forms **perjinct** (JAM.); **pirjinct** Per. [pərdʒi·ŋk.] **1.** *adj.* Exact, precise, particular; trim, neat; finical. See **Prejink.**

Sc. I don't like people being so perjink, FERRIER *Destiny* (1831) I. xv; It did me good to look on Tummas, he was straucht, slim and perjink, *Sc. Haggis*, 154. **Sh.I.** Winderful sma' an' pirjink aboot da legs, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 88. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Dawvid's a rael perjink weel-leern't body, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xx. **Frf.** He was looking unusually perjink, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xiv. **Per.** He wasna maybe sae shairp at the elements as this pirjinct body we hae noo, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 4. **w.Sc.** Tummas was sae straucht, slim, and perjink, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 276. **Fif.** The elder sister, 'fikey' and 'perjink,' was severe on a younger brother's 'hashiness,' COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 17. **Ayr.** Bailie Pirlet's conceit of spinning out long perjink speeches, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxi.

Hence **Perjinkities**, *sb. pl.* niceties, preciseness, exact details.

Sc. You've gien us eneuch o' your perjinkities, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xi. **Ayr.** To correc' the press, and to put in the points wi' the lave o' the wee perjinkities, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxviii.

2. *sb.* One who is very particular about everything; a precise person. **Cld.** (JAM.) **3.** *pl.* Phr. *to be on one's perjinks*, to be on one's 'p's and q's.'

Ayr. If we maun be on our perjinks, will you and her rin awa thegither? GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xl.

PERJINKETY, *adj.* **Cor.**[1] [pədʒi·ŋkəti.] Apt to take offence.

PERK, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. and midl. counties. Also e.An. Sus. I.W. Wil. Som. Also in forms **pake** Nrf.; **peak** w.Yks.[5]; **peark** n.Yks. w.Yks. Lei.[1] se.Wor.[1] Nrf.; **peeak** w.Yks.[2]; **peeark** w.Yks.[1] m.Lan.[1]; **peek** Lin.; **peerk** n.Cy. ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Chs.[123] s.Wor.[1] Glo.[1]; **pirk** Sc.; **pork** n.Yks.; **pyerk** Lan. [pərk, pāk, pīk, piək.] **1.** *sb.* A perch.

Ayr. (JAM.) **w.Yks.** Pearks for canary cages, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) *Pref.* 7; When they sooin pull'd me off my peak, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xviii; **w.Yks.**[125] **Lan.** Sam bowt a duck; he thowt th' henroost wood be a nice peearkin' place for it, an' put it on th' peeark, FERGUSON *Moudywarp's Visit*, 17. **e.Lan.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 61; (E.M.); (G.E.D.) **Suf.**[1]

2. *Fig.* A seat.

Lan. All the seats in a car being occupied, a man said, 'There's a peerk here [on his knee] for thee' (S.W.).

3. A clothes-line.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Slg.** On every pirk the clouts are clashing, An' dreepin' duds announcing washing, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 56. **Ayr.** A rope extended for holding anything in a house (JAM.).

Hence **Perk-tree**, *sb.* a pole used to support a clothes-line.

Sc. Rough or unbarked poles from which green or garden poles are made (JAM. *Suppl.*).

4. A peg, a small wooden skewer used for stopping up a hole. **Cai.**[1] **5.** A wooden frame against which sawn timber is set up to dry. See **Perch**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

e.An.[1] So called from its resemblance in form to a perch in a bird-cage.

6. A wooden frame or pole over which cloth is passed so as to examine it thoroughly. See **Perch**, *sb.*[1] **3.**

w.Yks. An arrangement whereby a couple of shafts or wooden rails are fixed, about six to seven feet from the ground, parallel, and about three feet apart; so that cloth can be passed and the examiner can look through it as it passes down between him and the light (W.T.); (R.H.R.)

Hence *to stand the perk*, *phr.*, *fig.* of a man's character: to stand examination. **w.Yks.** (W.T.) **7.** A measure of land, hedging, &c., *gen.* of 8 yards. See **Perch**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

Wor. A lineal measure of 8 yards. Hedging and ditching are done by the peark (E.S.). **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.**[1]

8. An affected little girl. **Cai.**[1] **9.** *v.* To perch, sit.

n.Yks. (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** A man sittin' on a miln chimley can hev a better view o' men an' things nur one 'at's pearked on a hay-cock, *Yksman.* (July 1878) 75; He wor pearked like a flee on a windo', *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 1, 1896); T'number ov . . . ducks I've tried to mak peark, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 12; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** We f'und th' dog pyerkd theer like a true sojer, LAHEE *Acquitted* 1883) xix. **m.Lan.**[1] **Der.**[1] What are tha doin' perkin' theer? **Lin.** T'owd hen's peeked on the basket-start (R.E.C.). **sw.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** As the days draw in they [the rails] begin to 'perk'

or jump up on to the reeds and gladen to roost, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 253; Such and such birds pake at sundown (E.M.). **Suf.**[1] **Som.** Now that's the worst I do like about being perked up there to Manor House, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 9.

Hence (1) **Perker**, *sb.* a young rook; (2) **Perking-place**, *sb.* a perch, roosting-place.

(1) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **Lan.** He thowt th' henroost wood be a nice peearkin' place for it, FERGUSON *Moudywarp's Visit*, 17.

10. To examine cloth on a 'perch' so as to discover any defects in it; *fig.* to examine closely. See **Perch**, *v.* **9.**

n.Cy. (HALL.) **w.Yks.** 'I shall have to peeark to-day,' or 'The master is peearkin the pieces' (J.S.J.); (J.M.); **w.Yks.**[13]; **w.Yks.**[5] The old clothiers come to see it 'pēaked,' but the merchant 'perches' it for them.

11. With *up* or *out*: to stretch or project upwards or outwards.

w.Yks. To see all th' church spires peearkin' up, HARTLEY *Budget* (1871) 142. **Nhp.** The early blossoms perking out their heads, CLARE *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 32.

12. To revive, lift up the head; to arouse; to become brisk and lively; to brighten up. *Gen.* with *up*.

Sc. (A.W.), **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** My een missed nought . . . that could help to peark my pride, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 84; **w.Yks.**[1] To peeark up again. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.** The flowers reviving from the ground Perk up again and peep, CLARE *Poems* (1820) 33; **Nhp.**[1] A child perks up when recovering from sickness. Plants which droop, from drought, perk up their heads after a shower. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] Well, John, I'm mighty glad to see as yo' bin beginnin' to perk-up a bit. **Oxf.** Perk up, old chap, you'll be all right after a bit (G.O.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **I.W.** 'Did you find Ellen any better?' . . . 'She was wonderfully perked up, as the cottagers say,' GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. xxvii. **Wil.**[1]

13. To bridle, toss the head; to give oneself airs; to walk consequentially, to brag. Freq. with *up*.

Sc. (A.W.), **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Lan.** Three or four o' them wax dolls ut he peearks so of i' his shop window, *Accrington Times* (May 16, 1868) 3, col. 8. **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** To 'pyerk up,' to be affected (S.B.). **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **Sus.**[1]

Hence **Perked** or **Perked-up**, *ppl. adj.* proud, conceited, elated.

w.Yks. Shoo's nowght but a clever pearked-up thing, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 6, 1896); **w.Yks.**[1]

14. To prune the feathers of a bird; *fig.* to make oneself smart.

w.Yks.[1] 'To peeark one's self up,' to adorn, trim, or dress. **n.Stf.** You'd be perking at the glass the next minute, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 139. **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3]

15. To prick up the ears as an animal does.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. [The saucy red squirrel . . . perked his ears and chattered, WATSON *Nature and Wdcraft.* (1890) xiv.]

16. To fidget restlessly.

Ken.[1] How that kitten doos keep perking about.

17. *adj.* Brisk, lively, in good spirits and health; proud.

w.Yks.[1] **e.Lan.** Still used around Hurstwood, WILKINSON *Spenser* (1867). **Chs.**[123], **Lei.**[1] **e.An.**[1] Perk as a peacock. **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851); *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; **Ess.**[1]

PERKIN, *sb.* Glo. Oxf. Wil. [pə·kin, pā·kin.] The washings after the best cider is made. Also used in *pl.*

Glo. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Wil.** MORTON *ib.*; **Wil.**[1]

PERKINS, *sb. pl.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) A species of gingerbread. Cf. **parkin**, *sb.*[1]

Formed into thin round cakes like biscuits, with a piece of almond in the centre of each.

PERKS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Lon. Slang. Also in forms **pirkas** Cai.[1]; **pirkus** Gall. [pāks, Sc. pi·rkəs.] **1.** Perquisites. Cf. **parkaseet**.

Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 383. **Lon.** At this yard the sifters are allowed to take as 'perks,' wood, corks, and a daily quantity of cinders, *Good Wds.* (1879) 739. **Slang.** BARRÈRE & LELAND.

2. A thing not worth having. **Cai.**[1] 'At's a' pirkas.

PERKY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hrt. Ken. Hmp. Som. Colloq. and Amer. Also written **pirky** Hrt.; and in form **porky** Lin.[1] [pə·rki, pə·ki.] **1.** Brisk, lively, sharp; saucy, impudent, pert.

Fif. Mind ye, show me none o' your perky ways wi' Broomielaws! MELDRUM *Grey Mantle* (1896) 156. **e.Yks.**[1] What a perky lahtle thing she is. **w.Yks.** (J.W.); *Hlfx. Courier* (May 29, 1897). **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] He's been a sight oher perky iver sin' th' ohd man willed him that munny. I was tekken very bad o' Sunda', bud I'm perky ageän noo. **Lei.**[1] 'How is Dolly this morning?' 'Oo, shay's as perky as a poll-parrot.' **War.** How perky and plucky these [sparrows] are, ANDERTON *Lett.* (1891) 76; **War.**[3], **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** He seems quite perky to-day (G.O.). **Brks.**[1] **Ken.** Well, look a bit perkier then, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 69. **Hmp.**[1] She be a perky little maid. **Colloq.** Looking at the girls, as perky as a bantam cock, JEROME *Idle Thoughts*, 147. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 210.]

2. Pretty, dainty, smart; coquettish, attractive.

w.Som.[1] You must a-knowed her 'vore he married her—her was a purty little perky sort of a body, and such a tongue!

3. Haughty, insolent, superior in manner; independent; touchy. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (May 29, 1897).

4. *Obs.* Early, forward in growth.

Hrt. Being of a pirky nature, the kernel at harvest is ready to start out of its chaff, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. i. 15.

PERL, *sb.* Nrf. Also written **purl.** [pāl.] The common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis.* See **Great purl**, s.v. **Great, 2** (10).

COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46; Great purl, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 202.

PERL, see **Pirl**, *v.*

PERLANG, *v.* Cum. [pərla·ŋ.] To belong.

Whea else could it perlang to? DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 153; **Cum.**[4]

PERLIE, PERLIN, PERLY, see **Pirlie**, *sb.*[12], **Pearlin(g, Pirlie**, *sb.*[1]

PERN, *v.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To prosper. (HALL.)

PERN, see **Pirn**, *v.*[3]

PERNICIPERS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Also in form **pernishapas** S. & Ork.[1] A pair of tongs. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1]

PERNICKETY, *adj., adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Lin. Nrf. and Amer. Also written **pernicketty** Sc. N.I.[1] Nhb.; **pernickitie, pernickitty** Sc.; **pernickity** Sc. Cum.[4] Amer.; **pernikity** Nrf.; **pernikkety** Gall.; and in forms **parnickety** Nhb.[1]; **pernackety, perneekity, pernicked** Sc.; **pirnickerie** s.Sc. (JAM.); **pirnicky** Sc. [pər-, pəni·kəti.] **1.** *adj.* Particular, fastidious, precise in trifles; fidgety, difficult to please, troublesome; dainty.

Sc. A timorous and pernickity old lady, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 97. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** In future life, these pernickitie minutiae were set at nought and exploded, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 69. **Abd.** I kent Jean Futtrit was aye a pernickitty, sansheuch kin' o' deemie in 'er nain wye, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 179. **e.Sc.** Just as auld maids were always accounted pernickety, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 255. **Per.** Pirnicky, tidy, Obliging, civil Jamie Scotty, STEWART *Character* (1857) 114. **Fif.** Hoot, toot, guid wife, ye mauna besae pernickety, M'LAREN *Tibbie and Tam* (1894) 108. **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** Some pernickety guidmen . . . Hae the assurance to assert, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 161. **Ayr.** I never saw any mortal man look as that pernickity personage, the bailie, did at this joke, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxi. **Lnk.** If it tastes hauf as weel as it smells, the pirnickiest mooth 'll hae naething to fin' faut wi', MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 15. **e.Lth.** The eye of the most learned and pernackety connoisseur of human symmetry and beauty, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 118. **Slk.** Poo—I'm no sae pernickitty as that about my original ideas, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 93. **Gall.** (J.M.); Awfu' pernikkety fowk as they are on the Shire side, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 54. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.** Far ower dressy and pernicketty for the like o' me, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 306. **Nhb.**[1] He's a varry parnickety body. **Cum.**[4] A pernickity job—requiring careful treatment. **Lin.** (F.R.C.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 217, 380.]

2. *adv.* Particularly, fastidiously, daintily.

Cai. His hair . . . wis drookit wi' hair-ile an' combed most pernicked, HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 210. **Lnk.** Ye're no to be perneekity modest, an' set up an affronted refusal, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 37. **Nrf.** EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 70.

3. *sb. pl.* Niceties, preciseness, 'p's and q's.'

Ayr. We're no to stand on such pernicketties wi' the like o' Martha Docken and her oye, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xcii.

PERNTICE, see **Prentice**.

PERODE, *sb.* Pem. [pərō·d.] A yarn, rigmarole.

s.Pem. Having a long perode (W.M.M.).

PERPETUAL, *sb.* Yks. [pəpe·tiu·əl.] A 'cropping-machine,' a machine with circular knives to cut down the nap on cloth. w.Yks. (S.C.H.)

PERPLE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) A wooden partition. s.Sc. Hence **Perplin**, *sb.* a wall made of 'cat and clay' (q.v.) between the kitchen and the 'spence' of a cottage. Rxb.

PERQUEER, *adv.* and *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **perqueir**, **perquer**, **perquier**, **perquire** (Jam.); **prequeer-**, **proqueer** Gall. 1. *adv.* Exactly, accurately, by heart.

Sc. He said his lesson perqueir (Jam.); A number of othir passages I had perquire, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 17 (*ib.*). Abd. Ye maun gee your answer just perqueer, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 39, ed. 1812.

2. Distinctly, separately.

Sc. He is like to get the stipend and Mr. Rule to live perquire, Baillie *Lett.* 1775 II. 408 Jam.).

3. *adj.* Exact, accurate; skilled, elaborate.

Bnff. Him speak sae fair, him sae perqueer, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 131. Bch. At threeps I am na' sae perquire, Nor auld farren as he, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 2. Gall. The wark was mair proqueer Wi' gowd, an' ither costly gear, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 22.

Hence **Perqueerly**, *adv.* accurately, by heart.

Sc. He could read ye very perqueerly the x. chapter of Nehemiah, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 5. Gall. The English cou'd na mak' out the preceese meaning o' the words perqueerly, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 129; Cou'd a tauld them right prequeerly, How fo'k's employ'd there late an' early, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 95.

[1. He schew me first Wedderburn's Songs, wharof I lerned diverse *par cœur*, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610), ed. 1842, 16. Fr. *par cœur*, by heart, by rote, without book, without missing (Cotgr.).]

PER(R, *v.* Sc. Lan. Also written **pere** Sc. (Jam.); **pirr** Cld. (Jam.) Gall. [pər, pə(r).] To pour, stream.

Sc. We commonly use 'pour' when greater quantities issue forth; and 'pere' when the liquor trickles down by drops, or as it were small threads, when there is little remaining in the vessel, Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (Jam.). Cld. (Jam.) Gall. Blood is said to pirr from the wound made by a lancet, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Lan. Liquid pers when it falls connected like a string (Hall.). e.Lan.[1] As rain in a continuous stream.

PERRAKIT, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) A sagacious, talkative, or active child.

PERRICK, see **Parrock**.

PERRICUT, *sb.* Yks. I.Ma. Also written **perricot** w.Yks. Dial. form of 'petticoat.'

w.Yks. Send him tot King a Spain to help him to may a perricot for't Virgin, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 2. I.Ma. Linsey and checks for frocks and perricut stuff for the women, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 28; Look at the scarlet perricat! Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. II. xxii.

PERRIS, *sb.* Sc. A dial. pronun. of 'parish.'

Abd. Gien she thoucht there was a hole i' the perris she didna ken a' the oots an' ins o' 't wad haud her ohn sleepit, Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) III. 21; There's naething like it in a' the perris, in the hale perris, in half a score o' perrishes roun an' roun. The warst laddie in oor perris (G.W.).

PERRISHIN, see **Parishin**.

PERRIWINK, *sb.* *Obs.* Ken. Slang. Also in form **perriwinkle** Slang. A wig.

Ken. Grizzles, perriwinks, or bobs, Nairne *Tales* (1790) 27, ed. 1824. Slang. *Lex. Balatronicum* (1811).

PERRY, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Wm. Lan. e.An. Also in form **parrey** Nhb.[1]; **parry** Wm. [pa·ri, pa·ri.] A sudden, heavy fall of rain; a sudden whirling wind; a squall. Cf. **pirr**, *sb.* **1.**

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Wm. It came on a heavy parry of rain (J.H.). Lan. (J.D.)

Hence **Perry-wind**, *sb.* half a gale. e.An. White *Eng.* (1865) I. 92, in Forby *Gl.* (ed. 1895).

[A perrie of wind caught hold of our sailes, Harrison *Desc. Brit.* in *Holinshed's Chron.* I. 45 (Way); Pyrry a storme of wynde, *bouffee de uent*, Palsgr. (1530); Pyry, or storme, *Prompt.*]

PERRY, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. A little cur-dog. Cf. **pirrie-dog**, s.v. **Pirrie**.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Yks. (K.) n.Yks. Our Perry garr'd him run. Meriton *Praise Ale* (1685) l. 127.

PERRY, *sb.*[3] Yks. [pə·ri.] The corn-spurrey or toad-flax, *Spergula arvensis*. e.Yks. Baines *Yks. Past* (1870) 123.

PERRY, *v.* and *sb.*[4] Lan. [pə·ri.] 1. *v.* To throw money or other articles to be scrambled for. Also in *comp.* **Perrywherry**.

Used of throwing nuts, apples, &c. for children to run and gather (C.J.B.); Aw'll perry empty bobbins at th' same time if yo'll do me th' same honour, *Accrington Observer* (Feb. 16, 1895) 2, col. 1; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1]

2. *sb.* A scramble, scrimmage, a rush of people.

At the church door, an idle crowd was always ready for the 'perry,' i. e. to contest for the scattered halfpence, Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 97; (J.D.)

PERRY-DANCERS, *sb. pl.* N.Cy.[1] e.An.[1] Also in form **pyrrhy-dancers** N.Cy.[1] The northern lights or Aurora Borealis.

PERRYMEDOLL, *sb.* Suf.[1] The pyramidal bell-flower, *Campanula pyramidalis*; a corruption of 'pyramidal.'

PERRY-MOUCHER, *sb.* Wil.[1] The fruit of the blackberry, *Rubus fructicosus*. A corr. of **Berry-moucher** (q.v.). Cf. **penny-moucher**.

PERSECUTE, *v.* Yks. Lin. War. To prosecute.

w.Yks. In common use (J.W.). Lin.[1] 'Trespassers will be persecuted.' Notice near the Foss-dyke, Lincoln. n.Lin.[1] He was persecuted at th' assizes for steälin sheäp. War.[2,4], s.War.[1]

PERSH, *sb.* Glo.[1] [pəʃ.] The osier, *Salix viminalis*. Also used *attrib.*

PERSHORE FAIR, *phr.* Wor. A fair held on June 27th and 28th.

The cuckoo goes to Pershore Fair to buy a horse to ride away, *Flk-saw* (A.B.).

PERSIL, see **Parsil**.

PERSKEET, *adj.* Sh.I. Also written **perskeit**. [pərskī·t.] Precise, particular, fastidious; modest.

Shü's dat perskeit 'at shü winna lowse her breast ta tak' oot da letter afore da men, *Sh. News* (July 17, 1897); Ye see we're no sae perskeet as Betty. Shü mebbie haes suntin' ta lippin da night, *ib.* (Feb. 26, 1898).

Hence **Perskeetness**, *sb.* modesty, nicety of conduct, delicacy.

Diel bit da lasses is ony better as dey wir afore dis. A' der perskeetness is only afore folk, *ib.* (Dec. 1, 1900).

PERSONABLE, *adj.* Sc. I.W. [pə·r-, pā·sənəbl.] Good-looking.

Ayr. He's a very personable lad, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxxvii. I.W. Personable she be and pleasant spoke as ever I known, Gray *Annesley* (1889) I. 182.

[(She) did pourtray Him such as fittest she for love could find Wise, warlike, personable, courteous and kind, Spenser *F. Q.* (1596) bk. III. iv. 5.]

PERSONALITY, *sb.* Sc. Personal peculiarity; personal appearance.

Ayr. He was in his personalities chiefly remarkable for two queer and twinkling little eyes, Galt *Provost* (1822) xvii.

PERSOWDIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A medley, an incongruous mixture. S. & Ork.[1] See **Powsowdy**.

PERSUADE, *v.* Yks. Wor. Suf. Hmp. [pəswē·d.]

1. To persuade by means of some action.

Suf. I think 'haps them bushes will persuade them not to break through there again, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

2. To advise strongly; to counsel, urge, without implying that the advice will be followed.

w.Yks. (J.W.), s.Wor. (H.K.) Hmp.[1] I persuaded him to see the Doctor, but he wouldn't do it.

3. To appease.

Yks. Let him alone; he'll cool down; it's no use trying to persuade him (C.C.R.).

PERSWADIANS, *sb. pl.* N.I.[1] [pərswē·diənz.] Persuasion, entreaties. 'Through perswadians I done it.'

PERT, *adj.* Lakel. Lin. Hrf. Oxf. Bdf. Hmp. [pərt, pāt, piət.] 1. Lively, brisk, in good health and spirits. See **Peart**, *adj.*

Lakel.[2] Ah thowt that sheep was gaan ta dee streyt off, but it's beginnen ta look pert again. Lin. As pert as a pearmonger, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 733. Hrf.[1] Oxf. 'Er looks more perter nar 'er did, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 119. Bdf. 'As pert as a maggot,' and 'As pert as a jay,' are common similes (J.W.B.).

2. Of ale, &c.: lively, invigorating.

Hmp.[1] Oat-malt and barley-malt equally mixed, as many of the country people here use it, makes very pretty, pert, smooth drink, and many in this country sow half barley, half oats, for that purpose, and call it Dredge. [A pert smooth drink, LISLE (1757) 243.]

PERTEEN, *v.* Sh.I. [pərtī·n.] To pertain, to belong to; also with *with*.

Dey're truckit an' laid doon da best rig o' Scots aits perteenin' me, *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897); Der a' perteenin wis 'at's gaun wi' hale lugs noo, *ib.* (Oct. 1, 1898).

PERTENSE, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Pride, assumption, pretence.

Cum.[4] A man is said to have pertense when he pretends to be able to do more than he really can. 'It's nowt bit pertense, an' he's nowte efter aw.' **Wm.** Did ta ivver see seck pertense? an' thers nowt behint it nowder (B.K.).

PERTRICK, see **Partridge.**

PERTRUBILL, *v. Obs.* Sc. To perturb, trouble.

Fif. But mair pertrubill'd was his case, Whan . . . They cam a' round him in a fluther, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 38.

PERUSE, *v.* Hrf.[2] [pərū·z.] To explore the fields or woods.

PERVET, *v.* Lei.[1] [pəve·t.] To rummage, ransack, 'brevit.'

I didn't wish her to think as I'd been pervetting about in the pantry.

PERWENTATIVE, PERWENTIVE, see **Preventive.**

PERWIG, *v.* Hmp. [pā·wig.] To make a disturbance.

e.Hmp. We don't want them to go perwigging about the copse when the young birds are out (H.C.M.B.).

PERY, PES, see **Peerie**, *sb.*[1], **Pace.**

PESANSELLS, *sb. pl.* Suf. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Liquid food in time of sickness, or quack medicine. (H.H.)

PESANT, *sb. Obs.* Nhb. Wm. A stern, hard-hearted miser. Cf. **peyzart.** **Nhb.**[1] **Wm.** He's a very pesant (J.H.).

PESCOD, PESE, PESHUN-, see **Peascod, Paise**, *v.*[1], **Passion.**

PESIBLENESS, *sb.* Lan. Quietness, calm, peacefulness. **n.Lan.** Thar's pesibleness when she isn't here (G.W.).

PESKY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Oxf. Bck. Amer. [pe·ski.] Troublesome, tiresome, 'plaguy.'

e.Lth. A . . . dominie,—a pesky noisy polemic, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 97. **e.Yks.** There's a pesky lot o' rubbish i' the heart, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 8; (C.A.F.) **s.Cxf.** These pesky boots ha' rubbed my feet somethin' crewel, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 118. **Bck.** Drat your pesky tongue! BUCHANAN *Stormy Waters*, 33. [**Amer.** He only wanted to know if they had seen anything of that pesky bullfrog, BARTLETT (1877).]

PESS, *sb.* e.An. [pes.] A hassock, esp. a church hassock. e.An.[1], Cmb. (J.D.R.), Nrf. (E.M.), Suf. (C.L.F.) Cf. **bass**, *sb.*[1] **4.**

PEST, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lin. Sus. [pest.]

1. *sb.* In phr. *what the pest*, an ejaculation or mild oath.

Sus.[1] What the pest has become of the watering-pot?

2. *v.* To pester, plague, worry; to tease, annoy, harass.

Abd. The raggit chiels that pest our town, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 110. **Rnf.** The Highlands were pested wi' Sandy M'cNab, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 56. **Lnk.** Oor Parliament's sae pested Wi' a cless seemed born tae thraw, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 107. **Cum.** We pestit on a canny while, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 12, ed. 1886; I's nivver deün wid pestin', GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 4; **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] That theäre dog o' thine is alust pestin' oor ky.

PESTER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. Wor. Ken. Also in form **pesker** Not.[1] [pe·stə(r.]

1. *v.* To trouble, worry, annoy; to inconvenience; to hamper, crowd.

Sc. (A.W.), **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] He'd gotten deäls stowed all oher decks an' hetches while th' keel was fair pestered wi' 'em. **Lei.**[1] 'Doon't ye pester soo' is a common exclamation in a crush. **Wor.** We were pestered to know what they meant (W.C.B.). **Ken.**[1] He'd got so much to carry away, that he was reg'lar pestered-up, and couldn't move, no form at all.

2. *sb.* Trouble, worry, annoyance.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy)v aad· sich ŭ pes·tur tŭ ot yŭ dhŭ wai·tŭr; ŭn naay yoa· dùn·)ŭ waan·t it. **Not.**[1]

PESTERMENT, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [pe·stə(r)ment.] Annoyance; perplexity, embarrassment. **n.Cy.** (HALL.), n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

PESTILETT, see **Pistolet.**

PESTLE, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Shr. Som. Dev. Also written **pestel** nw.Der.[1]; **pestil(l** w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1]; and in form **pistol-** Cum.[4] [pe·stl, pe·stil.] **1.** In phr. *do things by degrees as the cat eat the pestle, prov.* n.Lin.[1] **2.** The shank or fore-leg of an animal, esp. of a pig. Also used *fig.* of persons.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 1, 1896); **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[2] *Gen.* applied to a thick leg. 'What a pestle tha's got!' **Lan.** As prime vyel an pestil as need beh tutcht, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 27; He brought eaut a fresh-boilt pestil, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 331; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Shr.**[1] The fore-leg of a slaughtered pig, between the knee and the flitch. 'We'n 'äve a pair of pestles an' a fowl boiled on Friday, then theer'll be broth for the men's breakfasts.' **w.Som.**[1] 'Pestle [paes·l] o' pork.' So called when cooked fresh, instead of being salted for ham o' pork. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 323. **n.Dev.** Pestle of pork, GROSE (1790).

Hence **Pestle-pie**, *sb.*, see below.

Dev. 'A pestle pye,' a large standing pye, which contains a whole gammon, and sometimes a neat's tongue also, together with a couple of fowls, and if a turkey not the worse. A noted dish at country fairs and wakes, and sometimes a Xtmass treat, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777 323; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

3. *Comp.* **Pestle-tail**, a horse's tail denuded of hair. Cum.[14]

[**2.** Pestelles of porke, *Boke of Keruynge* (1508) in *Meals and Manners*, ed. Furnivall, 164.]

PESTMENT, *sb.* Cum. [pe·stment.] A pest, plague; an annoyance.

Methods they devis'd This pestment to destroy, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 39; **Cum.**[4]

PESTRATION, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Plague, worry, annoyance.

Slg. In spite o' Birmingham, or Jews, Our pestration, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 32.

PESZ, see **Pea**, *sb.*[1]

PET, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **pett** Abd. Gall.; and in form **pit-** e.An.[1] Nrf. Suf.[1] [pet.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Pet-loll**, a favourite, darling; (2) **-man**, the smallest pig in a litter, *fig.* the youngest child of a family, the smallest of a brood.

(1) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (2) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** (A.G.F.); (J.W.B.); Then I weant to see to the owd sow's little pitman that I fed on milk every morning, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1873) x. **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1]

2. An extraordinarily bright day in the midst of bad weather. *Gen.* in *comp.* **Pet-day.**

Rnf. It is commonly said, 'I fear this day will be a pet' (JAM.). **Ayr.** The lown of that time was as a pet day in winter, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxiii. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Ir.** (M.S.M.)

3. Temper, ill-humour, sulks, esp. in phr. *at pet, in the pet, to take pet* or *the pet.*

Abd. Some girnin gowks May tak' the pett at harmless jokes, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 102. **Slk.** To tak the pet, an' sit turnin up your nose, HOGG *Tales* (1836) 223, ed. 1866. **Cum.** T'fella went off heaam at pet, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 79; I will tak t'pet, DICKINSON *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 142; To bed in t'pet wild Lantie went, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 52; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.**[1] Wheea, Jossy's teeak'n pet agen, folk sez; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** 'He taks pet at ivvery thing yan sez or diz.' One who has had all his pets or fits of ill-temper indulged to excess is said to be 'pettled,' NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 77. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1]

4. *Comp.* **Pet-lip**, a hanging, sulky lip; a pout such as a child makes before it begins to cry.

Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 309; (J.D.); **Cum.**[4] To hang a pet-lip is to be sulky. **n.Yks.** He's mackin' a pet-lip (I.W.). **w.Yks.** A! t'little doy's settin it pet-lip ageean, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 1, 1896). **ne.Lan.**[1], **Wor.** (J.R.W.)

5. *v.* To feed delicately; to pamper. Sc. (JAM.)

6. With *on*: to be fond of a person as a child is. Used in *pp.*

N.I.[1] **Uls.** She was that petted on me, HAMILTON *Uls. Bog* (1896) 21.

7. To sulk, take offence; to cause offence.

Sc. Several gentlemen inclined to have gone with us; but the Erle petting at it, forbare and stayed there, HUME *Narrative* (1809) 42 (JAM.). Cai.[1] Gall. Should some passage pet or pout them, They ken best if the bonnet suit them, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 100, ed. 1897.

8. To scold in a fretful, peevish manner.

Nhp.[1] 'He petted at him for nothing,' i.e. was angry without occasion.

PET, PETAL, see **Pit,** *sb.*[1], **Pith, Pattle.**

PETCH, *sb.*[1] Lan. [petʃ.] The black-headed gull, *Larus ridibundus*. *Science Gossip* (1882) 164.

PETCH, *sb.*[2] Yks. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A pelt or dried skin used to make size for warps. w.Yks. (D.L.)

PETCH, *v.* Som.Cor. [petʃ.] 1. To 'pitch,' light, settle.

Som. Lower an' lower they swept, till their shiny tails near petch'd an the folded lily leaves that laid an the pond, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 96.

2. To 'pitch,' to set the keynote of a tune; also *fig.* to begin, start.

Cor. The apurn-traade oal petch'd to scraim, *T. Towser* (1873) 78; To shaw our sperrits, ler us petch The laast new berryin' [burying] tune, HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 359.

PETCH, see **Pegh.**

PETER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **petre** Ken.; and in forms **pater-** Brks.[1]; **pity-** Wil.[1] [pī·tə(r.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Peter-boat,** (*a*) a decked fishing-boat, smaller than a smack or yawl; (*b*) a dredgerman's boat; (2) — **Dick or a Dick,** see below; (3) — **Grievance** or **Grievous,** a grumbler; a cross, fretful child or person; also used *attrib.*; (4) **-man,** (*a*) a fisherman; (*b*) a Dutch fishing-vessel; (*c*) *obs.,* see below; (5) — **Moguz,** an ass; (6) **-'s plough,** the constellation, *Ursa major*; (7) **-'s staff,** the constellation, Orion's sword; (8) **-stone,** a fragment of fossil encrinite; (9) **-waggy,** a toy in which the arms and legs of a grotesque figure are thrown up when a string is pulled.

(1, *a*) Ken. (G.B.) (*b*) Suf. A boat which is built sharp at each end, and can therefore be moved either way (HALL.). Lon. The boats of the dredgermen are of a peculiar shape. They have no stern, but are the same fore and aft. They are called Peter boats, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* 1851) II. 148, col. 1, ed. 1861. 2) Gall. A favourite dancing step with the peasantry, performed by three flegs (q.v.) with the feet, and two stamps with the heel alternately. The movement of the feet correspond[s] to these words when said at the same time; indeed the noise the feet make seems to speak them—'Peter a Dick, Peter a Dick, Peter a Dick's Peatstack,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 379, ed. 1876. N.I.[1] A child's toy made of a half walnut shell, a small piece of stick and some thread. When played upon by the fingers in a particular way, it makes a ticking noise, and is supposed to say:—'Peter Dick, Peter Dick, Peter Dick's peat stack.' (3) War.[2], w.Wor.[1], Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] What a Peter Grievance you be!—thar, 'ole thee tongue, an' Mam 'll gi' tha a sugared tater. Brks.[1], Ken.[1], Sur. (L.J.Y.), Sur.[1] Sus.[1] What a peter-grievous child you are! Whatever is the matter? Wil.[1] He be a peter-grievious-looking sort of a chap. Children who look as if they thought themselves sadly 'put upon' by their elders are said to be 'Peter-grievous.' (4, *a*) e.An.[1] Still in use on the Suf. coast. (*b*) Suf.[1] (*c*) Wil.[1] At Kington Langley . . . the revel of the village was kept on the Sunday following St. Peter's Day (29th June), on which occasions a temporary officer called 'the Peter-man' used to be appointed, bearing the office, it may be presumed, of master of the sports, *Wil. Arch. Mag.* XXIV. 83. (5) Cor.[2] (6) Sc. (JAM.) Per. They conjured Pleiades, implored Peter's plough, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 53. Gall. Lang Peter's Plough lift hintings round the Pole, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 380, ed. 1876. (7) Sc. (JAM.) (8) Lei.[1] Some of the fossils called astroites, or vulgarly, Peter-stones, are found in the parish, WHITE *Gas. Lei.* (s.v. Lubbenham). Nhp.[1] A common name, among agricultural labourers, on the western side of the county, for pentacrinal vertebrae, when they are turned up by the plough. (9) N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *to make a Peter of,* to befool, ill-use in any way; (2) *to make a Peter* or *bonnie Peter of oneself,* to make oneself look foolish or ridiculous; (3) *to put the Peter on,* to snub; (4) *to come home with Peter Lacken,* to return penniless.

(1) Bnff. Ye nivver saw sic a peter's they made o' the aul' cripple boddie wi' geein 'im ower muckle drink (W.G.). (2) The bairn fell into the deuk dub ower the een an made a bonnie [or fine] peter o' himsell. He geed t' the market, an made peter o' himsel' (*ib.*). (3) Cai.[1], Bnff. (W.G.) (4) Cor. HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 425, ed. 1896.

3. *pl.* Flagstones of unusual width, either wider or narrower. w.Yks. (W.H.V.)

PETERS, *sb.* Chs.[1] Hatting term: work which has been paid for before completion.

PETH, see **Path, Peeth, Pith.**

PETHER, PETHERED, see **Pedder, Pithered.**

PETHUR, *v.* n.Cy. To run; to ram; to do anything in a hurry. (HALL.) Cf. **patter,** *v.*[1] 3.

PETITION, *sb.* e.An.[1] [pəti·ʃən.] An adjuration.

He took strong petitions that he was innocent.

PETREL, *sb.* Yks. [pe·t-rl.] The kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla*. e.Yks. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 206.

PETRIE-BALL, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [pe·tri-bā.] A kind of ball used by shoemakers.

PETRIFIED, *ppl. adj.* Hrf. In *comb.* **Petrified salt-cellars,** the fossil cup-shaped sponges, found in the Farringdon soil. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 253.

PETTICOAT, *sb.* e. & s.Cy. Ken. Also written **petty-coat** Ken.[1] [pe·tikōt.] A man's waistcoat.

e. & s.Cy. RAY (1691). Ken. LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); Ken.[12]

PETTICOAT-TAILS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. A kind of cake baked with butter.

Such making of cookies and petticoat-tails, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi; (JAM.); FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 55.

PETTIE, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] [pe·ti.] A sea-bird.

Ayr. A precious load of sea-fowls, which he calls Ailsa cocks, Ketty wakes, petties, and solan geese, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed 1892) 102.

PETTIES, *sb. pl. Obs.* ne.Lan.[1] A term of contempt for the lower scholars at Cartmel School.

PETTIGUES, *sb. pl.* Sus. [pe·tigiuz.] Troubles, worries.

I never had pettigues but wot I fun frens ter draa me out ov um, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 289; A peter-grievous wot shrapes an makes a rookery, an a ranky chimley be pettigues fer to send a feller in de crazy-house, *ib.* 338; Sus.[1] She's not one as would tell her pettigues to everyone.

PETTING-STONE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. [pe·tin-stiən.] A stone, at a church-gate, over which a bride jumps on leaving the church; see below.

n.Cy. There was a 'petting-stone' for the bride to jump over, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1893) II. 213. Nhb. Then having duly jumped the petting stones, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 52; This is called the louping stone, or petting stone, and it is said on the spot that the bride must leave all her pets and humours behind her when she crosses it, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) i; Nhb.[1] A custom prevails at Bamburgh and other places, on the occasion of a wedding, for the bride to be lifted over a stone, called the petting-stone, at the church gates after the ceremony. It is generally commuted by a money payment. Dur. A cross near the ruins of the church in Holy Island 'is now called the Petting-stone. Whenever a marriage is solemnised at the church, after the ceremony the bride is to step upon it; and if she cannot stride to the end thereof, it is said the marriage will prove unfortunate,' HUTCHINSON *Hist. Dur.* I. 33.

PETTITOES, *sb. pl.* Chs. [pe·titōz.] A pet name for the feet.

s.Chs.[1] [Great feet belong to the grunting hog, And the pettitoes to the little pig, HALLIWELL *Rhymes* (1886) 278.]

PETTLE, *sb.* Sc. [pe·tl.] A foot.

Rnf. Thro' glaury holes, an' dybs, nae mair Ye'll ward my pettles frae the lair, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 32. Ayr. (JAM.) Dmf. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351.

PETTLE, *v.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [pe·tl.] 1. To fondle, caress, pet; to make much of; to coax, indulge; to nestle or cling to.

Sc. Pettle us up wi' bread and water and siclike sunkets, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. Lnk. Sae roos'd by ane of well-kend mettle Nae sma' did my ambition pettle, My canker'd critics it will nettle, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 329 (JAM., s.v. Pet). Lth. Ilka young lassie he coaxes an' pettles, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 43. Bwk. He covered his mare wi' his cloak and his breeks, And pettled her up like a queen, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 134. Rxb. Ministring spirits should like to be pettlin' him here,

Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 11th S. 295. n.Yks.[1 2], ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] Of a lamb and sheep together, it will be said of the former, that 'it pettles' with its head against the old one. w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Pettled**, *ppl. adj.* (1) indulged to excess, spoilt; (2) peevish, irritable, discontented.

(1) e.Yks. One who has had all his pets or fits of ill temper indulged to excess is said to be 'pettled,' Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 77; e.Yks.[1] Applied *gen.* to a spoilt child. (2) e.Yks.[1] Misthress is se pettl'd yan disn't knaw what tĭ deeah tĭ pleease her.

2. To occupy time over trifles; to trifle.

Lakel.[2] Thoo mun pettle aboot t'fauld an' deea tell we see hoo t'wedder turns. Cum. He may pettle about, keepin o' things frae harm, And at it from mwornin till murk, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 249; Cum.[4] Wm. He was prood ov his garden an' wad pettle aboot it wi' a niver ceasin' (B.K.). n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. *Tour to Caves* (1781). Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Pettlement**, *sb.* easy, trifling jobs of work; (2) **Pettling**, *adj.* trifling.

(1 w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1] (2) ne.Lan.[1]

PETTLE, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Pettish, peevish. N.Cy.[2] Grose (1790).

PETTLE, see **Pattle**, *sb.*

PETTY, *adj.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **pettie-** Sc. (Jam.) [pe·ti.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Petty-pan**, a white-iron mould used for pastry; (2) **-point**, a sewing stitch; (3) — **Sessions**, see below.

(1, 2) Rxb. (Jam.) (3) Nrf. (Hall.) e.Nrf. The High Constable of the hundred in which a 'statute' is held, holds what is called a petty sessions; at which the hiring [of servants] and its attendant circumstances are, or may be, registered; which register becomes, in cases of dispute, a useful record, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787) I. 40.

2. Small, insignificant. e.Lin. A little petty shop (G.G.W.).

3. *sb.* A privy, latrine. Cf. **little-house**.

Cum.[14], e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 31, 1884) 8; w.Yks.[2], s.Lan. (F.R.C.), Chs.[13], s.Chs.[1], s.Not. (J.P.K.), Lin. (J.C.W.), n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1], War.[3], e.An.[1]

4. *Obs.* A short woollen under-vest worn by men. Cai.[1]

PETTY, *sb.*[2] Der. [pe·ti.] The rump.

A man who had put his arm into a rabbit hole and seized the rabbit behind, said, 'I've got hold of his petty.' The word is in common use at Dronfield. It is used by old gamekeepers and others, Addy *Gl.* (1891).

PETTY, *adj.*[2] sw.Lin.[1] [pe·ti.] Pettish, out of temper. See **Pet**, *sb.* 3.

He was a bit petty all day. I scufted the old cat, so it's made her petty.

PETTY-BAB, *sb.* Yks. Also written **pettibab** w.Yks.[3]; and in forms **pettibabe** w.Yks.[3]; **petty-babby** w.Yks. [pe·ti-bab, -babi.] A spoilt child or person. Cf. **Bessy-bab(s.** w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891); w.Yks.[3]

PETTY-CHAPS, *sb.* Nhp. Cor. Also in form **petti-chap** Nhp.[2] [pe·ti-tʃæp(s.] 1. The golden or garden warbler, *Sylvia hortensis.* Cor. Rodd *Birds* (1880) 315.

2. The long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea.* Nhp.[2]

PETTY-WHIN, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. [pe·ti-win.]

1. The needle furze, *Genista anglica.*

Lnk. Patrick *Plants* (1831) 280. w.Yks. Lees *Flora* (1888) 784.

2. The rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis.* n.Yks. (R.H.H.), Chs.[3] (s.v. Hengorse.)

PEUGH, *v.* Sc. Yks. To breathe shortly and spasmodically. m.Yks.[1] Cf. **pegh**. Hence **Peught**, *adj.* asthmatic, having great difficulty in breathing. Ayr. (Jam.)

PEUGH, *int.* Sc. An exclamation of disgust or annoyance.

Slk. Difficulty in marrying a maid with light blue eyes—and that maid an English one too? Peugh! Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) III. 382 (Jam.).

PEUGH, PEUGHLE, see **Pue, Pule**, *v.*[2]

PEUK(E, *v.* Sc. Cum. To whine, wail.

Abd. It would peuke awa like a bairnie greetan', Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 169.

Hence **Peuking**, *ppl. adj.* whining.

Cum. The schoolmaster . . . affecting a peuking voice, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 304.

PEUL, PEUN, PEUST, see **Pule**, *v.*[2], **Peen, Puist**.

PEUTER, see **Peuther, Puter**.

PEUTHER, *v. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also in forms **peuter** Ayr. (Jam.) Kcb.; **pewter** Gall.; **puther** Sc. (Jam.) Or.I. 1. To canvass; to go about in a bustling manner to procure votes.

Sc. The twa candidates were baith busy peuthering yesterday at Aberdeen. He has peuthered Queensferry and . . . he will begin to peuther Stirling next week (Jam.). Ayr. (*ib.*)

Hence **Peutering**, *vbl. sb.* the act of canvassing.

Ayr. The peutering went on, and I took no part. The two candidates were as civil and liberal to Mrs. Pawkie and my daughters, Galt *Provost* (1822) xli.

2. To go about in an aimless manner; to potter; to have the appearance of working and yet accomplish nothing.

Or.I. (S.A.S.) Gall. To pimp, an' peuther, and to tell A guid tale, ay about mysell, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 59. Kcb. Fikin' wi' cups and saucers, and peutrin' about nothing, Elder *Borgue* (1897) 31.

Hence **Pewtring**, *ppl. adj.* bungling, careless.

Gall. At bonspiels, ay, o' what a shilpet crew, Sic pewtring bodies, curse me, ne'er I knew, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 86, ed. 1876.

PEUTS, *int.* Irel. An exclamation of impatience.

Don. Peuts, woman! ye might as well climb an apple tree to gather wallflowers, *Pearson's Mag.* (July 1900) 52.

PEVERAL, *sb.* Sc. The flat stone with which girls play the game of 'beds' (q.v.).

Lnk. A wee queen wi' a peveral, A wee king wi' a ba', Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 97.

PEVIL, *v.* N.I.[1] [pe·vil.] To strike rapidly.

PEVY, *v.* Nhp.[1] [pe·vi.] To pelt.

He pevy'd him well. The hail pevy'd about.

PEW, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **piew** Cld. (Jam.); **pioo** S. & Ork.[1]; **pue** Gall.; **puh** Edb. [pjū.] 1. *sb.* The least breath of wind or smoke; the least ripple on the sea. Used with a *neg.*

Sh.I. Not a pew of sea (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Dere's no a pjū o' wind, Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 78. Gall. There's no a pue o' reek in a' the house, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 389, ed. 1876.

2. Phr. (1) *not to play pew*, (*a*) to be incapable of making a sound; *fig.* to be utterly incapable; (*b*) to make no impression whatever; (*c*) not even to resemble approximately; (2) *to say pew to it*, to emit a sound.

(1, *a*) Sc. I couldna hae played pew upon a dry humlock, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv; 'He canna play pew,' is a phr. still used to denote a great degree of inability, or incapacity for any business. 'He never play'd pew,' he did not make the slightest exertion (Jam.). Lnk. Wi' that he never mair play'd pew, But . . . Away his wretched spirit flew, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) I. 311 (*ib.*). Nhb.[1] (*b*) Sc. It never played pew on him (Jam.). Edb. It [fire engine] did not play puh on the red het stanes, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. (*c*) Ayr. The genie of Aladdin's lamp could not play pew to you, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) II. 134 (Jam.). (2) w.Sc. If John had been in ony ither body's hands he never could ha'e stood it, but ye see he scarcely ever says pew til't, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 136.

3. A small quantity.

S. & Ork.[1] Cld. Being a smaller quantity than a pew or tait and larger than a hait (Jam.).

4. *v.* Of smoke, &c.: to be wafted, to ascend.

Gall. The reek's pueing up. Whar comes the reek pueing frae? Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

PEW, see **Pue**.

PEWDLE, *v.* Yks. Lan. Also in forms **pewtle** w.Yks.[35]; **poutle, putle** w.Yks.[3] [piu·dl, piu·tl.] To cry, whine, whimper. Cf. **puter**.

w.Yks. Tommy let part of the contents of his spoon fall on the head of one of the front ranks and he began to pewtle, *Sad Times* (1870) 37; w.Yks.[3]; w.Yks.[5] If thah doesn't gee ower paewdling al gi'e thuh summut to paewdle for. Lan. They're pewdlin an' singin, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 266.

PEWEEP, PEWET, see **Peesweep, Pee-wit**.

PEWETY-SOILS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Der. See below. Cf. **pee-wit**, 1.

Cold clayey soils in this county have numerous pewets, or lapwings, flying and screaming over them, whence such are often called pewety-soils, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 89.

PEWEY, PEWIL, PEWIT, PEWK, PEWRL, see **Paywee, Pule**, *v.*[2], **Pee-wit, Pouk**, *sb.*[1], **Pule**, *v.*[2]

PEWTER, *sb.* ? *Obs.* w.Yks.[1] Also in forms **puder**, **puther**. In phr. (1) *to rear like London pewter*, to assume consequence; (2) *to rear one one's pewter*, to bring one a large fortune by marriage.

(1) In farm-houses it is usual to expose the pewter as ornamental furniture, which was generally kept bright, and has an imposing appearance. (2) 'She's reared him his puder,' spoken of a woman who has brought her husband a large fortune.

PEWTER, PEX, see **Peuther, Puter, Paik**, *v.*, **Pixy**.

PEYAILACK, *sb.* Sh.I. The membraneous covering of the roe of a fish; the roe entire. S. & Ork.[1]

PEYAY, *int.* Sc. A call made by milkmaids for calves to come to their mothers. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

PEY-COD, PEYGH, see **Peascod, Pegh**.

PEYK(E, see **Peak**, *sb.*[3], *v.*[2], **Pick**, *v.*[2], **Pike**, *v.*[2]

PEYKIL, PEYL, see **Pikel, Pail**, *v.*, **Peal**, *sb.*[1]

PEYLE, see **Peal**, *sb.*[2], **Pile**, *sb.*[5]

PEYSE, PEYSEN, see **Pease, Paise**, *v.*[1]

PEYSHEN-DOCK, PEYSIE, see **Patience-dock, Peasie**.

PEYSLE, *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) Also written **peyzle**. Any small tool used by a rustic.

PEYSTE-EGG, see **Pace-egg**.

PEYSTER, *sb.* Sc. A miser who feeds voraciously. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 381. w.Sc. (JAM.)

PEYVEE, PEY-WEY, see **Paw**, *sb.*[2], **Pee-wee**.

PEYZART, *sb.* and *adj.* *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) Also written **peysart, peysert**. **1.** *sb.* A miser, niggard. **2.** *adj.* Parsimonious, niggardly. Cf. **pesant**.

PEZAC, *sb.* Cor. Also written **pezzack** Cor.[3] [pe·zək.] A pilchard with a broken back. Cor.[12]

Hence **Pezzacky**, *adj.* of fish: poorly, sickly. Cor.[3] [OCor. *pesach*, rotten (WILLIAMS).]

PEZZEL, *v.* Lakel. Also written **pezel** Lakel.[2]; and in form **pizzel** Cum.[4] [pe·zl, pi·zl.] **1.** To labour with might and main.

Lakel.[2] We pezl't on a canny while. They pezel aboot a bit, an' git ta knaw bi slow degrees. Cum. We . . . began pizzelan away wih t'hacks an speeads, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 224; Cum.[4]

2. To dispute, wrangle. Lakel.[2] **3.** To hesitate. *ib.*

PEZZY, see **Peasie**.

PHAIRG, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] [ferg.] **1.** *v.* To do any kind of work with vigour; *gen.* with *at* or *up*.

2. To rub or beat severely; *gen.* with *up*.

Phairg up the knife o' the stane. Phairg up's back till 'im.

3. *sb.* The act of rubbing.

PHANTAGES, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Nhb. [Not known to our correspondents.] Fancies, whims, caprices. *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 148.

PHANTOM, *adj.* Chs. Wor. Also in form **phantomy** Chs.[3] [fa·ntəm.] Weak; withered. See **Fantome**.

Chs.[3] Horses are very phantomy at this time of year. w.Wor.[1] Applied by mowers to bad grass.

PHARAOH, *sb.* Yks. [feə·rə.] In phr. *stout Pharaoh*, strong ale or beer. Yks. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1]

PHARISEE, *sb.* War. Wor. Nrf. Suf. Ken. Sus. [fa·risi.] A fairy. Cf. **fairy**.

War.[3] I have only heard this word from quite old people. Wor. Was a favourite haunt of the fairies (*vulgo* pharises), ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 418, ed. 1852. se.Wor.[1] Nrf. GLYDE *Nrf. Garl.* (1872) i. Suf. *ib. New Garl.* (1866) 179. Ken.[12] Sus. It's very hard to say how them rings do come, if it isn't the Pharisees that makes 'em, LOWER *S. Downs* (1854) 157; Sus.[12]

Hence **Pharisee-loaves**, *sb. pl.* flint echini turned up by the plough, or found on the sea-shore. Sus. *Lewes Ch. Mag.* No. lxxv; (F.E.S.)

PHARSON'S TUESDAY, *phr.* Lin. Shrove Tuesday.

Every 'Pharson's Tuesday' cock-fighting went on in the pinfold from morning to night, *Cornh. Mag.* XLVI. 229.

PHEARE, *sb.* Sc. A companion. See **Fere**, *sb.*[1]

Gall. To win a pheare, HARPER *Bards* (ed. 1889) 155; Learn to chuse thee a pheare, *ib.* 156.

PHEASANT, *sb.* Cum. Nrf. Sus. Som. Dev. [fe·zən(t.] **1.** The bearded titmouse, *Panurus biarmicus*. Nrf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 31. **2.** *Comb.* (1) **Pheasant's eye**, the evergreen alkanet, *Anchusa sempervirens*. Som. (B. & H.), w.Som.[1]; (2) **-'s feather**, the London pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*. Sus. (B. & H.); (3) — **lily**, the common fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*. Cum.[14]; (4) **-'s tail**, the shield fern, *Polystichum aculeatum*. Cum.[4]

PHEER, *v.* Sc. [fīr.] To mark off the breadth of the ridges by one or two furrows. Bnff.[1] See **Feer**, *sb.*[1]

Hence (1) **Pheeran**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* the act of turning a plough; (*b*) *sb.* the furrow or furrows drawn to mark off the breadth of the ridges; (2) **Pheerin-pole**, *sb.* a pole used by ploughmen in opening the furrows.

(1, *a*) Bnff. When the ridge is at first broken up, there ought to be a small interstice left between the two furrows, to facilitate the next pheering, *Agric. Surv.* 4 *App.* (JAM.) (*b*) Bnff.[1] (2) Hdg. It stands as plain's a pheerin' pole, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 23.

PHEESY, *adj.* e.An.[1] [fī·zi.] Fretful, querulous, irritable, sore. See **Feasy**, s.v. **Fease**, *v.*[1] 3.

PHEGGY, *adj.* Shr.[2] [fe·gi.] Having a superabundant crop of *Cynosurus cristatus*. See **Feg**, *sb.*

PHELIEBEG, see **Fillibeg**.

PHELTRIE, *sb.* Lin. A disorder in cattle and horses; ? a misprint for 'pheltric.' *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813) 29. Cf. **feltrics**.

PHEUCH, *int.* Sc. Also written **pheugh**. [fjūχ.] An exclamation of disgust and impatience.

Abd. Pheuch! fat wye cud she ken that, an' it but a little wee creatur', ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 30; Pheuch! never min' altho' we shak' the ceilin', OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 29. Ayr. He humm'd and haw'd—the lass cried pheugh! And bade the fool no deave her, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1883) 14, ed. 1871.

PHIBBIE, *sb.* Cor. The Phoebe, an old country dance. Hence *to dance the Phibbie*, *phr.* a horsewhipping.

Cornishman (Sept. 1891).

PHILABEG, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Also in forms **philibeg** Sc. n.Cy.; **phillybag** Cum. **1.** The tartan kilt of the Scottish Highlander. See **Fillibeg**.

Sc. And clad my hurdies in a philabeg, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xliii. Rnf. I got a fleg Wi' their claymores and philabegs, *Harp* (1819) 279. Ayr. The cut of Adam's philibeg, BURNS *Grose's Peregrinations* (1789) st. 8. Lnk. With his philabeg showing a stout pair of legs, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 81. Lth. Directly from his philabeg the Piper drew a large parcel of bread and cold meat, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 173. Slk. Cam ye by Athol, lad wi the philabeg? HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 410. Gall. A philabeg o' the rashes green, HARPER *Bards* (ed. 1889) 73. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. The leather pouch worn in front of the Highlander's kilt as a pocket.

Edb. Wi' kilt, an' dirk, an' philabeg, Wi' hose, an' brogues, an' a', M^c^DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 40.

3. *pl.* *Obs.* Long drawers visible below the skirt, formerly worn by girls.

Cum.[4] Axt him if he'd ivver secd laal sprickelt paddicks wid phillybags an gallases on, *W. C. T. X.* (1899) 4, col. 2.

PHILANDER, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To prance, caper.

Edb. And up and down philandered the beast on its hind-legs and its fore-legs, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iii.

PHILIBEG, see **Fillibeg**.

PHILIP, *sb.* Chs. Nhp. The common sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. Chs.[3] (s.v. Jack Nicker), Nhp.[1]

['A litle boke of Philip Sparrow,' title of an elegy by Skelton.]

PHILISTINES, *sb. pl.* Nrf. Earwigs and other insects. BREWER *Dict.* (ed. 1895); (E.G.P.)

PHILL, see **Fill**, *sb.*[1]

PHILLER, *sb.* Nhp.[1] A shaft-horse. The same word as **Filler**, s.v. **Fill**, *sb.*[1]

PHILL-HANKS, *sb. pl.* Not. The same word as **Fill-hanks**, s.v. **Fill**, *sb.*[1] (W.H.S.)

PHILL-HORSE, *sb.* Nhp.[1] se.Wor.[1] A shaft-horse. The same word as **Fill-horse**, s.v. **Fill**, *sb.*[1]

PHILLILOO, *sb.* Irel. Also written **phillelew** w.Ir. [fi·lilū.] An uproar, noise, outcry. See **Fillyloo**. Cf. **pillaloo**.

w.Ir. There was no use in life in settin' up a phillelew, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 189. s.Ir. He'd snap at and bite and then there was the phillilloo, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 26.

PHILLIS, *sb.* Ken.[1] [fi·lis.] A loosely-twisted kind of string, made of hemp. See **Fillis**.

PHILS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. [filz.] A spinning term: the strands, cords.

The rim of the wheel being turned in the direction contrary to that by which the strands—which are variously called 'phils' or cords—are spun, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898).

PHILTREWORT, *sb.* Yks. [fi·ltəwət.] The enchanter's nightshade, *Circaea lutetiana.* w.Yks. Lees *Flora* (1888) 237.

PHINGRIM, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) A kind of coarse woollen cloth. See **Fingerin.**

PHINK, *sb.* Sc. Various species of the finch, *Phyrrula.* Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899).

PHINNICK, PHINOC, see **Finnac(k.**

PHIZ-GIG, *sb.* Lin. A wizened old woman dressed extravagantly. (Hall.) See **Fiz-gig.**

PHIZZ, *sb. Obs.* Sc. ? A beard.

Edb. Auld Willie at the keekin'-glass Is takin' aff his phizz, *Auld Handsel Monday* (1792) 19.

PHLEME, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **phleeam.** The same word as **Fleam**, *sb.*[1] (q.v.)

PHOOKA, *sb.* Irel. A phantom horse which is believed to carry off belated travellers on its back. See **Pooka.**

Ir. The Irish Phooka takes the shape of a horse, and induces children to mount him, then plunges with them over a precipice, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii. n.Ir. On went the Phooka with nivir a halt Through bog an' rough heather, an' on by Lough Salt, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 22. s.Ir. The Phookas were very numerous in the times long ago, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 139; The peasantry usually ascribe accidental falls to the agency of the Phooka, *ib.* 159.

PHOOKY, *adj.* e.An.[12] Of fruits and also of turnips: unsound, soft, woolly. See **Foky.**

PHORANS, *sb. pl.* Irel. Also in form **phorams.** Various species of dock, *Rumex.* Lou. (B. & H.)

PHOSY, *adj.* Nhb.[1] e.An.[12] Also in forms **phoosy** e.An.[2]; **phossy** e.An.[1] Of fruits and crops: frostbitten, soft, woolly. See **Fozy.**

PHRASE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also Cor. Also written **phraze** Sc.; **phraise** Sc. Cum.[34]; **phraize** Sc.; and in form **phrasy** Nhb.[1] [frēz.] **1.** *sb.* Smooth, flattering, insincere speech. See **Fraise**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. There need na be sae great a phraise, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 41. Frf. Morison *Poems* (1790) 150. Edb. To's greatest praise, without an' phraise Was 's integrity, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 7. Bwk. Then let your frien'ship show itsel' 'Thout fashion's phraise or fetter, Calder *Poems* (1897) 217. Gall. Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 60. Cum.[3] He's ta'en her in his armes twa, Wi' monie a kiss an' phraise; Cum.[4]

2. Unmeaning, voluble talk; fuss, ado.

Per. I'll stap up to Erlock withouten mair phrase, Spence *Poems* (1898) 32. Edb. What is man? Why a' this phraze? Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 208, ed. 1785.

3. Phr. *to make a phraise*, (1) to pretend great regard, concern, or sympathy; to pretend to suffer more than one does in reality; (2) to flatter; (3) to have a confidential talk; to make a verbal fuss; to use many words expressive of reluctance when one is really inclined to do as proposed.

(1) Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] (2) Sc. (Jam.) Rnf. Poor the fame my Verse can len', Wi' a' the phraize I'm makin', Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 146. (3) Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Nor need I mak' a phrase an' tell How times, how trade is dull, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 29. Bwk. Owre their ain guid deeds or sayin's Nane but fules wad mak' a phraise, Calder *Poems* (1897) 227. Rxb. The twa auld birkies made an unco phrase, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 28. N.Cy.[1] What need ye make sic a phrase about it? Cum. Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 192, ed. 1842.

4. A disturbance, quarrel. Nhb.[1], Cum.[4] **5.** A habit, custom.

Cor.[1] I shall soon learn the phrases of the house. w.Cor. She's all the time groanin'. Why? Nothin' in the world but a nasty old phrase she've took up (H.D.L.).

6. *v.* To talk insincerely; to use coaxing, flattering language.

Cai.[1] Fif. From it he us'd, on gala-days, . . To pitter-patter and to phrase, Tennant *Papistry* (1827 202. Ayr. Service *Notandums* (1890) 9. Gall. Now-a-days ane canna phraise, An' sooth, an' lie, an' sweeten, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 84. Cum.[34]

Hence (1) **Phraiser**, *sb.* a wheedling, coaxing person; (2) **Phraising**, (*a*) *sb.* flattery; fair speech; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* given to flattery.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) (2, *a*) Dmb. At an auld wife's phraisin' blush na so, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 36. e Lth. There's nae dou't he has the gift o' phrasin; he wad wyle the laverocks oot o' the lift, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 153. Cum.[3] An pays what he owes fwok wid phraisin' or fratchin, 55. (*b*) Bnff.[1] He's naething bit a phraisin' busht o' a mannie. Ayr. Auld Nanny, her mother, was a phraisin' body,—. . 'Come your wa's ben, my wee pet lamb, chookie, hen, bird, doo,' . . she would say, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 101. Edb. Blear-e'ed phrasan' Marion dwells, *Carlop Green* (1793) 134, ed. 1817.

PHRENZY, *adj.* Der. Lei. War. Also in form **phranzy** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [fre·nzi, fra·nzi.] Hasty, passionate. Cf. **franzy.** Lei.[1] A's so phrenzy. War.[3]

Hence **Phranzy-tempered**, *adj.* ill-conditioned. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

PHRUMPING, *prp.* Der. News-mongering. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) II. 297. See **Frump**, *v.*[2] **2.**

PHTHISICKIN, *adj.* Ess. [ti·zikin.] Of a cough: slight, tickling.

He used to have a little phthisickin cough when he was at school (S.P.H.).

PHUNKY, *adj.* War. Sodden with water. See **Funky.** Cf. **phunlay.**

Land saturated by rain is said to be phunky (Hall.).

PHUNLAY, *adj.* War. [fu·nlē.] Sodden with moisture, applied to land. Cf. **phunky.**

Whaat bist us to do with long oolands this year, maister; it's so phunlay it's over your shoe tops in wa'ater? *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); War.[4]

PHYNNODEREE, *sb.* I.Ma. A useful sprite, said to dislike clothing.

It reminds us of the Manx Phynnoderee, who, when the farmer complained of his not cutting the grass sufficiently close, left the grumbler to cut it himself next year, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii.

PHYSGY, *sb.* Dev. Also written **phizgie.** [fi·zgi.] A pickaxe. See **Bisgy.**

Go and fetch me a phizgie, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); The men were armed with picks, levers, 'physgies,' Baring-Gould *Id)lls* (1896) 210.

PHYSIC, *sb.* Lin. Lon. [fi·zik.] **1.** In *comp.* **Physic-pie**, a name applied to rhubarb when first introduced on the streets.

Lon. People laughed at him for offering 'physic pies,' but he persevered, and I have shown what the sale of rhubarb now is, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 84.

2. Phr. *on the physics*, suffering from diarrhœa. n.Lin.[1]

PHYSICAL, *adj. Obs.* Sc. **1.** Pertaining to physic; drugs, &c.

Abd. All sort of physical and chirurgicall mendicamentis, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 172.

2. Medical.

Ayr. The droggest would tak him for a word o' my mouth, if ye thought he's o' a physical turn, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) vi.

3. Medicinal, healing.

Ayr. If he gives a bitter cup, it is physical, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 41, ed. 1845.

PIAAG, *v.* Sh.I. [pjāg.] To work hard, to toil assiduously. Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 11; S. & Ork.[1]

PIALE, see **Pale**, *sb.*[1]

PIANA, *sb.* Nhp. Ken. The magpie, *Pica rustica.* See **Pianet**, *sb.*[1] Nhp.[1] Ken. Baker *Gl* (1854).

PIANET, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Shr. Also written **piannet** Dur.[1] w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1]; **pie-annet** w.Yks.; **pyanet** Lan.[1]; **pyannet** n.Lan.[1]; and in forms **pianate** w.Yks.; **piannot** n.Yks.[3] Chs.[3]; **pieannot** Chs.[23]; **pienet** w.Yks.[3]; **pinot** nw.Der.[1]; **pyanot** N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Not.; **pyenat(e** w.Yks.; **pynart** Lan.[1]; **pynate** w.Yks.[4]; **pynet(t** N.Cy.[1] Der.[12] Not.; **pynot** w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] [pai·ənət, pai·nət.] The magpie, *Pica rustica.*

Sc. Johnson *Dict.* (1755). n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 20; Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], n.Yks.[3] w.Yks. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 75; Az big az pyenat nests, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1864) 27; She flew at me scriking out

like a 'pie-annet,' SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* 1896 x; HUTTON *Tour to Caves* 1781; w.Yks.[1234] Lan. I yerd meh gronny say hoo'd as leef ha' seen two Owd Harries as two Pynots, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* 1740 22; Nor see th' three lucky pynarts fly, RAMSBOTTOM *Phases of Distress* 1864 100; La.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs. *Science Gossip* 1865 36; Chs.[123], Der.[12], nw.Der.[1], Not. L.C.M.), (J.H.B. Shr.[1] *Obsol.* [*Agasse*, a Pie, Piannet, or Magateepie, COTGR.]

PIANET, *sb.*[2] Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Shr. Also written **piannet** Cum.[14] s.Chs.[1]; **pyannet** w.Yks.; and in forms **peannot** Lakel.[2]; **piannot** Chs.[13]; **pyanot** w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **pynat** w.Yks. [pai·ənə·t, -it; pai·nət] The common peony, *Paeonia officinalis*. Also in *comp.* **Pianet-flower.**

Lakel.[2], Cum.[14] w.Yks. Wi a faice az red az a pynat-flaar, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* 1859 55; Aw blushed like a pyannet, HARTLEY *Puddin'* (1876) *Burt's Baby*; w.Yks.[2], Lan.[1], Chs.[13] s.Chs.[1] Pahy··aan·it. n Lin.[1] Shr.[1] 'Er'd got a posy as big as a besom, ŏŏth three pianets. an' a armful o' gilliflowers.

[Double peony, vulgarly called a pianet, HOLME *Armory* (1688) bk. ii. 71.]

PIANO, PIAS-EGG, PIAT, see **Peony, Pace-egg, Pyet.**

PIAVIER, PIBBLE, see **Paver**, *sb.*[1], **Pebble.**

PIBCORN, *sb. Obs.* Wal. Cor. A 'hornpipe,' a rustic musical instrument; see below.

Wal., Cor. Formerly very common. It consists of a wooden pipe with seven holes, surmounted by a horn at each end, the one to collect the wind blown into it by the mouth, and the other to convey the sound as modulated by the performer. It is 19 inches in length, the tone a medium between the flute and clarionet, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 512.

[Wel. and OCor. *pib*, 'fistula, tibia' + *corn*, 'cornu,' see DAVIES and WILLIAMS.]

PIBROCH, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **peebroch** Rnf.; and in forms **peebruch** Sc.; **pibrach** Edb. n.Cy.; **pibrugh** Edb. [pī·broχ.] Bagpipe or Highland music, esp. that of a martial kind.

Sc. The martial strains of the peebruch, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 30; Whistling part of a pibroch as he reloaded his piece, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xvi; *Gen.* applied to those airs that are played on the bagpipe, before the Highlanders, when they go out to battle (JAM.). **Elg.** March to the pibroch's soul-stirring strain, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 177. **Abd.** ANDERSON *Poems* ed. 1826 66. **Per.** MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 108, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Pibrochs and tunes one mingled roar, TENNANT *Anster* 1812 84, ed. 1871. **s.Sc.** SNAITH *Fierceheart* (1887) 42. **Dmb.** Pibrochs shrill Lead marshalled hosts of kilted men, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) viii. **Slg.** MUIR *Poems* (1818) 61. **Rnf.** Frae ae hut roars the peebroch loud, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 127. **Ayr.** GOLDIE *Poems* (1822 26. **Lnk.** WATSON *Poems* (1853) 94. **Edb.** A' the clan does pibrughs sing Frae noon till gloamin', FORBES *Poems* (1812) 51; Now the bagpipe's dumb, . . Sae sweetly as it wont to bum, And Pibrachs skreed, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773 129, ed. 1785. **Hdg.** LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 9. **Bwk.** I hear the pibroch soundin', A rousin' martial blast, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 176. **Gall.** NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 198, ed. 1897. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence **Pibroch-reed**, *sb.* a bagpipe.

Edb. I'd rather be a highland laird, To play upon a pibroch reed, Than be a prince, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 209.

[Gael. *piobaireachd*, the art of playing on the bag-pipe, a piece of music peculiar to the bag-pipe (M. & D.).]

PICAROONER, *sb.* nw.Dev.[1] A small herring-boat; orig. applied to boats used in wrecking.

[Der. of lit. E. *picaroon*, a plunderer of wrecks (C.D.). Sp. *picaron*, a great rogue.]

PICCATARRIE, see **Pictarnie.**

PICCHE, *sb.* n.Cy. A bee-hive. (HALL.)

PICE, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [pais.] A box, used in *comp.* **Salt-pice.**

PICHER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in form **picker** (JAM.). [pi·χər, pi·kər.] 1. *sb.* A flurry, bustle; work done in a bustling, useless manner; a bother, perplexity. Bnff.[1], w.Sc. (JAM.) 2. A weak, bustling person; one who works in a flurry, without plan or method. *ib.* 3. *v.* To work in a hurried, bustling manner; to be bothered or perplexed in one's work. *ib.*

PICHERTY, PICHOCKS, see **Pickelty, Pitchats.**

PICHT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [piχt.] 1. *v.* To work in a weak manner. Bnff.[1] 2. *sb.* A very diminutive and deformed person. Abd. (JAM.)

PICIMA, see **Pickmire.**

PICK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **pic** w.Yks.[3]; **picke** Chs.; **pik** Sc.; and in forms **pack** Sur.; **peck** Crk. Rut. War.[2] s.Wor.[1] Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] Ess.[1] Ken.[1] Sus.[1] Hmp.[1] Wil.[1]; **pecky** Dor.; **peek** Cor.; **pix** Nhp.[2] [pik, pek.] 1. *sb.* A pickaxe; a miner's pointed hammer:

S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* **Elg.** COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 218. **Abd.** ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 187. **s.Sc.** Wi' pick an' spade, T. SCOTT *Poems* 1793 320. **Ayr.** SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 62. **Lnk.** The handle of a miner's pick, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 56. **Edb.** MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 159. **Gall.** Wark that's done wi' pick, or sledge, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 59. **Wgt.** FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 123. **n.Ir.** Pick, spade, an' sack, *Lays and Leg.* (1887) 20. **Nhb.** To thraa in the picks [to throw up a job] (R.O.H.); **Nhb.[1]** It is about eighteen inches long; sharpened at both ends; now usually of steel throughout, weighing from three pounds upwards. Through an eye or socket in the centre is fixed a handle of ash or hickory, two and a half feet in length. **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.** A small pickaxe, usually weighing from 3 to 4 lb. The principal tool used by a collier (S.J.C.); **w.Yks.[3] Chs.[1]** In salt-mining the picks used are of a somewhat special construction. The handle of wood is about 30 inches long; the head is straight but tapering at each end, with sharp steel points. The weight is from four to six pounds. **Der.** No miner's . . pick . . may be removed from their ground, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 207. **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Nhp.** Which the sandman's delving spade, And the pitman's pix have made, CLARE *Vill. Minst.* (1821) I. 116; **Nhp.[1]** A pointed mattock, a pick-axe. In some places a single tool is called by a plural name, as, 'a pair of picks'; **Nhp.[2], War.** (J.R.W.), **War.[2] s.Wor.** Pick or peck has two pointed ends. Pick-axe has one pointed end and one cutting end at right angles to the helve (H.K.); **s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], Glo.[1], Oxf.** (G.O.), **Oxf.[1]** *MS. add.*, **Brks.[1], Suf.[1], Ess.[1] Ken.** The roads are so hard, it spoils their picks (D.W.L.). **Sur.** (T.S.C.), **Sus.[1], Hmp.[1], Wil.[1] Dor.** HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.[1]** Kaa·n düe· noa·urt wai dhee·uz pik voa·r ee·z u-shaa·rpt. **Dev.** A labourer with what is here called a pick, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 70. **nw.Dev.[1]**

2. *Comp.* (1) **Pick-carrier**, a boy employed to carry the blunt 'picks' to the 'pick-shop' to be sharpened; (2) **-hammer**, a geologist's hammer; (3) **-hawm**, the handle of a pickaxe; (4) **-hole**, a wound made by the point of a pickaxe; (5) **-money**, (6) **-pence**, a sum varying from 1*d.* to 2*d.* per week paid by each hewer for the sharpening of his pickaxe; (7) **-shaft**, see (3); (8) **-sharper**, the smith employed to sharpen the hewers' 'picks'; (9) **-shop**, the place where the 'picks' are taken to be sharpened.

(1) **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) **Nhb.** Gannin' aboot jowlin' aal the rocks an' 'glidders' wi' a wee pick-hammer, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 124. (3) **Lan.** Sich heighvy-keighvy pickhawms, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 397. (4, 5, 6) **Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (7) **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Wor.[1], Glo.[1]** (8) **Nhb.[1]** The hewer finds his own picks, but has them sharpened and set out for him by the colliery smith (called the pick-sharper) employed for the purpose, paying to him in return 1*d.* per fortnight, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (9) **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *ib.*

3. *Obs.* A pike.

Sc. I will go, if it were with but a pick upon my shoulder, ROGERS *Reformers* (1874) 4. **Abd.** These gallants had dainty muskets, picks, and guilded partisans, and such like, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 21. **Wxf.[1]**

Hence **Pickman**, *sb.* a soldier armed with a pike.

Sc. He hade, from the degree of a pickman in Colonel Hepburn's regiment in France, by his great gallantry, raised himself to the chief command, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 66.

4. A gaff used in sea-fishing; an eel-spear; an instrument for detaching limpets from the rock; a fisherman's heading-knife.

Sh.I. He took his cuddie an' pick an' guid i' da lempit ebb, *Sh. News* (Jan. 22, 1898); **S. & Ork.[1]** *MS. add.* **n.Sc.** He [the kelper] is armed with a 'pick,' an implement resembling a very strong hay fork, but with the prongs set, like those of a rake, at right angles to the handle. With this pick . . . he grapples the tumbling sea-

weed and drags it up to the beach, out of the reach of the waves, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1895 33. **Nhb.** 'Stand by with the pick, it is a big 'un,' and a fine codling was hauled in. The 'pick' was a rude kind of gaff, DAVIES *Rambles Sch. Field-club* (1881) xxxv. **e.An.**[1], **Ken.**[1]

5. An instrument used for cutting beans; a turnip-hack; see below.

Rut. (J.P.K.) **Ess.** They cut their beans with a tool they call a peck, being a short handled scythe for one hand, and a hook for the other, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) II. 50.

6. A point; the prong of a fork. **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Nhp.**[12]

7. A small mark or stroke.

Dev. I think there's a little pick over it, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 25.

8. A basket used for drawing coals out of a pit.

Chs. Eight pickes make a tun (K.); **Chs.**[13]

9. *v.* To use a pickaxe; to loosen ground with a pick-axe; *gen.* with *up*.

s.Wor. (H.K.), **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Brks.**[1] **Sus.**[1] He pecked he with a peck. **Wil.** To peck up the road (G.E D.); (E.H.G.); **Wil.**[1]

Hence (1) **Pecking-poker**, *sb.* the poker with which slag is removed in casting metal; (2) **Picker**, *sb.* (*a*) a man who separates coal from refuse at the pit-bank; (*b*) a mining tool; see below; (3) **Picking-standing**, *sb.* the floor upon which the quarryman stands to pick 'jad.'

(1) **s.Yks.** (W.S.) (2, *a*) **w.Yks.** (T.T.) (*b*) **Cor.** Haft of round iron, blade, rectangular, or slightly tapered with chisel-faced point, used in the St. Just district for working in jointy ground, BAUERMAN *Mining Models* (1865) 19. (3) **Som.** WINWOOD *Excur. to Corsham, Prov. Geol. Assoc.* (July 1896) XIV. 351.

10. To uproot turnips with a hand instrument. **Rut.** (J.P.K.) Hence **Picker**, *sb.* an instrument used for picking turnips.

Nhb.[1] It is called a 'tormit' picker, or picker simply. It is usually made from a broad-bladed sickle, the back rib of which is forged and drawn over in hook form to a fine point. The pointed hook is used for 'ruttin up' the turnips, whilst the blade is used for 'shawin' the tops, when the turnips require to be gathered and stored. For pulling turnips only, a two-pronged curved-in picker is used. A third form of picker is used for lifting out the shells of turnips which have been eaten hollow below the surface by sheep; it has a point at nearly a right angle from the shank, and is called a 'dyeuk-neb' (duck-bill) picker. **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

11. To give a light stroke with any pointed instrument; to indent; to hew and dress stone.

Sc. 'To pik or pick a millstane,' to indent it slightly (JAM.). **Sh.I.** Shü's as slight noo as a sharpin'-stane for want o' bein' pickid, *Sh. News* (Dec. 11, 1897). **Bnff.**[1]

Hence **Picked**, *ppl. adj.* of a millstone: dressed and prepared for grinding.

Abd. The miller sets a new picked stane, An' dreams o' a swellin moulter, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 4.

12. Phr. *to see as far on* or *through a millstone as he that picked it*, to understand what is going on.

Sc. KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 215. **Don.** The same lad . . . can see as far through a millstone as the man picked it, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 40.

13. To dig for eels with an eel-pick; to detach limpets from a rock.

Sh.I. (J.S.) **Nrf.** We go a' pickin for sich eels as have buried theerselves in the mud, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 51.

14. Salt-making term: to break up and take away the scale that forms on the bottom of a pan during evaporation.

Chs. Pan-scratch or scale gradually accumulating it becomes necessary to remove it every three or four weeks by picking, MARSHALL *Review* (1819) II. 97; **Chs.**[1]

Hence (1) **Pickings**, *sb. pl.* salt encrusted at the bottom of the pans; (2) **Picking-salt**, *sb.* the first salt made after a pan has had the scale taken off the bottom.

(1) **Chs.** These pickings were analysed. He found 480 parts to contain 40 muriate of soda, 60 carbonate, and 380 sulphate of lime, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) 97. **w.Wor.**[1] Broken and ground up for agricultural purposes. (2) **Chs.**[1]

15. *Fig.* To set to work; to work hard.

Crk. Away they pecked at it hard and fast, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 317.

PICK, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and n. counties to Not. Lin. Also written **pic** w.Yks.[3]; **pik** e.Lan.[1] Der.[1] [pik.] **1.** *sb.* Pitch. Also used *advb.* in *comb.* **Pick-dark**, **-mirk**, &c.

Sc. The last of Pick and Tarre . . . ij ounce, SKENE *Difficil Wds.* (1681) 28. **Sh.I.** Seven yoag shalls o' pick, *Sh. News* (June 12 1897); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** Twa barrels pick castin in about the banks of the Skerries, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) *Append.* 30. **Abd.** It's mark's pick in winter, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 208. **Per.** As dark as pick, EDWARDS *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 125. **Frf.** The nicht's coming on as black as pick, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxxi. **e.Fif.** Pick-mirk cam doon on them afore they had gane half the wey, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Lth.** I canna tarry, Pick mirk night is setting in, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 131, ed. 1856. **Edb.** Roads are deep, and nights pick dark, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811). **Peb.** Twa tups, . . Wi' sconces black as pick, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 11, ed. 1817. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Pick an' tar meng'd together. Pick dark. Pick black. **Dur.** RAINE *Charters, &c., Finchale* (1837) 360. **Cum.** It was seunn as dark as pick, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 204. **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. **Wm.** Afooar it wes pick dark, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 7. **n.Yks.**[124] **ne.Yks.**[1] T'neet's as black as pick. **e.Yks.** Beughs o' big esh three, at cooaner, meead it as dahk as pick, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 33; **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (F.P.T.), **w.Yks.**[45], **n.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** SKINNER (1671). **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] It's pick, I'm just hotting it for the mester, he's clipping sheep.

Hence (1) **Pickie-fingered**, *adj.* inclined to steal; cf. **tarry-fingered**; (2) **Picky**, *adj.* pitchy; dark.

(1) **s.Sc.** Applied to one to whose fingers the property of his neighbour is apt to adhere (JAM.). (2) **w.Yks.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Pick-mark**, the mark on sheep, made upon them when newly shorn. **n.Yks.**[14]; (2) **-pot**, a pitch-pot. **sw.Lin.**[1] **3.** Wax. **S. & Ork.**[1] Hence **Pickit-lingal**, *sb.* a shoemaker's waxed thread. *ib.* **4.** *v.* To daub or cover with pitch or dirt.

Sc. (JAM.) **S. & Ork.**[1] 'Pickit-wi dirt'—daubed with dirt.

[**1.** Pyk or pyche, *pix*, *Prompt.*; Pikke, *pix*, *Calh. Angl.* (1483). **4.** To pykke, *bituminare*, *ib.*]

PICK, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[3] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **pic** w.Yks.[3]; **pik** w.Yks.[5]; and in forms **peck** Dev.; **peek** Som. Dev. [pik, w.Cy. also pīk.]

1. *v.* To pitch, throw; to fling, toss; to thrust, push, shove; to pitch forward, overbalance.

S. & Ork.[1] **s Sc.** To pick stanes, to throw stones at any object (JAM.). **n Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; (J.L. 1783); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'Just pick here, look ye.' *Gen.* used in games. **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Efter pickan yan or two yung chaps backerts ower t'skemmel, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 20; **Cum.**[1] Ned pick't Joe ower; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** He pickt me intul t'beck (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1] He picked him intil t'beck; **n.Yks.**[24] **ne.Yks.**[1] That feeal Jack picked oor lahtle Annie doon inti t'muck. **e.Yks.** He picked me down, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] He tried to pick me down; **w.Yks.**[2345] **Lan.** Hoo pick'd him o' th' hillock, AXON *Flk. Sng.* (1870) 15; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 237. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **m.Lan.**[1] When footbo' players pick a side, they shove t'other side. **Der.**[2], **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] It seems as if I should pick head-forwards. **Lei.**[1] Ah wur sa feared a'd pick in. **Shr.**[1] (s.v. Peck).

2. To pitch or lift corn, hay, &c. from the ground on to a wagon or stack.

ne.Yks.[1] She's pickin' atop o' t'stack. **Der.**[1] To pick corn or hay, i. e. pitch it from the wagon into the barn at the picking-hole. **Not.**[2] It is harder to pick a load than to team it. **s.Not.** In harvesting to pick is to take up the hay or corn from the cock or stook on the long pick-fork, and deliver it to the loader in the wagon (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1] I've been picking in the harvest field all day long. **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] He picked all last harvest. When they're mates, some'll pick and some'll teäm. **s.Dev.** To pick up hay (G.E D.).

Hence (1) **Picker**, *sb.* the man who 'picks' or pitches the sheaves, &c. on to a wagon or stack in harvesting; (2) **Picking-fork**, *sb.* a long fork or pitchfork used for lifting sheaves, &c. on to a wagon or stack; (3) **-hole**, *sb.* a hole in the wall of a barn or hayloft, through which hay or straw is thrown.

(1) **w.Yks.**[2], **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] He wanted Frank to be picker this harvest. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Der.**[2], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Yks.** Made it into hay an thrawn it throo t' pickin-hoyle, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1854) 25; **w.Yks.**[23], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] A hole, commonly square, closed by a wooden shutter, through which sheaves of corn are put into a barn.

3. To play at 'pitch and toss.' Lin. (Hall.) Hence **Pick-and-hotch** or **Pickenhotch**, *sb.* the game of 'pitch and toss.' Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] **4.** Phr. *to pick pie over*, to turn a somersault. w.Yks.[1] **5.** To vomit. *Gen.* with *up*.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** He pickt up o' his food (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1234] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[123]; **w.Yks.**[5] He wur pikking awalt' neet. **Lan.** (J.L.), **n.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **se.Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 344. **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] The words 'pickin' an' purgin' are generally used together. **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

6. Of animals: to give birth to or 'cast' prematurely.

Twd. To pick foal, to part with a foal before the proper time. Also applied to cows (Jam.). **Gall.** So that none of the kye, the incoming year, may be guilty of picking-cauve, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 304, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** (A.W.), **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] The mear hes picked her foal. The new coo hes hed a misfortin—she's pick'd her calf. **Cum.** Jerry' black filly pick'd the fwoal, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 83. **Wm.** We hed twea kaws pickt coaf, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 51, ed. 1821. **n.Yks.** If one of the cows in a dairy unfortunately produces a calf prematurely—in local phrase, 'picks her cau'f,' Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* 1891 62; **n.Yks.**[124], **w.Yks.**[123], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Abortion in cattle often takes the form of an epidemic. The popular idea is that it is infectious, or even that one cow influences another in some mysterious way; and several superstitious practices are resorted to in order to prevent the spread of the disease. One remedy is to bury the first prematurely born calf under its mother's boose. Occasionally the calf is nailed up against a wall, and left there to decay; **Chs.**[3], **s.Chs.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] We'd a yow picked three lambs this morning. The mare picked her foal. **Shr.**[1] [Ewes in lamb... or kept in a wet lair, will pick lamb, that is suffer abortion, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 221.]

Hence (1) **Picked-calf**, *sb.* a premature or stillborn calf; also used *fig.* as a term of abuse; (2) **-calver**, *sb.* a cow which calves prematurely; (3) **Picking-calf**, *sb.* abortion in cows.

(1) **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351. **Chs.** Thah gurt gawpingle picked cawf, Clough *B. Bresshittle* (1879) 3. (2) **s.Chs.**[1] (3) **Lan., Chs.**, **w.Cy.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

7. Weaving term: to throw or push the shuttle across the loom; also with *over*; see below.

w.Yks. One of the weaver's hands 'picked' the shuttle, the other sent the weft home with the 'going part,' and was termed 'striking,' so that when the warp was good, he had nought to do 'but pick an' strike.' Before the flying shuttle was invented for broad looms, a man was stationed at each end of the loom, and each pushed or picked the shuttle across the warp to his fellow. It is prob. about 100 to 120 years since this way of weaving ceased in this locality [Calverley] (W.T.); 'To pick double,' when the shuttle is driven across the loom and back, or twice across (S.A.B.); (R.H.R.); **w.Yks.**[3] 'To pick a pick,' to throw the shuttle once across. **Lan.** He ne'er picked ower i' his loife, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) iv.

8. To push off with the inner edge of the 'calker' when sliding on the ice in clogs. Cum.[4] **9.** *sb.* A pitch or shove; a push. Also in *comp.* **Pick-by** or **-over**. Also used *fig.*

Cum. And monny a panting heart was there That buode full bitter picks, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 40; A snotty lad ga' ma a bit ov a pick by, *Willy Wattle* (1870) 8; **Cum.**[4] 'Bidin' t'picks on't,' suffering from the gibes and jeers of malevolent neighbours. 'When ah say "three" give her a good pick reet ower and let her gah,' *W. C. T. X.* (1893) 5, col. 4. **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] He gave him a pick, and ower he went. Give him a pick-ower.

10. A small flat stone used in the game of 'pickie' (q.v.).

Ker. Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 451.

11. *Comp.* **Pick-pie**, in phr. *to turn a pick-pie*, to turn a somersault. w.Yks.[1] **12.** A pitchfork. Also in *comp.* **Pick-fork**. Cf. **pike**, *sb.*[1] **4.**

Wxf.[1], **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[12], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 325; *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[12], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.**[1] Wher the häymakers put all ther picks, 72. **Som.** An' carr' a pick in my han', an' just walk roun' bimeby, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 73; Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Aw yü gert slamicking theng! Yer clothes lükes s'off twuz drawed on wi' a peck! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 123; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 325; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** A gaff, dree picks vrom Varmer Reed, Rock *Jun an' Nell* (1867) st. 74. **nw.Dev.**[1]

Hence **Pick-pike**, *sb.* a pitchfork. Glo.[1]

13. An emetic.

w.Yks.[1] He gav her a pick last neet, ii. 290; **w.Yks.**[35] **se.Lan.** The doctors gave him a pick, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 344.

14. The thread of yarn laid by one throw of the shuttle across the piece. Also used *fig.* and in *comp.* **Pick-over.**

w.Yks. They do a loom to soa many picks a minit, Hartley *Puddin'* (1876) 319; (J.M.); **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** A couple of picks-o'er is a shuttle sent twice. We say sixty picks in an inch. I have seen cloth with over four hundred picks-o'er per inch (S.W.); I'll be wi' thee, owd gel, in a couple o' picko'ers, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 151, ed. 1884.

Hence (1) **Picker**, *sb.* the instrument by means of which the shuttle is 'picked' or pushed across the loom; (2) **Picking-arm**, (3) **-band**, (4) **-bant**, *sb.* a stout piece of leather used to connect the 'picking-stick' (q.v.) with the 'picker' (q.v.); (5) **-peg**, (6) **-rod**, (7) **-stick**, *sb.* the wooden rod or handle by which the shuttle is thrown in weaving.

(1) **se.Sc.** My pickers too, I want them sair, My shuttle swears she'll rin nae mair, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 70; So may your pickers gae nick-nack, Just like the pend'lum o' your clock, *ib.* 137. **w.Yks.** It is made of buffalo hide, and moved along a small rod used as a guide, in the shuttle-box at each end of the loom. A string (or strings) is fastened to it, the other end of which is held by the weaver's right hand, and often affixed to a handle for a better grasp. A sudden jerk causes the shuttle to cross the warp (J.T.); (J.M.); (W.T.) **Lan.** Wi' mi pickers and pins, Axon *Flk. Sng.* (1870) 53. **Chs.**[1] A small frame of buffalo leather fitted on the spindle which propels the shuttle across the yarn. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.M.) (3) **w.Yks.** (W.T.) (4) **Chs.**[1] (5) **w.Yks.** Clothiers wi cloaze props an pickin' pegs, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (May 1850) 2; (D.L.) **Lan.** To and fro like a picking-peg, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iv; **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] (6) **Lan.** Straight as ony pickin' rod, Waugh *Sngs.* (1866) 19, ed. 1871; **Lan.**[1] (7) **Cum.**[4] This was held in the hand-loom weaver's right hand, and gave motion to the Fly by means of a cord attached to the spindle of the Fly, and thus the Shuttle carrying the weft passed it between the threads of the warp. **w.Yks.** Her looms are clattering away like fury, the 'picking sticks' hitting out violently at each other, *Bradford Life*, 196; It bettered tewing with picking-stick, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 26; (W.T.) **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 237; **Lan.**[1]

[1. To pick, *iaculari*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); I pycke with an arrowe, *Je darde*, Palsgr. (1530).]

PICK, *v.*[4] and *sb.*[4] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **pik** Sh.I.; and in forms **peak** Suf.; **peek** sw.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] [pik.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. *Preterite* and *pp.*: (1) **Pook**, (2) **Puck**, (3) **Puk.**

(1) **Lei.**[1] Has onybody pook oop a poomp? (2) **n.Stf.** The little doog there as I puck up on the road, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) xxxvi. **s.Stf.** I'm sure I dain't stale it, I puck it out o' the gutter, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] Bin them pars shuk or 'and puck? **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[2] I like them shoes best as I puck out first. (3) **I.Ma.** The place where Donal' was puk up, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 51.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.*: (1) **Pick abroad**, to rip apart; (2) **— at**, to find fault with; to tease, upbraid; to quarrel with; to persecute; (3) **— in**, to fetch or take in; (4) **— on**, (*a*) to pick out, choose; (*b*) to worm out a secret; (5) **— out**, to discover, find out by inquiry; (6) **— up**, (*a*) to overtake; (*b*) in the game of marbles: to assist another boy by picking up and holding all the marbles which he knocks out of the ring; (*c*) to pick a pocket; (7) **— upon**, (*a*) see (4, *a*); (*b*) to tease, annoy, make a butt of; (8) **— up with**, to fall in love with, to 'keep company with.'

(1) **Dev.** 'When I sent it to Pullar's I did not pick it abroad, for I thought it would not run up so.'. She meant that she did not rip the dress to pieces, because she thought it would not shrink so much as it would have done if she had sent it in pieces, *Reports Provinc.* (1891). (2) **e.Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[1] They're always pickin' at yan anudder; **Cum.**[4] If theear's owt wrang he starts pickan at me. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] They're always picking at teean t'other; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] T'au'd man's varry natthery; he's awlus pickin' at ma. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Chs.**[1] Of a boy at school who was always being teased by his schoolfellows, or a cow in a herd that was constantly being persecuted by the rest, it would be said, 'They're allus pickin at him, or her.' **s.Not.** They wor pickin at my cloak becos it wor an oad un (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] I'd be shaam'd to call

mysen a gentleman, an' then pick at my awn wife as thoo duz. sw.Lin.[1] She's always a-picking at him. [Amer. He's always picking at me to sell out, CARRUTH *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.] (3) Cor. My landlady was out in the garden, 'picking in' her week's washing from the thorn hedge, 'Q.' *Noughts and Crosses* (1891) 251. (4, *a*) Sc. The climax of his importance being reached as he picked on one of the porters waiting at the gate for a job, STEVENSON *Puddin* (1894) 52. Gall. The first twa that he picked on War Rab and Jock the Tar, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 267, ed. 1876. (*b*) Dor.[1] (5) w.Yks. (S.P.U.), Not.[1] Lei.[1] Ah couldn' joostly pick aout wheer a coom frum. War.[3], Glo.[1] w.Som.[1] I can't pick out nort at all about-n. Do 'ee try vor to pick out all you can. [But what do we picke out to resolute him withall! ROGERS *Hist. of Naaman* 1642) 396.] (6, *a*) Sus.[1] I picked up the postman between Selmeston and Berwick. (*b*) Oxf. (G.O.) (*c*) Chs.[13] (7, *a*) e.An.[2] (*b*) Ken.[1] They always pick upon my boy coming home from school. Sur.[1] You all seem to want to pick-upon him. Sus.[1] (8) Nhb. He sune picks up wiv a lass, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894). Dor. He might pick up with a maid with a bit ov money, AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 166; She picked up wi' en against her father's wish, *Harper's Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 25. Cor. Joan's picked up wi' a sweetheart—tee-hee! 'Q.' *Splendid Spur* (ed. 1893) 207.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Pick-and-dab**, potatoes and salt; (2) **-fig**, a fastidious person; (3) **-folly**, the lady's-smock, *Cardamine pratensis*; (4) **-lock**, the finest selected staple from a fleece of wool; the dearest class of wool; (5) **lock key**, a master key; (6) **-man**, (*a*) the fore-raker in haymaking who rakes the grass into 'rollers'; (*b*) *obs.*, the tern, *Sterna fluviatilis*; (7) **-needle**, the musk heron's-bill, *Erodium moschatum*; (8) **-nosed mouse**, a shrew-mouse; (9) **-purse**, (*a*) the shepherd's purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*; (*b*) the corn spurrey, *Spergula arvensis*; (10) **-sniff**, (*a*) an insignificant, paltry, contemptible person; (*b*) paltry, despicable; (11) **-the-puddock**, a contemptuous name for a Frenchman; (12) **-thong**, a variety of apple; (13) **-tooth**, a toothpick; (14) **-up**, (*a*) the last train at night which runs on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway from Sheffield to New Holland; (*b*) fried fish and potatoes mashed together; (15) — **us up**, a stimulant, 'pick-me-up.'

(1) Sc. One of the poorest meals of the poorer classes (JAM.). (2) Som. (C.W.D.) (3) Nhp. (W.D.S.); Nhp.[2] Children pick the leaves of the herb called 'Pick-folly,' one by one, repeating each time the words—'Rich-man, poor-man, beggar-man, thief,' &c., fancying that the one which comes to be named at the last plucking will prove the condition of their future partners, 162. (4) w.Yks. (J.M.) Hrf. The dearest class of wool, called 'picklock,' is estimated at thirty-two pence a pound, FOOT *Agric.* (1794) 61. (5) w.Yks. Wha a pick-lock key waddant naw t'road inta wun on em, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Fr. Exhibition* (c. 1856) 33. (6, *a*) Dor.[1] (s.v. Haymiaken). (*b*) Cum.[4] (7) Dev. Much esteemed for its musk-like fragrance. . . Nor, indeed, are any of the numerous and beautiful nosegays which deck our market-stalls considered perfect without a branch of Muscovy or Pick-needle, BANKS *Flora* (1830) in (B. & H.). (8) w.Sus. Uttering curses deep against those horrid 'pick-nosed mice,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 42. (9, *a*) n.Cy. (B. & H.) (*b*) Lin.[1] The pick-purse is smothering the wheat. sw.Lin.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (10 *a*, *b*) War.[2] (11) Ayr. I'll learn ye that, Monshur Pick-the-puddock, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 16. (12) Dor. We are only just grinding down the early pick-thongs, HARDY *Desperate Remedies* (1871) 151, ed. 1896. (13) Glo.[1] (14, *a*) n.Lin.[1] (*b*) Cor.[1] (15) Nhb. Come up ti the hoos, an' hev a pick-us-up, an' a bit wash, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* 1894) 45.

3. Phr. (1) *pick packet to London*, a child's name for the shepherd's purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*; (2) *—your mother's eyes out*, the field speedwell, *Veronica agrestis*; (3) *—your mother's heart out*, see (1); (4) *to pick and dab*, to eat; (5) *— and dab at*, (6) *— and pike at*, to find fault with, criticize; to quarrel with; (7) *— it in*, to get a severe scolding or punishment; to 'catch it'; (8) *— a person's fingers*, to harass, annoy, punish; (9) *— one's lane*, to manage for oneself; (10) *— prates*, to tell tales; (11) *— sport (out) on*, to make game of; (12) *— up flesh*, to gain flesh; (13) *— up one's crumbs*, to recover health after sickness; to prosper generally; (14) *— upon the kirn*, to churn gently by hand.

(1) w.Yks. Juveniles get one another to pick one of the seed-vessels off and cry in derision, 'Pick packet to London, You'll never go to London' (F.K.). (2) Dor. (G.E.D.) (3) War. *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 159; (B. & H., s.v. Mother's Heart). (4) Lnk. He must needs pick and dab, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 33, ed. 1897. (5) Ayr. The rising generation began to pick and dab at him, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxiii. (6) Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] If thoo doesn't like it, niver pick and pike at it like that, leave it. (7) w.Som.[1] Dhee-t pik ut ee·n muy·n, haun mae ustur zee·th dhee; aay wûd·n stan een dhuy· shèo·z vur zau·mfeen. (8) Bnff.[1] It 'ill pick's fingers till 'im, afore he big an' plinsh his new hoose. Cld. I'll pick his fingers to him for that yet (JAM.). (9) e Fif. It had lang been my intention to tak the young man into pairtnership wi' me as sune as he was of legal age, an' able to pick his lane, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxvii. (10) w.Som.[1] Billy, I on't ha you comin' to pick prates 'pon the tothers; you be all so bad's they. n.Dev. And nif tha dest pick prates upon me and tell vauther o', *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 221. nw.Dev.[1] (11) n.Lin.[1] (12) Nhp. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (13) e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) Chs.[1] 'He's picking up his crumbs nicely,' said of anyone who is prospering, *Chs. Sheaf*, I. 322. s.Stf. He's better now he picks up his crums the last tewthree days, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Nhp.[1], se.Wor.[1] w.Som.[1] Our Liz bin ter'ble bad, her was a'most come to a nottomy; but her's pickin up her crooms again now, like, thank th' Almighty. (14) Sh.I. The milk is put into a narrow deep vessel, and to the end of a stick a round perforated disk of wood is attached. This is wrought up and down, piston fashion, and the milk is churned by the beating action of the disk. When the quantity of milk is small this action must be gently performed, and is said to be 'picking apo' da kirn' (J.S.); Com' an' pick apo' da kirn fil I see if I can rin doon wi' yon fraik o' a grice, *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899); A'll come an' pik apo' da kirn a moment, fil doo rests dee, *ib.* (Oct. 21, 1899).

4. To glean; esp. to glean a field a second time; to pick up the broken ears of corn left on the ground; also in phr. *to pick ears.*

ne.Lan.[1], Stf.[1] Nhp.[1] We're going a picking; *ib.* The gathering of [wheat stubble for thatching] after harvest, is called pecking the haulm (s.v. Haulm). War.[3] Gleaners gathered only the wheat ears on stalks which they could bind into knots or tiny sheaves, and could afford to leave on the ground those ears of wheat which had been broken from the stalk, and were left for food for pigs, or to the operation of picking after gleaning. Wor. (J.R.W.), Hrf.[1], Bdf. (J.W.B.), w.Cy. (HALL.) s.Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874).

5. To strip off feathers, to pluck a fowl.

Sus. (F.E.) Dev. Lüke sharp, Jane, and pick tha vowls. Yü knaw there's zebben geeze and dree turkeys 'et tü be picked, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

6. To pilfer, steal.

Rnf. A charge of picking and unlawfully intromitting with his neighbours' goods, HECTOR *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 193. w.Sus. Picking's picking, and stealing's stealing, GORDON *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 54.

7. To peck or eat in small quantities, as a bird; to eat little, have a poor appetite; to eat; also *fig.* to help or support oneself.

Sc. A white and shilpet thing—picking at her meat as if it was a sin to be hungry, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xii. Da snawie fûils [snow buntings] wi' coorin' wing Around da door cam' pickin', STEWART *Tales* (1892) 97. Frf. A cow he'll chuse To pick around his borders, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 45. se.Sc. He's been my care, six years an' mair Sin' he began to pick, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 83. Lnk. HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 35. Dmf. Each puir man's parritch pot he pickit, HAWKINS *Poems* (1841) V. 42. Don. I mayn't say I ate at all; I only pick, like a chicken, *Harper's Mag.* (Jan. 1900) 215. w.Yks. Il atta skrat afoor he picks, ur else fly up wi' a empty crop [He would have to work or else have no food and go to bed hungry] (C.C.). sw.Lin.[1] They'll soon begin to peek. War.[3]; War.[4] Our Bill is a bit better, he can pick a bit at his meals now again. w.Mid. Children and chicken should always be picking (W.P.M.).

Hence (1) **Picking**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Pickish**, (3) **Picksome**, (4) **Picky**, *adj.* having a small appetite; dainty, fastidious in eating.

(1) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* w.Som.[1] I'll tell thee hot 'tis, thee'rt to pickin by half. Poor blid, her do look wisht sure 'nough; and there, her's so pickin too, her don't make use o' nothin'. (2) Sus.[2], Hmp.[1] (3) w.Mid. He's such a picksome child, he won't eat any fat (W.P.M.). Ken. A sickly child is said to be picksome (W.F.S.). Sur. The pike . . . is, at certain times of the year, very 'picksome,' as our folks say, if not dainty, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (ed. 1894) 155; Sur.[1] Sus. He's wonderful pick-

some wi' his vittles, *Gent. Mag.* (May 1899) 465; (F.A.A.); **Sus.**[12], **Hmp.**[1] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] T'barn's nut weel, it's too picky by far.

8. To choose, select, pick out.

e.Sc. He needna hae pickit that lass o' a' lasses! STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 223. **Dmb.** We mean to pick our ain minister noo, and for a' time coming, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxix. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) **Shr.** The father picks the name, BURNE *Flk-Lore* 1893 6 xxii. **War.**[3] **Wor.** This player was not picked at the committee meeting, *Evesham Jrn.* (Sept. 25, 1897). **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Bdf.** Will you pick me a Psalm? (J.W.B.)

9. To find fault; to quarrel.

m.Yks.[1] Don't pick so. **Chs.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Suf.** (E.G.P.)

Hence (1) **Picking,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.* fault-finding, quarrelling; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* carping, fault-finding, censorious; (2) **Picky,** *adj.*, see (1, *b*).

(1, *a*) **sw.Lin.**[1] There's such a deal of picking one can hardly live. (*b*) **s.Not.** Her neighbours are all such a newsy, picking lot (J.P.K.). (2) **sw.Lin.**[1] She's rather a picky kind of woman.

10. To worm out a secret. w.Cy. (HALL.) **11.** A term in playing marbles; freq. with *at, from,* or *off*; see below.

Nhb. (W.G.); To pick off, to pick from, is to make a shot at the pool of marbles and strike out of it one or more. The marbles so detached become the property of the successful shot. To 'pick at' is also to aim at a particular marble in the games of 'Three-hole-teezer,' 'Brewery,' &c. (R.O.H.)

12. *sb.* In phr. (1) *pick and wale,* a selection from which to choose; the best choice; (2) *— of the basket,* the best of the lot; (3) *— or bang,* see below.

(1) **Abd.** Purchase goods at Lon'on town Whare he wad get his pick an' wale, An' a' thing o' the newest style, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 44. **Fif.** The hail pick and wale o' Fife, Gentle and sempill, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 167. **Dmb.** When I gang to buy a hat, I get nae pick and wale o' shapes like ither folk. I have just to tak' the biggest I can get, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xi. (2) **Nhb.** The lad canna help his freends, and he's the pick of the basket, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 23. (3) **e.An.**[1] A way of deciding which side is to go in first at any game. A stick is thrown up, and if it falls upright it is 'pick,' and 'bang' if it falls flatling.

13. A chosen or selected article.

Sh.I. Seemon dûne up i' da picks o' his sister Osla's wardrobe, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 85.

14. A peck.

Sc. The hen jist gied ae pick at it an' left it (JAM.).

15. The small quantity which a bird takes at a peck; a small quantity of food; a meal; a small quantity of anything.

Bnff.[1] There hizna a pick o' meals-corn gehn our's craig this three days. There's nae a pick o' clay on's sheen. **w.Sc.** There were few in our house could tak ony dinner that day; I took my ordinar pick, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 275. **Cld.** He taks a guid pick o' meat now (JAM.). **Rnf.** YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 173. **Ayr.** I should be taking my pick, that the master's wark mayna gang by, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xiii. **Lnk.** COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 25. **Ir.** Won't ye sit down and have a pick of dinner with us? MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 97. **Don.** Into my left pocket I dives me arm, but behould ye, there was ne'er a bone or a pick there! *Harper's Mag.* (Jan. 1901) 326. **Nrf.** I'm gettin' scrannish [hungry] and could do a pick, EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 96.

Hence **Pick-straw,** *sb.* the smallest possible amount.

Lakel.[2] He didn't care a pick-streea fer any man Jack amang t'lot.

16. The fruit of the sloe, *Prunus spinosa.* Wil.[1]

17. The bar-tail godwit, *Limosa Lapponica.* e.An.[1] Nrf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 198.

PICK, *sb.*[5] Nhb. Not. Nhp. Glo. Nrf. **1.** A pointed hill or mountain; a steep ascent. Cf. **pike,** *sb.*[1] **11.**

Nhb.[1] A heavy pick. **Glo.** Cam's Pick, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 325.

2. The corner of a field; a small field. Cf. **pike,** *sb.*[1] **10.**

Not. (L.C.M.) **Nhp.**[1]; **Nhp.**[2] Triangular fields are thus denominated in true Saxon phrase, 'Three-pick closen.' **Nrf.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1885) 35.

PICK, *sb.*[6] Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also ?w.Cy. Also written **pik** w.Cy.; and in forms **pict** w.Yks.; **pike** Abd. **1.** A spade in playing-cards.

Sc. He then laid out the ace o' picks, BURNESS *Tales,* 286 (JAM.). **Abd.** In rural districts. 'The ace o' pikes is trumph.' The Jack o' spades is 'the munsie pike' (G.W.).

Hence **Pik-axe,** *sb.* the ace of spades. ?w.Cy. (HALL.)

2. A diamond in playing-cards.

N.Cy.[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Picks was trump, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 67; **Cum.**[4] *Obs.* **Yks.** GROSE (1790). **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* 1788). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[24], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Pick-ace,** *sb.* the ace of diamonds. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (2) *picks and hearts, phr.* red spots on the shins occasioned by sitting too near the fire. w.Yks.[1]

[Fr. *pique,* a spade [a suit of cards], G. *pique* (GRIEB).]

PICK, see **Peak,** *v.*[2], **Pyke.**

PICK-A-BACK, *adv.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Eng. Also in forms **pack-aback** Dor.; **pick-a-pack** Lin.[1]; **pick-back** Glo.; **pickiback** w.Mid.; **pick-pack** w.Yks.[5] Glo.; **picky-back** War. Wil. w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **pig-aback** Dor. Som. Dev.[1]; **pig-back** e.An.[1] Suf.[1] Hmp.[1]; **pigga-back** ne.Lan.[1]; **piggy-back** Hmp.[1] Dor. [pi·k-ə-bak, pi·k-i-bæk.] In phr. *to carry* or *ride pick-a-back,* to ride on the back of another person.

n.Cy. (J.W.) **w.Yks.**[24]; **w.Yks.**[5] A child is set 'a-pickpack' a horse or mastiff, or the father gallops it 'a-pickpack' on his back round the room. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A mode of riding on the back of another person, by clasping the arms round the neck; the legs being placed under the arms of the person, or allowed to dangle down the back. A favourite amusement with children. **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** A boy riding upon another's back and shoulders is said to ride a 'pick pack,' *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 325; 'Pick-back' is more freq. used, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Mid.** Give us a pickiback, dada! (W.P.M.) **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863); You shall ride All safe ashore a piggy-back, YOUNG *Rabin Hill* (1867) 9. **Som.** Riding pig-a-back on his shoulders, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 151; SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] The poor old man can't walk no more'n a cheel; Joe's a-foced to car'n picky-back up'm down stairs. **Dev.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1]

[A pig-back, *Tergum recurvum,* ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693); Our modern wits behold, Mounted a pick-back on the old, Much further off, BUTLER *Hudibras* (1664) I. ii. 72.]

PICKADOG, *sb.* Irel. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **piggy-dog** Cor.[1]; **piky dog** N.I.[1] [pi·kədog.] The piked dog-fish, *Spinax acanthias.*

N.I.[1], **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** That picky dogs may eat the sceane when fule, Eat'n to rags and let go ale the schule, *W. Eclogue* (1762) 287; **Cor.**[1] [SATCHELL 1879.]

PICKADY, *v.* Wil. Also written **picady.** [pi·kədi.] To point or sharpen a pencil, &c. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). s.Wil. (G.E.D.)

PICKAL, *sb.* Cai.[1] A miller; so called from his 'picking,' i. e. dressing the millstones.

PICKATERNIE, see **Pictarnie.**

PICKATREE, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Wm. Yks. [pi·kətrī.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.*

n.Cy. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 100; **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Wm.** A nimble squirrell, or a pick-a-tree, BRATHWAIT *Mushrome* (1615) 134, ed. 1878. **Yks.** *Gent. Mag.* (1785) 333, ed. Gomme.

PICKAXE-HEELED, *adj.* Irel. Having long heels. N.I.[1] *MS. add.*

PICK-CHEESE, *sb.* and *v.* Wor. Hrt. e.An. [pi·k-tʃīz.] **1.** *sb.* The fruit of the common mallow, *Malva sylvestris.* Also used *attrib.*

Hrt. (B. & H.) **Nrf.** Tree mallows or 'pick-cheese trees,' as they are locally called—the seeds of this plant, called 'pick-cheeses,' bearing a faint resemblance to a cheese, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 64; *Nature Notes,* No. 9; *Science Gossip* (1873) 205.

2. *pl.* The internal flint casts of cidarids; see below.

Nrf. 'Pick-cheese' is the term applied to the fruit of the common mallow, and as the internal flint casts of Cidarids greatly resemble these fruits, the name has been transferred to them by the quarrymen, *Science Gossip* (1873) 205.

3. The blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus.*

e.An.[12] **Nrf.** The blue tit is extremely fond of these pick-cheeses, whence he has been called locally 'the pick-cheese,' EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 64; (U.W.); SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 34. **Suf.** (G.E.D.)

4. The great titmouse, *Parus major.* w.Wor. *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **5.** *v.* To potter about. Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 14.

PICKED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **picket** Abd. Glo.[1]; **pickit** Bnff.[1]; **pickked** n.Wil.; and in form **piggid** Wil.[1] [pi·kid, -əd.] **1.** Peaked, pointed, sharp. Cf. **pecked.**

Nhp.[2] A picked stick. **War.**[2] This pencil's got a picked point; **War.**[4], **s.War.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] **Brks.**[1] A run a pick-ed staayke into his voot. **n.Bck.** A stick with a pickèd end (A.C.). **Hmp.** 'A picked piece.' a field with one or more sharp angular corners, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 284. **Wil.**[1] Thuck there prong yun't picked enough. **n.Wil.** He've got a main pickked top to 'un (E.H.G.). **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Children still use 'picked' of a pencil with a good point to it, Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 327. **w.Som.**[1] I yur'd em zay how a man made in a vire way nort but a pickèd stick an' a little bit o' board way a hole in un.

Hence **Picked-arsed**, *adj.* of an animal: having the root of the tail protruded beyond the usual contour; of cattle: pointed or angular at the buttocks.

w.Som.[1] Purty peakéd arséd old thing! Why, you can hang your hat 'pon the pins o' un.

2. *Fig.* Meagre, niggardly; bare.

Bnff.[1] The dainner wiz a meeserable pickit concern. **Abd.** Nae doubt his hoose is thacket, But . . . I think it unco poor and picket, And far frae bonny, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 358.

[1. Proude prestes come with hym · mo than a thousand, In paltokes and pyked shoes, *P. Plowman* (B.) xx. 217-8.]

PICKEL, see **Pikel.**

PICKELTY, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **picherty** Abd.; **picklty** Sh.I.; **picktelie** Abd. (Jam.) [pi·klti.] A difficulty; a state of need, distress, or embarrassment; a state of anxiety or eagerness.

Sh.I. What made daa i' sic a pickelty wis, 'at Arty haes a lamb da very sam' colour, *Sh. News* (May 12, 1900); Weel, if dis is a' da 'oo' 'at ye hae ta caird, gude wife, what's da lasses in sic a picklty aboot? *ib.* (Mar. 5, 1898). **Abd.** Ye need na jist rin, Jockie. Tak' your ain time. I'm nae jist in sic an awfu' picherty as a' that, Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 81; (Jam.)

PICKEN, *v.* Nhp.[1] [pi·kən.] To sharpen the point of anything, esp. the point of a pencil.

My pencil is so dubbed, it wants pickening.

PICKEN, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **pickenie** Bwk. (Jam.) [pi·kən.] A dial. form of 'piquant'; pungent to the taste; esp. of cheese.

Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 381. **Bwk.** (Jam.)

PICKEN, PICKER, see **Picking, Picher.**

PICKER, *sb.* Sc. A young fish; see below.

'It will just be ain o' they pickers.' I believe . . . that pickers or suckers is really only the local name for young codlings, lythe, or cuddies. In fact for all young fish, Steel *Rowans* (1895) x.

PICKEREL, *sb.*[1] e.An. Also written **pickarel** Suf.[1] [pi·kərəl.] **1.** A young pike, *Esox lucius.*

Suf. *Science Gossip* (1883) 113; **Suf.**[1] [Satchell (1879).]

2. *Comp.* **Pickerel-weed**, (1) var. species of pond-weed, *Potamogeton*; (2) the water crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis.*

(1) **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** *Science Gossip* (1883) 113; **Suf.**[1] Pickarel-weed is well known in Suffolk and Cambridge, and the idea that the sun's heat helps the breeding of pike in it is common. (2) **e.An.** (B. & H.)

[Pykerel, *dentriculus, lucillus, Prompt.*; Bet is, quod he, a pyk then a pikerel, Chaucer *C. T.* E. 1419.]

PICKEREL, *sb.*[2] Sc. [pi·kərəl.] The dunlin, *Tringa alpina.* (Jam.); Swainson *Birds* (1885) 193.

PICKEREL, *sb.*[3] Sus. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? A court or court-house. *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. ii. 328.

PICKERILL, *sb.* Wor. [pi·kəril.] A four-tined pickaxe used for road-making. s.Wor. (H.K.) See **Pick**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

PICKERY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Petty theft, pilfering.

Sc. The stealing of trifles, which in our law-language is styled pickery, Erskine *Instit.* IV. iv. 59 (Jam., s.v. Pike). **Per.** From robbery and pickery in these troublesome times, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 56. **Rnf.** The pursuer had been guilty of any act of theft or pickery, Hector *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 131. **Edb.** Free-booting and pickery are now unknown, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 302, ed. 1815.

PICKET, *sb.*[1] Nhb.[1] [pi·kit.] A hook attached to the end of a small stick; used by fishermen in landing their fish.

PICKET, *sb.*[2] Sur. [pi·kit.] A sloe bush.

Heath, brambles, and sloebushes, locally termed pickets, Son of Marshes *Sur. Hills* (1891) 177.

PICKET, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. (Jam.) [pi·kit.] **1.** *v.* To project a marble or taw with a smart stroke against the knuckles of the losers in the game. Rxb. **2.** *sb.* A stroke of this description. *ib.* **3.** *pl.* The punishment inflicted on one who occurs a forfeiture in the game of tennis.

s.Sc. He must hold his hand against a wall while others strike it with the tennis ball.

PICKETARNIE, see **Pictarnie.**

PICKETTY, *adj.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Picked out, studded.

Er'd got a workbox for Liza . . . picketty all over with silver, Cresswell *Ginger* in *Cy. House* (Apr. 1896) 80.

PICKEX, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also in forms **peckice** nw.Dev.[1]; **peckis** e.Som.; **peckiss** e.Dev.; **pickice** nw.Dev.[1]; **pickis** Dev. [pi·keks, pe·kis.] A dial. form of 'pickaxe.'

e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** At 7 a.m. we all turned out with pickisses, two bills, crowbars and spades, and made our way to the scene of action, Dawson *Hannington*, vi. **nw.Dev.**[1] **e.Dev.** Wi' shoulder'd shule and peckiss, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 18, ed. 1853.

PICKIE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. The game of 'hop-scotch' or 'beds'; also in *pl.* Cf. **pick**, *v.*[3] **10.**

Lth. The 'pickies' (or the 'beds,' or the 'Pall-all') played with a flat stone on the pavement, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33. **Ker.** One player commences first by winning the toss. The pick (a small flat stone) is pitched into No. 1 bed. It is then moved out of this first place, backward across the front line, and not otherwise, by touching or forcing it with one foot, the other foot being kept up; that is, the player must hop and use the foot on the ground to strike the 'pick.' No line must be touched. If this happens, or if the pick, when being driven towards the pitching line, gets away otherwise than across the front line, the player is 'out,' and the next boy goes in. All the beds are done likewise, and all must be then done in a reverse way, beginning with No. 10. The first player who completes the game wins, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 451.

PICKIE, *adj.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* **Pickie-man**, a miller or his servant.

Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 381. **n.Sc.** From his work of keeping the mill in order or picking the stones (Jam.).

2. *sb.* A wooden pole, furnished with a strong iron hook, used for striking fish into the boat. S. & Ork.[1]

PICKIE, *adj.*[2] Sc. Also in forms **peakie, peekie.** Small; petty, insignificant, trifling.

Or.I. Often used in place of and also along with the word 'peerie,' e.g. 'a peerie pickie stane.' I think I have heard it used specifically of a field, a brae, or knoll and the like (J.G.). **Or.I., w.Sc.** 'The bairn's a puir, pickie, wee thing.' 'Peekie' is *gen.* used as an intensive of 'pickie' and applied to very small objects (Jam. *Suppl.*).

Hence **Pickie-laird**, *sb.* a small proprietor.

Or.I. An amusing picture of an old 'pickie laird' at the tail of such a plough, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 145; (J.G.)

PICKIE-BURNET, *sb.* Sc. A young black-headed gull, *Larus rudibundus.*

Rxb. A name for the young gulls, whose head is light brown, while the upper plumage is a darker shade of the same colour, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 209.

PICKIETAR, PICKITARNIE, see **Pictarnie.**

PICKINDAIL, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. See below.

Edb. I must take clouts and blads For pickindails, for caps and hose. So to be short, and make a close, I'll steal from petticoat or gown, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 391, ed. 1815.

PICKING, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Chs. e.An. Ken. Wil. Also written **picken** Edb.; and in form **peeking** Ken.[1] [pi·kin.] **1.** *sb.* A scrap of food; *gen.* in *pl.*

Per. It's taen awa the wee bit pickin', Ford *Harp* (1893) 349. **Lth.** Ilka birdie round thee cowers, Cock, hen, an' chickens, While wi' an open hand thou showersThem walth o' pickin's, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 6. **Edb.** Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.*

2. *pl.* Phr. (1) *a lump of pickings*, a dirty, slovenly, ragged woman; (2) *as drunk as pickings*, very drunk.

(1) **e.An.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** Home he cums az drunk az pickins, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1838) 8.

3. Gleanings of fruit-trees. Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1]

4. Parings of potatoes and apples. Wil. (K.M.G.)

5. *ppl. adj.* Of a road: difficult.

s.Chs.[1] Where man and horse must pick their way.

PICKIS, see **Pickex**.

PICKLE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also in form **puckle** Sc. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1] [pi·kl.] **1.** A grain or kernel of corn; *fig.* a hailstone.

Sc. 'Baby-pickle,' the small grain, which lies in the bosom of a larger one at the top of a stalk of oats' (Jam.); (A.W.) Sh.I. Da first 'at rattled apo' da fluer introw da lum, wis da dry hail puckle, *Sh. News* (Feb. 26, 1898); S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1] Per. Through alluvial straths yielding their last pickle of corn, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 2. Lnk. Fed him with cakes saved from my own breakfast and barley pickles rescued from the hen's dish, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) vi. Edb. Sheaves bra' large, Sound, sonsie, weel winn'd pickles, Forbes *Poems* 1812) 40. Dmf. Cromek *Remains* (1810 119. Dwn. (C.H.W.) Nhb.[1] If ye'll coont that heed o' barley, ye'll find as much as eighty pickles on't. Cum. (E.W.P.); Cum.[4] A paviour near Armathwaite undertook to set cobble stones on a certain road, as fast as a hen could pick up pickles of barley. We have the fullest stackyard we've had for some years, and it does not yield so ill but rather small in the pickle. n.Yks.[1]

2. A very small quantity of anything; a small number; a few.

Sc. It properly denotes a small quantity of anything that readily separates into distinct particles. Never used of liquids (Jam.); What's the use o' looking sae glum and glunch about a pickle banes? Scott *Antiquary* (1816) ix; Twa shillings Scots: no pickle mair, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) iii. Sh.I. A puckle o' 'oo' when da sheep wis rued, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 78; S. & Ork.[1] ne.Sc. A puckle o' yon idle, orra chiels, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 144. Cai.[1] Fishermen who have got a pretty good catch of fish, but not exceptionally large, often modestly admit to an inquirer that they have got a pucklie. Bch. Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 31. Abd. Now and then, to red her head, She taks a pickle snuff, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 26, ed. 1873. Kcd. I'm wauken't, wife, Lat go my puckle hair! Grant *Lays* (1884) 21. Frf. Puckle was nearly the word, but it did not mean so many people as he meant, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 437. Per. That's a fine pucklie aits ye hae in the laigh park, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 61. e.Per. The quantity of salt, meal, &c. which can be lifted between the thumb and three fingers (W.A.C.). Fif. The pickle clouds that are floatin' aboot are gey an' high, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 19. e.Fif. Bob Tamson persuaded me to slip doon a picklie o' the poother below Bessie's chair, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. s.Sc. I'm awa down to Auchtermuchty for a pickle snuff, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 54. Dmb. It's no my weel-hained pickle siller that's to keep him, Cross *Disruption* (1844) i. Rnf. Nae doubt she has a pickle kye, Barr *Poems* (1861) 17. Ayr. Gie me a pickle pea strae, and sell your wind for siller, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxiv. Lnk. Married anither for love of a pickle auld clouts, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 33. e.Lth. D'ye mean to tell me the kirk wull come to an end for the want o' a puckle siller? Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 172. Edb. Crawford *Poems* (1798) 17. Bwk. We toil baith nicht an' morn To hoard a pickle gear, Calder *Poems* (1897) 269. Peb. (A.C.) Slk. I mak' his pickle meat, Borland *Yarrow* (1890) 214. Gall. There'll be a pickle siller, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) ii. Dmf. Maggie was making a wee pickle hay, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 154. n.Ir. A pickle stray fur a bed fur the moiley coo, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 72; N.I.[1] Uls. 'A pickle of grain.' Used also of single grains of anything, but particularly of sugar, of which a crystallised kind in 'pickles' is commonly used instead of lump sugar in Belfast (M.B.-S.). N.Cy.[1] Nhb. A wee pickle hair, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 6; Nhb.[1] Gi's a pickle mair. Aa've just bowt a pickle o' yaits. A pickle nuts. A pickle watter. Cum. (E.W.P.) w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

PICKLE, *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Lin. e.An. [pi·kl.] **1.** To pick; to peck at or pick up as a fowl. Also with *up* and *fig.*

Sc. (Jam.) Cld., Lth. Applied to fowls collecting grains or food of any kind (*ib.*). Edb. Jock had . . . ser'd three tomans wi' laird Dunstock; An' pickl'd up some scrapes o' lair, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 56. Dmf. And ye shall pickle the red cherries, And drink the reeking milk! Cromek *Remains* (1810) 74. sw.Lin.[1] The place is sore, and he will keep pickling it. The old cement wants pickling out.

2. Phr. (1) *to pickle in* or *out of one's own pock-neuk*, to depend on one's own exertions; (2) *to pickle out of one pock*, to share equally, to have a common stock.

(1) Sc. Thou must pickle in thine own poke-nook, and buckle thy girdle thine ain gate, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxviii; But e'en pickle in your ain pock-neuk—I hae gi'en ye warning, *ib. Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii. Nhb.[1] 'Pickle i' yor aan poke neuk'—do for yourself. Said to a beggar, it is equivalent to an emphatic refusal and an exhortation to the suppliant to shift for himself. (2) Sc. *Gen.* applied to married life (Jam.). s.Sc. This douce, decent kiple . . . baith contentitlie did pickle Out o' ae pock, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 325.

3. *Fig.* To pick up a tune note by note.

Edb. I now pickle with some freedom the refrain of Martini's *Moutons*. . . I have been pickling deeply in the Magic Flute, Stevenson *Lett.* (July 1886) II. 37.

4. To commit small thefts; to pilfer. Also used *fig.*

Sc. 'It's ill to be ca'd a thief, and aye found pickling,' *prov.*, i.e. it is a decisive proof against a man, if he is not only habit and repute a thief, but detected in many petty acts of theft (Jam.). Fif. (*ib.*) Gall. Thou [tobacco] picklest aft the poor man's penny, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 129, ed. 1897.

5. To glean a field a second time. e.An.[1], Suf. (H.H.), Suf.[1] **6.** To trifle, dawdle, 'piffle.'

Edb. When I remember all I hoped and feared, as I pickled about Rutherford's in the rain, Stevenson *Lett.* (Sept. 6, 1888) II. 115.

PICKLE, *sb.*[2], *v.*[2] and *adj.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [pi·kl.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Pickle-plant**, the jointed glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea.*

Cum. Used as a substitute for samphire (B. & H.); Cum.[14]

2. A mess, plight, confusion; a state or condition of difficulty or trouble. In *gen.* colloq. and slang use.

Abd. The Cath'lic rent, too's grown sae mickle As put the Protestant in a pickle, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 65. w.Sc. I mind a sad pickle that the mistress was in, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 132. Rnf. I'm in a most unseemly pickle, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 18. Ayr. I'm a wee feared I m in the same pickle mysel', Service *Notandums* (1890) 96. Don. There the masther was in a purty pickle, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 173. Lakel.[2] e.Yks. Laws o' me! what a pickle yu'r in! Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 37. w.Yks. If yond chap hadn't turned up when he did, aw'st ha' been in a bonny pickle, Hartley *Seets Yks. and Lan.* (1895) xiii; w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] Tha's getten into a bonny pickle this toime, lad. e.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1], Lin.[1], War.[3], Hnt. (T.P.F.) w.Som.[1] They'll be in a purty pickle, ah'll warn 'em, zoon's they years o' it. Dev. Well, crimminy! yer's a go! Yû be in a dreffal pickle, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). [She was ashamed to be seen in such a pickle, Fielding *J. Andrews* (1742) bk. iv. ix.]

3. A troublesome, mischievous child; also used of a grown-up person who is in a dirty state.

Sc. (A.W.) Nhb. Let him gi' this pickle the skelpin' he well deserves, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 58. w.Yks. (J.W.), Der.[2] Not.[2] A precocious child. Nhp.[1] He's a pretty pickle. War.[3], Hnt. (T.P.F.), Brks.[1] Dev. Every one knows me. . . I was a pickle, a terrible pickle, Baring-Gould *Furze Bloom* (1899) 63; Dev.[1] Colloq. (A.B.C.)

4. *v.* To steep seed-corn in solutions of var. kinds, preparatory to sowing.

ne.Lan.[1], Shr.[1], Glo.[1], w.Cy. (Hall.) w.Som.[1] Seed corn before sowing is very often steeped in solutions of various kinds, according to the receipts or fancies of different farmers. This is always called 'pickling' the corn, and is done to prevent grubs or birds from devouring the seed. Used also for poisoning any substance for vermin. [Seed-wheat should be pickled, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 535.]

5. *adj. Obs.* Wicked. Not. Harrod *Mansfield* (1801) 53.

PICKLE, *sb.*[3] Nhb. A prickle.

An urchin clad in pickles red, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 66.

PICKLE, see **Pightle, Pikle.**

PICKLED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. In *comb.* **Pickled primineary**, a quandary, a state of doubt or confusion. Cf. **pickle**, *sb.*[2] **2.**

Slk. Walter was truly in what he called a pickled primineary, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 16, ed. 1866.

PICKLEHERRING, *sb. Obs.* Cor. A droll or merry-andrew.

It was his name at Looe in my boyhood, and was frequently abridged into Pickle, or rather Peckle, Pengelly in *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 421.

[Pickle, an arch waggish fellow; Pickle herring, the zany or merry andrew of a mountebank, *Lex. Balatronicum*

(1811). Addison uses the word 'pickle-herring' for the merry-andrew of an itinerary quack: There is another branch of pretenders to this art, who, without either horse or pickle-herring, lie snug in a garret, *Spectator* (1714) No. 572.]

PICKLESS, *adj.* Cum.[14] [pi·k-, pai·kləs.] Incompetent, feckless, useless; unable to pick and choose.

PICKLICK, *v.* Hnt. [pi·klik.] To pick over one's food in a fastidious, fault-finding manner.

Now, then, don't sit there mammocking them air vittals over. If yer can't do arout picklicking, you'll 'a' ter do arout grub altogether, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 328.

PICKLIN(G, *sb.* Yks. Lin. e.An. [pi·klin.] A kind of coarse linen or fine canvas.

n.Yks.[1] Used for covering meat-safes, and other like objects. **Lin.**[1] Get some pickling to make a sile. **e.An.**[1] Coarse linen, of which seedsmen make their bags, dairy maids their aprons. **Suf.** (H.H.), **Suf.**[1]

[Pykelynge, *purgulacio, Prompt.*]

PICKMIRE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **picima** Nhb.[1]; **pickmaw** Sc. [pi·kmair.] The black-headed gull, *Larus rudibundus.*

Sc. The very pickmaws and solan geese, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv. **Rxb.** The lav'rock, the peasweep an' skirlin pickmaw, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 224; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 209. **Nhb.**[1] Also called 'sea crow.' [Morris *Birds* (1857).]

PICKNICKETY, *adj.* Cum.[14] [pi·knikəti.] Nice in small matters, neat in dress; unnecessarily careful about trifles; fastidious. Cf. **pernickety.**

PICKNICKLE, *v.* Rut.[1] [pi·knikl.] To put up a wattle-fence.

'Where's your husband?' 'He's picknickling to-day.'

PICKOCK, *sb.* N.I.[1] [pi·kək.] A small fish, esp. the young of the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius.* Cf. **picky.**

PICK-POCKET, *sb.* Chs. Not. Nhp. Wor. Bck. Nrf. Ess. Ken. Sus. Wil. Som. Dev. [pi·k-pokit.] **1.** The shepherd's purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris.*

Not. From its impoverishing the land of the farmer. **Nhp.**[1] Children, when gathering this plant, frequently repeat the following couplet:—'Pick-pocket, penny nail, Put the rogue in the jail.' **Wor., Bck.** (G.E.D.), **Nrf., Sus.**[1], **Wil.**[1], **Dev.**[4]

2. The greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea.* Ken., Som., Dev.[4] **3.** The corn-spurrey, *Spergula arvensis.* Chs. **4.** The self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris.* Ess. **5.** The rye-grass, *Lolium italicum.* Dev.

PICK-SEA, *sb.* Rxb. The black-headed gull, *Larus rudibundus.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 209.

PICKSEY, PICSIE, see **Pixy.**

PICK-THANK, *sb., adj.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. War. Wor. Glo. Dev. **1.** *sb.* A flatterer; a tale-bearer; a mischief-maker; a fault-finder; also used *attrib.* Cf. **pike-thank.**

w.Sc. I'll gar ye chauner there, ye pickthank, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 86. **Gall.** A miser, a cuckold, a pickthank, a loon, And a lustfu' auld rogue, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 110, ed. 1876. **Ir.** Ah, if my man was here he'd make these pick-thanks run, Macmanus *Silk of Kine* (1896) 161. **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Glo.**[1] **Dev.**[1] I'll ha' thee to know thou make-bate, pick-thank hussy, 45, ed. Palmer; **Dev.**[3] 'Er's a riglar old pickthank, tha more murtchy 'er can brew tha better 'er's plaized.

2. The tool held in the left hand to claw the grain in 'bagging' wheat.

Glo. The pick-thank is used in the left hand to hold the wheat, whilst the man cuts with the reaping-hook in his right hand (A.B.); **Glo.**[1]

3. *adj.* Ungrateful. Bnff.[1] **4.** *v.* To slander; to carry tales.

Wxf. Pick-thanking, and tatling, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 42. **s.Wor.** A pickthanked mah an' backbited mah (H.K.).

[1. Many tales devised, Which oft the ear of greatness needs must hear, By smiling pick-thanks and base news-mongers, Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 23–5.]

PICKTIPY, *v.* Not. [pi·ktipai.] To turn a somersault. Also used *advb.* Cf. **pick**, *v.*[3] **4.**

s.Not. Coom an' picktipy off of the stack. He went right over, picktipy (J.P.K.).

PICKY, *sb.* N.I.[1] [pi·ki.] A small fish, esp. the young of the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius.* Cf. **pickock.**

PICKY, PICLE, see **Peaky**, *adj.*[2], **Pightle.**

PICOD, *sb.* War.[24] s.War.[1] [pi·kəd.] The chaffinch, or pea-finch, *Fringilla coelebs.*

PI-COW, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) [pī·-kū.] **1.** The game of 'hide-and-seek.'

Ags., Per. One half of the players are supposed to keep a castle, while the others go out as a foraging or marauding party. When the latter are all gone out, one of them cries 'Pee-ku,' which is a signal to those within to be on the alert. Then those who are without, attempt to get in. If any one of them gets in without being seized by the holders of the castle, he cries to his companions 'The hole's won'; and those who were within must yield the fortress.

PICROUS-DAY, *sb.* Cor. The second Thursday before Christmas Day; see below.

The second Thursday before Christmas-day is a festival observed by the tinners of the district of Blackmore, and known as Picrous-day. . . It is the occasion of a supper and much merry-making. . . This is said to be the feast of the discovery of tin by a man named Picrous, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 469, ed. 1896; Picrous day is still kept up in Luxulyan, *ib.* 89; **Cor.**[1] **e.Cor.** The second Thursday before Christmas is in East Cornwall kept by the 'tinners' [miners] as a holiday in honour of one of the reputed finders of tin. It is known as Picrous-day, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 114.

PICT, see **Pick**, *sb.*[6]

PICTARNIE, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also written **picktarnie** Cai.[1] Fif. e.Lth.; and in forms **piccatarrie** Sh.I.; **pickaternie** S. & Ork.[1]; **picket-a** Or.I.; **picketarnie** Sc. (Jam.); **pickietar** Bnff.; **pickitarnie** Cai.[1]; **pic'tarn** Sc. Cum.[4]; **pictarne, pictarnitie** Sc. (Jam.) [pi·ktarni.] **1.** The common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis.*

Sc. Herring gulls, Pewit gulls, and great Terns, called here Pictarne's, Pennant *Tour* (1769) 81 (Jam.); It is said proverbially 'If ye do that' or 'If that be sae, I'se be a pictarnie,' referring to a thing supposed to be impracticable or incredible (Jam.); 'What do you see extraordinary about that bird, Hector?—it's but a seamaw.' 'It's a pictarnie, sir,' Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxxix. **Sh.I.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 202. **Sh. & Or.I.** The name Picketarnie, it has been said, is a close imitation of the call of the bird, Neill *Tour* (1806) 42 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** Swainson *ib.* 203. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** A still more remarkable instance of brotherly sympathy and help on the part of the common Tern, called Pickietars in the neighbourhood of Banff, Smiles *Natur.* (1879) xii; I observed several parties of Pickietars busily employed in fishing in the firth, *ib.* **Fif., e.Lth.** Swainson *ib.* 202. **Cum.**[4] *Obs.*

2. The Arctic tern, *Sterna macrura.*

Sh.I. The graceful and elegant tern, the 'piccatarrie' of our beaches and lochs. . . The tern we have with us in our Islands is the Arctic tern, *Sh. News* (Jan. 14, 1899). **Cai.**[1]

3. The black-headed gull, *Larus rudibundus.* Rxb. (Jam.); Swainson *Birds* (1885) 209.

PICTUR(E, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. [pi·ktər.] See below.

A covering of sheet iron or brattice deals hung from the roof and shaft framing to protect the onsetters from the dripping of water at the shaft bottom, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888); Also a similar cover to protect the hewer from water which falls from the roof in wet working, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

PICTURE, *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **picksher** Cor.; **picktre** Wm.; **picter** Sh.I. Sur.[1] Amer.; **picthur** Don.; **pictur** Sc. Nhb. n.Lin.[1] Oxf.[1] Brks. Dor. [pi·ktə(r.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Picture-cards**, the court cards of a pack; (2) **-maker**, a landscape or portrait painter.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (2) **ne.Sc.** Instead o' settlin' doon to a sober industrious callin' ye hae taen in yer heid to turn a pictur'-maker, Grant *Keckleton*, 7.

2. Image, likeness; resemblance. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Abd. Isna his mere 'at they ca' Kelpie jist the pictur' o' the deil's ain horse? Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) lviii. **Fif.** He's the very picture o' Wull, Dug, Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 59. **Lnk.** A perfeck airmfu' o' a wean!—The picture o' its daddie! Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 49. **Edb.** Twa weans, the picture o' hersel' an' me, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 278. **Don.** He looked the very picthur of a grand gentleman, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 63. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Nhb.** You're the verra pictur' o' awd Mr. Selwyn, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 271. **Wm.** Wyah t'varra picktre a

deeath is i' the feease, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 20. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[3] 'Just the very picture of so and so' is another way of saying very like. **n.Lin.**[1] He's the very pictur o' his gran'faather. **w.Som.**[1] Dhu zaak·pik·tur u dh-oa·l au·s [The exact image of the old horse].

3. Used as a term of high praise.

Brks. There now, ain't she a pictur'? HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) ii. **Sur.**[1] To express something very pretty they will say it is 'a regular picter.' **Dor.** It [best room] be very nice, I'm sure. It be quite a pictur, *Windsor Mag.* (May 1900) 740.

4. A spectacle, sight, object, *gen.* used as a term of contempt.

Sh.I. I'm tinkin' I wis a boonie sicht mysel', but he wis a picter! STEWART *Tales* (1892) 263. **Abd.** Ye're a bonnie pictur' to gang coortin' ony lassie; ye puir, helpless yowie, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 27, 1900). **Lnk.** To see him's a picture when reading the Scripture, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 26. **Don.** They'd be long sorry to let that picthur with them—for he was a picthur and no doubt of it, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 38. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Wil.** 'Darned if I ever seed such a crooked picter of a house!' said he, JEFFERIES *Amaryllis* (1887) xxxiv. **Cor.** 'Be he bruised same as you?' 'A sight worse; he's a picksher, I tell 'e,' PHILLPOTTS *Lying Prophets* (1897) 32. [**Amer.** If you keep on makin' a picter of yourself, *Cent. Mag.* (Jan. 1883) 406.]

PICTS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. [pikts.] In *comb.* (1) **Picts' houses**, mounds which contain cellular enclosures underground; (2) **— wall**, the Roman Wall, extending from the Solway to Wallsend; (3) **-work-ditch**, a fosse extending from Peel Fell to Galashiels.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Or.I.** Many of those houses sometimes called Picts-Houses, and sometimes Kemp-Houses, WALLACE *Descr. Or. I.* (1693) 194, ed. 1883. **Frf.** Some of those subterranean erections called Picts' Houses were discovered a considerable number of years ago, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 148. (2) **Nhb.**[1] Till quite recently our Wall always appeared on the maps as the Picts' Wall, the *Vallum sive Murus Picticus* of Camden, a designation borne, not on account of its having served as a defence against the Picts, . . but because it was popularly held to have been the uncanny work of that mysterious race, BATES *Border Holds*, 323. (3) **N.Cy.**[1]

PID, *int.* e.Lan.[1] [pid.] A call to hens.

PIDDAPACE, see **Pittapace**.

PIDDLE, *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lan. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Wil. Som. [pi·dl.] 1. To trifle, do light work; to perform work in a trifling, careless, or unskilful way. Also with *about*.

e.Yks.[1] Poor awd chap! he's piddlin ower that bit o' waak, bud he's good fo' nowt noo; he'll nivver mak nowt on't. **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1855) 237. **War.**[3] **se.Wor.**[1] Not much used now; to 'fiddle' about seems to have taken the place of this expression. **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851); (HALL.); **Glo.**[12] **Suf.** To go about pretending to work, but doing little or nothing, as after illness a man is said to go piddling about, though as yet unable to do much (HALL.). **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** I caant do nothin now but just piddle about (E.H.G.). **w.Som.**[1] Come on, soce! b'ee gwain to bide piddlin here all day? He'd bide piddlin over thick there job vor a month o' Zindays. [The soldier . . . did not choose to throw away his time for nothing, but . . . would piddle for a crown a game, SMOLLETT *P. Pickle* (1751) lxix.]

Hence **Piddling**, *ppl. adj.* trifling, insignificant, paltry.

Rnf. Some piddlin' fauts demean us, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 68. **Glo.**[1] A piddling job. **w.Som.**[1] Never didn zee the river zo small avore, he's nort now but a little piddlin lake o' water.

2. To trifle with one's food; to eat daintily and without appetite. Also used *fig.* and with *on*.

Fif. They were pykin' thus and piddlin', And wine-dubs round and round were driddlin', TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 118. **n.Yks.**[4] **Lei.**[1] Thank you, I'll just piddle with a biscuit.

Hence **Piddling**, *ppl. adj.* dainty, picking; having little appetite for food.

Shr.[1] I doubt it'll tak' a despert w'ile to feed this pig, 'e's sich a piddlin' āter.

3. To take short steps in walking.

Rxb. (JAM.) **w.Yks.**[1] Look how 't mear piddles.

[1. She plays and sings . . . a pretty poet, Begins to piddle with philosophy, FLETCHER *Wit without Money* (1639) I. ii. (C.D.)]

PIDDLE, *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. War. Wor. e.An. Also in form **pittle** n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. nw.Der.[1] s.Not. e.An.[1] [pi·dl, pi·tl.] 1. To urinate, make water, used of and by children.

Sc. (JAM.); (A.W.) **Ir.** (A.S.-P.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Cum.** Commonly used to children (J.D.). **Yks.** (J.W.), **Lan.** (S.W.), **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **War.**[23], **se.Wor.**[1] **e.An.**[1] He ha' pittled his britches.

2. *Comb.* **Pittle-bed**, the dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum*.

Nhb. Thoo pittilbed iv unnyins [onions], CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 16. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.)

PIDDLE, *v.*[3] e.Yks.[1] [pi·dl.] To tickle.

PIDDLE, see **Pightle**.

PIDDLE-PADDLE, *sb.* Chs.[1] [pi·dl-padl.] Very poor ale.

PIDDLYMINS, *int.* Cor. A cry in the game of 'pins.' Cf. **pednameny**.

Cor.[3] In the game of 'pins' one player holds a pin in the closed hand, palm upwards; another places a second pin along the tips of the first one's fingers and guesses heads or tails—that is, that both heads will be one side. If on opening the hand the heads are opposite, they cry 'piddlymins,' and the result is considered unlucky for the guesser.

PIDGEL, PIDIE, see **Pedgel, Piedy**.

PIE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **pye** Der. Glo. Ess. Dev. Cor.[2]; and in form **poi** w.Yks.[2] Lei.[1] [pai, Midl. poi.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Pie-gathering**, see below; (2) **-kiln**, a kiln for burning lime in; (3) **-lid**, a pie-crust; (4) **-peel**, a pole with a flat piece of wood at the end of it, used for putting in or taking out loaves, pies, &c. from an oven.

(1) **Cum.**[4] It was formerly a custom in some districts at Christmas time for the boys to collect pies, cakes or money, and afterwards to divide the collection between them. (2) **Der.** Uses a great deal of lime and burns it in a pye-kiln, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 137. (3) **e.Lan.**[1] (4) **s.Chs.**[1] We have two varieties of 'peels,' viz. bread-peels and pie-peels (s.v. Peel).

2. Phr. (1) *pie and roast*, see below; (2) *as noist as pie*, said of anything convenient, comfortable, appropriate, or toothsome; (3) *as right as pie*, quite right; (4) *father of the pie*, (*a*) a lover of delicacies and good living; (*b*) the chairman of a convivial meeting; (5) *in the pie*, in a plot, confederacy, &c.; (6) *like pie*, very warm; (7) *to make a pie*, to combine in order to make money; (8) *to put in the pie*, a process resorted to in choosing sides in a game, &c.; see below.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] 'It's pie an rooast for 'em,' as a success attained. 'I've had nowther pie nor rooast,' nothing whatever to eat. (2) **Lei.**[1] 'It fits 'im as noist as poy,' I heard said of a coat. **War.**[3] (3) **w.Yks.**[2] **Stf., War., Wor., Glo.** NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894). (4, *a*) **Glo.** Old Father of the Pye, I cannot sing, my lips be dry, *Old Sng., Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 343. (*b*) **Dev.** (HALL.) (5) **Lnk.** 'Can ye keep a secret, Tam?' 'Brawly, Johnny, brawly,—if I am in the pie, ye ken,' MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 109. (6) **Cor.**[1] Your hands are like pie. (7) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **ne.Lan.**[1] (8) **Nhb.**[1] Also called 'odd man' and 'last man out.' One of the players lends his cap, and each of the others stands round with one finger in the pie. One of them then recites a rhyme, touching the fingers in succession as each word is repeated. He whose finger is touched at the last word stands aside. The process is continued until one only is left in, and he, being last man, is 'hit.' The following is the formula which is usually repeated on the occasion: 'Onery, twoery, tackery, tivven, Alaboo, clackaboo, tenor iliven, Peam, pam, musky Tom, Tweedle-um, twaddle-um, twenty-one.'

3. *Fig.* A mess, scrape; a state of difficulty or embarrassment.

Lnk. 'Eh, me, we're in a fine pie noo!' forebodingly said Mattie, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 109. **Lakel.**[2]

Hence **Piement**, *sb.* confusion; dirt, mess.

n.Lin.[1] What an' a piement them bairns hes maade all oher this cleän floor.

4. A prize or find; see below.

Nhb.[1] Also used when something is found to turn the laugh against an antagonist. 'It wis grand pie tiv us.'

5. Blocks of tin adulterated by lumps of iron being enclosed in the centre. **Cor.**[2] 6. A heap of root-crops, esp. potatoes, stored in the open fields during winter. Cf. **clamp**, *sb.*[1] 5.

Bwk. A pit or pie is a conical heap of potatoes, about four feet diameter at bottom, built up to a point as high as they will admit of, and resting upon the dry bare ground. The heap is carefully covered over by a layer of straw; a trench is then dug all round and the earth thrown over the straw and well beaten down by a spade. The apex or summit of the heap is generally secured from rain by

a broad grassy sod, *Agric. Surv.* 293 (Jam., s.v. Pit). **n.Yks.**[1] A heap of thirty or forty bushels is made of a low or blunt conical form; this is then covered with straw to the thickness of four or five inches, and over the straw earth, dug from the surface surrounding the pie, is regularly laid and afterwards smoothed over with the spade, so as to form an even-sided cone of three, or three feet and a half high, with a base of nine or ten feet; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] T'bull loup'd reet inti Nanny taatie-pie. **e.Yks.** He asked him to come and empty the 'pie,' and wheel all the potatoes into an outhouse, Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 120; **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** He stole a lot o' taties out o' pie, an' hugged 'em awaay i' a poke (J.T.F.). **n.Lin.**[1] The pyes [preserving pits] being ready 6 inches deep, and 6 feet wide, the carts take them [the potatoes] home, Young *Agric.* (1799) 143. **sw.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Suf.**[1]

7. A manure-heap or pit; a stack of dung.

Wor. 'In making silage by the pie-system an oblong excavation would be made of much greater dimensions than for potatoes. . . After the pit had been filled up with the green crop,' the loads of green crop would be piled up until such a height is attained that the horses can no longer pull the loads up one side or other of the mound. 'This is exactly the process followed so far in making dung pies, only there is seldom any excavation of a pit for them.' The silage pie is finished by placing a little straw on the crown, covering this with earth, and 'after the earth from the pit has been clamped round, a trench is dug out for more earth to be clamped up, and this trench serves to keep the pie perfectly dry at its foundation,' *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 10, 1896). **w.Cy.** The land would be the better for this year's lying fallow, and the very 'trumpery' it brought forth, could be burned to fill the pies, Bayly *J. Merle* (1890) xxxix.

8. *Obs.* A receptacle for rape-seed.

Yks. (Hall.) **e.Yks.** The [rape]-seed is cured (i.e. takes the heat which is incident to all recent vegetables) in the chaff or pods (provincially 'pulls') either on a barn-floor, a granary, &c., or in pies built in the field for this purpose with plaited straw, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788) II. 40.

9. A wagon. Also in *comp.* **Pie-wagon,** see below.

n.Yks. While others are equally busy in putting the unwinnowed seed into bags, and carrying it to the pie or waggon, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 137. **w.Yks.** Pie-wagon, a railway wagon loaded with many small consignments of goods for var. stations, as distinct from a wagon fully loaded for one station (B.K.).

10. *v.* To store root-crops, esp. potatoes, in the open fields during winter. Also with *down* or *up.*

n.Yks.[14] **ne.Yks.**[1] Wa a'e gotten t'biggest part o' wer tonnops pied. **e.Yks.** In October the plants [mangel wurtzel] should be drawn up, and either put into a building to protect them from severe frost, or otherwise 'pied,' that is, laid upon the ground in a dry place, on a heap about five feet wide and three feet in height, formed like the roof of a house, and covered with straw; a trench is dug round, and the soil neatly thrown over the straw, and beat down with the spade. Potatoes and carrots are also 'pied,' *Farm Reports, Scoreby* (1832) 12; **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** A've pied all my taters up (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] A heap of potatoes or other roots placed in a hole, . . covered down with straw and earth against the winter, . . are said to be 'pied down' or to be 'in pie.' 'Better buy a ton at once and pie them down.' **Ess.** They are all holed or pyed, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 179.

PIE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also written **py** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **pye** Sc. (Jam.) n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] [pai.] **1.** *sb.* A magpie, *Pica rustica.*

Per. The crane, the crow, the daw, the pie, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 77. **Fif.** Haunt o' owl, gled, roupie corbie, Of bat, an' omen [ominous] pie, *Cracks wi' Flutorum* (1899) 35. **n.Yks.**[2] [Not too high for the pie, nor too low for the crow, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 265.]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Pie-craw,** (2) **-mag,** (3) **-nanny,** the magpie, *Pica rustica.*

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **ne.Lan.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 76; **ne.Lan.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Lan.** Swainson *ib.*; **ne.Lan.**[1]

3. *v.* To pry about or peer like a magpie; to squint.

Sc. (Jam.), **Slk., Gall.** (*ib.*) **Gall.** The twasome pied down on the cauld sneep snaw, Wi' the sorry hauf striffen'd e'e, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 412, ed. 1876; Looking steadfastly at some object, like a dog when he sees ground a stirring by a mole in it, *ib.* 381. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] He went pyin aboot. **n.Yks.**[12] **ne.Yks.**[1] He's awlus piein' aboot t'toon. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] Missis is awlas peepin an piein aboot. **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence **Pyer,** *sb.* a busybody; a listener on the sly. n.Yks.[2]

[1. ME. *pye,* a magpie (Chaucer). Fr. *pie,* a pye, pyannat, meggatapy (Cotgr.).]

PIE, see **Pee,** *v.*[1]

PIE-APPLE, *sb.* Nhp.[1] The cone of the fir. See **Purr-apple.**

PIEBALD, *sb.* e.Lan.[1] [pai·bɔ̄ld.] Almost equally black and white, but not streaked.

PIE-BALL, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A game resembling 'rounders,' in which the ball is always struck with the hand. Cf. **pize,** *v.* **3.**

PIECE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **pece** Sc. (Jam.); **peece** Fif. Dwn. w.Yks.; and in form **pe-us** Brks.[1] [pīs, piəs.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *piece of music,* a harmonium; (2) *— of work,* a disturbance, fuss; trouble; (3) *all of a piece,* (*a*) all alike, all of the same kind of pattern; (*b*) stiff; (*c*) adherent; stuck together; (4) *for the piece,* each, apiece; (5) *on* (*by*) *the piece,* contract or piece-work; (6) *through the piece,* as a whole, from first to last; (7) *to the piece,* see (4); (8) *all to pieces,* thoroughly, entirely, to perfection; (9) *to fall to pieces,* to give birth to a child; see **Fall,** *v.* **16** (13).

(1) **Nrf.** That's a werry nice piece of music you've got in the chutch now (W.R.E.). (2) **War.**[2] Ther'll be a nice piece of work about this broken window; **War.**[3] What a piece of work you are making about nothing. This is a fine piece of work—how did it come about? **se.Wor.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] **Brks.**[1] A maayde a ter'ble pe-us o' work when I tawld 'un as a cood'nt hev the donkey to-daay. **e.An.**[2] My mistress will make a fine piece of work when she sees it. There was a great piece of work at the fair. **Suf.** There'll be a rare piece o' work about that 'ere (C.T.); He made a great piece o' work about it, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Ken.** (G.B.) **w.Som.**[1] Come now, her did'n go to do it, and tidn nort vor to make a piece o' work about. There's a purty piece o' work up 'm town; they've a-brokt the winders to the King's Arms, and the [poa·lees] police can't do nort agin 'em. (3, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1] She's makkin her sen a patchwork bed-twilt, an' it's all of a peäce like, iv'ry bit on it maade o' silk. **w.Som.**[1] Maister've a-zend back these here baskets; they baint no good nif can't 'ave 'em all of a piece. You must paper the wall all over nif you want to make'n look all of a piece. (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] I'm very badly: this weet weather maks me all of a peäce wi' th' rewmatics. (*c*) *ib.* We fun a strike skep full o' sneel shells, e' th' ohd esh tree, e' th' Wood-cloäs hedge, an' thaay was all of a peäce; stuck together as fast as could be. (4) **Sc.** Should have gotten frae each minister four pounds for the piece, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1796) I. 59 (Jam.). (5) **w.Yks.** Tak thi time, gomeless; tha mud be on th' peece, Bickerdike *Beacon Alm.* (1873); Am on bit pīs nā (J.W.). (6) **s.Sc.** Just thro' the piece tak Yeadie's race, An' point out ane wi' a clean face, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 341. (7) **e.Sc.** I poured oot their share to the piece o' them, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 285. (8) **Dwn.** She wud a pleesed ye a' tae pieces, an' wud a been charmed tae a haen a minister fur a son-in-law, Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 79. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 20; (H.K.) (9) **Lei.**[1] Anybody can say what's the matter wi' yew wi' 'af a oy. Yer's a-gooin' to fall to paces.

2. A part or portion of anything; a little; often used in Sc. with 'of' omitted.

Sc. She had a piece bread and cheese in her pouch, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 205, ed. 1894; A piece paper, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437; *Scoticisms* (1787) 73. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Far I think he's a piece on a Rascot, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 26. **Oxf.** With his brain, 'a good piece doiled,' Blackmore *Cripps* (1876) iv. **Ken.** She'd been ailin' a piece and they thought it'ld set her up, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 65. **w.Som.**[1] No, tidn a finished, not eet; why we 'ant a bin there only two pieces o' days—i.e. parts of two days. Better have home some more cider, had'n er, sir? there idn but a piece of a hogshead a left. 'What! do you call yourself a man?' 'Well, I zim I do, a piece of a one, like.' I can't go home 'long way 'ee, . . but I don't mind gwain a piece o' the way.

3. A term of contempt or abuse for a woman. Occas. applied to a man. Also in phr. *a piece of baggage, piece of goods,* &c.

Sc. She must be an ill-fashioned piece, if you're so much afraid of her, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxv. **Abd.** There's few wad think her sic a saucy piece, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 117. **Ayr.** The bold piece, to kiss a woman she had never seen in her life before! Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 60. **Lnk.** Ye littleworth piece o' a

littleworth kin', WATSON *Poems* (1853) 46. **Ir.** (A.S.-P.) **Nhb.**[1] She's a bonny piece that'n is. Nice piece o' goods she is, aa's sure. **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** I did get it fur thee, tha nasty owd piece, BURNETT *Haworth's* (1887) xxi. **Lan., Chs.** (F.R.C.) **Chs.**[3] Used slightingly of an untidy woman. 'Oo's a slatternly piece, anyhow.' **s.Stf.** Her's a nice piece o' goods to be a skule guvness, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.** She's a cross old piece; *or* She's a fast piece (G.G.). **n.Lin.**[1] **War.**[2] Sometimes 'piece of goods,' or 'piece of flesh.' 'Er's a nice piece'; **War.**[4] Some say Polly's a good-looking young faymale. I doant thinks her much of a piece though. **Wor.** I knew 'er were a hugly piece (H.K.). **w.Wor.**[1] **se.Wor.**[1] 'Er caunt do much, 'er's a very poor piece. **Shr.**[1] 'Er's a poor piece; w'y 'er dunna know 'ow to wesh 'er 'usban's shirt fur all 'er brags 'erself for everythin'; **Shr.**[2] 'A natter'd piece,' as they say of an ill-conditioned old woman (s.v. Natterd). **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.**[1] Her's a loothy piece. **Wil.** She's a nice piece of fifteen years now, SWINSTEAD *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 206. **Dor.** I once hinted my mind to her on a few things, as nearly as a battered frame dared to do so to such a froward piece! HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxii. **w.Som.**[1] Used to express unchastity. 'You knows th' old Bob Zalter's wive, don 'ee? Hers a gurt coose piece, you know.' **Dev.** What dŭee thenk o' Zarey Ann?—'er be a purty piece o' gudes, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 64; He'm an ancient piece wi'out gert store o' words best o' times, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 90. **Cor.** An impudent piece (F.R.C.). [**Amer.** She is a bold piece, a torn-down piece, GREEN *Virginia Flk-Sp.* (1899).]

4. A recitation; a tale in prose or verse, *gen.* but not necessarily one committed to memory.

Sc. (A.W.) **w.Yks.** Ahr Louisa wor allus a gooid un at sayin' pieces. Hes ta le'nt that piece yut? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 26, 1896). **Lan.**[1] 'What are yo for neaw?' 'We're gooin' a-sayin' pieces at schoo'.' **Chs.**[1] In the country schools when children recite poetry it is always called 'saying their pieces.' **n.Lin.** It's a piece that my gran'feyther offens tell'd me, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 105; **n.Lin.**[1] I'm gooin' to chapil to-neet to hear th' bairns saay the'r peäces. Thoo mun hear all thrif th' peäce I'm agooin' to tell thee afoore ta says oht. **s.Oxf.** All the 'pieces' that the children learnt to repeat at school they taught to her, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 83.

5. A piece of timber; a log.

w.Som.[1] I be a-comed over vor to git some help, vor to git the piece up to pit; me and Jimsy baint men enough by ourzels. [**Can.** From fifteen to twenty 'pieces' can be piled on the sleds, *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (Sept. 1892) IX. 882; Most of the logs or 'pieces' are loaded on ocean steamers built for the trade, *ib.* 885.]

6. An indefinite space or distance. Also in phr. *piece of way(s.*

Sh.I. Da folk a' cam' trampin' in frae here an' dere aboot, some o' dem frae a lang piece awa, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 109. **Frf.** He waitit till Mary cam' up the garden a piece, an' made himsel' sure that it was her, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 151, ed. 1889. **Per.** When he gets up a wee piece he aye shoves in a wedge below to keep him frae fa'ing back, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 28. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** He lives a piece of way off (C.C.R.). **n.Lin.**[1] He went peäce o' waays home wi' her that neet. Sam's gettin' to reäd nistly, he's begun his testament, an' is peäce o' waay thrif Mark. He's dull o' hearin', so I ax'd him if he could hear th' preächer, an' he nodded his heäd, just e' this how, an' said, 'peäce o' waay, nobbut peäce o' waay.'

7. A short, indefinite period of time.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[4] Very rarely heard now. 'Ah'll gang efter a laal piece.' **n.Yks.** Wait a piece (I.W.). **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah stayed wiv him for a piece. **e.Yks.**[1] He's lived wiv us noo a good piece. **w.Yks.**[1] Stay a piece; **w.Yks.**[5] I'll be wi' yuh in a piece. **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.** He'd gotten some in a piece back, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* 1870) II. 117; **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] I'll do it in a piece. They lived Loŭth way a piece. They flitted a piece afore harvest. [**Amer.** Who is this 'Joe' you mentioned a little piece back? *Cent. Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 301.]

8. A slice of bread or bread and butter, &c., esp. that given to children and carried in the pocket, to be eaten as lunch.

Sc. You used to ask me to tea, and give me scones and jelly-pieces, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 99. **ne.Sc.** Pieces, however, were ordinarily given, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 93. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Neither tak' her siller nor a piece, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 121. **Kcd.** Step in, my bairns, an' get a piece, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 23. **Frf.** They gied him a 'piece' that had little to spare, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 15. **Per.** A' thae bairns . . . skirlin' for a piece, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 110, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Pieces were exhausted, and pooches reipet for mŭlins, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 11. **Rnf.** They're greetin for a wee bit piece, But she has nane to gie, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 120. **Ayr.** Here's a piece for Samsie and you to eat i' the glen, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 29. **Lnk.** Her starvin' weans cry for a piece, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 21. **Lth.** STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 25. **Bwk.** It is still a common phr., when a child gets a little eatable present, 'Here's a piece wad please a Brownie,' HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 66. **Dmf.** Nor wi' sad aspect droopin' sour At bairns' pieces stood tae glower, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 75. **Gall.** Hungrily looking for a piece, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 185. **Wgt.** A dry piece is plain loaf-bread, or oatcake, without milk, butter, or jam, or treacle to make it more palatable (A.W.). **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** Taking the soda-scones off the fire and getting 'a piece' for Mary Ann, HAMILTON *Uls. Bog* (1896) 15. **Dwn.** Mebbe the boy wud eat a peece? LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 17. **Nhb.**[1] He' ye getten yor piece wi' ye? **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] Have you had your piece [luncheon]? Then run back to school. **Wor.** 'What do you feed baby on?' 'O, she'll eat a piece now' (H.B.). **w.Wor.**[1] I be clemmed, mother, gie I a piece! **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Yo' shan' a no more pieces afore dinner, yo'n bin piece, piece, piecin', all mornin', an' then when the garden stuff's done [cooked], yo'n ate nuthin'. **Cor.**[3] If a child tells you she's had 'nothing but a piece all day,' you know she means bread and butter. 'I aint had a piece all day, let alone flesh-mait or figgy.'

Hence **Piece-time**, *sb.* lunch-time.

e.Sc. It was comin' on for their piece time, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 281. **Cld.** Come hame at pece-time (JAM.).

9. A field or close of land, esp. arable land; an enclosure, piece of ground; a garden.

w.Yks. Very common (J.W.). **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.) **n.Lin.**[1] A portion of land in an open field, sometimes a small enclosure. **Lei.**[1] A 'piece' of turnips, potatoes, &c., is the parcel of ground on which they are growing. 'A noist pace o' 'tatus next the lean.' **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[123] **Wor.** A piece used to be called Portway Furlong, ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1852) 405. **w.Wor.**[1] The cows is in the thirteen-acre piece. **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Cut t'ree rounds round the piece, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 135; I ha' seen saveral old heres [hares] about yon piece (W.R.E.). **Suf.** I was a digging on my piece (M.E.R.). **I.W.**[1] A field of corn. **w.Som.**[1] In speaking of any crop on the ground, whether the whole field or only part is referred to, it is usual to say, 'Thick piece o' whate.' 'Rare piece o' grass.' 'Shockin' poor piece o' turmits.' 'Thindest piece o' barley I've a-zeed de year.'

10. Place, room.

Or.I. I' the bad piece [i.e. hell] he t'ocht himsel, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 105, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 794.

11. Weaving term: a section of a warp that is woven into cloth and ready to leave the loom.

w.Yks. Working across the length of the two pieces, PEEL *Luddites* (1870) 9; BURNLEY *Sketches* (1875) 204; *Gen.* half of the quantity produced from one web (W.T.). **Lan.** My 'piece' is o' but woven eawt, BEALEY *Jottings* (1865) 12; To go to Blackburn with Edward's pieces, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 36.

Hence (1) **Piece-poke**, *sb.* a weaver's bag in which the 'pieces' are carried; (2) **-wool**, *sb.* as much wool as makes a 'piece.'

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.F.), **Lan.**[1] (2) **Lan.** Boh it prooft o mon weh o piece-woo, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 34.

12. Pottery term: a number varying according to the size of the pots; see below.

Chs. At West Kirby common flower-pots were sold 'by the piece,' the number contained in a 'piece' varying according to the size of the flower-pot (E.M.W.). **Stf.** When potters sell their goods to the poor crate men, they reckon them by the piece, i.e. quart or hollow ware, so that six pottle or three gallon bottles make a dozen or 12 pieces, and to more or less as of greater or less contents. The flat wares are also reckoned by pieces and dozens, but not (as the hollow) according to their content, but their different breadths (K.); (HALL.)

13. A quantity of wine; a hogshead of wine.

Sc. (JAM.); Mr. Stevenson presented Halton with a piece of good wine, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 372. **Abd.** Twa peice of wyne, ane of quhyt and ane wther of claret, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 189. **Lnk.** Haltoun was presented with a piece of good wine, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 329, ed. 1828. **Glo.**[1] A vat or large cask.

14. *v.* In phr. *to piece it up*, to become reconciled; to renew intimacy.

w.Yks. I've gien her a chance to piece it up, mother, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) xviii.

PIECEMEAL, *adv.* and *v.* w.Som.[1] [pīˑsmeəl.] **1.** *adv.* In phr. *to let out piece-meal*, to let a farm to a number of different tenants. **2.** *v.* To let land out in small holdings.

I've a-tookt the zix acres o' Mr. Baker, and I be gwain to piece-meal [peeˑs maeˑul] 'n out in garden splats.

PIECEN, *v.* Yks. Stf. Som. Cor. Also written **peicen** w.Yks.[2] [pīˑsən.] To join or fasten together broken parts; to mend, piece, patch.

w.Yks. He allus finds me wark enough To piecen up his brocken stuff, HARTLEY *Dill.* (1868) 20; **w.Yks.**[3] Said of threads broken in weaving. **s.Stf.** I con piecen that chaney cup wi' coagulin, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **w.Som.**[1] We've a-piecened th' old chaney tay-pot, eens you widn never know he was a-brokt. He'd a got on a old brown coat that anybody widn pick up in the road—he was a piecened and a-patched all over. **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Piecener**, *sb.* a boy or girl in a factory, who pieces or joins together the 'ends' or threads which break while being spun.

w.Yks. (J.M.) **w.Som.**[1] Until recently pieceners were children who lapped together the soft wool rolls from the carding engine to feed the 'billy.' Now this handiwork is altogether superseded.

PIECER, *sb.* Sc. Yks. [pīˑsə(r.] A boy who pieces or joins broken ends at a 'mull.'

Sig. One boy, who was a piecer in the factory, left for one of the large cities, FERGUSSON *My Village* (1893) 118. **w.Yks.** (J.M.)

PIE-CURR, *sb.* Wil. [paiˑ-kə(r).] The tufted duck, *Fuligula cristata.*

Wil. Arch. Mag. XXII. 193; **Wil.**[1] **s.Wil.** It is the commonest of the rarer ducks in the neighbourhood of Salisbury. It is locally known there as the Pie-curr, SMITH *Birds* (1887) 490.

PIED-WIGEON, *sb.* Shr. [paiˑd-widʒən.] The goosander, *Mergus merganser.*

The male bird presents a beautiful appearance, from the contrast of the rich buff orange colour of the breast with the black back: hence the name, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 163.

PIEDY, *sb.* Chs. Bck. Also written **pidie** s.Chs.[1]; **pydie** Chs.[1] [paiˑdi.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* See **Pie-finch.**

Chs.[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Bck.** I knaws to a nest of piedies (W.H.Y.).

PIEFER, see **Piffer.**

PIE-FINCH, *sb.* Chs. Midl. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Wil. Also in forms **pied-finch** Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Der.[1] Shr.[1]; ? **pierinch** Hrf.[2] [paiˑ-, paiˑd-finʃ.] The chaffinch, *Pica rustica.* Cf. **pea-finch.**

Chs. *Science Gossip* (1865) 36; (E.F.); **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1] **Midl.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 62. **Der.**[2], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[23] **w.Wor.** He be now nigh as bad off as a piefinch, as his missus han laft him, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888); **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** SWAINSON *ib.*; **Shr.**[1] So called from its parti-coloured plumage; **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.**[2] **Oxf.** APLIN *Birds* (1889) 214. **Wil.** THURN *Birds* (1870) 29.

PIEG, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **peaig**, **pīg.** [pīg, pjēg.] A little cabbage-stalk; *fig.* of anything small: a little person, anything of diminutive or inferior growth.

In early spring small shoots like tiny cabbages grow on the stems of cabbages, and these shoots are properly called 'peaigs.' Hence comparatively any very small cabbage (J.S.); Da kail is grown weel dis year, alto i' yon shaald shurgy bit i' da head o' da yard der naethin' bit peaigs, *Sh. News* (Dec. 25, 1897); JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 66; **S. & Ork.**[1] 'A pieg o' kail,' a very small cabbage.

PIEGE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Per. (JAM.) A snare; a trap for catching rats or mice.

[Fr. *piege*, a snare, gin or grin (COTGR.).]

PIEGE, see **Peage.**

PIE-HOLE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **pie.** [paiˑ-, peiˑ-hōl.] **1.** An eyelet hole in a garment, &c. for receiving a lace; a hole made in patterns of knitting and embroidery work. Also used *fig.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Sh.I.** Dey hed aald bain soles for da shoddeen An peerie bress pies i da lugs, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 45. **Cai.**[1] **Per.** Yer stockings are getting into pie holes (G.W.). **Ayr.** Nanny was advancing to the requisite degree of perfection in chain-steek and pie-holes, GALT *Legatees* (1821) xiv.

2. A window through which one's neighbour can be overlooked. **n.Yks.**[2] See **Pie,** *sb.*[2] **3.**

PIEL, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM.) An iron wedge for boring holes.

PIEN, PIE-NANNY, PIEPHER, see **Peen, Peony, Piffer.**

PIE-PICKED, *adj. Obs.* Dev. Piebald.

(HALL.); **Dev.**[1] With their pie-pick'd skittering flimzy gownds, 17, ed. Palmer.

PIER, see **Pyer.**

PIERCEL, *sb.* Sh.I. [pīˑrsjəl.] A gimlet. (JAM.), S. & Ork.[1]

PIERCER, *sb.* Lei. War. Suf. Sus. Also in forms **percer** Sus.[1]; **purser** Suf.[1] [piəˑsə(r).] **1.** A gimlet or auger. **Lei.**[1] **War.**[3] *Obs.* in Birmingham. **2.** A punch used by blacksmiths. Sus.[1] **3.** A sail-maker's needle. Suf.[1]

[*Vrille*, a gimblet or piercer (COTGR.).]

PIERIE, PIERINCH, see **Peerie,** *sb.*[1], **Pie-finch.**

PIERK, *v.* Sh.I. [pīrk.] To frizzle up, to stand up like the pile of cloth. Hence **Pierkit**, *ppl. adj.* frizzled, rough. S. & Ork.[1]

PIERS, *sb.* Sh.I. A long, reddish-coloured worm found under the ebb-stones. S. & Ork.[1]

PIERT, PIETAN, see **Peart,** *adj.*, **Peitan.**

PIEUST, PIEW, PIE-WIPE, see **Puist, Pew, Peesweep.**

PIEYARD, *sb.* e.An.[1] The bullock-yard. Cf. **par,** *sb.*

PIFELET, PIF(F, see **Pikelet, Pith.**

PIFF, *sb.* Irel. Lan. Cor. [pif.] **1.** *Obs.* A small puff of wind, as with the mouth. Wxf.[1]

Hence **Piff-paffs**, *sb. pl.* a kind of spasms.

Lan. Hoo wur liable to a complaint that's not very unloike th' spazzums, un which amung owd-fashunt wimmin is known as the piff-paffs, STATON *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 19.

2. *Fig.* A slight quarrel; a tiff. **Cor.**[1] Hence **Piffed**, *adj.* slightly affronted or vexed. **Cor.**[2]

PIFFER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also in forms **peefer** Dmf.; **peifer** Rxb. (JAM.); **piefer** Sc.; **piepher** Gall.; **pifer** Cum.[4]; **pyfer** Rxb. (JAM.) Dmf. [piˑfər, peiˑfər, pīˑfər.] **1.** *v.* To whimper; to complain peevishly for little cause; to be peevish, petulant.

Rxb. (JAM.) **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351. **Cum.**[4] What's te pifren aboot?

Hence (1) **Piffering**, *ppl. adj.* whimpering, complaining; (2) **Pifrey**, *adj.* peevish, petulant.

(1) **Rxb.** He's a puir pyferin' bodie (JAM.). **Dmf.** Ye see yon pookit pyfering face, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 371. (2) **Cum.**[4] He's varra pifrey.

2. To do anything in a feeble and trifling way. Rxb. (JAM.) Hence **Piffering**, *ppl. adj.* trifling, insignificant; useless.

Sc. A pieferin useless crater, WALFORD *D. Netherby*, v. **Fif.** 'She's a pifferin' fick-ma-fyke,' a dilatory trifler (JAM.). **Dmf.** 'A peefering body,' a trifling person, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351. **Gall.** Wullie was aye but a pieferin useless body a' the days o' him, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 25, ed. 1876; A piephering monkey, *ib.*

3. *sb.* An extremely useless creature; a cypher. Gall. MACTAGGART *ib.*

PIFFLE, *v.* Yks. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Slang. [piˑfl.] To trifle, dawdle; to engage in little, trifling occupations. *Gen.* with *about* and in *prp.*

n.Yks.[4] **Lei.**[1] He'd use to be piffling about the farm-yard. **Nhp.**[1] He's always piffling about the farm. **War.**[2] He's only piffling about. **Colloq.** If I come into your rooms and work, I can't piffle away all my time—you won't let me, COLERIDGE *Near Relation*, viii.

Hence (1) **Piffler**, *sb.* an ineffectual ball or stroke; (2) **Piffling**, *ppl. adj.* trifling, engaging in little trifling occupations; ineffective, useless.

(1) **War.** Brought on to bowl leg pifflers, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (May 19, 1900). (2) **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Oxf.** It was a piffling job (G.O.). **War.**[2] A piffling fellow; **War.**[3] He rows a piffling stroke. What a piffling ball [at cricket]. **Slang.** (A.B.C.)

PIFFOLO, *sb.* e.Dur.[1] [piˑfələō.] The small flute called the 'piccolo.'

PIFKIN, *sb.* Glo.[1] A little jug or pipkin.

PIFLE, *v.* n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Also written **pyfle** Lakel.[2] Cum. [pai·fl.] **1.** To steal in small quantities; to pilfer, filch.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790; N.Cy.[12]. Lakel.[2], n.Yks.[124], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* May 29. 1897); w.Yks.[1]

2. To eat in a heartless way without appetite; to pick delicately.

Lakel.[2] Pyklin an' pyflin, thoo gits nowt doon. Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 309.

PIFLER, see **Pipe,** *sb.* **1** (3).

PIG, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **peg** Brks.[1] Dev.[1] [pig, w.Cy. peg.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Pig's-boat,** the receptacle in which pig's food is kept; (2) **-chafted,** having the upper jaw projecting beyond the lower; (3) **-chaps,** the lower jaws of a pig; (4) **-cheer,** sausages, pork-pies and other dishes made from the viscera and inferior portions of a pig; (5) **-club,** a society whose members are mutually bound to help each other to purchase a pig in place of one which has died a natural or accidental death; (6) **-'s-cot,** (7) **-cote** or **-coit,** a pig-sty; (8) **-cratch,** a low table or bench with handles on which pigs are killed and dressed; (9) **-cree, -creeve,** or **-creevy,** (10) **-'s-crew, -crough,** or **-crow,** see (7); (11) **-dilly,** a cart used for the transfer of pigs; (12) **-foot,** to draw the half-beers of a warp through one another so that they will not open to wind on; (13) **-footed,** of a warp: having the half-beers drawn through one another; (14) **-form,** a flat frame on which pigs are laid to be killed; (15) **-'s fraw,** the 'fry' of a pig, the liver, lights, heart, &c. sold for frying; (16) **-'s frill,** the mesentery of a pig; (17) **-('s fry,** see (15); (18) **-greean** or **-groin,** the snout of a pig; (19) **-'s hack,** the rough fat from the inside of a pig; (20) **-hole** or **-hull,** (21) **-'s-house** or **pigs'-,** see (7); (22) **-keepin,** driving and watching over pigs; (23) **-ken,** see (7); (24) **-killing,** the occasion or day on which the stock of pigs kept on a farm is killed; also used *attrib.*; (25) **-'s-kit,** the trough from which a pig feeds; (26) **-loom,** see (1); (27) **-'s-loose, -looze,** or **-lews,** see (7); (28) **-'s-louse,** a wood-louse; (29) **-marine,** a volunteer; (30) **-('s-meat,** (*a*) fresh pork, uncured meat from bacon-pigs; (*b*) food for pigs, pig-wash; swill, inferior or unpalatable food; (*c*) a crop of mixed corn; (31) **-minster,** see (7); (32) **-muddle,** disorder, mess; (33) **-'s-nose,** a particular kind of apple; (34) **-'s-pant,** a trotter; (35) **-pestil,** the shank of a bacon-flitch; (36) **-potatoes,** small potatoes; (37) **-pound,** see (7); (38) **-('s-pudding** or **Pigs'-,** a black-pudding, hog's-pudding; (39) **-puzzle,** a gate fixed to swing both ways to meet a post; (40) **-ring,** a game at marbles; (41) **-roast,** a 'Mop-fair' (q.v.); (42) **-running,** a sport practised at rural festivities; see below; (43) **-saim,** hog's lard, both in the bladder and in the layer; (44) **-seause,** brawn; (45) **-stē,** see (7); (46) **-steul,** see (14); (47) **-sticker,** a pig-killer; (48) **-sty-doors,** trousers buttoned breeches fashion with flap fronts; (49) **-swarth,** the rind or skin of bacon; (50) **-sweat,** great haste; a ruffled temper; (51) **-swill,** see (30, *b*); (52) **-swinyort,** a dealer in pigs; (53) **-tail,** a small candle; also used *attrib.*; (54) **-tree,** see (7); (55) **-trotter,** a pig's foot or trotter; (56) **-trough,** (*a*) a 'goafer' or cake made of batter, baked over the fire in an iron instrument; (*b*) a broken or water-worn ammonite showing the cavities; (57) **-tub,** see (1); (58) **-'s whisper,** (*a*) a loud whisper meant to be heard; (*b*) a very low whisper; (*c*) a short space of time; (59) **-wick,** the horizontal door above a pig's trough through which the food is poured; (60) **-wood,** the smaller branches of an oak when lopped off and peeled; (61) **-yock,** a wooden yoke put around the necks of pigs to keep them from forcing their way through hedges.

(1) Nhb.[1] (2) Lakel.[2] (3) n.Yks., w.Yks. Pigchaps are nice rooasted ta brecktast. Hoo mitch will yo' tack a pund fer t'pig-chaps? (W.H.) (4) e.Yks.[1] Also plates of similar portions of the animal, sent round as presents to friends and neighbours. Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] I mak' 'em a present of pig-cheer nows and thens. He was charged with stealing a hamper of pig-cheer. (5) n.Lin.[1] (6) s.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1], Sus.[1] (7) w.Yks. Th' owner coom to ax 'who'd run away wi' his pig-coit door?' HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1879) 23; w.Yks.[23] Lan. We go'n into their pig-cote, ut's no pig in now. BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 12; Mak' a place for these roppits i' th' pig-coite, ACKWORTH *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 223. ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[13], s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.), Shr.[1], w.Cy. (HALL.) (8) n.Lin. He . . . lugged forth a pig cratch, PEACOCK *J. Markenfield* (1874) I. 134; n.Lin.[1] (9) Nhb.[1] (10) N.I.[1], nw.Der.[1], Dev. (HALL.) Cor. A pig's-crow and a midden, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 39; MORTON (*Yelo. Agric.* 1863); Cor.[12] (11) Som. (W.F.R.) (12) Lan. The weaver winds on with what is called a raith. Every half-beer has a certain number of ends in; they are laid on the raith teeth equally and should open out without crossing one another. Every weaver should weave his own warp, then he would not pig-foot it (S.W.). (13) Lan. (S.W.); As cross as a pig-foowted warp, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) viii. (14) Cum.[4] (15) w.Yks.[3] (16) War.[3] (17) n.Yks. (T.S.), n.Lin.[1], s.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.) (18) n.Yks.[2], w.Yks. (J.W.) (19) Chs.[1] (20) n.Cy. HOLLOWAY. Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 309. n.Yks.[3] w.Yks. They wor crooidled up in a pig-hoil, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1876) 12; w.Yks.[123] Lan. Acres of land lying . . . between a certain Pyghull of William Gerard, of Ince, . . and a highway, *Warrington in 1465,* ed. BEAMONT (1849) 65. ne.Lan.[1] (21) Dev. HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 109; The ordinary closed pigsty is always called 'peg's-'ouze,' *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (22) Brks.[1] Driving pigs to corn stubble and having whips to prevent them from straying; this work is much appreciated by boys. (23) m.Yks.[1] About Leeds (s.v. Padding-can). (24) n.Yks.[1] A large number of pigs is always a part of the stock of a Dales farmer, and the pig-killing is a kind of high-day at which the neighbours are invited to be present and to assist, concluding the day with a social party at the inviting farmer's house. n.Lin.[1] 'Pig-killing-time,' winter (pigs are slaughtered at that time). (25) Nhb.[1] Hence applied to a messy condition in eating. 'Ye he' the tyebel like a pig's-kit.' (26) Nhp.[1] A large sunk receptacle, lined with brick or stone for the reception of pigs' or hogs' wash (s.v. Loom). (27) w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] John Gadd do want to have a new pig's-looze, but I told him the rent was to low already. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 327; Only applied to an open pigsty, or a shelter for pigs, *Reports Provinc.* (1893); Aw crimminy! I zeeth 'n; 'e's croped behind tha peg's lews wall, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 66; Dev.[1] n.Dev. I've a zent to thee pegs-looze . . . two young zows, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 73. s.Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). (28) w.Som. (F.W.W.); w.Som.[1] Peg'z laew's. (29) w.Yks.[8] A term of contempt formerly applied to volunteers. (30, *a*) Stf. (M.B.) War.[2]; War.[3] Some friends in the Birmingham market were asked by a countryman if they would buy a chicken or some pig-meat. s.Wor. 'I thought I'd make me some soup as long as we had some pig-meat in th' house.' Pig-meat is the lean of a bacon pig, distinct from pork (H.K.). s.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] Parts of a pig eaten before being salted down. Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1], Oxf. (G.O.), Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*, Sus.[1], Wil.[1] (*b*) Gall. A pail of pigs' meat in her hand, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 233. n.Yks.[4] The refuse of the kitchen and dinner-table gathered together, and saved with other swill in a tub for pig-food. e.Yks.[1] Slops and refuse food; bran, refuse corn, &c. w.Yks. (J.W.) w.Som.[1] When very fluid it is often spoken of as 'clear meat.' Dev. She looked well after the 'pig-meat,' and rose early to cream her milk set overnight, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 118. nw.Dev.[1], Cor.[3] (*c*) n.Yks.[1] Usually bigg and oats, sometimes with a proportion of wheat among it, specially grown for consumption in fattening the pigs. (31) n.Lin.[1] I'm buildin' squire sum pig-minsters. (32) Wil.[1] (33) Dev.[4] (34) Lin. (J.C.W.) (35) w.Yks. Ah've hed some broth made aht ov a pig-pestil (B.K.). (36) Wil.[1] Usually boiled up for the pigs. (37) Ken.[1], Sur.[1] (38) e.Dur.[1] (s.v. Puddings), Lei.[1] War.[2] Blood, groats, and fat, highly spiced, boiled, and put into skins; War.[3], se.Wor.[1] (39) Brks.[1] So that an animal pushing it from either side cannot get through. (40) *ib.* A ring is made about four feet in diameter, and boys 'shoot' in turn from any point in the circumference, keeping such marbles as they may knock out of the ring, but losing their own 'taw' if it should stop within. (41) Wor. (E.S.) (42) Nhp.[1] A large pig, with the tail well soaped, is turned out and chased by young men and boys, as a prize for the first who can retain his hold of the struggling animal. (43) n.Yks.[2] (44) Lan. Adorned the tea-table with . . . a nice bit of pig seause. ACKWORTH *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 190. (45) War.[2] (46) Cum.[4] (47) w.Yks. (J.W.), Not.[1] (48) War.[2] (49) n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] Ho'd thi noise; here's a bit o' pig-swath for tha. (50) w.Yks.[5] In a pig-swēat. (51) n.Lin.[1] (52) Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1] (53) w.Yks. The least [candle] put in to make weight, THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[1] The watching of the pig-tail was a ceremony observed in Craven, amongst many others, on the eve of St. Mark.

On that evening, a party of males and females, but never a mixed company, place on the floor a lighted pigtail, for so a small or farthing candle is denominated. This, however, must be previously stolen, otherwise it loses its prognostic effects. They then sit down, in solemn silence, and fix their eyes attentively on the taper. The doors and cupboards are never locked, lest the violent attacks of the evil spirit should break them. When it begins to burn blue, the person, whom they are respectively to marry, will make his appearance and walk across the room ; **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** With what patience she watched, on the eve of St. Agnes, the 'pig-tail,' THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 103 ; On the fast of St. Agnes she watches a small candle called a 'pig-tail,' to see the passing image of her future husband, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 140. **ne.Lan.**[1] (54) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) (55) **Lon.** The ham-sandwich men and pig-trotter women will give you notice when the time is come, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 18. (56 *a, b,* 57) **n.Lin.**[1] (58, *a*) **N.I.**[1] (*b*) **Nhp.**[1] (*c*) I'll do't in a pig's-whisper, *ib.* (59) **Hmp.** (H.E.) (60) **s.Chs.**[1] (61) **n.Lin.**[1]

2. *Comb.* in names of plants: (1) **Pig-berry,** the haw or fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*; (2) **-'s-bubble(s,** (3) **-'s-cole,** the cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium* ; (4) **-'s-ears,** the biting stonecrop, *Sedum acre,* and other varieties of stonecrop; (5) **-'s-eyes,** the cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*; (6) **-'s-foot,** the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (7) **-grass,** (*a*) the knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*; (*b*) the persicaria, *P. Persicaria*; (*c*) the sweet vernal grass, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*; (8) **-'s-grease,** the brook-lime, *Veronica Beccabunga* ; (9) **-i'-the-hedge,** the wild sloe, *Prunus spinosa*; (10) **-leaves,** (*a*) the cotton thistle, *Onopordon Acanthium*; (*b*) the meadow plume-thistle, *Carduus pratensis*; (11) **-'s-noses,** the hip or fruit of the dog-rose, *Rosa canina* ; (12) **-'s parsley,** the wild parsley, *Caucalis Anthriscus* ; (13) **-'s parsnip,** see (3) ; (14) **-'s pettitoes,** see (6); (15) **-('s rose,** the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*; (16) **-rush,** see (7, *a*) ; (17) **-tail,** the goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*; (18) **-violet,** the wood violet, *Viola sylvatica*; (19) **-weed,** (*a*) see (3) ; (*b*) see (7, *a*); (*c*) the white goosefoot, *Chenopodium album* ; (*d*) the comfrey, *Symphytum officinale* ; (20) **-wick,** the soft meadow-grass or duffel-grass, *Holcus mollis*; (21) **-'s-wrack,** a kind of sea-wrack ; see below.

(1) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892) ; **Wil.**[1] (2) **Som.** Extensively collected as food for pigs, which are very fond of it. **w.Som.**[1] Usual name about Wellington. Pigs are very fond of it, and cottagers gather it about in the hedges. (3, 4) **Dev.**[4] (5) **Ess.** (6) **Suf.** (7, *a*) **n.Yks., e.Yks.** (B. & H.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **sw.Lin.**[1] **Shr.** *Science Gossip* (1870) 228 ; **Shr.**[1] (*b*) **Lin.** They calls it pig-grass because it amost grows by pig-sties (W.M.E.F.). (*c*) **n.Yks.** (8) **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (9) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (10, *a*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 277. (*b*) **n.Cy., n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). (11) **Dev.** (12) **w.Som.**[1] (13) **Shr.**[12], **w.Cy.** (HALL.), **w.Som.**[1] (14) **Sus.**[1] (s.v. Pattens and Clogs). (15) **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.), **Cor.** (16) **Shr.**[1] The pest of light soils in some parts of Salop. (17) **Nhp.**[1] (18) **Chs.**[1] (19, *a*) **Oxf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 165. (*b*) **Wor., Hmp.**[1] (*c*) **Hmp.**[1] (*d*) **Wil.**[1] (20) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 483. (21) **n.Ir.** Probably *Chondrus crispus* (B. & H.) ; **N.I.**[1] Boiled with meal or potatoes, and given as food for pigs.

3. Phr. (1) *a pig to be shaved,* a sarcastic explanation of a crowd assembling to watch some point of interest; (2) *as happy as a pig in muck,* indolently content with a state of dirt; (3) *pig dack, pig dack,* (4) *pig, pig, pig,* a call to pigs; (5) *the pigs ran through it,* something interfered to prevent the arrangement being carried out; (6) *to be like a pig in a well,* to be without visible means of support; (7) *to be like a pig, to do no good alive,* to be very covetous; (8) *to be on the pig's back,* to be prosperous ; (9) *to bring, take, call, &c. one's pigs to a bad, wrong, or fine market,* to make a bad bargain; to make a mistake, to be disappointed ; (10) *to buy the pig in the poke,* to buy anything unseen and so to make a bad bargain ; (11) *to drive one's pigs to market,* (12) *to drive pigs,* to snore ; (13) *to get a pig out of the way,* to cut up a pig after it is killed, salt it, and make mince-pies, sausages, &c. of it ; (14) *to have the pig on one's back,* to be unfortunate ; (15) *to kill any one's pig for him,* to cause any one serious disappointment or injury; (16) *we don't kill a pig every day,* merrymaking does not come every day ; (17) *what do you expect from a pig but a grunt,* a proverb. saying.

(1) **n.Cy.** (B.K.) (2) **w.Yks.** Very common (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (4) **Shr.**[1] (5) **N.I.**[1] (6) **n.Lin.**[1] A child who has no parents or guardians, or a person who has no visible means of subsistence, is said to be like a pig in a well. (7) **w.Yks.**[1] Said of a covetous man, regardless of the happiness of others, whilst he is ever fruitlessly endeavouring to secure his own. (8) **Ir.** *Nineteenth Cent.* (July 1900) 81. (9) **Frf.** The maist feck o' folk were o' opinion that Jamie was ca'in' his pigs to a bad market, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 60, ed. 1889. **e.Yks.**[1] A person who has fallen into trouble by his own foolishness or misconduct says, 'Well, Ah've browt mi pigs tiv a bad mahkit.' **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 22, 1896) ; **w.Yks.**[1] 'He has brought 'is pigs to a fine market,' . . . he has been very unsuccessful in business. It is, however, often used ironically. **n.Lin.**[1] To take your 'pigs to a wrong market.' **Nhp.**[1] You've brought your pigs to a fine market. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Colloq.** A pretty market I brought my pigs to, BESANT & RICE *Mortiboy* (1872) xlii. (10) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** Doan't thee buy t'pig i' t'poake ; if ta does, tha'll ten to one be letten in, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 22, 1896); (J.W.) (11) **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] (12) **w.Yks.**[1] (13) **n.Lin.**[1] Ther's noäbody likes gettin' a pig oot o' th' waay better then me, bud I'm fairly stall'd to-year. (14) **Ir.** *Nineteenth Cent.* (July 1900) 81. (15, 16) **n.Lin.**[1] (17) **e.Yks.** (Miss A.)

4. A boar ; a hog of any size.

Yks., Der. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Cor.** A boar is always a 'pig,' whilst a sheep under a year old is a 'hog,' HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 340.

5. *Comp.* **Pig-iron,** a flat piece of iron hung between the fire and meat when roasting to retard the operation. It is hung on the bars by a hook. **Suf.**[1] **6.** A particular weight of lead ; see below.

Dur.[1] A piece of lead of an oblong shape from eight to twelve stone in weight. **w.Yks.**[1] A piece of lead weighing 123 lb. **Der.**[1]

7. A segment of an apple or orange.

Chs.[1] **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 134. **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Hmp.** 'What beautiful fruit,' said he, beginning to eat the 'pigs' into which she was cutting it, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) vi. **Wil.**[1]

8. A wood-louse. Cf. **pig's-louse.**

n.Lin.[1], **Rut.** (J.P.K.), **Rut.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (s.v. Old Sow). **Wil.**[1]

9. The shell of the mollusk *Cypraeidae.*

Dor. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) [So called . . . from their resemblance to the body and back of a pig ; otherwise a sow, YULE *Hobson-Jobson* (s.v. Porcelain).]

10. A small cushion used in knitting ; see below.

w.Yks.[2] A knitting-pig is a small cushion made of wash-leather or other material and fastened to the waist by strings. It is used by women for keeping the knitting-needle steady.

11. A game resembling tip-cat. Cf. **piggy,** *sb.*

w.Yks.[3] Well known, but comparatively new here.

12. *v.* To feed and attend to pigs.

Dev. I've washed and baked and pigged for my father these seven years, BARING-GOULD *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 131.

13. To supply or provide with pigs.

s.Wor. I dooesn't waant no pigs ; I be pigged up fahrish, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.*

14. To bring forth pigs.

Sc. She deid the last time she piggit, TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 170. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.)

15. To herd or crowd together ; to sleep more than one in a bed ; to have crowded, uncomfortable quarters.

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb.** Eight of us had to pig in thegither, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 18. **Lakel.**[2] Ye mun pig-in as well as ye can. **Cum.**[1] Come, barns, pig in to bed wi' ya. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Abaht twenty lodgers pigg'd together an' all ate an' slept i' one hoil (Æ.B.) ; **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.**[1] They pig o' of a rook i' one room. **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Teddy can come to dadda's bed, an' you an' Sam can pig together. **Brks.**[1] **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**[1] There was nine o' um all a-pig together in thick there little bit of a 'ouze. **Dev., Cor.** Her parents' cottage, where the whole family pig in one room, BARING-GOULD *Old Cy. Life* (1890) xii. **Cor.** We can't pig it as did our ancestors, *ib. Curgenven* (1893) xvii.

16. To pitch off a horse or ass. **n.Lin.**[1]

PIG, *sb.*[2] **Sc.** Irel. **n.Cy.** Nhb. Also written **pigg** Sc. ; and in form **peg-** Nhb.[1] [pig.] **1.** An earthenware jar or pitcher ; a stone bottle.

Sc. Where the pig's broken let the sherds lie, FERGUSON *Prov.*

(1641) 34. **Sh.I.** Fetch yon pig 'at doo ûs'd ta tak drink ta da hill, *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899). **Or.I.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 805, 810. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** She hedna a pig teem, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. **Kcd.** Grant *Lays* (1884) 8. **Frf.** There are mair broon pigs comes tae the manse than tae ony ither hoose i' the parish, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 20. **Per.** Made his money by selling pigs, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 3. **Slg.** Wodrow *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 340. **Ayr.** Having got the pig with the wonted allowance of broth and beef in it, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxviii. **Lnk.** Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 47. **Lth.** Pigs for haudin pickled berries, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 74. **Edb.** Just a muckle pig For ha'din' kail or 'tatoes, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 31. **Gall.** 'Hae ye ought i' the pig the day?' is a common salutation when friendly neighbours meet at others houses, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 240, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.**[1] Brown, coarse earthenware.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Pig-ass,** an ass used to draw a cart filled with crockery; (2) **-man,** a dealer in crockery; (3) **-penny-horse,** a child's money-box made in the form of a small earthenware horse; (4) **-shop,** a crockery shop, china shop; (5) **-wife,** a female vendor of crockery.

(1) **Bnff.** Frae Phoebus' beams ye apes retire Wi' your pig-asses, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 79. (2) **Lnk.** Pigmen and cadgers, barrow-men and weavers, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 8. **Lth.** Pigmen, an' grocer folk, an' bakers, Were on the rump o' business ridin', Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 152. (3) **Lth.** Whaur wee pig penny horses pranced, Whaur crowds o' bairnies gazed entranced, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 9. (4) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** His father keepit a pig shop, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 226. (5) **Sc.** Already has the pig-wife's early care Marked out a station for her crockery ware, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1821) 423 (Jam.). **Bnff.** Some ape poets may be said rather to lead pig-wives' cripple asses, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 79 *note.* **Abd.** Vagrant lodgers—Wi' tinklers, knaves, pig-wives, and cadgers, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 459. **Ayr.** Come, my auld princess o' pig-wives, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 147. **Edb.** Wi's pig-wife Kate, that begs, *Carlop Green* 1793 129, ed. 1817. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

3. A hot-water bottle. Also called **Piggy** or **Peggy.**

Sc. Shall I put a pig in your bed to keep you warm? Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 152; This nicht is cauld, my leddy, Wad ye please, To hae a pig i' the bed to warm your taes? Leighton *Wds.* (1869) 7. **Nhb.**[1] An earthenware bottle filled with hot water and used as a foot warmer in bed by delicate people. A traveller reported that in Northumberland the people slept with the pigs for warmth. He had been asked if he would have a piggy in his bed.

4. A chamber-pot.

Abd. He niest fell in wi' Mungo's wig, An' Lowrie's sneeshin' mill, Sae stapit baith in Kettie's pig, An' steepit them right weel 'Mang strang, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 137; Into my putrid channel At nicht each wifie tooms her pig, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 71.

5. A flower-pot.

Sc. A rich Glasgow manufacturer . . . sent for a London artist to decorate the panels in the principal cabin [of his yacht]. The artist asked what kind of decoration he required. The reply was, 'Ony thing simple, just a pig wi' a flower,' Mackay.

6. A can for a chimney-top for increasing the draught.

Sc. (Jam.) **Ayr.** Pigs from the lum-heads came rattling down like thunderclaps, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxiv.

7. Any piece of earthenware, a potsherd. **Sc.** (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Pigger,** *sb.* an earthenware marble; (2) **Piggery,** *sb.* (*a*) the place where earthenware is manufactured, a pottery; (*b*) a crockery shop; (*c*) earthenware crockery.

(1) **Abd.** A' kinds o' bools—marble, stoner, and pigger, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 249. **Frf.** Our bools were known as piggers, marleys, and sclaiteys, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 94. (2, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Cld.** *ib.* (*c*) **Abd.** There will be sold . . . a quantity of haberdash, an' gin ony body wants to ken what that is, it's piggery, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 46.

8. Phr. (1) *pigs and whistles,* a mass of foolish, inconvenient furniture or nick-nacks; (2) *to go to pigs and whistles,* to go to wreck and ruin.

(1) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (2) **Cai.**[1] **Dmb.** If it's this black and that black, ye should surely be glad to think it's gaun a' to pigs and whussles, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxix. **Ayr.** The place a' gaun to pigs and whussles, Service *Notandums* (1890) 1. **Lnk.** He . . . married my auld school companion, Mary Mathieson, and immediately thereafter gaed a' to 'pigs and whistles,' Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 16. **Edb.** The back-ga'en tenant fell ahint, And cou'dnae stand; So he to pygs and whistles went, And left the land, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 18, ed. 1801. **n.Ir.** Iverything's gaun tae pigs an' whussels, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan,* 102.

[1. Argus Was porturit thayr . . . Furth of ane payntit pyg, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) III. 139, ed. 1874.]

PIG-ABACK, PIG-ALL, see **Pick-a-back, Pig-haw.**

PIGEON, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. Also in form **pudgen** Nhb.[1] [pi·dʒən.] In *comb.* (1) **Pigeon-cove,** (2) **-ducket,** a pigeon-cot or dove-cot; (3) **-'s-eye,** the cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*; (4) **-felt, -felty,** or **-fieldfare,** the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*; (5) **-gull,** a young gull; (6) **-('s hop,** in the game of 'tip-cat': a hop taken with one foot placed across the instep of the other; (7) **-house,** see (1); (8) **-'s meat,** food for pigeons; (9) **-'s milk,** (*a*) the partly-digested food given by pigeons to their young; (*b*) an imaginary article for which children are sent as a hoax, a fool's errand; (*c*) a contemptuous term for a greenhorn; (10) **-necked,** afflicted with goitre; (11) **-('s pair,** a family consisting of a son and daughter only; (12) **-toed,** having the toes turning inwards; (13) **-toes,** feet which turn inwards; (14) **-walk,** a boys' game; see below.

1. **Sus.**[1] (2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.** (B. & H.) (4) **Cum.**[4], **Nhp.**[1] **Oxf.** Aplin *Birds* (1889) 214. **Oxf., Brks., Bck.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 5. **Ken.** In our young days we used to shoot, when we could, two varieties of fieldfares, the fieldfare common, and what we in our juvenile fashion called the pigeon fieldfare, or felt; . . even now we hear of pigeon felts from some of our old rustic friends, Son of Marshes *Within an Hour of Lon.* (ed. 1894) 103. (5) **Suf.** Young gulls when they first come down our river, the Deben. Skin them and pie them, they are good, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). 6) **Hmp.** (W.H.E.) (7) **Der.**[1] *Obs.* (8) **Cor.**[3] (9, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **n.Cy.** When . . . pigeon's milk . . . and other nonsensical pleasantries were in successive requisition, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 84. **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** Elder boys, for a lark, send little boys into shops for 'A ha'porth o' pigeon milk,' *Yksman.* (1888) 184, col. 2; **w.Yks.**[1] To send a child to a neighbour's house, for a spoonfull of this rare article, is a trick frequently practised on the first of April. **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.** Sent yer for pigeon's milk did they, and yer believed them? Well I never! *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); **War.**[234], **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Brks.**[1] **Suf.**[1] An unsuspecting lad is sent to a shop, generally, I think, a shoemaker's, for 'tew punnath of pigeon's milk.' **w.Mid.** On the first of April children were often sent to buy 'two penn'oth o' pigeons' milk.' The person to whom they had been sent would direct them elsewhere. This would go on until the victim found out that it was a hoax (W.P.M.). (*c*) **War.**[3] (10) **Lin.** (G.W.) (11) **N.I.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **e.An.**[1], **Wil.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] (12) **m.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] **Slang.** The pigeon-toed step and the rollicking motion Bespoke them two genuine sons of the ocean, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Dead Drummer.* (13) **w.Som.**[1] Bow-legs and pigeon-toes usually go together. (14) **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] The 'pigeon' is blindfolded, and stands with legs astride. The other players throw their caps between the straddled legs and shout 'Pigeon waak.' The blinded pigeon walks accordingly, and endeavours to touch a cap with his foot in his forward progress. A lad whose cap is touched becomes 'pigeon' in turn.

PIGEONY, *sb.* Brks.[1] [pi·dʒəni.] Small pimples, showing esp. at the back of the neck in elderly people; goose-flesh.

PIGER, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A pitcher. (Hall.)

PIGGAL, *sb.* Cor.[12] Also written **pigol** Cor.[2] [pi·gl.] A pickaxe, a large hoe for cutting turf.

[OCor. *pigol,* a pickaxe (Williams); Breton (Léon) *pigel,* 'petite houe' (Du Rusquec).]

PIGGATORY, *sb.* Ess. [pi·gətəri.] Great trouble, 'purgatory.' *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1]

PIGGERY, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. w.Cy. [pi·gəri.] **1.** A collective name for pigs.

Kcd. They wad . . . Rear superior breeds o' beastial, Poutry, piggery, sheep an' kye, Grant *Lays* (1884) 68.

2. A pig-sty. N.Cy.[1] **3.** *Fig.* A mess, a state of dirt.

w.Cy. Here's a purty piggery. Bless my soul, it'll take me four and twenty hours right on end to get this fitty, *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 749.

PIGGID, see **Picked.**

PIGGIN, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. and midl. counties to Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Also Hrt. Mid. Hmp. and Amer. Also written **piggen** Cum. n.Yks.[3] w.Yks.[34] e.Lan.[1] Mid. [pi'gin.] **1.** A small pail or tub, *gen.* of wood, a milking-pail; a lading can; a wooden dish or basin.

Sc. He . . . sprawls and spraughles like a swine at the piggin, *St. Patrick* (1819) II. 266 (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Da mate sent wir bairn up ta da tapmast head wi' a tar piggin, Manson *Alm.* (1900) 126. **se.Sc.** The cutty spoon, an' crowdie piggin, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 215. **Dmf.** (Jam.) **NI.**[1] Made of hoops and staves, with one stave prolonged so as to form a handle, used for milking in. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** Larger than a noggin, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** She fills a ten quart can an' a lump o' a piggin wi' milk ivery nicht an' mornin', Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 39. **s.Ir.** [He] Dipped a little piggin into the pitcher, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 102. **Tip.** Many a piggin uv milk she made me dhrink, Kickham *Knocknagow*, 372. **N.Cy.**[1] A small wooden cylindrical vessel, made with staves and bound with hoops like a pail; **N.Cy.**[2] A little pail or tub with an erect handle. **Nhb.** Containing about a quart (J.H.); Holding near a pint, *Gent. Mag.* (1794) 16, ed. Gomme; **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** A three-quart piggen full o' keale, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 78; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] A wooden basin for holding porridge. **Wm.**[1] Originally a small wooden vessel, used for drinking, &c., made of staves and having one stave longer than the rest to serve as a handle. Later they were turned from solid wood. Small wooden pails for feeding calves are still called piggins. **n.Yks.**[13] **ne.Yks.**[1] A small tub or pail with vertical handle, used for milking, and carried when empty under the arm. **e.Yks.** A small wooden drinking vessel; now disused, Marshall *Rur. Econ* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] With one or two of the staves rising above the others, sometimes pierced with hand-holes, to serve as handles; used by brewers for lading liquor, and by milkmaids for transferring milk from one receptacle to another. **w.Yks.** A tin receptacle, a deep tin tureen. A 'piggin' as a rule has a handle at the side and not over the mouth as in ordinary pails (L.M.S.); A vessel, *gen.* of wood, holding from one to two gallons (M.T.); **w.Yks.**[2] 'Prentices ate their porridge out of piggins; **w.Yks.**[345] **Lan.** I'll have a penk at her piggin, if I have to pay for th' garthin' on't, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 154, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] **ne.Lan.**[1] A small wooden vessel made in the manner of a half barrel, and having one stave longer than the rest for a handle. **e.Lan.**[1] A vessel in which pigs' food is carried to the stye. **s.Lan.** To borrow a piggin of meal, Bamford *Traveller* (1844) 55. **I Ma.** First came the broth. . . This was served in wooden piggins, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 5, ed. 1889. **Chs.**[13] **Der.** 1730. Item a Piggin and two Potts to wash y[e] church, o. o. 6, *Chwardens' Acc. of Youlgreave Church* in Cox *Churches* (1877) II. 340; **Der.**[12], **Not.**[23], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Nearly *obs.* **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); **War.**[123] **Shr.**[1] The piggin was formerly used for eating porridge or other 'supping' out of; it gave place to the 'pollinger.' 'The cow jumped o'er the moon, The little dog laughed to see sich sport; And the piggin ran after the spoon.' **Hrf.**[2] A wooden quart used for carrying milk or toast and cider to workmen. **Hrt.** We had no mugs to drink from, but wooden bowls in the shape of small tubs, with wooden handles. These were called piggens, Wickham *Recollections Hertford School* (1841) vi. **Mid.** *Auction Cat. Staines* (1801) in *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. vi. 329. **Hmp.**[1] [**Amer.** Green *Virginia Flk-Sp.* (1899).]

Hence (1) **Piggin-bottoms**, *sb. pl.* spiced cakes made in small tins; (2) **-calf**, *sb.* a calf reared by hand; (3) **-stake**, *sb.* a stake on which milkpails, buckets, &c. are hung; (4) **Piggintle**, *sb.* a 'piggin'-full.

(1) **Cum.** Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 215. **Wm.** Her pigginbottoms, her brandy snaps, Bowness *Studies* (1868) 40. (2) **Chs.**[1] About Knutsford and Mobberley the term 'piggin calf' used to be restricted to a calf reared after the cows go out to grass, when milk becomes too valuable to give to calves, all being required for the cheese-tub. These calves were fed upon fleetings instead of milk, and were the wife's perquisite; consequently she used generally to feed them with cream fleetings, which are extremely rich, and the calf was soon fed up to the value of four or five pounds. **s.Chs.**[1] A calf belonging to the mistress of the house, which is consequently reared upon the drippings and the best of the fleetings. **Shr.**[1] So called from the piggin being used to hold its 'supping.' (3) **Chs.**[1] It is often formed of a post about five feet high, with side pegs mortised into it, like a hat stand; sometimes it is made of a branching piece of oak, peeled. It is fixed into the ground near the kitchen door, and the milk cans and smaller dairy vessels are hung upon it after being washed and scalded; **Chs.**[3] (4) **Chs.** Soaping a piggintle, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 10; **Chs.**[12]; **Chs.**[3] Oi could lay in a piggintle o' buttermilk, roight off, oim that dry.

2. An earthenware jar or jug.

Dmf. (Jam.), **Nhb.**[1] **Wm.**[1] Later the term was applied to small jugs and mugs of earthenware.

3. A small iron pot with two ears.

Nhb. That supped up the broo and syne—in the piggin, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 405; **Nhb.**[1]

PIGGIN-RIGGIN, *sb.* Irel. A half-grown boy or girl; see below.

The eight or ten childer were what we call 'piggin riggins,' too old for a dumly and too young for bacon, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. xvi.

PIGGINS, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Dev. The joists to which the planching is fixed; the 'sleepers' or pieces on which the boards of the lower floor are fixed. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 327. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

PIGGLE, *v.* Yks. Der. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. e.An. [pi'gl.] To pick at; to touch continually; to pull off by degrees; to pick out, uproot; *fig.* to do anything in a trifling, desultory manner, to fiddle.

e.Yks.[1] To pick out with a pointed instrument. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.**[1]; **Not.**[2] Yer 'piggling' that cake, are yer? **Not.**[3] **s.Not.** If y'er allus pigglin (*or* pigglin at) that place it'll never get better (J.P.K.). **Rut.**[1] Particularly of rooting up potatoes with the hand. **Lei.**[1] Piggling off a corn. **Nhp.**[12] To root up potatoes with the hand. **War.**[3] **e.An.**[1] To be nice with one's food, turning it over.

Hence **Piggling**, (1) *sb.* any rather small article; (2) *ppl. adj.* small; paltry, trifling.

(1) **Not.**[2] 2) **s.Not.** Such pigglin work! Do it as if yer meant it. A can't do wi' such pigglin little taters (J.P.K.).

PIGGWIGGAN, *sb.* Dur. Also in form **Peggy Wigan.** [pi'gwigən.] In phr. *to get Piggwiggan*, to have a severe fall.

He's got Piggwiggan, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 87. ['Pigwidgeon.' This word is used by Drayton as the name of a fairy, Johnson.]

PIGGY, *sb.* Yks. Pem. [pi'gi, pe'gi.] A short piece of wood sharpened at both ends, used in a game similar to 'tip-cat'; the game of 'tip-cat.' Also in *comp.* **Piggy-ninny.**

w.Yks. A gentle blow is administered to one of the pointed ends, causing the piggy to rise into the air; the object is to drive it as far as possible by a blow from the stick before it falls (H.L.); (J.W.); Th' way to play it an' th' tackle wanted is as follas:—A lad wi' a stick . . . an' a piggy, . . an' a chap wi' a window—bigger an' better. Th' lad rises his piggy, an' knocks it thrco th' chap's window; th' lad runs away, an' th' chap runs after him. Th' gam is coppin' th' lad, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 22, 1897); **w.Yks.**[5] **s.Pem.** We are gwayin to play piggyninny; will yeä come? *Obs.* (W.M.M.)

PIGGY, *adj.* Cor. Also in form **peggy.** **1.** Dirty.

A piggy mess. Your dress is in a piggy state (M.A.C.).

2. Obstinate.

Thou peggy varmen! Lee *Widow Woman* (1897) 165.

PIGGY-BACK, -DOG, see **Pick-a-back, Pick-a-dog.**

PIGGYKNACK, *sb.* **w.Yks.**[5] [pi'ginak.] A child's name for a pig.

PIGGY-PIE, *sb.* Som. Cor. [pi'gi-pai.] A pie said to be made of little pigs that have died at birth or before weaning, a 'strat-pie.'

w.Som.[1] **Cor.**[2] A pie made of prematurely born veers.

PIGGY-WHIDDEN, *sb.* Cor. [pi'gi-widən.] The smallest or youngest pig of a litter; the youngest child of a family.

Sometimes sould a fine fat fowl, Sometimes the piggy-whidden, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 39; **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Piggy-whidden-pie**, *sb.* a pie made of a 'piggy-whidden.'

Cor.[1] Some would die, and some did die, and of these we made piggy-whidden-pie.

[*Piggy-whidden* lit. white-pig. OCor. *gwidn*, a form of *gwyn*, white (Williams).]

PIG-HAW, *sb.* e.Cy. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also written **pig-hau** Hmp.[1]; and in forms **pegall** e.Cy.; **peggal, peggall** Wil.; **peggle** Wil.[1] n.Wil.; **peg-haw** Wil.; **pigall** e.Cy. w.Cy. Wil.[1]; **pigaul** Hmp.[1]; **pigs-hale** Som. w.Som.[1] [pi'g-ō, -ōl; pe'gl.] **1.** The haw, the fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha.*

e.Cy., Hmp.[1], **w.Cy.** Wil. (K.M.G.); Britton *Beauties* (1825);

Wil.[1] **n.Wil.** The thrushes and pigeons feed on the peggles which cover the great hawthorn bush so thickly as to give it a reddish tint, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 223 **Som.** (W.F.R.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873) **w.Som.**[1] Peg·z-ae ulz.

2. *Comb.* **Peggall-bush**, the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha.* **Wil.** (B. & H.)

[**1.** The *-l* forms *-all, -aul, -hale,* &c. prob. show contamination with **Hall**, *sb.*[2] (q.v.)]

PIGHTLE, *sb.* **n.Cy. Yks. Rut. Nhp. Brks. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. s.Cy. Hmp. Amer.** Also written **pightal** Suf.; **pightel** Suf. Cmb. Amer.; **pightell** w.Yks. Hnt.; **pitle** n.Cy. Brks. Bdf. e.An.[1] Nrf. Ess.[1]; **pytle** Nrf. Suf.[1]; and in forms **pickle** w.Yks. e.An.[1]; **picle** N.Cy.[2] w.Yks. Nrf.; **piddle** Brks.[1]; **pighell, pighill** w.Yks.; **pikle** Nhp.[1] Nrf. Ess.[1] Amer.; **pycle** Brks. Suf.; **pykle** Bdf. e.Nrf. Amer. [pai·tl; pai·kl, pi·kl.] **1.** A small field or enclosure, esp. one near a house.

n.Cy. HOLLOWAY; **N.Cy.**[2] **w.Yks.** Common in old deeds and court rolls (S.J.C.); *Obs.* (J.W.) **Rut.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The term frequently occurs in early deeds; nor is it yet disused. In 1840, a small Pightle, occupied as garden-ground, was advertized in the *Northampton Mercury.* **Brks.** There was one meadow close to the house called the Pitle, KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* (1854) II. 117; GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] The 'Church piddle' at Hampstead Norreys. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.); *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 220. **Hnt.** *e.An. N. & Q.* (1862) I. 204, ed. 1864. **e.An.**[1,2] **Nrf.** To be sold —A house with a good pightle of land (U.W.); A glad sound of Christmas bells. Out it swept over layer, pitle and fallow, HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* (1888) III. xv; MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** (H.H.); (C.T.); Principally applied to the closes or small fields in which flax is grown, *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. ix. 490; **Suf.**[1] **Cmb.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Ess.** One of the glebe fields, a small meadow, adjoining the churchyard of Ashen, is called Church Pitle, *N. & Q.* (1859) 2nd S. vii. 90; Boxted Vicarage. It is said that the Vicarage-house standeth in a small pikle, containing about an acre, NEWCOURT *Repertorium Eccles.* (1710) II. 79, in *N. & Q. ib.* 57; **Ess.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] [**Amer.** Very nearly obsolete. Pightel signifies an enclosure surrounding a dwelling-house, and is sometimes synonymous with lawn, *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. ix. 443; *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 392.]

2. A small corner of a field, a long narrow slip of ground, terminating at a sharp angle.

Nhp.[1] **s.Cy.** Sometimes planted with trees, but more commonly overgrown with underwood, *N. & Q.* (1859) 2nd S. vii. 444.

3. ? A meadow shed. **Nrf.** *Dy. News* (May 16, 1895).

PIGHTS, see **Pawts.**

PIGMIRE, *sb.* **e.An.**[1] [pi·gmaiə·(r).] The ant. See **Pismire**, *sb.*[1]

PIGMY, *sb.* **Nrf.** [pi·gmi.] **1.** In *comb.* **Pigmy curlew**, the curlew sandpiper, *Tringa subarquata.*

I'm going for that 'pigmy curlew' what I see'd te mo'nin, EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 29; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 194.

2. *pl.* The curlew sandpiper, *Tringa subarquata.* COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46.

PIG-NUT, *sb.* **Sc. n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Hnt.** ? **Mid. Suf. Ess. Wil. Som.** Also in forms **peg-nut** ? Mid.; **pig's-nut** w.Som.[1] [**pig-nut, -nʉt.**] **1.** The earth-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*, esp. the root.

Ayr. A white umbelliferous plant, very much like wild carrot, . . . my companion said was pig-nut, or ground-chesnut, *Cent. Mag.* (Aug. 1884) 487. **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.**[2,4], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **sw.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Shr.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) ? **M.d.** In my school-days we used to dig up ar-nuts in Highgate Wood. We called them peg-nuts, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 53. **Suf.** Delicate and beautiful little things are pushing cautiously out of the earth-fringed pig-nut, GURDON *Memories* (1897) 11. **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** Has any attempt ever been made to cultivate the earth-nut, pig-nut, or ground-nut, as it is variously called, which the ploughboys search for and dig up with their clasp knives? JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 331. **w.Som.**[1]

2. The root of the tuberous caraway, *Carum Bulbocastanum.* **Wil.**[1] **3.** The horse-chestnut, *Aesculus Hippocastanum.* **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **4.** *pl.* The seed-capsules of the wood violet, *Viola sylvatica.*

Chs.[1] Occasionally. Children are in the habit of eating [them].

5. The meadow parsley, *Oenanthe pimpinelloides.* **Ess.** (B. & H.)

PIGOL, PIGS-HALE, see **Piggal, Pig-haw.**

PIGSEY, PIGSIE, see **Pixy.**

PIGSNIE, *sb.* **Lan. Wil. Dev.** Also in form **pigsy** n.Lan.[1] [pi·gsni.] **1.** A term of affection, esp. for a little girl.

n.Lan.[1] Thow lile pigsy. **Wil.** I heard not long since a baby called a darling pigsnie, evidently as a term of affectionate admiration, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 196. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 331.

2. A term of contempt for an immodest woman.

Dev. She began to pour forth . . . insinuations relative to a certain 'Trapseing, hautecking, kerping, pigsnie,' MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. v.

[**1.** How pretely she could talke to him, How doth my sweteheart, what sayth nowne pigs eie? BP. GARD. *De Obed. Tr.* (1553), in Todd's Johnson. **2.** She was a prymerole, a pigges-nye For any lord to leggen in his bedde, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 3268.]

PIK, see **Pick**, *sb.*[1,2], *v.*[3,4]

PIKE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [paik.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Pike-handles**, wooden staves used for a bier at a funeral; (2) **-staff**, a long stick or staff with a sharp 'pike' in it, carried as a support in frosty weather; a 'pack-staff'; (3) **-stick**, a long leaping-pole; (4) **-stower**, *obs.*, the iron bar or standard fixed in the 'ear-breed' (q.v.) of a cart, strengthening the sides.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] Before the parish (of Elsdon) had a hearse, their dead were carried to the grave on a bier of poles, which they called pike-handles, and were the perquisite of the rector, HODGSON *Nhb.* pt. II. I. 92, *note.* (2) **Sc.** I'll gang, though it should rain auld wives and pike-staves (JAM.); Fare ye weel, my pike-staff, Wi' you nae mair my wife I'll baff, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 223 (*ib.*). **w.Yks.** A pedlar's staff. 'As plain as a pike-staff,' *Hlfx. Courier* (May 29, 1897). (3) **Cum.**[4] With the assistance of a pike-stick they make such leaps in the pursuit, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) 447. (4) **e.Yks.** The foreman is to bee forewarned that he seeke out three or fower pikestowers aforehande, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 48.

2. Phr. *as straight as a pike*, very straight indeed.

Wil. The squire walks as straight as a pike, PENRUDDOCKE *Content* (1860) 6.

3. *Fig.* See below.

Lnk. He was a tall thin pike of a man, with a cadaverous countenance, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 20.

4. A hay-fork; a pitchfork. Also in *comp.* **Pike-fork.** Cf. **pick**, *sb.*[3] **12.**

Lan. Chaps . . . as I wouldn't touch with a pikefork, WESTALL *Old Factory* (1885) xxi; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Wor.** It be on'y a bit of a jobble, as much as a could put on a barra, not more nor two or three pike-full, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* **Shr.**[1] Pikes and rakes, *Auct. Catal.* (1870). **Hrf.** They was to bring some pikes with 'em, to 'elp 'im to turn the 'ay, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 177. **Dev.** Zum like a putchin'-pike, and zum a zack, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 177. **w.Dev.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.** Armed with pitchforks, or pikes, as in Cornwall they are generally called, HONE *Every-day Bk.* (1826) 854. **w.Cor.** Common (M.A.C.).

5. A pickaxe.

Chs.[3] An iron instrument, sharp on one side and like a hammer on the other, used for splitting and breaking coals. **s.Stf.** PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Shr.**[1,2]

6. Salt-making term: a one-pronged instrument used for lifting and handling lumps of salt. **Chs.**[1] **7.** The iron tip of the scythe sned. **Cum.**[4] **8.** The rib of an umbrella.

Gall. A gurl came, when all sail was set, and away went the tappin lift [umbrella], down came the pikes clashing about his lugs, and one of them transfixed his cheek, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 263, ed. 1876.

9. The 'beck' or pointed end of an anvil. **w.Yks.**[2]

Hence **Pike-horn**, *sb.* the pointed end of a blacksmith's anvil. **w.Yks.** Stick it on t'pike-horn (B.K.).

10. A land or 'ley' running to a point; a peaked piece of land. See **Gore**, *sb.*[1] **1**, **Piking**, *sb.*

s.Not. (J.P.K.), **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The pike of a close is the end which runs up into a point. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[1] Short 'buts' ploughed in pointed furrows of graduated lengths; filling up spaces—left by the long 'buts' lying at right angles—in fields of irregular form.

11. A pointed hill; the conical top of a hill or mountain. Cf. **pick**, *sb.*[5]

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.** (M.P.), **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** *Kirby Stephen and Appleby Monthly Mess.* (Apr. 1891). **w.Yks.** Phillips *Rivers* (1853); **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Glo.** A hill rising in a cone, such as Cam's Pike, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Mon.** Abergavenny's Pike, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 325.

Hence **Pike-wall**, *sb.* a wall built to a point at its summit. w.Cy. (Hall.) **12.** A pillar or cairn of stones erected on the highest point of a mountain or hill.

Edb. These piles of stones are often termed Cairn, Pike, Currough, Cross, &c., Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 49, ed. 1815. **Cum.**[14]

13. The spire of a church. e.Lan.[1] **14.** A pointed or peaked pile of hay, made up, like a temporary stack in the hay-field, until it can be carted to the farm-yard.

N.I.[1] **n.Cy.** *Even. Mail* (July 28, 1828); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] A pike contains about one cart-load of hay; *ib.* The conditions then determine whether it [hay] shall be at once put up as hay in the form of pikes or further exposed... If the weather be very fine and dry the win-row is at once drawn up into large heaps and forked into a pike, without cock or kyle having been made. The pike is really a small stack, only it is left in the field till the whole crop can be put into the great stacks in the farm yard (s.v. Hay-making). **Dur.**[1] A large pile of hay, in size, between a cock and a stack. **e.Dur.**[1] A large haycock, often six feet high. **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Let's put it i' pike till Monday (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** A singular expedient is here practised to get it [the hay], as it is intended, out of harm's way. This is to put it into pikes, or stacklets of about a load each, before it be fit to put into stack, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788) II. 140; Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 37; **e.Yks.**[1] A circular stack of hay, with a conical top, so called in contradistinction to those of an oblong shape. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Peter was under the impression that he could make one of the large cocks or pikes, *Life Peter Barker* (1876) 5; **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[2]

Hence **Pikelins**, *sb. pl.* half-sized hay-cocks. Cum.[14]

15. A stack of corn, circular in form, pointed, and of no great size.

n.Yks.[1] It [the wind] wapped t'top o' t'pike off by t'easins; **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** (E.W.); The harvest is all gathered in, the 'stagga'th' is full of 'pikes' and stacks, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 12; **e.Yks.**[1]

16. *pl. Obs.* Woollen-trade term: see below.

w.Yks. Short irons in the form of an L upon which the 'going part' of a loom swung to an fro. A loom was sharp or slow 'strucken,' heavy or light in the hand, and a good or a poor wefter, as the going part was swung and balanced (W.T.).

17. The iron hinge pin at the foot of the post of a gate or door. w.Yks. (J.J.B.) **18.** *v.* In phr. *to pike one's toes*, to turn up one's toes in dying.

Yks. He piked his tuos an' deed (H.W.).

19. To measure and mark out land for the plough. See *sb.* **10.** s.Not. (J.P.K.) **20.** To put hay into 'pikes' or large cocks.

Nhb. Tumbling among the cocks when the hay was being 'piked,' Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 80. **Dur.** Come, let's be off; they'll be done piking directly, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1896) 575; You chose to come into our work-field when we were throng on piking, *ib.* **Cum.**[4], **Yks.** (H.W.)

Hence **Piker**, *sb.* a man who puts hay into 'pikes' or cocks. Nhb.[1]

PIKE, *sb.*[2] Yks. Der. Lei. War. Shr. Glo. Sus. w.Cy. Som. Amer. [paik.] **1.** A turnpike gate or toll-bar.

w.Yks. Her fathur's son gallops down t'broad road, while he flees afore to oppen t'pikes, Brontë *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) x. **Der.** Till they came to a 'toll-bar'... no farmer ever spends a penny in pikes, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) vii. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[23], **Shr.**[1] **Glo.** Turnpike is never used in Gloucestershire, it is always 'the pike,' Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 83; *Gl.* (1851). **Sus.** Walking a full mile from the 'pike, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 50. **w.Cy.** The man at the pike ran to open the gate, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1896) 66. **w.Som.**[1] [**Amer.** S'pose any gentleman that keeps a pike was to give you a bad shillin in change, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. xi.]

2. The toll payable at a turnpike gate.

w.Som.[1] Hast a-got any money vor to pay the pike way?

3. A turnpike road.

War.[3] Occas. used. 'Go on along the pike till you come to the next turning on the right.' **Sus.** Holloway.

Hence **Piker**, *sb.* a tramp, one who is always on the road. Cf. **pikey**. **Sus.**[12] **e.Sus.** Cadgers and pikers, Holloway.

PIKE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and n. and midl. counties to Nhp. Wor. Shr. Also written **pyke** Sc. (Jam.) Cum. w.Yks.[1] Lan.; and in forms **peyke** Cum.[4]; **poik(e** Lei.[1] Nhp.[2] [paik, Midl. poik.] **1.** *v.* To pick; to gather; to choose, select. See **Pick**, *v.*[4]

Abd. The tae corbie winna pyke oot the tither's e'e, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xx. **Frf.** May the flames get her banes tae pike, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890 155. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 103. **s.Sc.** Gie ye to the witches to pike your banes ahint the aisle, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 55. **Slg.** A prin a thristle can pike out. Muir *Poems* (1818) 73. **Rnf.** Barr *Poems* (1861) 58. **Ayr.** Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 23; Sae merrily 's the banes we'll pyke, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 179. **Lnk.** Cochill *Poems* (1890) 37. **e.Lth.** We'll gie the laird an' the maisters a bane to pike, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 22. **Hdg.** Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 180. **Bwk.** Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 126. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 78. **Gall.** Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 120. **Ir.** So they piked away after it with their flails, Kennedy *Fireside Tales* (1870) 20. **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** Tak a pwok up to t'fell, .. Pyke some ore out, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 251. **n.Yks.**[123] **w.Yks.** A man said of his dog, 'She'd rather have a bone to pike' (S.O.A.); All warks togither for gooid to them as is chozzen, and piked out fro' th' rubbidge, Brontë *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) ix; **w.Yks.**[1235] **Lan.** Some o'th neighbours piked him up, Waugh *Hermit Cobbler*, viii; Frozen to death, and their een pyked out by crows, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 17; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] **ne.Lan.** Wherever did ta pike her up? Mather *Idylls* (1895) 48; **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Der.**[1] *Obs.* **nw.Der.**[1] To pike lime from the ashes at a lime-kiln; to pike fruit, &c. **Nhp.**[1]; **Nhp.**[2] To pike the dirt off a spade. **Wor.** (W.C.B.) **Shr.**[1] We met'n as well pike a bit i' the owd stubble as sit under the 'edge waitin' fur the tother—they hanna finished luggin' the barley yet; **Shr.**[2]

Hence (1) *Pike-a-plea body*, *phr.* a litigious person or one fond of lawsuits; (2) *to pike out*, *phr.* to delineate, draw in outline; (3) — *out the een*, *phr.* to blind.

(1) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (2) **Ayr.** I slept ae hauf o' the time, and spent the ither in pyking oot leddies and parasols on the bookboard wi' a preen, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 17. (3) **nw.Abd.** It's just like to pike oot my een, Gen I but byaak or brew, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 24.

2. To pilfer, plunder; to engage in petty thefts.

Sc. 'It is ill to be call'd a thief, and ay found piking.' It is ill to have a bad name, and often found in a suspicious place or posture, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 177; Ye pykit your mother's pouch o' twalpennies Scot, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. **Or.I.** My house was evil pyked by these that had the charge of keeping it, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) 50.

Hence **Pikie** or **Pykie**, *adj.* dishonest, given to pilfering or petty thefts. Abd. (Jam.) **3.** To pick up and place in a heap or mound; used of potatoes, turnips, &c. **e.Yks.**[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) **4.** To pick out or abstract the loose knots and imperfections from a web.

w.Yks. Usually done by the lips (E.G.); (J.T.); Well-known in the worsted trade. A piece has to be piked with small tweezers to remove slubs, &c., *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 21, 1896). **Lan.** Thou can be pikin' rowler-ends and cleanin' clearers, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 46.

Hence **Pikers**, *sb. pl.* small tweezers used for 'piking' the bits or 'moits' out of the web.

w.Yks. Still commonly used. One end of the pikers is pointed to assist in drawing out any knots, &c. (J.T.)

5. Of fowls: to clean or pick at their feathers; see below.

w.Yks. 'Leuks ta at t'birds!' 'Aye! T'weeat maks 'em pike 'em,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[3] As a sort of catch specimen of Yks. dialect, the expression, 'Th' weet maks 'em pawk 'em,' is a great favourite. It is applied to fowls cleaning themselves after rain, and the interpretation is, 'The wet makes them pick themselves.'

6. To clear the edges of a field with a scythe, after the mowing-machine; to trim or remove refuse from flower-beds, &c.

Sc. A gardener pikes his flower-beds, vines and fruit (Jam. *Suppl.*). **w.Yks.**[3]

7. To make the last picking or gathering of fruit on a tree.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **s.Not.** Our currans on'y wants pikin' ower (J.P.K.).

Hence **Pikings**, *sb. pl.* the last remains of fruit left on the trees after the main crop is gathered.

w.Yks. J.W.). Not.[3] s.Not. There's neat but the pikings left o' their plums (J.P.K.).

8. To glean; to pick up stray corn after harvest.

n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[3] Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Lei.[1]

9. *Fig.* To look closely and curiously.

s.Not. She went peepin' an' pikin' round the house (J.P.K.).

Hence **Pike-round**, *sb.* a look round.

s.Not. Sometimes a short walk, in which prob. the eyes will be as busy as the legs. 'Put yer hat on, an' coom an' hae a pike round' (*ib.*).

10. To eat, esp. to eat sparingly and without appetite; to nibble.

Fif. He gaed to Cellardyke, To get a caller scate to pike, Gray *Poems* (1811) 72. Lnk. Our mare and foal were sent to pyke Alang the lown side o' a dyke, Watson *Poems* (1853) 26. Edb. Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* Cum. Nobbit nibblers, peyket, an eat Just leyke as monny meyce, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 132; Cum.[4] w.Yks. If ivver onny boddy catches me pikein owt a t'soart, for accoardin ta my ideas thare az longbaited an az tasteless az a stewed crekkit bat, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* Nov. 3, 1850. Lan. Not a bad thing for a hungry chap to pike at, Waugh *Jannock* (1874) ii.

Hence **Piking**, *sb.* nourishment, food; *fig.* livelihood.

Frf. Ah, laddie! yer father gied 's guid pasture—plenty o' clover in't; nae bare pykin like this puir creature, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 236. w.Yks. This year's rayther poor pikin, *Yks. Wkly. Post* Nov. 21, 1896[5].

11. To eat pasture very close.

Bnff.[1] He pat our mony nout on o' the haugh, an' they piket it into the varra red earth.

12. To emaciate. Bnff.[1] That fivver piket 'im fell sair.

Hence **Pykit**, *ppl. adj.* emaciated, pinched.

Lnk. The upshot sune was seen, Wi' pykeit chafts an' watery een, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 36. Rxb. (Jam.)

13. To quarrel, find fault with. *Gen.* with *at.*

Cum. Let nae snafflin' cares e'er drift ye to pleen and peyke, Stagg *Misc. Poems* in Wm. & Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] They're olas pikin at yan anudder.

14. *sb.* Choice, selection.

w.Yks. Shu's t'pyke o' hir 'at bare hir, Littledale *Crav. Sng. Sol.* (1859) vi. 9.

15. A small quantity of food; anything to pick up or eat.

Dmf. The faucht ye hae for a pyke betimes, Reid *Poems* (1894) 182.

[1. I pyke out, *je eslys*, Palsgr. (1530). **2.** (He) picked of her al the good he mighte, Chaucer *Leg. G. W.* 2467. **5.** He proyneth him and pyketh, *ib. C. T.* E. 2011.]

PIKE, *v.*[3] Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. e.An. Cor. Slang. Also written **pyke** Lan.; and in forms **pick** w.Yks.; **poik** Lan. [paik.] To move or go off; to go away. *Gen.* with *off.*

Lakel.[2] Thee pike-off aboot thi business. Wm. Ah piked mi'sel off at yance (B.K.). w.Yks. Off he'd pike to t'public hahse, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 30, 1896); 'Pike home,' get off home quietly, *Hlfx. Courier* (May 29, 1897); w.Yks.[2] Come, pike off, or tha'll get thy back strapped! Lan. Wi poikt off tort their heawse, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 4; So, be sharp, an' pike off, while yo'r weel, Waugh *Owd Blanket* (1867) 11; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs. Aw wur gradely teighert, an' piked off to bed, Yates *Owd Peter*, iv. nw.Der.[1] Well, aw'l be pikin off naa. e.An.[1] Cor. Sam thrawed his pick and showl 'pon hes showlder, and piked off, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 145. Slang. 'Pike off,' run away, *Lex. Balatronicum* (1811).

PIKE, see **Peak**, *sb.*[3], **Pick**, *sb.*[6], **Pouk**, *sb.*[1], **Pyke**.

PIKED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Lan. Nhp. Sus. Hmp. Also written **pyked** Hmp.; and in form **pikit** Slk. Pointed.

Slk. Dare ye heave your pikit kent at me? Hogg *Tales* (1838) 302, ed. 1866. ne.Lan.[1] Nhp.[1] A piked stick; Nhp.[2], Sus.[1], Hmp. (H.E.)

[Pykyd as a staffe, *cuspidatus*, *Prompt.*]

PIKE-EVIL, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Shr. Also written **pikeavill**. A pitchfork. See **Evil**, *sb.*[2]

The bristles on his back were as big as pikeavill grains, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) x; Shr.[1] Gough in his History of Myddle (1833) makes repeated mention of a 'pike-evil,' apparently the same thing as a pikel—'pikeavell grains,' 'a long pikeevil,' &c. (s.v. Pikel).

PIKE-HILL, see **Pikel**.

PIKE-HOLE, *sb.* Nhp.[12] An aperture in the wall of a barn for the admission of light.

PIKEL, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Hnt. Som. Also written **pikle** Ir. Lei.[1] Hrf.[1] Hnt.; **pykle** Dmf.; and in forms **peykil** Chs.; **pickel** Lan. Stf.; **pickle** s.Stf. Som.; **pike-hill** Chs.[3]; **poickel** Chs.; **poikel** Chs.[1]; **poikle** Lan. [pai·kl, pei·kl, pi·kl.] **1.** A hay-fork, pitchfork.

Dmf. Get a pykle and lift that hay for me (A.C.). Ir. (J.B.), w.Yks. (D.L.) Lan. The're followed by a lot o' farm lads, carryin a pickel apiece, Brierley *Jingo* (1878) 5; Thee get that pikel eawt o' th' nook. . . Ned shoothert pikel, *ib. Tales* (1854) 185; Lan.[1] Chs. Oi con hondle a pleugh, or a spead, or poickel, or a flail wi' onny mon, Banks *Prov. House* (1865) 249, ed. 1883; The instrument that it was to be tossed out by, a plain country pikel, pikehill—how do you spell it, you longhand folks? Byrom *Remin.* (1731) in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* XXXIV. 491; A muck fork, an a peykil, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 4; Chs.[123], s.Chs.[1] Stf. They had got rakes, and brooms, and pickels reaching into the pond, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 43. n.Stf. (J.T.), s.Stf. (T.P.), Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.[123], w.Wor.[1] Shr. Proked 'em ŏŏth pikels, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) vi; Shr.[1] One dozen pikels in lots, *Auct. Catal.* (1877); Shr.[2] 'Goä and git mizzhurd for a pikel,' applied to a tall and lazy person. Hrf.[1], Rdn.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.), Som. (Hall.)

2. Phr. *to rain pikels*, to rain heavily, rain 'cats and dogs.'

Lan. For if 't rains poikles, late or soon, Aw'l goo again, if aw goo beawt shoon, *Sngs. Wilsons* (1865) 56.

[The pitchfork or pikel which we vulgarly call it, Holme *Armory* (1688) III. viii. 331.]

PIKELET, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Nrf. Som. Also written **pikelit** w.Yks.; **piklet** sw.Lin.[1] Som.; **pyklet** sw.Lin.[1]; and in forms **piclate** Midl.; **pifelet** n.Lin.[1]; **piphlet** e.Yks[1]; **pyflet** sw.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] [pai·klit, pai·flit.] **1.** A crumpet; a small, circular, half-baked tea-cake. See **Pikelin**. Cf. **bara-picklet**.

N.Cy.[1], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Matty hed a cloaze basket full a muffins an' pikelits, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1849) 27; w.Yks.[123], Lan. (A.E.C.), Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[13], s.Chs.[1] Midl. *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 13. Stf.[1] Der. As for the pikelets, 'twill be better to throw them and butter 'um as folks want 'um, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) iii. Not. (L.C.M.), Not.[1], s.Not. (J.P.K.), n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Fresh muffins and pyklets every day. Nhp.[1] War. She al'ys says she niver gets sich pikelets as mine nowhere; . . . thick, unwholesome things, you might as well eat a sponge, Geo. Eliot *Scenes Cl. Life* (1858) *Janet's Repentance*; (G.F.B.); War.[3] Muffin and pikelet baker. se.Wor.[1] Shr. *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 448; Shr.[12] Glo. The only word in Bristol for crumpets (A.L.M.); Glo.[1] Nrf. A glazy kind of muffin, also called Leather-back (A.G.). Som. A kind of light bread or cake made with milk (W.F.R.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Pikelet-faced**, pock-marked. Lan. (H.M.); (2) **-stone**, a flat piece of iron on which to bake 'pikelets' on the 'lazy-back.' Lei.[1]

PIKELIN, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [pai·klin.] A crumpet. See **Pikelet**.

w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] s.Lan. *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 93.

PIKEMAN, *sb.* Sc. A miller's servant. Cf. **pickie**, *adj.*[1] **1.**

Wgt. The Clerk and Jamie the Pikeman were exercised with a mutual dislike and dread of each other, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 60.

PIKER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [pai·kər.] **1.** ? A priming wire for cleaning the vent of a gun or musket.

Edb. The birse for cleaning out the pan, and the piker for the motion-hole, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xii.

2. The nose. Nhb.[1] A cant term. 'Had up yor piker.'

PIKES, *sb. pl.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. Short, withered heath; lit. spikes.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Thro' birns and pikes and scrabs and heather lang, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 26, ed. 1812.

PIKES, *sb. pl.*[2] Cai.[1] [paiks.] In phr. *to get one's pikes*, to get a sound drubbing. See **Paik**, *sb.*[2] **5.**

PIKE-THANK, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **peik-thank** Bnff.[1] Abd. (Jam.); and in forms **pike-thonk** Chs.[1]; **pyke-thanks** w.Yks.[1] [pai·k-þaŋk.] **1.** *sb.* A parasite, a hanger-on; a meddlesome, officious person; a slanderous mischief-maker. See **Pick-thank**.

Cum.[14], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1], Lan.[1], Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] I have heard my father apply this word to one of the children when he or she has been trying to obtain a favour from him.

2. Phr. *for pike-thank*, for mere thanks, without other reward.

Cai.[1] Persons who expect remuneration for every action, reproach those who do a kindness without payment, by saying that they do it for pike-thank.

3. *adj.* Ungrateful.

Bnff.[1] Abd. *Gen.* conjoined with pennyworth as a reproachful name for a person (Jam.).

PIKEY, *sb.* Ken. Sur. Slang. Also written **piky** Ken.[1] [pai·ki, pei·ki.] A turnpike traveller; a tramp, vagabond, vagrant; a gipsy. Cf. **pike**, *sb.*[2] **3.**

Ken. (H.M.); Oh! they're pikies (D.W.L.); (G.B.); Ken.[1], e.Ken. (G.G.), Sur.[1] Slang. Barrère & Leland.

PIKING, *sb.* Wor. A piece of land running to a point; also used *attrib.* (H.K.) See **Pike**, *sb.*[1] **10.**

PIKING, *prp.* Chs.[13] [pai·kin.] Joking.

PIKLE, *v.* Yks. Also in forms **pickle** n.Yks.[14] [pai·kl, pi·kl.] To take small quantities of food without appetite; to play with one's food. See **Pike**, *v.*[2] **10.**

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] To nibble only a small quantity at a time, as sickly cattle take food out of the hand; n.Yks.[4], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (F.K.R.)

Hence **Pikly**, *adj.* loath to eat, having no appetite. n.Yks.[2]

PIKLE, see **Pightle.**

PIKY, *adj. Obs.* Hrt. Peaked, pointed.

Long piky roots, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 87.

PIKY DOG, PILAM(Y, see **Pickadog, Pilm.**

PILCH, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Midl. Nhp. War. Wor. e.An. Ken. Som. Cor. Also in forms **pelch** Cor.[2]; **pilcher** Som. [piltʃ.] **1.** A triangular flannel wrapper worn by infants.

Abd. The 'belly-band' is usually of cotton; the 'pilch' is attached with three buttons, a triangular piece of cloth for keeping the rest clean (G.W.). Lth. (Jam.), N.Cy.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3], e.An.[1] Cmb.[1] Is that baby's pilch a-scorching agin the fire? Ken. (K.), Ken.[1] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Cor.[1] A warm flannel outer garment for children; Cor.[2]

2. A thick shoulder shawl. e.An.[1] **3.** Anything hung before the thighs to protect them from injury in the operation of casting peats with a flaughter-spade (q.v.), s.v. **Flaughter**, *sb.*[1] Sc. (Jam.) **4.** A coarse piece of rug laid over a saddle; a saddle-pad.

Midl. (K.), (Hall.), s.Wor. (H.K.) w.Som.[1] A soft kind of saddle, made without a tree or other hard foundation. Used *gen.* for very young riders (s.v. Pad, 4).

[ME. *pilche*, a warm furred outer garment (Chaucer); OE. *pylce*, a robe of skin (Sweet).]

PILCH, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. [piltʃ.] **1.** A short, fat person; anything thick or gross. Also used *attrib.* Cf. **pilshach**, **2.**

Sc. A pilch carl, a short and gross man (Jam.). Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. A tough, skinny piece of meat. Sc. (Jam.)

PILCH, *sb.*[3] Chs.[1] [piltʃ.] The back.

Lads playing at leap-frog will say to each other, 'Set thi pilch.'

PILCH, *v.*[1] Wor. Glo. [piltʃ.] To pilfer, filch. s.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1] See **Pilk**, *v.*[1] **2.**

[Some steale, some pilch, some all away filch, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 33; To pilch, miche, *suffurari*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

PILCH, *v.*[2] s.Wor.[1] Glo.[1] [piltʃ.] To butt; to poke with the horn. See **Pilk**, *v.*[2]

PILCHARD, *sb.* and *v.* Cor. Also in form **pilcher** Cor.[1] **1.** *sb.* Used in var. prov. expressions; see below.

Anything particularly good, ambitious, or excessive is compared to 'cream on pilchards,' Hammond *Parish* (1897) 56; Cor.[1] Money without love is like salt without pilchers. Killed as dead as a salt pilcher.

2. *v. Obs.* To catch pilchards.

One buss, and then to pilcharding I'll packy, *W. Eclogue* (1762) 287.

PILCHECK, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A worthless fellow or rake.

Nane like the pilchecks noo wha gang At twal hours late, Donald *Poems* (1867) 67; *ib. note.*

PILCHER, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) The marble which a player at 'taws' uses in his hand, as distinguished from the other marbles used in play. See **Pitcher**, *sb.*[2] **1.**

PILCHER, see **Pilch**, *sb.*[1]

PILCOCHIA, *sb.* Nrf. [pilko·tʃə.] A thrashing.

I gave him pilcochia, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 94.

PILDER, *v.* Lan. Also in form **pilther.** [pi·ldə(r).] To wither, shrivel; to fade away. *Gen.* in *pp.* and used *attrib.*

I . . . axt o' meeverly, pildert owd woman, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 15; [Hoo] had waited for a fine husbant till hoo're as pildert as an owd apple, Brierley *Ab-o'th-Yate* (1870) 36; Davies *Races* (1856) 237; Lan.[1]

PILE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Yks. Lon. Dev. Cor. Also written **pyle** Sc. (Jam.) [pail.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *in a pile of wrangle*, deeply involved in a dispute; (2) *the pile of mags*, a juggler's trick; see below; (3) *short in the pile*, *fig.* short-tempered.

(1) Cor.[2] (2) Lon. I does what they call 'the pile of mags,' that is, putting four halfpence on a boy's cap, and making them disappear when I say 'Presto, fly!' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 107, ed. 1861. (3) Wgt. He was very 'short in the pile,' and his temper was sorely put to the test, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 275.

2. A small quantity.

w.Sc. A wee pile, a very small quantity (Jam. *Suppl.*).

3. A heap of ten faggots of wood, arranged in the form of a prism. nw.Dev.[1] **4.** *v.* Phr. *pile your duds*, a challenge to fight, requiring the person addressed to strip and throw his clothes in a heap. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **5.** To pack spools of yarn into 'skeps,' &c. Hence **Piler**, *sb.* a boy of from 12 to 15 years of age, employed to pack spools of yarn into 'skeps.' w.Yks. (F.B.)

PILE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Midl. Stf. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [pail, poil.] **1.** *sb. pl.* The awns of barley. Nhp.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.), se.Wor.[1], Shr.[12], Dev.[4]

Hence **Piley**, *adj.* of barley: having a great many of the awns attached to it, after being dressed. Nhp.[1] War. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **2.** *v.* To break off the awns of threshed barley. Cf. **pail**, *v.*

Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Nhp.[1], War.[3] Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

Hence (1) **Piler**, *sb.* an implement formed like a grid-iron, with a long upright handle, used for cutting off the beard or awns of barley; (2) **Piling**, *sb.* the 'hummelings' of barley; (3) **Piling-iron**, see (1).

(1) War.[3], s.Wor. (H.K.) Dor.[1] A tool, consisting of an iron frame with many compartments for pounding off the hoils of thrashed barley. Som. Barley piler, *Auct. Advt.* (Nov. 1895). Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1895). n.Dev. A piler, an' paddle iron, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867 st. 72. Cor.[12] (2 Stf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (3) Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Nhp.[1] Called, in other parts of the county, 'Faltering-iron' and 'Polting-iron.' War. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Riddles, sieves, and barley piling-irons in lots, *Catal.* (1877); Shr.[2] Sumtimes the thrashall unna tak one hofe o' the piles off, an then a bin obleeged to use the piling iron, yo sin. Cor. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

[1. OE. *pil*, a spike, prickle (Sweet).]

PILE, *sb.*[3] Yks. Lan. Lin. [pail.] The head of an arrow.

e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks.[24]; w.Yks.[5] A 'tin pile' is *gen.* the workmanship of the juvenile himself. ne.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1]

[Dan. *piil* (pl. *pile*), arrow, bolt, shaft (Ferrall); EFris. *pil*, 'Pfeil' (Koolman).]

PILE, *sb.*[4] Sc. Also written **pyl** S. & Ork.[1] [pail, peil.] Fat or grease floating on the surface of soup, &c.; grease skimmed off the liquor in which fat meat has been boiled.

Sh.I. We boils da coo's head and da skenk houghs, an' sic a sap o' pile as came aff o' dat pot! Stewart *Tales* (1892) 250; S. & Ork.[1], Cld. (Jam.)

PILE, *sb.*[5] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Wor. Also written **pyle** Ayr.; and in form **peyle** Cum.[14] [pail, peil.] **1.** A blade or stalk of grass, &c.

Sh.I. No a pile o girse, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 6. Slg. The piles of grass that are in the earth, Wodrow *Soc. Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7)

I. 272. **Lth.** The pile of grass is naething less, A wonder to our view, THOMSON *Poems* 1819 90. **Slk.** Hung to the earth by viewless pile, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 127. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) (K.). **Nhb.**[1] When cows or horses eat up their fodder clean it is said, 'They haven't left a pile.' **Lakel.**[2] Ther izzant a pile o' gurse left. **Cum.**[1] Theer isn't a pile o' girse on o' t'field; **Cum.**[4], **n.Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.** Whewts of girse, young fresh piles or blades of grass, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) *Gl.* **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** They will not leave soe much as a pile of grass, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 76; MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* 1788. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Wor.** (J.R.W.)

2. A coarse grass, growing near the shore.

n.Cy. Sedges and rushes are called 'coarse piles' (K.). **Cum.**[14]

3. A single grain.

Sc. A pile of caff, a grain of chaff (JAM.). **e.Sc.** We haena found a pile o' seed, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 284. **Ayr.** The kail's sae thin that every pile o' barley runs round the dish, GALT *Entail* (1823) xviii; The cleanest corn that e'er was dight, May hae some pyles o' caff in, BURNS *Address to Unco Guid* (1786) *Motto.* **Dmf.** CROMEK *Remains* 1810) 117. **N.I.**[1] A single grain of shot. **Nhb.** A caff-pile (R.O.H.).

PILE, *sb.*[6] Yks. [pail.] The plain side of a knife.

w.Yks.[2] I toss thee up: mark or pile? **w.Yks.**[4]

[Fr. *pile*, the pile-side of a piece of money, the opposite whereof is a cross (whence *Je n'ay croix ny pile*) (COTGR.).]

PILE, *sb.*[7] Lan. Dor. Also written **pyle** Lan. [pail.] **1.** A hurdle-stake. Dor. (C.V.G.) **2.** *Comp.* **Pile-mow,** a wooden hammer used in fencing.

Lan. I thawt too obewt th' stake un th' pyle-mo, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 20; HALL.)

[OE. *pīle*, a stake, in comp. *temes-pīle*, stake to support sieve (SWEET).]

PILE, *sb.*[8] ? *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) The motion of the water, caused by a fish when it rises to the surface.

PILE, *v.*[3] Pem. [pail.] To throw a stone.

(W.H.Y.); 'Not you pile stones,' do not throw stones (E.D.). **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.); LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

PILE, *v.*[4] Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To welt a coat. (HALL.)

PILE, see **Peel,** *sb.*[3]

PILED, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Yks. Also written **peyled** w.Yks. Mottled, piebald. See **Pi'ley.**

Nhb.[1] Charged w[th] the felonious stealeing of a dunn mare and a black pyled gray foale. *Arch. Æliana* (1828) I. 151. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 6, 1896).

PILEM, see **Pilm.**

PILEY, *adj.* and *sb.* Nhb. Cum. [pai'li.] **1.** *adj.* Mottled, speckled.

Nhb. Praise Lang Wilson's 'piley cock,' WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843); **Nhb**[1]

2. *sb.* A white game-fowl having a few black or red feathers. Cum.[4]

PILEZ, PILF, see **Pellas, Pelf.**

PILFERING, *sb.* Pem. [pi'lfərin.] A weakling; a weak, insignificant child with a poor appetite.

s.Pem. This 'ere boy, I 'na knâw what to mâke of 'n, I never saw sich a pilfering (W.M.M.).

PILFY, see **Pelfy.**

PILGER, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] e.An.[1] [pi'lgə(r.] A three-pronged eel-spear; a fish-spear.

[OE. *pīl* (pointed stick or stake) + *gār* (spear); cf. **auger.**]

PILGET, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [pi'lgət.] **1.** *sb.* A contention, quarrel, broil; a contest. Also used *fig.*

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Bch.** I needna' tell the pilgets a' I've had wi' feirdy faes, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 19. **Abd.** We begood the pilget here thegither, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliv.

2. A difficulty.

Bnff.[1] He's niver oot ae pilget aboot's money matters bit he's intil anither. **Abd.** He hed sic a pilgit huntin' up aul' Lindsay for stealin' bees, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* 1871) xviii.

3. *v.* To quarrel; to get into trouble or difficulty.

Ayr. Usually applied to the contentions of children (JAM.).

PILGIE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [pi'lgi.] **1.** *sb.* A contention, quarrel, broil. n.Sc. (JAM.) See **Pilget.** **2.** *v.* To quarrel, contend, fight.

Sc. He pilgies sair an' mak's a din, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 37.

PILGIL, PILIACK, see **Pill-gill, Piljack.**

PILIERS, *sb. pl.* Cor.[12] [pi'liəz.] Places on the downs interrupting their smoothness; tufts of long grass, rushes, &c. forming cover for hares.

PILING, *sb.* Stf. Shr. [pai'lin.] A truss of threshed-out straw.

Stf. A bundle of straight wheat straw, containing about three sheaves, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Shr.**[1] Rots bin nippers for pilin's.

PILJACK, *sb.* Cor.[12] Also in form **piliack.** [pi'ldʒæk.] A poor, mean fellow.

PILK, *v.*[1] Sc. [pilk.] **1.** To pick, pluck; to shell. take out of the husk or shell.

Sc. Monie a day, my minnie and me Hae pilkit at your pow, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 28. **Sh.I.** Ye'll pilk up da sillicks like stour, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 13. **n.Sc.** To pick periwinkles out of the shell JAM.). **Cai.**[1]

2. To pilfer, thieve. See **Pilch,** *v.*[1]

n.Sc. She has pilkit his pouch (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **e.Fif.** He's been pilking yer pouches too, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xvi; He had not only pilkit my pouch o' four an' saxpence, *ib.* xx.

[1. Uor euere me schal þene cheorl pilken & peolien, *Anc. Riwle* (c. 1225) 86.]

PILK, *v.*[2] Pem. Dev. Also in form **pelk** s.Pem. [pilk, pelk.] **1.** To butt or poke with the horns. Cf. **pilch,** *v.*[2]

Pem. W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 426; Mind thee strike bull, Gwelph, a's bad to pilk. There a nasty bull at the Park, a's pelking, a'l run after yeâ (W.M.M.).

2. To poke, stab; to scratch.

Dev. Thou'dst no warn't ter tak't wis me; I'd gat th' vedge an' nif I daunt pilk tha'! MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. II. iii.

[2. Cp. Norw. dial. *pilka*, to scratch, stab, prick (AASEN).]

PILKEY, *adj.* Dev. [pi'lki.] Domineering.

s.Dev. The boy be uncommon pilkey to his little brothers and sisters, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 90.

PILKIE-EYED, *adj.* Uls. [pi'lki-īd.] Having an eye with cataract. (W.H.P.), (M.B.-S.)

PILKINGS, *sb. pl.* Fif. [pi'lkinz.] Last-drawn milk. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

PILKS, *sb. pl.* Wil. [pilks.] In phr. *pilks and sloes*, sloes, esp. small ones. (K.M.G.)

PILL, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. Irel. Yks. Lin. Also in form **peel** Sh.I. [pil.] **1.** Anything very difficult or unpleasant, esp. in phr. *a bitter* or *bad pill*, &c. Also applied to persons.

Sh.I. Dat pairtin' wis a bitter peel for you ta swally, *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898). **Ir.** 'I tell you,' observed O'Neil, 'there's a bad pill somewhere about us,' CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 282. **N.I.**[1] Bad pill, or Bitter pill, a disagreeable person. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] It'll be a sore pill for him at his time of life. Gettin' taaties up was a strange pill that year [1846], raain, raain ivery day.

2. Anything very small or inconsiderable.

Sh.I. A pill of bread, &c. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

PILL, *sb.*[2] Glo. Som. [pil, w.Som. piəl.] **1.** A pillow. See **Peel,** *sb.*[2]

w.Som.[1] Very common. 'I never can't zlape way a soft pill.'

2. *Comp.* (1) **Pill-slip,** (2) **-tie,** a pillow-case.

(1) **Glo.**[1] (2) **w.Som.**[1] Sometimes applied to the entire pillow.

PILL, *sb.*[3] Wor. Hrf. Pem. Glo. Som. Cor. Also written **pyll** Cor. [pil.] **1.** A pool; a creek; a small running stream.

Hrf.[1] A small creek capable of holding barges for unlading. This word is used on the Severn and is prob. peculiar to that river as an appellative. **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **Glo.** *Gen.* the pool, which is made by the fall of water from the flood-gates or hatches of a mill is styled 'the pill,' *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 327; We stand on the rustic bridge above the 'pill,' gazing down into the smooth flowing water, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 361; Numbers of pills are marked in the Ordnance map, SEEBOHM *Eng. Vill. Community* (1883) 150; (A.B.); **Glo.**[1] Peculiar to the Lower Severn; **Glo.**[2] The pool caused by the junction of two streams. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Cor.** Pyll, sir, otherwise a creek, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) iv; **Cor.**[12]

2. A shallow well, fed with surface-water. se.Wor.[1]

3. A fishing-village with a creek.

Som. You will have noticed Pill, Bristol Pill—the word is found all over the Som. coast . . . and means a fishing-village, with a creek, *Guardian* (Aug. 18, 1879); (W.F.R.)

[1. OE. *pyll*, a pool, 'pill' (B.T.).]

PILL, *sb.*[4] s.Cy. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Dev. Also in form **pell** Dev. [pil.] A pitcher; an earthen vessel.

s.Cy. (Hall.), Hmp.[1] I.W.[1]; I.W.[2] My Polly vell down and broke the pill all to pieces. Dor. (C.W.B.), Dev. (Hall.)

PILL, *sb.*[5] Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in forms **pillick** Cum.[4]; **pillie** S. & Ork.[1]; **pilluck** Wm. Yks.; **pilly** Wm. [pil, pi·lək.] The male organ, the penis. S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1], Cum.[4], Wm. (B.K.), w.Yks. (J.W.)

[Norw. dial. *pill*, 'penis' (Aasen).]

PILL, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[6] Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. e.An. Som. [pil.] **1.** *v.* To peel, strip off the outer skin, rind, bark, &c.

n.Yks. A Gillinge man for pilling of the barke, &c., *Quart. Sess. Rec.* (July 1618), in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) II. 175; n.Yks.[23], w.Yks. (S.J.C.), w.Yks.[1235], Lan. (S.W.) Chs. *Sheaf* (1878) I. 22; Chs.[13] s.Stf. Pill them tayters clane, Sall, but do' waste 'em, Pinnock *Elk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not. (W.H.S.) s.Not. A must pill ma taters (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] I seed 'em pillin' bark e' Mr. Nelthorpe woods as I cum fra Brigg to daay. sw.Lin.[1] Used most commonly of the oak-pilling, or stripping the bark of the oaks when felled in spring: as 'They'll not cut them while [till] the bark'll pill.' 'They started pilling in April Fair week.' Rut.[1] Mr. M—— wur very choice of his Cambridge kidney potatoes, as if they was goold. But they took some pilling, they did. Lei.[1], Nhp.[12] War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); War.[2] Shr.[1] Lads mak'n poor laisers gener'lly—they'n al'ays got a stick to pill, or anythin' but bend thar backs to the stubble; Shr.[2] Pilling the crust off the loäf. [Pill a fig for your friend, a peach for your enemy, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 53.]

Hence (1) **Pillers**, *sb. pl.* persons or instruments for peeling oak-trees, &c.; (2) **Pilling-iron**, *sb.* an instrument for paring the bark of felled timber; (3) **Pillings**, *sb. pl.* parings, peelings; occas. in *sing.*

(1) w.Yks.[1] (2) Chs.[1], Shr.[2] (3) e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] Täaty pillings. m.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Stf. He blew me up like pillin's o' onions (J.A.L.). nw.Der.[1] Potato pillins, apple pillins, &c. s.Not. Put them tater pillings i' th' swill-tub (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Breens? A een't got no breens! oon'y a 'at-full o' tato-pillins. War.[2] Go and give the tater-pilling to the pigs. War., Wor. (J.A.L.), e.An.[2]

2. To graze land very closely.

Som. I put some sheep in to pill the field, but they wouldn't stay in it (W.F.R.).

3. *sb.* Peel, rind, skin, bark.

s.Not. (J.P.K.) n.Lin.[1] 'Ther' 's a queer smell.' 'Yis, bud it's noht bud th' pill o' them oringes me an' Ann's been eätin'.' The candied peel of lemons. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Boil the taters with the pills on. War.[2] Orange-pill, tater-pill; War.[4] Taking the pill off the osiers. Suf. Bark of trees, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849; Suf.[1]

[1. And Jacob took him rods of green poplar, and of the hazel and chesnut tree, and pilled white strakes in them, Bible *Gen.* xxx. 37; Pyllyn or pylle bark or oþer lyke, *decortico*, *Prompt.* **3.** Now that part thereof which is utmost and next to the pill or rind is called tow or hurds, Holland *Pliny*, bk. xix. i.]

PILL, *sb.*[7] Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A rock. (Hall.)

PILL, *v.*[2] Yks. [pil.] To rob.

w.Yks. (J.W.), w.Yks.[1] [To pill, to rob or plunder, to use extortion, to fleece one, Bailey (1721).]

[Wher see ye oon, that he ne hath laft his leef... Or pilled her, Chaucer *Leg. G. W.* 1262.]

PILLACATER, *sb.* Yks. Lin. [pi·ləkē·tə(r).] A caterpillar.

w.Yks. Ah gate some collyflahr on to my plate, an' I were fair sickened—if there worrant a pilla'cater as big as a pay-cod. Berry trees was fair nak'd wi' them pilla'caters (J.T.F.). Lin. I've just fun' a greet pillacater e' my collyfloor as big as a paycod, *Lin. N. & Q.* (Jan. 1892) 12. n.Lin.[1]

[*Pillar* + *cater*, the two elements of 'caterpillar' reversed.]

PILLALOO, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Yks. Not. Cor. Slang. Also written **pillalue** n.Yks.; **pillilew** w.Yks. s.Not. [pi·ləlū, ·liu.] **1.** *sb.* An exclamation, outcry; a crying, howling, esp. in phr. *to cry* or *sing pillaloo.*

w.Yks. We ran after him wol we collared him en then we made him sing pillilew, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 22, 1900). s.Not. A hit the dug on th' back wi' a stun, an' made 'im cry pillilew (J.P.K.). Cor. What wi' the rumpus an' her singin' out 'Pillaloo!'... the Lawyer's sarmon... was clean sp'iled, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi. Slang. Pillaloo. The Irish cry or howl at funerals, *Lex. Balatronicum* (1811).

2. A severe thrashing.

n.Yks. He givs all t'skollars pillalue it tahms (I.W.). w.Yks. (J.W.)

3. *v.* To cry, howl, moan. *Gen.* in *prp.*

Ir. *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 100. Don. Nanny sitting in the chimney corner whillilew-ing and pillillew-ing, crying the very eyes out of her head. Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 189.

PILLAM, see **Pilm.**

PILLAN, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in form **pullen** N.Cy.[1] [pi·lən.] A small green-coloured sea-crab, used as bait. Cf. **peeler**, *sb.*[1]

Fif. *Cancer latipes Gesneri*, the shear crab. Our fishers call them Pillans, Sibbald *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 132 *n.* (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] Pullen is a term for the small crab used for baiting sea-fishing-hooks. The correct name is pillan, from peel, to skin, because if you crack the shell of the pillan you may strip it off, leaving the substance of the claw entire. Nhb.[1] I threw my hook (baited with a bit of pillan, or peeling, crab) into the main sea, *Newcastle Mag.* (Jan. 1823) 21.

PILLAR, *sb.*[1] and *v.* n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Sus. Wil. Som. [pi·lə(r.] **1.** *sb.* Coal-mining term: an oblong or square mass of coal contained between two boards and two headway courses, and left during the first working for the support of the roof.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. They jenkin a' the pillars doon, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 59; Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). w.Yks. (T.T.)

Hence **Pillar-working**, *prp.* driving a passage through the 'pillars.'

Nhb.[1] In 'broken' or pillar working a passage is driven through the pillars, which are then said to be 'jenkined.' What is then left of the pillars are called 'stooks,' and when these are taken away the roof collapses on the worked out 'waste.' Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *ib.*

2. Salt-mining term: a mass of rock salt left in excavating a mine extending from floor to ceiling, in order to support the overlying strata. Chs.[1] **3.** One of the transverse pieces which support the 'bed' or a wagon or carriage over the axles. Also in *comp.* **Pillar-piece.**

Wil.[1] (s.v. Waggon). w.Som.[1] The cross timber attached to and supporting the bottom of the fore-part of the body. It bears upon the poll-piece [pül·ur pees], and turns upon it when the wheels are 'locked.' The main-pin passes through both. In a timber-carriage or railway timber-truck the pillar-piece is that on which the log actually rests, and is made to turn on its centre.

4. A large thick pile of white clouds. Sus.[1] **5.** *v.* To erect artificial supports for the roof of a mine. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

PILLAR, *sb.*[2] Wor. [pi·lə(r).] A peal; an outburst.

A pillar of laughter (W.C.B.).

PILLAS, see **Pellas.**

PILL-BASS, *sb. Obs.* Lin. Prob. a species of lime; see below. See **Bass**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

s.Lin. The woods in the south part of this county produce oak, ash, and poplar, about one-third of each, and scarce any other sort is to be met with therein, except a tree (the real name of which I could never learn), called by the woodmen 'Pill-Bass.' It seems to be of the poplar class, but a distinct species, Young *Agric. Surv.* (1799) 213, in (B. & H.).

PILL-COAL, *sb.* ? *Obs.* w.Cy. Som. A kind of peat, esp. that dug from a great depth or out of rivers.

w.Cy. (Hall.) Som. Peat obtained at a great depth, beneath a stratum of clay, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

PILL-CORN, *sb.* Cor. Also written **pil-**. [pi·l-kō·n.] The naked oat, *Avena nuda.* (B. & H.), Cor.[1] (s.v. Pellas), Cor.[2] (s.v. Pillas). See **Pellas.**

PILLED, *pp. Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks.[1] Also in form **peild** Sc. (Jam.) Made bald.

[Pylled as one that wanteth heare, *pellu*, Palsgr. (1530); Pillede schrewe, *P. Plowman* (A.) vii. 143; As piled as an ape was his skulle, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 3935.]

PILLEM, see **Pilm.**

PILLENDED-HAMMER, *sb.* Yks. A hammer with the head finished at one end with a square face and at the other with a perpendicular cutting edge, used at Whinstone quarries. n.Yks. (C.V.C.) Cf. **peel-end.**

PILLERDS, *sb.* Cor. [pi·lədz.] Barley. Cf. **pellas.**

Grose (1790); Hall.; Perhaps the naked variety of barley is intended, or the naked oat, which used to be much cultivated in Cornwall (B. & H.).

PILLERINE, see **Pelerine.**

PILL-GARLIC, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nrf. Dev. Slang. Amer. Also written **pilgarlak** Lakel.[2]; **pilgarlic(k** Edb. Nhb. Cum.[14] Wm. Lan.[1] Dev. Amer.; and in form **peel-garlic(k** w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) N.I.[1] Cum.[14] [pi·l-garlik, -gālik.] A person or thing of no value or importance; a person deserving of pity, a weakling; a simpleton, idiot. Also used *attrib.* and *fig.*

w.Sc. 'A puir, wee peel-garlic,' is not uncommon. It has var. applications, but they all imply a wan, sickly, wasted, or miserable appearance, and consequently weakness or worthlessness (Jam. *Suppl.*). **s.Sc.** What's he, that peelgarlic o' a body, wi legs nae thicker than drum sticks, and a wame as lank as an empty blether? Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. 105. **Edb.** Hallo! whatna stagger was that ye gied, you puir pilgarlic? Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 242; Our gentry's wee peel-garlic getts Fed on bear meal an' sma' ale swats, *ib. Wee Raggit Laddie*, st. 4 (Jam. *Suppl.*). **N.I.**[1] A yellow person: a person dressed shabbily or fantastically. **Nhb.** By gox o' pilgarlick's a terrible crowd is! Robson *Bards of Tyne* (1849) 258. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Daft Peg's got hersel, man, wi' bairn, And silly pilgarlic's the fadder, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 8; **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Silly pil-garlick was I (B.K.). **w.Yks.**[2] A poor, ill dressed person; an object of pity or contempt. **Lan.**[1] He's a poor pilgarlick as ever crept upo' two legs. **Chs.**[13] **Nrf.** You are always down on pillgarlic, but if there be a stranger come to the door, it is, 'Oh, you'll never hurt my house,' Emerson *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 103. **Dev.** Two young ladies being caught in a thunderstorm near Ilfracombe, took refuge in a cottage, when the good old dame said: 'Oh, yü tü dear pilgarlics! Come in 'ouze dü an' drow yerzels,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Slang.** Pill or Peele Garlick. Said orig. to mean one whose skin or hair had fallen off from some disease, but now commonly used by persons speaking of themselves: as, 'There stood poor pill garlick,' i.e. there stood I, *Lex. Balatronicum* (1811). [**Amer.** 'Pilgarlic,' one's self, Farmer.]

PILL-GILL, *sb.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **pilgil** Wm. [pi·l-gil.] A raree-show or any kind of itinerant or public entertainment.

Wm. Ivvery lile pilgil gits chittered aboot, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 29. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

PILLIBEEN, *sb.* Irel. Also in forms **phillibeen, phillipene.** The lapwing, *Vanellus vulgaris.*

Ir. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 184. **Ant.** (S.A.B.) **Tip.** When I'm in the bog, an' the phillibeens whistling round me, Kickham *Knocknagow*, 247.

[Ir. *pilbín*, a lapwing (Foley).]

PILLICK, PILLIE, PILLIEWINKES, see **Pill**, *sb.*[5], **Pilniewink(s.**

PILLIE-WINKIE, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) Also in form **pinkie-winkie.** A children's game; see below.

'He's ay at pillie winkie wi' the gowdnie's eggs,' he is always engaged in some mischief or other. An egg, an unfledged bird, or a whole nest, is placed on a convenient spot. He, who has what is called the first pill, retires a few paces, and being provided with a 'cowt' or rung, is blindfolded or gives his promise to wink hard (whence he is called Winkie), and moves forward in the direction of the object, as he supposes, striking the ground with the stick all the way. He must not shuffle the stick along the ground, but always strike perpendicularly. If he touches the nest without destroying it, or the egg without breaking it, he loses his vice or turn. When one of the party breaks an egg, he is entitled to all the rest.

PILLILEW, see **Pillaloo.**

PILLION, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Cum. [pi·liən.] In *comp.* (1) **Pillion-seat**, a pillion or seat behind a rider on which a woman can ride; (2) **-stone**, a step placed at the door to enable a rider to get on horseback.

(1) **Cum.** While some wi' pillion seats an' sonks, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* 1875 100; (M.P.); **Cum.**[1] 2) **Nhb.**[1]

PILLION, *sb.*[2] Cor.[2] [pi·liən.] The tin which remains in the slag after the first smelting.

PILLIONS, *sb. pl.* Lth. (Jam.) Rags, tatters.

PILLIS, see **Pellas.**

PILLIVER, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. [pi·livə(r.] A pillow-case, a pillow. Cf. **pillow-bere.**

Lakel.[2] An' a pilliver tuck't inta t'sma' ov his back. **Cum.**[3] He laid back on his pilliver, 26; **Cum.**[4] **e.Yks.** 5 pillivers of lininge, Best *Rur. Econ.* 1642) 172. **n.Lan.**[1]

[OE. *pylewer*, ceruical (Napier).]

PILLIWINKS, see **Pilniewink(s.**

PILLONIAN, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. A kind of coarse blue cloth.

Lnk. A pair o' new pillonian breeks o' his mither's making, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 207.

PILLOW, *sb.*[1] Shr. Ken. Sus. Som. Dev. [pi·lə, -ō.] In *comp.* (1) **Pillow-coat** or **-coot**, (2) **-drawer**, (3) **-tie**, a pillow-case.

(1) **Shr.**[1], **Ken.**[1], **Sus.**[1] (2) **n.Dev.** O' pillor-drawers a bundle, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 70. (3 **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

PILLOW, *sb.*[2] n.Sc. (Jam.) A tumultuous noise. Cf. **pillar**, *sb.*[2]

PILLOW-BERE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Shr. e.An. Ken. Sus. Som. Cor. Amer. Also written **-bear(e** e.Yks. Chs.[1] n.Lin.[1] Som. Amer.; **-beer** Der.[1] Shr. Suf.[1] Ess.[1] e.Som.; and in forms **pellowe-bere** Cor.[12]; **pillaber** N.I.[1]; **pillow-bar** n.Yks.[2]; **pillow-beard** s.Chs.[1] [pi·lə-biə(r.] **1.** A pillow-case or slip. See **Bere.**

Sc. (Jam.), **N.Cy.**[1] **n.Yks.** A pair of sheetes and a pillow-bere, worth 30*s.*, *Quart. Sess. Rec.* in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) I. 86. **e.Yks.** A paire of pillow-beares seemed, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 162. **w.Yks.**[24] **Chs.** Pillow-cases, still called pillow-beards, *Local Gleanings* (Feb. 1880) VIII. 300; **Chs.**[1] In use until a comparatively recent date. **s Chs.**[1] Pil-ü-bēərd. **Der.**[1] *Obs.* **n.Lin.**[1] *Obs.* **Shr.** *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 190; **Shr.**[1] Now [1876] very rarely heard. 'Eight paire of flaxen pillow beares, one course Pillow beare,' *Invent. Owlbury Manor-House* (1625) (s.v. Bere). **Suf.**[1], **Ess.**[1], **Ken.**[1], **Sus.**[1], **Som.** (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Cor.** Glad to put ma head 'pon the pellowe-bere, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 59; **Cor.**[12] [**Amer.** Green *Virginia Flk-Sp.* (1899).]

2. A pillow. N.I.[1] **3.** A bed-bolster upon which the pillows rest. n.Yks.[2]

[1. iij. fyne pelow beres, *Paston Letters* (1487) III. 464; Pilwe beer, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 694.]

PILL-STICK, *sb.* Yks. [pi·l-stik.] A droll person. Cf. **pill-garlic.**

w.Yks. Thah art a pill-stick, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 22, 1896); Very common (J.W.).

PILLUCK, PILLUM, PILLUS, see **Pill**, *sb.*[5], **Pelm, Pellas.**

PILLY, *sb.* Sc. [pi·li.] A boys' game; a cry used in the game.

Frf. He knocked down houses, and there we were crying 'Pilly!' among the ruins, Barrie *M. Ogilvy* (1896) ii; Mony-penny was willing to let him join in . . . pilly, or whatever game was in season, *ib. Tommy* (1896) 161.

PILLY, see **Pill**, *sb.*[5]

PILLY GROUND, *phr.* Cor.[2] A fishing term for alternate stretches of sand and rocks covered with sea-weed, under water.

PILLYSHEE, see **Pullisee.**

PILM, *sb.* and *v.* ? Lan. Wor. Pem. Gmg. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Nfld. Also in forms **pelham** Som.; **pellum** Lan. Dev.; **pelm** Dor. Nfld.; **pilam** Dev.[1]; **pilamy** Dev.; **pilem** s.Dev.; **pillam(y** Dev.; **pillem** Dor. Cor.[12]; **pillum** Wor. w.Som.[1] Dev.[2] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[2]; **pullem** Dev.[3] [pilm, pelm, pi·ləm.] **1.** *sb.* Dust; dry dust, fluff.

Lan. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 279. **Wor.** (M.A.R.) **Pem., Gmg.** *N. & Q. ib.* 152. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** The pill'm do vlee zo (W.F.R.); Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXX. 314; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Pŭl-um. **Dev.** Pillums be mux as cooms by drowth (G.E.D.); An a kik'd up tha pilamy an made zich a stewer, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 1st S. 37, ed. 1858; *Reports Provinc.* (1897); Zom in the mucks, and pellum sprawlin, Peter Pindar *Royal Visit* (1795) pt. i. st. 3; **Dev.**[123] **n.Dev.** What is pilm? Mux a drow'd, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 328; I be a'most a-choked wi' pilm, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 27. **nw.Dev.**[1] **e.Dev.** Go and see . . . the mark of the big man's feet in the pilm, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) ix. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); The

wind brings the pilme, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 436, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[12] [**Nfld.** Any light ashes, as those from burnt cotton, cardboard, &c. (G.P.)]

Hence **Pilmy**, *adj.* dusty, full of dust.

w.Som.[1] 'I'll make thy birches pillumy vor thee, nif I catch thee again.' Very common. **Dev.** The passon seemed tired arter the mornin sarvis auver to Hartland, an the jorney don the pillamy rawds, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Aug. 13, 1885) 3, col. 1; Lock! lock! an her mon 'ud gie yit hare, an mek hare bodice pilmee an I wert 'un! MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. i. 58; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Chell make thy boddize pilmee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 83.

2. *v.* To give out dust, as a carpet, &c. does when beaten.

w.Som.[1] **Dev.** It pilmeth, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 544.

[**1.** OCor. *pilm*, flying dust like flour (WILLIAMS).]

PILMER, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [pi·lmə(r).] A heavy shower of rain. Dev. GROSE (1790); (HALL.) Cor.[3]

PILNIEWINK(S, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **pillie-winkes, pilliwinks, pilliwinkies, pinnywinkles.** An instrument of torture of the nature of a thumbscrew.

Sc. They prick us and pine us, and they pit us on the pinny-winkles for witches, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiii; Her daughter, about seven years old, put in the pilnie-winks, or cairds, all in the woman's presence, to make her confess, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 252; Torment her with the torture of the pilliewinkes upon her fingers, which is a grievous torture, PITCAIRN *Crim. Trials* (1829) pt. ii. 215. **Edb.** There's a man fornent her door, and will be, till they gang tae her wi' the pilniewinks—puir lass, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 333. **e.Lth.** He crushed her fingers in an instrument called the pilliewinkies or thumb-screws, SANDS *Tranent* (1881) 39. **Dmf.** It is customary for the nurse to amuse the child by going through its different fingers . . . till she comes to the little finger. This she denominates 'Pilniewinkie,' and . . . gives it a severe squeeze, on which it is understood that the child must cry out as if suffering acute pain (JAM.). **Gall.** The 'boots' for the torture of the legs, and the pilniewinks for the bruising of the thumbs, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlii.

PILRAG, *sb.* Sus. [pi·lræg.] A field that has been ploughed up and neglected. Sus.[12] e.Sus. HOLLOWAY.

PILSHACH, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **pilshock**. [pi·lʃəχ, pi·lʃək.] **1.** A piece of thick, dirty cloth; a dirty, ugly piece of dress. Bnff.[1] **2.** *Fig.* A low, coarse, dirty fellow. Cf. **pilch**, *sb.*[2]

Abd. Common. 'You nasty pilshock' (G.W.).

PILT, PILTH, PILTHER, see **Pelt**, *sb.*[4], **Pelf, Pilder.**

PILTOCK, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **peltag** Cai.[1]; **piltack, piltick, piltik, pilt-tick** Sh.I. [pi·ltək.] **1.** A young coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*, in its second year.

Sh.I. Get a cup o' tae efter der denner o' dow'd piltiks an' tatties, *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898); Many gray fishes, such as sillocks, piltocks, &c., COWIE *Sh. I.* (1871) 81; About August they become very abundant, measuring from 6 to 8 inches in length. . . About the month of May ensuing they are found to have grown from 8 to 15 inches, acquiring during this period of their growth the name of Piltocks, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 25, ed. 1891; Mine was an idle task for the pilt-ticks would not take, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 31; (K.I.); **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Piltock-eela**, a fishing-ground for 'piltocks' near the shore; (2) **-fly**, a fly used in catching 'piltocks'; (3) **-wand**, a fishing-rod for catching 'piltocks.'

Sh.I. (1) I wis only saxteen, an' never been farder dan da lempit ebb an' da piltik eela, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 238; I've often wished to be at the 'piltock ella,' as you call it, *Sh. News* (June 25, 1898). (2) I set me afore da butt window ta busk a new piltik flee, *Sh. News* (June 29, 1901). (3) I gets haud o' da limb o' a piltock waand dat wis stickin i' da ruif, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 257; Pittin' on a scaerd ipun a piltack waand, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 107.

3. Phr. *to go to the piltocks*, to fish for 'piltocks.'

Sh.I. I meets Sizzie hersel', ae nicht whin I wis gaein' t'da pilticks, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 257.

PIMBLE, *v.* Hrt. [pi·mbl.] To eat squeamishly.

Don't pimble your poodin' like that, CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–81) III. 321.

PIME, *v.* **n.Cy. Yks. Der.** Also written **pyme** n.Cy. [paim.] To peep; to hide about looking for something to pick up and steal.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); (HALL.) **w.Yks.**[2] To peep and pime. **Der.**[1] Peepin' an' pimin' about.

PIMGENET, *sb.*[1] ? *Obs.* Sc. e.An. Dor. Also written **pimginet** Sc.; and in form **pinginnet** Dor. A small red pimple; esp. one resulting from over-indulgence in spirits.

Sc. I clear the lass with wainscot-face, And from pim-ginets free, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) 53, ed. 1871. **e.An.**[1] **Dor.** HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730), in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45. [Nine pimgenets make a pock royal, *Old Saying* (HALL.).]

[Is it not a manly exercise to stand licking his lips into rubies, . . parching his pimginits, carbuncles? DUNTON *Ladies Dict.* (1694) (NARES).]

PIMGENET, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A pomegranate, *Punica Granatum*. See **Jennet.**

PIMKIN, *sb.* Shr.[1] [pi·mkin.] A small earthen pan used for boiling infants' food, &c. in; a 'pipkin.' Cf. **pimpert.**

Mind as that pimkin's clane afore yo' pŭt the child's pap in.

PIMLICO, *sb.* Dev. Amer. Also in form **primlico** Amer. In phr. *in Pimlico* (*order*, in good order.

Dev.[1] I daresay, Bet, you'll keep it as much in Pimlico as her did, 58, ed. Palmer. [**Amer.** In pimlico order. Pimlico order, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 79.]

PIMMOCK, *sb.* and *v.* Oxf. Bdf. Som. Dev. [pi·mək.]

1. *sb.* A person dainty or delicate in appetite.

Bdf. A poor pimmock. Takes more to keep a pimmock than a glutton (J.W.B.).

Hence **Pimmocky**, *adj.* delicate, fanciful.

Oxf. She is a pimmocky little thing, never eats nothink (M.W.).

2. *v.* To be dainty and fanciful with regard to one's food.

Bdf. How dainty ye be, pimmocking (J.W.B.). **Dev.** (*ib.*)

Hence **Pimmocking**, *ppl. adj.* dainty.

Som. Often used of a child unable to eat the homely fare provided (W.F.R.).

PIMP, *sb.*[1] Oxf. Mid. Lon. Ken. Sur. Sus. [pimp.] A small bundle of chopped wood, used for lighting fires.

Oxf. (A.L.M.) **Mid.** The spray made up into what they called 'pimps' [yielded] several shillings into pocket, FOOT *Agric.* (1794) 41. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **Lon.** *Lex. Balatronicum* (1811). **Ken.** What are pimps to-day? (D.W.L.); **Ken.**[1] **Sur.** The convenient little fagots, locally called pimps, . . are unknown in the North, made of small brushwood bound together with a green withe, MAXWELL *Woodlands* (1895) 247; **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1]

[Small light bavins which are used in taverns in London to light their faggots, and are called in the taverns a Brush, and by the wood-men Pimps, DEFOE *Tour*, I. 138 (DAV.).]

PIMP, *sb.*[2] Yks. Wil. [pimp.] A pimple.

w.Yks. T'tongue at diddant speik i praize ov all . . . desarves ta hev a pimp on it az big az a bell button, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Fr. Exhibition* (c. 1856) 12. **n.Wil.** This here pimp's terrible terrifying (E.H.G.).

PIMP, *v.* Yks. [pimp.] To indulge a squeamish appetite. m.Yks.[1] Cf. **pimper.** Hence (1) **Pimping**, *ppl. adj.* squeamish with regard to food; *gen.* in *superl.* m.Yks.[1]; (2) **Pimpish**, *adj.* dainty; taking food in small quantities. ne.Yks.[1]

PIMPELTING, *adj.* War.[3] [pi·mpltin.] Small, petty.

PIMPER, *v.* Yks. Der. [pi·mpə(r).] **1.** To show daintiness with regard to food; to toy with one's food; to pick and choose. Cf. **pimp**, *v.*

w.Yks. A sickly child pimpers at its food when it does not begin to eat heartily; a spoiled child pimpers at food it dislikes; and I suppose that an affected woman who should toy with what was on her plate as a pretence of good breeding might properly be said to pimper at it also, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 9, 1897); I have been nigh on three years planning and pimpering, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) i.

Hence (1) **Pimpering**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* dainty, fastidious in eating; (*b*) *vbl. sb.* complaining; squeamishness; (2) **Pimpery**, *adj.*, (3) **Pimpery-stomached**, *ppl. adj.*, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.** Shoo is a pimpering eyter. See yo', shoo hardly eyts owght, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 9, 1897). (*b*) **w.Yks.** Theer were no pimperin abaht some'dy hevvin bitten on't, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1876) 3. (2) **m.Yks.**[1] (3) A cow is pimpery-stomached, *ib.*

2. To bring up children over-delicately; to over-indulge them in the matter of food. nw.Der.[1]

PIMPERT, *sb. Obsol.* Shr.[1] A very small pan; an 'egg-saucepan.' Cf. **pimkin, pomper**, *sb.*

PIMPEY, *sb.* Cor. Also written **pimpy** Cor.[1] [pi·mpi.] Weak cider made by adding water to the apple 'cheese.'

The after cider, made by throwing water on the almost exhausted cheese... It is sometimes called beverage, and is only fit for immediate use. QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[12]

PIMPING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Sus. w.Cy. Dev. [pi·mpin.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* Small, paltry; sickly; mean; often used pleonastically.

Lnk. RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (Scenary ed.) *Gl.* **w.Yks.** Nah, this statue, ta me, lookt pimpin an not aboon hauf t'size a wot he owt to a been for t'spot he wor plaict in, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* 1859 44. **Lin.**[1] What a pimping piece for a peckish chap. **Nhp.**[1] What a pimping little bonnet you've got on! **War.**[2] What a pimping little basket this is. **Glo.**[1] **Sus.** A nine inch wall is not so pimping as a four and a half one (J.L.A.). **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **n.Dev.** Knawed the pimpin'st place, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 57.

2. *sb.* A small, delicate creature.

Shr.[1] The baby's but a little pimpin' fur a twel'month owd.

PIMPLE, *sb.* Shr. e.An. I.W. Wil. Slang. [pi·mpl.]

1. The head.

e.An.[1] It must be a diminutive as well as a feeble head which is denominated. **Suf.**[1] **I.W.**[1] He's got a rare pimple; **I.W.**[2] Han't a got a pimple on 'en, you? **Wil.**[1] Used by children. **Slang.** Sharp brains in my noble pimple, *Racing Song*, BAUMANN *Londinismen* (1887); *Lex. Balatronicum* (1811).

2. A pebble.

Shr.[1] 'Whad bin 'ee trimplin' at?' 'Theer's a pimple i' my boot, an' it's blistered my fût.'

PIMPLE-PAMPLES, *sb. pl.* s.Chs.[1] An imaginary disease. Cf. *Billy-go-nimbles*, s.v. **Billy**, *sb.*[1] **4** (3).

Stond baak, mis·is! ŭr)z got·n dhŭ pim·pl paam·plz, bil·igŭnim·blz, ŭn pom·pitai·shn ŭ)dhŭ aa·rt [Stond back, missis! her's gotten the pimple-pamples, billy-go-nimbles, an' pompitation o' the heart] (s.v. Billy-go-nimbles).

PIMPY, *adj.* Glo.[1] [pi·mpi.] Small, paltry, mean, sickly. Cf. **pimping**.

PIMROSE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Shr. Hrf. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dev. Also in forms **pimerose** Chs.; **pimmerose** Chs.[1] Hrf.[2]; **pimmirose** Shr.[1]; **pumrose** Dmf. The primrose, *Primula vulgaris*.

Dmf. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 384. **w.Yks.**[3], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.** (B. & H.), **Chs.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Shr.**[1] Pimmiroses an' cowerslops. **Hrf.**[2] **Hmp.** DARTNELL & GODDARD *Wds.* (1893). **I.W.** 'Tis pleasant and heartsome up under tree where the pimroses blows, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. 110. **Wil.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1]

PIN, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **pinn** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1]; and in form **pen** Bnff.[1] [pin.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Pin-burr**, the bedstraw, *Galium Aparine*; (2) **-case** or **-cass**, (3) **-cod**, a pincushion; (4) **-curtle**, a pinafore; (5) **-eyed**, see below; (6) **-mittens**, woollen gloves knitted by men on pins, instead of on the wires used by women; (7) **-pointing**, too exacting about trifles; (8) **-poppet**, a small wooden case for pins, made in two parts or halves, which screw together; (9) **-pote**, a teetotum, used in gambling for pins; see below; (10) **-rush**, the candle rush, *Juncus effusus*; (11) **-set**, of potatoes, beans, &c. put in with a pin; (12) **-todle**, (13) **-toodle**, see (3); (14) **-tooth**, an eye-tooth, a milk-tooth; (15) **-well**, a well into which pins are dropped as a votive offering or to secure good luck, &c.; (16) **-wheel**, a St. Catherine wheel firework; see below; (17) **-wing**, the pinion of a fowl.

(1) Edf. BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 325. (2) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 29, 1896); **w.Yks.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (3) **n.Cy.** (P.R.), **N.Cy.**[12], **Der.**[1] *Obs.* (4) **Dev.** (HALL.) (5) **Chs.**[1] Polyanthuses are said to be pin-eyed when the pistil, which resembles a pin's head, is seen in the throat of the flower. (6) **Dev.** (JAM., s.v. Mittens). (7) **Cum.**[14] (8) **Lan.** Others were to sing; those who could not must pay forfeits in the shape of buttons, thimbles, 'pin-poppets,' BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 116. **nw.Der.**[1] (9) **Lakel.**[2] A teetolly, used about Kirsmas time ta gammle for pins. The four sides are marked respectively T, N, P, S, and these as they fall upwards after being spun mean: T, tak yan away; N fer nicklety nowt; P, put yan doon; S, sweepen o' away. **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.) (10) **Nrf.** A scant crop of pin-rush and chate, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 72. (11) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (12) **Slk.** Gae nought but a lang pin-todle, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 318, ed. 1866. (13) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (14) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **n.Lin.** My word, th' pup's pin-teeth is sharp (M.P.). **sw.Lin.**[1] He's just getting his pinteeth. She's about her pinteeth; she's gotten one nearly thruff. (15) **N.I.**[1] A well in the demesne of Red Hall, near Carrickfergus, is so-called. **Nhb.** Hester's been paying a visit to the pin-well when she was over at Wooler... The mystic well ... is one of those supposed to be endowed with the power of granting the desires of such persons as approach them in a believing mood. These persons must, while fervently wishing for some boon, drop a crooked pin into the water, to propitiate the genius of the fountain, LILBURN *Borderer* (1896) 173; Near to Wooler, there is a spring of water locally known as Pin Well. The country maids in passing this spring, drop a crooked pin into the water... The superstition consists in a belief that the well is under the charge of a fairy, and that it is necessary to propitiate the little lady by a present of some sort; hence the pin as most convenient. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 28; **Nhb.**[1] A curious custom was long observed in connection with a well at the foot of Horsedean, near Wooler. On May-day a procession was formed, and marched from the town (Wooler) to this spot, where a halt was called, and each of the processionists dropped a crooked pin into it, at the same time 'wishing a wish.' Though the formal procession on May-day morning is no longer acted, the custom is still kept up by young people, HALL *Guide to Glendale* (1887) 9. **Wm.** In Westmoreland there is a Pin Well into the waters of which rich and poor drop a pin in passing, *N. & Q. ib.* **Lan.** There is a well at Sefton, where it is customary for passers-by to drop in a new pin 'for good luck' or to secure the favourable issue of an expressed wish, *ib.* (1878) 5th S. x. 96. **Mon.** Near Chepstow is the Pin Well, still in some repute for its healing powers. In 'good old times' those who would test the virtues of its waters said an *Ave*, and dropped a pin into its depths, *ib.* 8. **Sus.** *ib.* 96. (16) **w.Yks.** 'Catharine-wheels,' which have a pin stuck through them into the end of a stick before they are let off (H.L.); (S.K.C.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 7, 1896). (17) **e.An.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *pin a dip*, a children's game; see below; (2) *— of the throat*, the uvula; (3) *to keep in the pin*, to keep from drinking; (4) *to let loose a pin*, to have an outburst; (5) *to put in the pin*, to give up drinking; (6) *to put to the pin of the collar*, to work hard, do one's utmost; (7, *a*) *pins and needles*, the creeping feather-moss, *Hypnum serpens*; (*b*) the fir-tree, *Pinus sylvestris*; (8) *— and needle tree*, see (7, *b*); (9) *for small pins*, for next to nothing, for a very small sum or price; (10) *in pins*, (11) *in pins and needles*, (12) *on needles and pins*, in a condition of great anxiety or suspense.

(1) **Oxf.** A pin is placed haphazard between the leaves of a book, in which small pictures have been placed. If a picture should be found in the place dipped into, it belongs to the dipper; if not, the pin goes to the owner of the book (G.O.). (2) **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); **Suf.**[1] Used when describing a relaxed state of the uvula. 'The pin of the throat is down.' (3) **Per.** He had religiously abstained from drinking during the twelvemonths he had himself determined to keep in the pin, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 89, ed. 1887. (4) **Lnk.** The Deil that e'en was ettlin' to let loose a pin, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 14. (5) **Sc.** I will put in the pin, I will—I never will get fu' again, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 13th S. 252. **Per.** 'Mang his thousand whims an' tricks, The Doctor 'put the pin in.'—The better day the better deed:—'Twas Sabbath, STEWART *Character* (1857) 192; He resolved to put in the pin for a twelvemonth, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 88, ed. 1887. (6) **Ir.** Bekase I was put t'the pin o' me collar to see un' do th' best I cud for meself an th' ould mother, BLACKBURNE *Stories*, 11. **Myo.** What wid dhrainin' and plantin' and fencin'... it had put me to the pin iv me collar to find the money, STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) iii. (7, *a*) **Shr.**[1] The little stalks or 'seta,' of this pretty moss, bear upon their summits the spore-cases or capsules —these are the pin's heads. (*b*) **War.**[3] (8) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 7, 1897). (9) **Dev.** And thoff zo handzom, vor small pins, One now and then mert buy their skins—How wonderzomly cheap! PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 172. (10) **w.Yks.** A. he wor i' pins to get to knaw who 'twor 'at hed been walkin' their Rachel Ann aht. My word, but Ah'll tell tha Ah wor i' pins whol Ah gate to knaw 'at ahr Jack worn't one o' t'sowdiers 'at hed getten killed at Johannesburg, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 7, 1896). **Lan.** He fair in pins to have a bit ov a do, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 8. (11) **w.Yks.** T'eventful neet arrived. Sal an' Ah stood afore t'show i' t'surging craad i' pins an' needles for t'oppening, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 12, 1893). (12) **Sc.** (A.W.)

3. *Fig.* A small, neat person or animal; a person of small stature. Bnff.[1], Cld. (Jam.) **4.** The latch or handle of a door.

Elg. Your fingers numb Will hardly turn the pin, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 232. **Abd.** Tho' by the fore-door locket in, The back had neither bar nor pin, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 124. **Per.** With her fingers lang and sma' She lifted up the pin, Sharpe *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 5, ed. 1868. **Ayr.** Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 15. **Lnk.** The door she sneckit—made fast the pin, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 74. **Edb.** Tirling ay saft at the pin, Beg in sweet tone to let them in, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 19. **Gall.** It was you that used to let him in when he cam' tirlin' at the pin, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxiii. **Nhb.** She tirled softly at the pin, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 26.

5. An iron or wooden peg.

Fif. Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 39. **Ayr.** Heelshod and taeshod and tacket and pin, Shaemaker, shaemaker, shoo ma shoon, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 118. **Edb.** We plann'd wi' pins, wi' rod an' line, Five feet flower borders, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 90. **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.), **se.Wor.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Roofs are often covered (or rather were) with small slates, which instead of nails have small wooden pegs called pins, driven firmly into a hole in the slate (s.v. Pin-pointing).

Hence (1) **Pin-leg,** *sb.* a wooden leg; (2) **-plastering** or **-pointing,** *prp.*, see below.

(1) **Rnf.** A man with a pin leg or wanting an arm, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 151. **Wgt.** An old soldier with a pin-leg, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 307. (2) **w.Som.**[1] Roofs are often covered (or rather were) with small slates, which instead of nails have small wooden pegs, called pins, driven firmly into a hole in the slate. These pins are allowed to project only on the under side, and resting upon the lath, prevents the slate from slipping down. In order to keep them in their places, and also to prevent the wind from disturbing the small slates, the row of pins along each lath is buried in a rim of mortar, which sets around them and keeps them firm. This final operation is called 'pin-pointing' or 'pin-plastering.'

6. A violin or fiddle peg.

Sh.I. Dan he set him doon, and screwed his pins, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 113. **Frf.** Screw weel your pins an' banish hums, Morison *Poems* (1790) 23. **Per.** In flinders flee, like fiddle pins, Spence *Poems* (1898) 191. **Lnk.** *Deil's Hallowe'en* 1856) 21. **Lth.** The fiddlers than began to screw Their fiddle-pins in order, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 66. **Edb.** Forbes *Poems* (1812) 76.

7. *pl.* Weaving term: the bobbins of weft. Chs.[1] See **Pirn,** *sb.*[1] Hence **Pin-wheel,** *sb.* a wheel used for winding the bobbins or 'pins' of weft. *ib.* **8.** The peg inside a cider-cup; see below.

Hrf.[2] Cider cups with pins or pegs inside . . . gave rise to several expressions. A quiet person who took less than his share [of cider] would be described as 'a man who will let you go under the pin.'

9. Humour, temper, mood, esp. in phr. *a merry pin.*

Sc. Be upon a merry pin, At night we shall hae a fou skin, And merry grow, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 11. **Abd.** I'd fain pit ye in a merry pin Afore I leave you freely, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 313. **Per.** Bless you when you're sorrowful, Or in a merry pin, Stewart *Character* (1857) 160. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 177. **Edb.** Neither of us was in a merry enow pin, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 386. **Nhb.** A jug o' Geordy's maut an' hop Suin put us iv a merry pin, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 52; **Nhb.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1] [Ray *Prov.* (1678) 265.]

10. A point, summit, peak.

Sc. He lighted at the ladye's yate And sat him on a pin, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 154, ed. 1848. **Fif.** The sun was cockin' now upon The vera pin o' mid-day's cone, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 184. **Ir.** Those twelve towering Connemarese peaks, which in Saxon speech have dwindled into Pins, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) i.

11. The hip, hip-bone; the projecting bone of the hip. Also in *comp.* **Pin-bone.**

Ayr. Your pin would help to mend a mill In time o' need, Burns *Haggis,* st. 2. **N.I.**[1] The pointed bone above a horse's flank. **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* The rheumatic's bad enough anyw'eer, but it's wust i' the pin-bwun o' the 'ip, fur yo' can carry a bad arm, but a bad leg öönna carry yo'. **Glo.**[1] **Wil.**[1] A cow with hips above its back is said to be 'high in the pins.' **Dor.** (C.V.G.); (C.W.) **Som.** (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Pee'n-boa'un. **Dev.**[1]; **Dev.**[3] I be cruel bad tü-day, I've agot the boneshave in my pinbone. **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[1 2]

Hence (1) **Pin-shut** or **-sleft,** *sb.* an injury to the hip-joint of a horse; also used *attrib.*; (2) **-tail,** *sb.* a person who is very small and narrow in the hips; also used *attrib.*; (3) **-tailed,** *ppl. adj.* slender, slim.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] Often produced by the animal rushing through a doorway, and getting thereby a violent blow on the projecting bone. (2) **Cor.** A pin-tail built lass like you be, Phillpotts *Lying Prophets* (1897) 271; **Cor.**[2] (3) **Dev.** You'm no gude to 'em—a poor pin-tailed wench like you, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 105.

12. A leg. In *gen.* slang use.

Mry. Weel made, and weel set on their pins, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 13. **Abd.** Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 151. **Ayr.** Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 180. **Lnk.** Will some day set ye on your pins, Or I'm faur wrang, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 55. **Lth.** Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 305. **Dmf.** Wi' their bleecht faces, an' their stuntit pins, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 284. **w.Ir.** Scramblin' up on his pins agin, as well as he could, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 198. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.**[2] Knocked off his pins. **e.Lan.**[1] **Midl.** Kicks him roight off his pins, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 140. **nw.Der.**[1] **Mid.** To see an old man show more pluck than a young one, . . set me on my pins again, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) II. xiv. **Dor.** 'A's getting wambling on his pins . . . as aged folks do, Hardy *Tower* (ed. 1890) xvi. **Cor.** Gauger Hocken bain't extra spry 'pon his pins, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 23. **Slang.** Who ventures this road need be firm on his pins, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Lord of Thoulouse.*

13. Anything used for closing or filling up, or for joining or connecting.

Sc. Pinn-stanes for filling up walls (Jam.). **Bnff.**[1] A small stone used to fill a crevice in a wall.

14. The middle place for a horse in a team of three.

n.Yks. (W.H.) **ne.Yks.**[1] We'll put him i' t'pin. **s.Chs.**[1] Dhaat· yùngg os mùn)ŭ bi pùt nóo·wéeŭr els bŭr i)th pin·. **Shr.**[1] Yo'd'n better pŭt that cowt i' the pin a bit. **w.Som.**[1] Ah'll warn un to go avore or in the pin, but he idn no sharper [shafter].

Hence (1) **Pin-horse,** (2) **Pinner,** *sb.* the middle horse in a team of three.

(1) **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **s.Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 172. **Ken.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] They are the vore 'oss [leader], pin-'oss, and sharper [wheeler]. (2) **Shr.**[1]

15. *v.* To attach, join, connect; to fasten. Also with *on.*

Sc. (Jam.) **w.Yks.** To fasten on with wire the scales, &c. of a pocket-knife (C.V.C.). **n.Lin.**[1] Pin that yate.

16. *Fig.* To hold, clench; to convince, overcome in argument.

n.Lin.[1] He began to lee soä I pinn'd him by tellin' him I was theäre. **w.Som.**[1] I knowd he was a slippery sort of a customer, zo I pun un there and then. To pin the bargain.

17. To stop or fill up a small hole or crevice in masonry by driving something in.

Sc. (Jam.) **Bnff.**[1] The dyke's biggit, bit it's nae pinnt yet. **Cai.**[1] **Gall.** He didna batter, line, and pin, To please the e'e, Macтaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 191, ed. 1876.

Hence **Pinning,** *sb.* (1) anything used to close or fill up crevices; (2) the low masonry which supports a frame of stud-work.

(1) **Fif.** They are found in var. shapes and sizes, from that of the smallest pinnings to the most solid binding masses employed in building, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 438 (Jam.). (2) **e.An.**[1]

18. To fill. **Bnff.**[1] He pinnt's pouches wee apples.

Hence **Pinnan,** *sb.* a surfeit.

Bnff.[1] The pinnan o' bread an' cheese an' ale it he took wiz something by the bye.

19. To seize, grasp; to steal, pilfer, thieve.

Sc. (Jam.), **Bnff.**[1] **Rnf.** The Laird, arm'd wi' the law, . . For his rent-dues pin'd her a', Young *Pictures* (1865) 156. **I.W.**[2] Zomebody's ben down in orchard pinning the apples.

PIN, *sb.*[2] Lon. Ess. Ken. [pin.] A four-and-a-half-gallon cask.

Lon. Where he gets two 'pins,' or small casks of beer, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 94. **Ess.** Beers now supplied in 4½ gallon casks (Pins). Pins to be obtained solely through agents, *Walthamstow and Leyton Guardian* (Dec. 1889). **Ken.** (W.W.S.) [*N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. vi. 7, 76, 117, 174.]

PIN, *sb.*[3] Chs.[1] A small enclosure made with hurdles, a pen.

PIN, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Also written **pinn** Sc. (Jam.) [pin.] **1.** *v.* To strike from a distance by throwing or by firearms; to break by throwing a stone, so as to make a small hole.

Sc. Who taught me to pin a losen [to break a window], to head a bicker, and hold the bannets? Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. i. **Bnff.**[1] We set up a bottle on the dyke an' a pinnt it at the first lick. **Frf.** Ae shot o' Shot o' Sampson wad hae pinn'd you, Sands *Poems* (1833) 86. **Cld.** He pinnt it the first shot (Jam.). **Lth.** (*ib.*)

2. To beat severely; to drub. Also with *up*.

Cai.[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Cld.** I'll pinn ye for that yet (Jam.).

Hence **Pinnan** or **Pinning**, *sb.* a drubbing, beating.

Bnff.[1] **Rnf.** She gave me no pinnings—she only groaned, and then wept, and that groan, and that weeping was the sorest thrashing I have ever received yet, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 10.

3. *sb.* A sharp stroke or blow, esp. of an object thrown or sent from a distance. **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (Jam.) **4.** A severe beating. **Bnff.**[1]

PIN, *v.*[3] Wor. Brks. [pin.] With *up*: to clear up; to end off; to finish off.

s.Wor. This snow will pin up the weather (H.K.). **Brks.** They pinned up the feast the last day (E.G.H.).

PIN, *v.*[4] Cum. Yks. To give pain, to torture.

Cum.[4] 'Man! it did pin me sair'—said to a doctor. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

PIN, *prep.* Dev. A dial. form of 'upon.'

Tha pigs pin tap tha ducks eggs zot, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 61, ed. 1865; Ef et val intu a pit pin tha' zabbith, Baird *S. Matt.* (1863) xii. 11.

PIN, PIN-A-SHOW, see **Pen**, *sb.*[1], **Pind**, *v.*, **Pinnyshow**.

PIN-A-SIGHT, *sb.* Yks. Oxf. Also in form **pinaseed** w.Yks. A child's peep-show; see below. Cf. **pinnyshow**.

w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[5] Similar to a 'pinnyshow' (q.v.), only that (there being no box) the pictures or ornaments are pasted on glass, and this being let into a back-frame of wood, the whole is covered with paper, which is cut at the top, bottom, and on one side, at equal distances from the centre, in front, over the glass part, where the pictures, &c., are; thus opening like a door, and showing what is to be seen. **Oxf.**[1] A child's peep-show, made of the petals of flowers pasted on glass and covered with paper.

PINASTER, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Nrf. A variety of the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris*.

The larch, the chestnut, and the pinaster, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 325.

PIN-BASKET, *sb.* Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] Suf.[1] The youngest child in a family.

PINBEFORE, *sb.* Lei.[1] [pi·nbifoə(r).] A pinafore.

PINC, see **Pink**, *sb.*[2]

PINCE, *sb.* Som. [pins.] A pair of pincers.

Give me the pince (W.F.R.).

PINCENS, see **Pinsons**.

PINCER, *v.*[1] Yks. Lan. [pi·nsə(r).] To torment, harass; to oppress, grind down, squeeze.

w.Yks. What Moses said abaht pincerin' t'poar, *Yksman.* (1877) 71; A wə badli pinsəd wi ðem neŋneəlz (J.W.). **Lan.** Aw should be soory for anybody ut were pincert wi' two [wives] at once't, Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) xii; **Lan.**[1]

PINCER, *v.*[2] Yks. Lan. [pi·nsə(r).] To turn the toes in when walking. e.Lan.[1] Hence **Pincer-toed**, *ppl. adj.* walking with the toes turned in.

e.Yks. (W.W.S.) **w.Yks.** Yond chap walks pincer-toed (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**[5]

PINCER-BOB, *sb.* Hmp. The male stag-beetle. See **Pincher-bob**, s.v. **Pincher**, *sb.*[1] **3** (1).

It's only t'toms as is pincer-bobs, *N. & Q.* (1897) 8th S. xi. 229.

PINCH, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Stf. Hrf. Som. Also in form **pincher** n.Yks. [pinʃ.] **1.** *sb.* An iron crowbar or lever. Also in *comp.* **Pinch-bar**.

Sc. 'Pinches or forehammers will never pick upon 't,' said . . . the blacksmith, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ix. **Cai.**[1] **Fif.** Some ran to pinches and to picks, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 53. **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **n.Yks.** Raise t'steeans wiv a pincher (I.W.). **Hrf.**[2] [*Reports Mines.*]

2. *v.* To work with a lever or crowbar, to prize or lift up with a lever or crowbar.

Nhb.[1] Pinch the styen off the cairt. **s.Stf.** Gie me the bar, I'll pinch it forrat a bit while yo' restin, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **w.Som.**[1] To prize or raise up with a lever point, having the fulcrum to bear down upon. To raise with a lever by using the point as the fulcrum, is 'to heave.' 'Take and pinch'n up, you can't heave'm like that—you've a-got'n to dead by half.'

PINCH, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. [pinʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A game which consists in pitching halfpennies at a mark; see below.

n.Cy. (Hall.) **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1] The game of pitch-halfpenny or pitch and hustle. It is played by two or more antagonists, who pitch or cast a halfpenny each, at a mark, which in Craven is called a motto, placed at a certain distance from what is called the bye. The owner of the half-penny, which falls nearest the motto, claims the privilege to hustle first. The next nearest halfpenny entitles its owner to the second claim, and so on in rotation. When they hustle, all the half-pence that are pitched at the mark are thrown into a hat held by the player, who claims the first chance. After shaking them together, he hits the crown of the hat a smart blow with his fist, which causes them to jerk out, and as many as lie with the impression of the head upwards belong to him. The remainder is then put into the hat a second time, and the second claimant performs the same kind of operation, and so on in succession, till all the halfpence fall with the heads upwards, *gen.* called a man, as the opposite side is called a woman. If it so happen, that after all of them have hustled there remain some of the half-pence, that have not fallen with the heads uppermost, the first player then hustles again, and the others in succession, until they do come so; **w.Yks.**[2] Some colliers were lately fined £1 each and costs for playing at pinch on Sunday; **w.Yks.**[4]; **w.Yks.**[5] (s.v. Mot).

2. *v.* Phr. *pinch and hustle*, the game of 'pinch.' **w.Yks.**[5] (s.v. Mot).

PINCH, *sb.*[3] Som. [pinʃ.] A stool. (W.F.R.)

PINCH, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[4] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [pinʃ.] **1.** *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Pinch-belly**, one who starves others; a penurious person; (2) **-buck**, the stag-beetle; (3) **-fart** or **-vart**, (4) **-gut**, (5) **-pot**, a miser, niggard; a stingy, penurious person; (6) **-weed**, the spotted persicaria, *Polygonum Persicaria*; see below.

(1) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **s.Cy.** Robinson *Whitby Gl.* (1876) (s.v. Nip-kite). (2) **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 280. (3) **I.W.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] A proper old pinchfart! why I'll war'n un he'd skin a vlint vor ha'penny. **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 329; It a vore oll th'art an abomination pinchvart vor thy own eends, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 111. **nw.Dev.**[1] (4) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **e.Yks.**[1] A miserly person who stints his servants in food. **n.Lin.**[1] (5) **Nhb.**[1] (6) **Nhp., Oxf.** There is a flower . . . which is said to have been stigmatised by the Virgin, and condemned to a life of inutility. She used to employ it for the manufacture of an ointment, but on one occasion 'She could not find it in time of need, And so she pinched it for a weed.' . . Every leaf has a dark spot in the centre, just as though it had been pinched, on which account it goes by the name of 'pinch-weed,' *Academy* (Aug. 11, 1883) 92, in (B. & H.).

2. To save, economize; to stint, starve; to be miserly or niggardly.

Rnf. [They] basely the corn-law assails For pinching their back and their stomach, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 52. **Lnk.** Wi' belly aft pinched, and wi' back nearly bare, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 101, ed. 1897. **Edb.** To pinch a hireling o' his wages, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 162. **Dmf.** He had been rather pinch'd at hame, From causes that I need not name, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 9. **Gall.** I ay hae gotten mair or less, Tho' aften times wi' pinchin', Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 76. **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** They beant a being terble pinch't an starv't, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 38. **w.Yks.** There wor no use us bein pinchin' an' scranny, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 7. **Nhp.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Oxf.**[1] I shall 'ave to pinch, for my usbun a lost three days this wik, *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] 'Pinch and screw,' to try to avoid expenditure by extreme carefulness and even meanness. **Dor.** 'Well, my lady,' he observed, 'in dry weather we might drive in there by inching and pinching, and so get across by Five-and-Twenty Acres,' Hardy *Tower* (ed. 1890) i.

3. To fall short of; to be insufficient; to drive to difficulties, to distress; to puzzle, put to the pinch.

Edb. What to say hersell, she said, It did completely pinch her, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 32. **Cum.** I'se pinch'd to ken my thoum, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 153; T'rwoad was pinch't to be wide eneuf for us, Richardson *Talk* (1876) and S. '6; **Cum.**[1] He'll be pinch't to get it done; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** 'Hoo far ist ta Appleby—three mile?' 'Nay, it'll be pincht o' three' (B.K.).

4. To steal, pilfer.

Lan. When asked how he had obtained it he replied, 'I pinched it,' *Manch. Guardian* (Dec. 3, 1896). **Lei.**[1] Shay oon'y joost

pinched a bit o' cool from the bank. **War.**[2] Common; **War.**[3] You had better put it in the road and let somebody pinch it. **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.)

5. To arrest, take into custody.

w.Yks. He'll get pinched sure enough, an' then it'll be seven days (H.L.). **Lon.** He got acquitted for that there note after he had me 'pinched,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 387, ed. 1861; 'E takes 'em back, an' 'e sez, sez 'e, 'Don't pinch me this time.' . . I woz too many for yer, and got the pleasman ter pinch yer, *Altrincham and Bowdon Guardian* (Aug. 29, 1896). **Cant.** I 'adn't been there a fortnight before I got rumbled and pinched, CAREW *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) xxxv.

6. *sb.* In phr. *pinch and drouth*, hunger and thirst.

Sc. Nae mair wi' pinch and drouth we'll pine, *Jacobite Sng.* (MACKAY).

7. The smallest possible portion.

Abd. It's a gurly nicht; no a pinch o' licht, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) xx.

8. A difficulty, anything severe or pressing; a crisis.

Sc. Whilk will make it nae pinch to win hame, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxxix. **Ayr.** Wi' pinch I put a Sunday's face on, BURNS *Ans. to Epistle*, st. 7. **Suf.**[1] **Hmp.**[1] It has come to the pinch now.

9. A short, steep hill.

Ir., **Ker.** (A.S.-P.) **Dor.** The figure of Shepherd Robbins shambling slowly down the steep 'pinch' of road that led to the farm gate, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 51.

10. A miser, a very parsimonious person. e.An.[1]

Hence **Pinchy**, *adj.* miserly, stingy, parsimonious.

Nhb.[1] They war that pinchy they hardly hed eneuf to eat (s.v. Pinch-gut).

PINCHED, *pp.* Yks. [pinʃt.] Woollen-trade term: see below.

w.Yks. When the warp-threads break, and are not taken up and pieced in their proper order, the warp becomes meshed or entangled, and is said to be 'pinch'd' (W.T.); The state of a weaver's warp brought about by an ignorant or careless weaver tying the broken threads out of their places, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 5, 1884) 8.

PINCHEM, *sb.* Bdf. [pi·nʃəm.] The blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus.* Cf. pincher, *sb.*[2]

A Tomtit, whose note resembles this name, BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 140; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 34.

PINCHER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Brks. Sur. Hmp. I.W. Also written **pinsher** n.Yks. [pi·nʃə(r.] **1.** *pl.* Pincers, tweezers.

Sh.I. Da faider hed ta poo da nail wi' his pinchers, *Sh. News* (Feb. 3, 1900). **Abd.** (G.W.) **Slg.** John ance an independant laird, He's glad to wield the pinchers, For standin' good for Willie Baird, He whistles through the stenchers, In jail this day, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 52. **n.Yks.** Find me my pinshers, LINSKILL *Haven under Hill* (1886) lxii. **Not.**[1], **Lin.** (J.T.F.), **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Brks.**[1]

2. *pl.* The tails of an earwig. Brks.[1] **3.** *Comp.* (1) **Pincher-bob**, the male stag-beetle; see **Pincer-bob**; (2) **-wig**, the earwig.

(1) **Sur.** (E.L.), **Hmp.**[1], **e.Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (2) **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] There's dree or vour girt pincherwigs in my dinner bag.

PINCHER, *sb.*[2] Nhp. [pi·nʃə(r).] The note of the titmouse in winter and early spring; the titmouse, *Parus major.*

Nhp.[1] The frost is not gone yet, for the Black-cap cries 'pincher' still. [The Titmouse foretells cold, by crying Pincher, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 247.]

PINCHER, see **Pinch**, *sb.*[1]

PINCHERY, *sb.* Cum. Yks. [pi·nʃəri.] Extreme carefulness almost approaching niggardliness; poverty; a state of want or deficiency.

Cum. If we hedn't experienced a fine spring theear wad been a bit o pinchery amang fodder, FARRALL *Market-day Crack*; (E.W.P.); Meks up for pinchry lang seyne, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 119. **n.Yks.**[1] They wur living i' parlous pinchery, for a' he 'ad brass i's kist; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Fetch'd up wi' pinchery,' brought up in poverty; **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1]

PIN-CLOTH, *sb.* Yks. Lei. Nhp. Hnt. Wil. Som. Also in form **pin-clout** Lei.[1] A pinafore.

nw.Yks. *Hist. William* (1821) 157. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Wil.** (K.M.G.), **Som.** (HALL.)

PIN-CLOUT, see **Pin-cloth.**

PINCUSHION, *sb.* Not. War. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bck. e.An. Wil. Dev. [pi·nkuʃin.] **1.** The field scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis.* Not., Cmb., Nrf., n.Ess., Wil.[1] **2.** The sweet scabious, *S. atropurpurea.* n.Bck., e.An., Dev.[4] **3.** The guelder rose, *Viburnum Opulus*; also in *comb.* **Pincushion tree.** War.[3], Hrf., Oxf., n.Bck. **4.** The fruit of the spindle-tree, *Euonymus europaeus.* War.[3], Glo.[1] Hence **Pincushion-shrub**, *sb.* the spindle-tree, *Euonymus europaeus.* s.Bck. **5.** The thrift, *Armeria maritima.* Dev.[4] **6.** The yellow corydalis, *Corydalis lutea. ib.* **7.** The kidney-vetch, *Anthyllis vulneraria.* Wil.[1] **8.** ? The corn-cockle, *Lychnis Githago.*

Suf. *Science Gossip* (1882) 214. [*Armeria* is probably meant (B. & H.).]

9. The head of the large thistle. War.[3] **10.** The growth upon the briar or wild rose. s.Not. (J.P.K.) [(A.B.C.)]

PIND, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Rut. Nhp. Hnt. e.An. Also in forms **pin** n.Yks. Chs.[13] s.Not.; **pinne**, **pyn** Midl. [pind, paind.] **1.** To put in the pound, to impound stray cattle. Cf. **poind**, *v.*

Hdg. Patrik Thomsone had done him wrong yt day in pinding his hors, being onlie grazing on ye stubble, RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 152. **Rxb.** If in my yard again I find them, By Mahomet, I swear I'll pind them, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1887) 112. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** RAINE *Charters, &c. Finchale* (1837) 120; (K.) **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Chs.**[13] **s.Not.** The pinder; 'im as pins things as gets out (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence (1) **Pinder or Pinner**, *sb.* the official in charge of the pound or 'pin-fold' (q.v.); (2) **Pin-lock**, *sb.* the money given to the person who locks and unlocks the pound-gate.

(1) **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** When the pinder had come, they would have given him victualls, and hee would have been well pleased, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 101; **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** T'Wibsey pinder man mun avoid catchin' mules bit' tail, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (June 2, 1850); **w.Yks.**[234], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13] **Not.** (L.C.M.); Primarily the office of the 'pinder' was to pound all stray cattle, but in time other duties became attached to it. . . The 'pinder' *gen.* accompanies all boundary perambulations, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 176; **Not.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.). **Lin.** There no pinder's son Is seen to wile in quest of aught that stray, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 5. **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Rut.**[1] **Nhp.** While pinders . . . Drive his rambling cows to pound, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 88; **Nhp.**[12], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Cmb.** Pinder as applied to a man in charge of 'common' lands, as in the borough of Cambridge, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 89. **w.Nrf.** The ould miser as lived at Dunham, who was paarish pinder thar, ORTON *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 8. [In some parts of England the 'pinder,' as well as discharging his own proper duties, is required to act as an overseer of ditches, drains, and watercourses, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 176; Than commeth the pynder, and taketh him, FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 100.] (2) **Midl.** (K.)

2. To confine within narrow limits. n.Yks. (W.H.)

[OE. *pyndan*, to shut up, confine.]

PIND, *adj.* w.Cy. Som. Also written **pinned** Som. [pind.] **1.** Of wheat, flour, &c.: fusty, mouldy, musty. See **Pindy.**

Som. An old man told me how in 'the war time' (i. e. Peninsular War) farmers would keep back their corn, and how the heaps had to be constantly turned 'lest they should get pinned' (W.F.R.). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. Of meat: tainted, mouldy. w.Cy. (HALL.)

PIND, *ppl. adj.* w.Cy. Som. [pind.] Of a saw: having lost its pliancy through being over-bent. w.Cy. (HALL.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

PINDER, *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. [pi·ndə(r).] **1.** To burn; to over-roast meat; to scorch, shrivel up. *Gen.* in *pp.* Cf. **pine**, *v.*[1] 8.

Lan.[1] Nay, tha mun tak that back; aw'st ate none on it; it's pinder't to a cinder. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] He left his dinner i'th oon, an forgeet it, an it were pindert away.

2. *Fig.* To waste away; to pine.

Lan. Awd sooner be as aw am than be pinderin away as an owd maid, STATON *Loomnary* (c. 1861) 11.

Hence **Pindered**, *ppl. adj.* puny, ill-developed.

w.Yks. It may be a bit ov a pindered lookin thing, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (1868) 84; Babbies browt up on paregoric an' condensed milk, an' sich-like tackle, are gen'rally pindered lukkin', *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 29, 1897).

PINDING, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Yks. A disease of lambs: costiveness. See **Pinned**.

Sc. Pinding is another disease exclusively confined to sucking lambs, *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc.* III. 350 (Jam.). e.Yks. Lambes . . . out of dainger of pindinge, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 81.

PINDLING, *ppl. adj.* Dev. Amer. [pi·n(d)lin.] Fretful, fractious, tiresome.

Dev. I niver seed sech peevish, pindlin, fractious ways, *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 333. [Amer. It seemed to her that Ellen looked kind of 'pindlin',' *Harper's Mag.* (Mar. 1901) 511.]

PIN-DOWLER, *sb.* Lan. Also in form **-deawler**. A woman who falls in love with and courts a man.

As full o' gam as a pindeawler, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 399. e.Lan.[1]

PINDY, *adj.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **peendy** Dev. Cor.[123] [pi·ndi, pī·ndi.] Of bread or meat, &c.: tainted, mouldy; musty in taste or smell.

w.Som.[1] Applied chiefly to corn or flour. 'Mother 've a-zend me vor to tell 'ee how we can't eat the bread—her zess 'tis so pindy, 'most stinks.' e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. Theäse piece ov beef es tü pindy tü ayte ef tez cüked, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Meat slightly tainted is pindy meat, and inferior flour is also pindy, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 320; A fine pindey smell, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 19; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777 329; Dev.[1] He zed his bread was a-clit and pindy, 12. nw.Dev.[1] Applied chiefly to corn or flour. s.Dev. The meat is pindy, Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor.[1] Applied to meat; Cor.[2] Used of animal food going or gone bad. e.Cor. (Miss D.)

PINE, *sb.*[1] Som. [pain.] A pen for sheep or cattle; an enclosed place in which cattle are fed.

e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873) (s.v. Pen). w.Som.[1] The cow-pines be shockin' bad out o' order, there idn one o'm fit vor a cow to calvy in.

PINE, *sb.*[2] Ant. Also in form **pine maw**. The black-headed gull, *Larus rudibundus*. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 209.

PINE, *sb.*[3] Som. The end. (Hall.)

PINE, *v.*[1], *sb.*[4] and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **pyne** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **pinn** Sc.; **poin** Lan. [pain, poin.] **1.** *v.* To suffer pain or torture; to pain, torture, give pain.

Sc. He that has na gear to tine has shins to pine, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 389. Bnff. My love-sick mind, with anguish pin'd, Is dead to pleasure, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 88. Fif. Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 332, ed. 1842. Rnf. It pangs their entrails fu' o' win', Whilk pines them sair, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 130. Edb. If from paunching Bacchus' wine, Then they should a' be made to pine, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 149. Gall. Few spleens or vapours pine them, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 124, ed. 1897.

2. *Obs.* To take pains; to toil.

Sc. 'He pyned himself,' he used his best endeavours, Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.).

3. To complain, fret, whine.

Frf. Tak this, that heaven has sent, Or pinning ye'll thro' life the deed repent, Morison *Poems* (1790) 140. s.Wor. (H.K.), Bdf. (J.W.B.) Nrf. She's allus a fretterin an pinin (E.M.).

Hence (1) **Piney-whiney**, *adj.* fretful, complaining from indisposition. Nhp.[1]; (2) **Pining-stool**, *sb.* a 'cuck-stool' (q.v.). s.Wor. (H.K.) **4.** To waste away. Also in phr. *to pine for their mother*, see below.

Chs.[1] When young oats cease to draw nutriment from the seed, and begin to feed from the soil, they very often look yellow and sickly. It is then said that they are 'pining for their mother,' or that they are 'being weaned'; and these curious expressions actually describe the physiological changes that are taking place in the plant. Cor. 'Do'e b'lieve any harm will come o' seeing it?' 'Mary Doble saw it and pined,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 353, ed. 1896.

Hence (1) **Piner**, *sb.* an animal that does not thrive; a wounded bird that has grown thin and weak; (2) **Pining**, *sb.* a depressing sensation in the bowels; also in phr. *pining in the belly*; (3) **Piny**, *adj.* wasted, ill.

(1) Abd. He roundly and hotly accused him of selling him, as a sound cow, an animal which was a confirmed 'piner,' and all but worthless, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 102. Nhb.[1] (2) Cum.[1] It isn't t'gripes, it's a pinin; Cum.[4] (3) Dur. Your face is getting that peaky and piny that you'll most likely end by dying, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1897) 256.

5. To starve; to kill with hunger.

e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. We mun pine, or mun beg, or else stail, Hartley *Ditt.* (1868) 54; w.Yks.[1] They cannot bide to pine, ii. 340; w.Yks.[2] Lan. The com'anders having courage to pyne a lady, not to fight with her, *Civil War Tracts* (1642–1651) in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1844) No. 2. Stf.[1], Not. (L.C.M.), Not.[1] s.Not. A wouldn't keep a cat to pine 'er (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1], s.Lin. (J.H.W.) sw.Lin.[1] He pinched and pined him a'most to deäd. Rut.[1] It's no use pining them [the recipients of out-door relief]. I tell Jane not to water the clemätis. It's making too much wood; it needs to be pined. Lei.[1] They besieged the town in hope to pine 'em. War.[3]

Hence (1) **Pination**, *sb.* starvation, want; insufficiency of food; (2) **Pined**, *ppl. adj.* starved, famished; suffering from hunger, thin, hungry-looking; (3) **Pine-house**, (4) **Pining-house**, *sb.* a place where animals for slaughter are shut up to fast before being killed.

(1) w.Yks. Pination and paleece, *Yksman.* (1878) 73; (J.R.) n.Lin.[1] Them beä's at Grayingham deed of real pinaation. (2) n.Sc. He's a peer pynt ablach; he wid jist scraap hell for a bawbee, Gregor *Notes to Dunbar* (1893) 44. Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] w.Yks. No wark wor to be gotten an' t'poor chaps wor sadly pined an dispirited, *Pudsey Olm.* (1885) *July Notes*; Lets e sumət tə eit, am oməst paind tə diəþ (J.W.). Not. Poor thing, she looked pined to death (L.C.M.); Not.[1] s.Not. The poor thing looked quite pined (J.P.K.). n.Lin. Ragged an' pined, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 136. s.Lin. He said he'd had nout to eat and were near pined to dead (F.H.W.). sw.Lin.[1] Pined to deäd or to death is a common expression for death from hunger: as 'He looks häef pined to deäd.' Lei.[1], War.[3] (3) n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1] (4) n.Lin.[1] To be let . . . butcher's shop, with slaughter-house, pining-house, and every convenience, *Gainsburgh News* (Sept. 25, 1875).

6. *Reflex.* To deny oneself the necessaries of life.

w.Yks. Speaking of Leeds mill-girls one of my men said, 'They pine theirsens to get finery' (W.B.T.). Lan. Sho' wanted a grand feather, and sho' pined hersen for months to git it (*ib.*).

7. To shrink, contract, become less in dimensions.

n.Yks. The corn being thrashed as soon after it is cut, measures much more than it would at a later period, when, by drying, it has pined and lost considerable bulk, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 126; n.Yks.[1]

Hence **Pined**, *ppl. adj.* of wood: shrunken, dried.

Nhb.[1] 'Pined hazel rods' were used for corf making. Cum.[4]

8. To burn, scorch; to over-roast. Cf. **pinder**.

Lakel.[2] T'breed's pined i' t'yubben. Wm. The cake is pined to a cinder (B.K.). Lan. Look after this meyt i' th' oon; aw'm feeart it'll be poined away, *Betty o' Yep*, 11. e.Lan.[1]

9. To dry or cure fish by exposure to the weather.

Sh.I. When the body of the fish is all equally pined, which is known by the salt appearing on the surface in a white efflorescence, here called bloom, they are again piled for a day, to ascertain whether they be completely pined or not, *Agric. Surv.* 91 (Jam.); Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 229, ed. 1891; S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1]

10. *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Grief, pain, misery, sorrow.

Sc. I wish him dool and pyne! Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 317, ed. 1848. n.Sc. O head me soon, O head me clean, And pit me oot o' pine, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 21, ed. 1875. Abd. Ye should kill the beast an' pit her oot o' pyne, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). Per. Thus Johnie died withouten pine, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 100. Fif. Wi' mickle pyne and stress, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 180. Slg. Keeping cats an' dogs in pine, Muir *Poems* (1818) 21. Rnf. Ye wha can greet, an' grane, an' whine, In hours o' sickness and o' pine, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 4. Ayr. Speak! speak! my lord, my dearest lord, Nor keep me thus in pine, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 114. Gall. Beauty . . . Source o' meikle dool and pine, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 117, ed. 1897. n.Cy. (K.)

11. Phr. *to take pine*, to be at pains, to excite oneself. Sc. (Jam.) **12.** *adj. Obs.* Difficult, esp. in phr. *it is pine to tell.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790); Bailey (1721); N.Cy.[2] [It's pine, *difficile est*, Coles (1679).]

PINE, *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Yks. **1.** ? *Obs.* Of wind: to blow strongly.

Yks. The [winds] have been pining from the east, *Farmer's Jrn.* (Mar. 16, 1829).

Hence **Piner**, *sb.* a somewhat strong breeze from the north or north-east. Bnff.[1] **2.** With *out*: see below.

Nhb.[1] Weather that has been long unsettled and promises to be fine is said to pine-out.

PINE, see **Pine-end**, **Pining**.

PINE-APPLE, *sb.* War.[3] The cone of the fir.

[*Noix de pin*, a pine-clog, or pine-apple (Cotgr.).]

PINE-END, *sb.* Cth. Pem. Glo. Wil. Som. Also in forms **pine**, **pwine** e.Som.; **pwine-end** Wil.[1] Som.; **pwining-end** e.Som. [pai·n-end.] The gable-end of a house. Cf. **pinion**, *sb.*[2]

Cth. (W.W.S.), **Pem.** (E.D.) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888 421. **Glo.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* 1873).

PINE-FINCH, *sb.* Midl. Shr. [pai·n-finʃ.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*. Cf. **pie-finch**.

Midl., Shr. [So called] from the variegated hues of its plumage, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 62. **Shr.**[1] So called from its querulous note.

PINE-MAW, see **Pine**, *sb.*[2]

PINE-PIG, *sb.* Sc. Also written **pyne-pig**. An earthenware money-box.

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** Why keep your Savings' pyne-pig toom O' white or yellow? Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 2nd S. 45; (A.W.)

PINER, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **poiner** Sc. (Jam.) A labourer who prepares clay mortar for masons; one who cuts and prepares peat for fuel and other purposes.

Cai.[1] **Inv.** Her father said, that the people she saw were not tenants on the Green of Muirtown, but were poiners or carters from Inverness, who used to come there for materials, Case *Duff of Muirton, &c.* A. (1806) (Jam.). **Bnff.**[1]

[Cp. MLG. *piner*, a workman (Schiller-Lübben).]

PINE-RAFT, *sb.* I.W. See below.

Part of the silicified trunk of a coniferous tree, probably allied to the pine; from the 'pine-raft' which covers the shore between high and low-water marks, at Brook Point... This sandstone, which forms Brook Point, is the lowest bed seen at the base of the cliff, and reposes on the red and green variegated marls underlying the sandstone with the trunks of the trees forming the pine-raft, Ramsay *Rock Spec.* (1862) 151.

PINEY, PINFAD, -FALD, see **Peony, Pinfold.**

PIN-FALLOW, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Midl. Stf. Der. Lei. War. Som. [pi·n-falə, -fælə.] 1. *sb.* Winter fallow; a fallow in which no crop is lost.

n.Cy. (Hall.) **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 191. **Stf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **nw.Der.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] [A pin fallow for wheat, two ploughings after a crop which has been gathered in the same year the wheat is sown, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 29.]

2. *v.* To winter fallow.

nw.Der.[1] **Lei.**[1] When lea-land is fallowed about July or August, ready to be ploughed again for the crop, it is said to be pin-fallowed. **War.**[3] **Som.** Ploughing after vetches, clover, or beans, two or three times, to prepare for a succeeding crop of wheat, *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813) 159.

PIN-FEATHER, *sb.* Lei. Nhp. War. Som. [pi·n-feðə(r).] A young, not properly developed quill-feather. Also used *attrib.* See **Pen-feather.**

Nhp.[1] **Hmp.** The young birds were in the early pinfeather stage, *Longman's Mag.* (May 1901) 21.

Hence **Pin-feathered**, *adj.* having an undergrowth of young undeveloped feathers.

Lei.[1] **Nhp.**[1] Among the leaves the young are snugly nurst; Morning's young dew wets each pin-feather'd wing, Clare *MS. Poems.* **War.**[3] **w.Som.**[1] Applied to poultry when the downy chicken plumage is changing to the coloured natural feathers; when first the difference can be noted between cocks and hens. 'I never didn zee no chicken grow so vast, why they be pin-veathered [pee·n-vadh·urd] a'ready.'

PINFOLD, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Hnt. Suf. Also in forms **pinfad** Nhb.[1]; **-fald** Wm.; **-faud** N.Cy.[1]; **-fo'd** s.Not.; **-fould** Chs.[3]; **-fowd** w.Yks.[5] Lan.; **-fowt** Chs.[1] [pi·nfoud, -fōd, -fād.] 1. *sb.* A pound; an enclosure for strayed cattle, &c. See **Pind**, *v.*

Sc. A few scattered ruins resembling pinfolds, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) i. **Lnk.** He thrust so many into that ugly dungeon in Kilmarnock called the thieve's hole... When in this pinfold, one of them... fell dangerously sick, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 63, ed. 1828. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** These silly folks,.. agreed that, if she could be secured 'within a pinfold there,' they would never have winter more, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 67; **Nhb.**[1], **Wm.** (E.C.), (B.K.), **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**[345] **Lan.** Between th' Pinfowd and th' Goose Lone, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 111. **I.Ma.** Happy sinners on their way to the devil's pinfold, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. I. v. **Chs.** A mon showd me th' rode in a spot loik a pinfowt, *Chs. N. & Q.* (Nov. 12, 1881) I. 182; **Chs.**[13], **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** He's got his lambs in the pinfold close (L.C.M.); **Not.**[12], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** I've no call [desire] to be beholden to folks, I'd rather camp in the pindfold, 'soever, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 308. **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] They live close agen the pinfold. **Rut.**[1] For mending the pinfould Yeat, *2s. 3d.*, *Accts.* (1721). **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Han'ee pŭt them strafes i' the pinfoud? **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

2. An enclosure for sheep, a sheepfold. Rut.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp., Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf.[1] 3. *v. Obs.* To impound, confine in a pound or enclosure.

Wm. If aur nebbour's stot or stirk break inti'th fog, let us not pinfald it, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 476.

PING, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. Brks. [piŋ.] 1. *sb.* The noise made by any hard substance striking against metal or other hard material. Also used *advb.*

Frf. The corks o' the bottles played ping up against the roof, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 89, ed. 1889. **w.Yks.**[2] The noise made by a pickaxe as it strikes coal, stone, or other hard material. **Brks.**[1]

2. *v.* To strike, dash against.

e.Sc. Twa-three great heavy drops came pingin' into my face, Strain *Elmshe's Drag-net* (1900) 124.

PING, *v.*[2] w.Cy. Som. Dev. [piŋ, w.Som. also peŋ.]

I. Gram. forms. 1. *Preterite*: (1) **Pung.** Dev.[1]; (2) **Pung'd.** w.Som.[1] 2. *pp.*: (1) **Pung**, (2) **Pung'd.** w.Som.[1]

II. Dial. uses. 1. To push, thrust; to push or throw out.

w.Cy. Grose (1790). **w.Som.**[1] I catch'n by the scruff and pung'd the head o' un up agin the wall. **Dev.** I wish they'd gie thy cat ter th' butcher, ter naup and ping loose ower the moor-yavils out there, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. II. iii; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Tha wudst ha' borst en to shivers nif chad net a vung'd en, and pung'd en back agen, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 255.

2. *Obs.* To pound, crush; to punch.

n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 329; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

[1. OE. *pyngan*, to prick (B.T.).]

PING, PINGE, PINGERT, see **Pang**, *v.*[2], **Peenge, Pingot.**

PINGING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [pi·ŋgin.] Sordid, mean, miserly; 'pinching.'

Lnk. To get gear was a' her drift, and [she] used many a pinging shift, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 45; Pingin' misers just thro' greed, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 227.

PINGINNET, see **Pimgenet**, *sb.*[1]

PINGLE, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. [pi·ŋ(g)l.] 1. A small enclosure or croft. Cf. **pightle, pingot.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **w.Yks.**[2] *Gen.* land of choice quality; **w.Yks.**[4] **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1883) III. 92; **Chs.**[23] **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Der.**[12] **nw.Der.**[1] *Gen.* long and narrow. **Not.** (W.H.S.), **n.Lin.**[1] *Obs.* **sw.Lin.**[1] Used in names of fields for a small enclosure. **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1] [*Agellulus donnii rusticae adjacens*, a pingle, Coles (1679).]

Hence **Pingling**, *adj.* of a field: narrow.

s.Chs.[1] Always applied to a field. Yaan·dŭr)z ŭ lit·l, pingg·lin, naar·ŭ bit, ŭz ahy kon·)ŭ dŭ mùch widh [Yander's a little, pinglin', narrow bit, as I conna do much with].

2. A clump of trees or underwood, not large enough for a 'spinney' (q.v.).

Nhp.[1] Meadow and close, and pingle; where suns cling And shine on earliest flowers, Clare *MS. Poems.*

PINGLE, *sb.*[2] Sc. [pi·ŋ(g)l.] A small tin pan with a long handle; a small saucepan. Also in *comp.* **Pingle-pan.**

Rxb. While twa-three eggs forbye a' these Were boiling in the pingle, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 142. **Slk.** Used for preparing children's food (Jam.). **Dmf.** They talk about the 'laggan' o' the 'pingle,' Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Kcb.** The pingle was carefully filled with water, but carelessly poised on the point of a piece of coal, Armstrong *Kirkcibrae* (1896) 317.

PINGLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[3] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Lin. Suf. Also written **pingil** Sc. (Jam.) [pi·ŋ(g)l.] 1. *v. Obs.* or *obsol.* To contend, strive, compete; to quarrel. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Ayr.** They stood long out pingling with God, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 27, ed. 1845. **Gall.** They pingle meikle on his side to play, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 350, ed. 1876; Still used (Jam.). **Kcb.** And ne'er by any o'er the lea were ever seen to pingle 'bout straes, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 14. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. To toil, struggle, labour; to work hard and toilsomely with but little progress; to trifle with work. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Ta Tighearnach (i.e. the Chief) did not like ta Sassenagh Duinhé-wassel to be pingled wi' mickle speaking, as she was na tat weel, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxiv. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Cai.[1] 'To pingle o'er a thing,' to waste time on it with little result. e.Fif. It was very far wrang . . . to haud ye pinglin' sae lang at sogers' breeks, an' only gi'ein' ye auchteenpence for yer day's wark, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. Lth. The miser for his money does pingle, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 40. Edb. Let us strive to get that Spirit to pingle out, and get the victory against this canker in the heart, Rollock *Wks.* (1599) II. 109, ed. 1844-9. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. I tell'd my faither he was a fool to fret and pingle and make life a misery, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 19; Are ee sic a numskull as no to ken what I've been pinchin' and pinglin' a' these years for? *ib.*

Hence **Pingling,** (1) *sb.* the act of struggling or striving for a livelihood, &c. without much success; constant and irksome application; difficult or tiresome work; (2) *ppl. adj.* irksome and profitless, yet requiring close attention; diligent about trifles though unable to accomplish much.

(1) Bnff.[1] Abd. And wi' sair pingling wan at last awa, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 51, ed. 1812. Ayr. (Jam.) Edb. Tyet up to her short stakes An' left bare pinglin', Learmont *Poems* (1791) 214. (2) Bnff.[1] Ayr. He's just an auld pinglin body (Jam.). Lin. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. Suf. (C.T.)

3. *sb. Obs.* A struggle, strife, contest, combat; a turmoil.

Sc. Till haill Scotland Be fir'd and fury'd with this pingle, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846); It will be a dirten pingle, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 218. Abd. It's right our care wi' sangs to mingle, To help us thro' life's weary pingle, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 607. Fif. Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 153. Ayr. Wha su'd be Regent for the croun, Was like t'have been a pingle, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 49. Lnk. 'Twad be a pingle Whilk o' you three wad gar words sound And best to jingle, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 324 (Jam.). Edb. Sic like in Pantheon debates, Whan twa chiels hae a pingle, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 159, ed. 1785.

4. *Obs.* or *obsol.* A difficulty; striving, effort, labour, toil without much progress.

Bnff. I airslins than did kiss a stool Cou'd hae twa kists bot [without] ony pingle, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 63; Bnff.[1] Bch. At last wi great peching an granin we gat it up wi a pingle, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 16. Abd. They 'at hae . . . claise to hap baith bed and back, I think hae nae grite pingle, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 37. Per. Oh! had I liv'd single, although with a pingle, I had preserv'd my chastity, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 39. Rnf. Health to your little cheerfu' Sproot; Soun' sleep, an' little pingle, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 156. Ayr. It's a pingle fae mornin till nicht, and little for 't (Jam.). Edb. Sport rousin' wine to smoor a pingle, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 63. Slk. If ye wad hear tell o' their pingle, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 32.

[**2.** Sw. dial. *pyngla*, to be busy about small matters, to work lazily (Rietz).]

PINGLE, *v.*[2] Yks. Lin. Nhp. War. Hrt. e.An. [pi·ŋ(g)l.] To eat with little appetite; to be fanciful or dainty about one's food.

e.Yks. Wee . . . lette them (three lean young sheep) pingle about, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 75. Lin. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* 1878 iv. Nhp.[1] War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); War.[123] Hrt. She just sits and pingles her victuals (H.G.). e.An.[1] Nrf. He keep pinglin' over his wittles, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 41; (A.G.F.) Suf. (H.H.); (C.T.); Suf.[1] I hee'nt no stummach for my wittels. I jest pingle a bit. Ess. (M.A.R.); The child is not well, she pingles her food (H.H.M.). [Great drinkers do but pingle at their meat, and eat little, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 33.]

Hence (1) **Pingling,** *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Pingly,** *adj.* having a poor appetite, fanciful or dainty about one's food.

(1) Cmb. She's very pingling in her eating (W.W.S.). (2) Suf. That allers wer such a pingly child, wer Annie. . . The doctor say she wer to hev meat and wine, Gurdon *Memories* (1897) 28. Ess. She's but a pingley little thing (A.S.-P.); (H.H.M.)

PINGLES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Miscellaneous goods made up into bales for carriage by a pedlar; a pedlar's stock-in-trade.

These made up into bundles Robby used to call his pingles, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874 104.

PINGOT, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Lan. Chs. Der. Also in form **pingert** Lan.[1] A small croft or enclosure of land. Cf. **pingle,** *sb.*[1]

Lan. Pooin' turmits in his pingot, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 6; Lan.[1] Chs. *Sheaf* (1883) III. 92; Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1]

PING-PONG, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A jewel fixed to a wire with a long pin at the end and worn in front of the cap.

Edb. Chambers *Trad. Edb.* (1825) II. 59.

PINGSWIG, *sb.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A scarecrow. (Hall.)

PINGZWILL, see **Pinswell.**

PINIATED, *adj.* Lin. Nhp. Hrf. Oxf. Som. Also in form **pinianated** Hrf.[2] [pi·ni-ētid.] A corruption of 'opinionated'; of opinion; obstinate; arrogant, conceited.

n.Lin.[1] I'm piniaated we shall hev a long blast this winter; winter bo'ds hes cum'd so early. Nhp.[1], Hrf.[2] Oxf.[1] 'E's a piniated old chap, everybody a's to 'old wi'n, and take everythink a says for law and gospel, *MS. add.* w.Som.[1] He idn much o' it—to much to zay by half—I never baint a-tookt in way these here piniated [pún·iae·utud] sort o' vokes.

PINIE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A game.

Where Holms and Ruyter play'd at pinie, Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (ed. 1796) I. 586.

PINIKIN, see **Pinnicking.**

PINING, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **pineing** Nhb.; and in form **pine** Sc. (Jam.) [pai·nin.] A disease to which sheep are subject; tubercular consumption.

Sc. Pining is most severe upon young sheep. . . The rot is a disease of debility; . . in the pine, on the contrary, the condition of the animal is too high, its blood too thick, and the pasture too arid, *Ess. Highl. Soc.* III. 404-5 (Jam.). w.Sc. Called also 'Daising' and 'Vanquish.' Thus denominated because of the gradual wasting of the animal (Jam.). Nhb. They are never visited with the rot or subjected to any other disease, except what is termed pining, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 331; Nhb.[1] [Armatage *Sheep* (1882) 104.]

PINION, *sb.*[1] Cum. Der. Brks. I.W. Cor. Also written **pinyon** Brks.[1]; **pinyun** I.W.[1] [pi·njən.] A shortened form of 'opinion.'

Der. It's my 'pinion . . . his frens 'ud do well, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xxii. Brks.[1] I ent got no pinyon o' that ther veller zence I knawed as a cabbaged zome o' my zeed taayters. I.W.[1] Cor. A difference of 'pinion, Phillpotts *Lying Prophets* (1897) 64.

Hence **Pinion-tied,** *adj.* opinionated, obstinate and prejudiced in one's opinions.

Cum. He's a varra pinion-tied man (M.P.); Cum.[14]

PINION, *sb.*[2] Pem. [pi·njən.] The gable-end of a house. s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. Cf. **pine-end.**

[Fr. *pignon*, a gable.]

PINION, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) A pivot.

PINIONS, *sb. pl.* Som. [pi·njənz.] The short refuse wool left in the comb after the long-stapled 'sliver' has been drawn off, 'noils.' e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] [Fr. *peignon*, noils.]

PINIOUS, *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Having a poor appetite. (Hall.)

PIN-JANE, *sb.* I.Ma. [pi·n-dʒēn.] **1.** Curds and whey.

You may smooth it till it's like pin-jane, Brown *Witch* (1889) 38; A man can't live on pin-jane, *ib. Doctor* (1887) 152; I'll take a spoonful of this cowl pinjane, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 60; A spoonful of cold pinjane, Caine *Manxman* (1894) 306.

2. *Fig.* A bashful, shy woman.

But these pin-janes of women That'll hardly look up when they hear ye comin, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 152.

[Ir. *binidean*, rennet (O'Reilly).]

PINJE, see **Peenge.**

PINK, *sb.*[1] Irel. Nhb. Dev. [piŋk.] **1.** The sea pink, *Armeria maritima.* Dev. (B. & H.), Dev.[4] **2.** The London pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa. ib.* **3.** The corn-cockle, *Lychnis Githago.* N.I.[1] *MS. add.*, Dwn. (B. & H.) **4.** The cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*; freq. in *pl.* Nhb.[1] **5.** Applied vaguely to any flower with pink blossoms. Dev.[4]

PINK, *sb.*[2] Cum. Lan. Midl. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Glo. Bdf. Hnt. Som. Dev. Also written **pinc** Lan.; and in forms **pinky** Cum.[4]; ? **pint** Bdf. [piŋk.] **1.** The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* See **Spink.**

Cum.[4] Lan. Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 10. Midl. In the

midland counties they [chaffinches] are called 'pinks' from their constant repetition of the note conveying that sound, CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* (1869) II. 4. **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**[1], **Lin.** (E.P.), **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] It's them pinks, they mak' such work wi' the seeds. **s.Lin.** (F.H.W.), **Rut.**[1], **Lei.** (G.H.), **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.** A pink's nest to its prickles grew, CLARE *Remains* (1873) 186; **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[234], **s.War.**[1] **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Hrf.**[2], **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.), **Glo.**[1] **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 140. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873) (s.v. Twink).

Hence **Pink-twink**, *sb.* the chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.*

Shr., Som., Dev. It receives the name from its reiterated monotonous call-note, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 62. **Som.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 358. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Doubtless from its peculiar double note.

2. A linnet, *Linota cannabina.* Lin. (HALL.)

PINK, *sb.*[3] n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lei. War. Shr. Hrt. Also in forms **pank** n.Cy.; **penk** Chs.[123] Hrt. [piŋk, peŋk.] **1.** The minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus.*

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); *ib. MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.**[2] Pinks and gudgeons are the prey which the school-boy aspires to take. **Chs.**[123], **Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] So called from the colour of the belly in the breeding-season. **War.**[3], **Shr.**[1] **Hrt.** The minnow, or as some call it the penk, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. 87.

2. The young of salmon, *Salmo salar.*

Lakel.[2] **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Herling). **w.Yks.** Also called smelts (R.H.H.). [All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, salmon, ... parr, spawn, pink, last spring, .. or by any other local name, *Stat.* 24 & 25 *Vic.* (1861) c. 109, § 4.]

[A minnow (which some call a penke), WALTON *C. A.* (1653) 137.]

PINK, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Irel. Yks. Bdf. Som. Cor. [piŋk.] **1.** *v.* To deck, adorn; freq. used with *out* or *up.*

Bnff.[1] She pinkit hirsel' oot in a' 'ir best. **Ayr.** Pink her oot in her falderalls that's a' she cares (JAM.). **w.Yks.** T'windas wor pinked aht wi a touch a gas leet inside, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1896) 20. **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 140. **Som.** (HALL.), **Cor.**[3]

2. *sb.* An example or type of utmost perfection; a term of endearment applied by a young man to his sweetheart.

Ayr. She's the pink o' womankind, BURNS *Posie*, st. 2. **N.I.**[1]

3. Phr. *the pink o' the core*, the prettiest of the company, the best of the lot. Ayr. (JAM.)

PINK, *v.*[2], *sb.*[5] and *adj.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Hmp. Dor. Also in form **penk** w.Yks.[3] [piŋk] **1.** *v.* To make small; to contract, esp. to contract the eyes; to peer, wink; to wink or peer with half-shut eyes.

Sc. (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Peeken an' pinken she wad hev her nooase in if ther was owt gaan on. **e.Yks.**[1] Winkin and pinkin. **w.Yks.**[123] **sw.Lin.**[1] She goes pinking about. **s.Wor.** Why do yóu go pinking about in this bad light? (H.K.)

Hence (1) **Pinker**, *adj.* small, applied especially to the eyes; (2) **Pinking**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) of an eye: small, peering; (*b*) of light: dim; (3) **Pinking-drop**, *sb.*, see below.

(1) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1] (2, *a*) **Lin.**[1] What pinking eyes he has got. **Nhp.**[1] What little pinking eyes. (*b*) **s.Lin.** That candle makes a pinking light (I.W.). **Nhp.**[1] What a pinking light the candle gives. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (3) **w.Yks.**[3] A poor fellow about here, who had drooping eye-lids, used to be teased by impudent boys, who entreated him to sell them a penn'orth of 'penkin drops.'

2. With *in*: of the daylight: to fade; 'draw in.' *Gen.* in *prp.*

Dor. Get on with your work, or 'twill be dark before we have done. The evening is pinking in a'ready, HARDY *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 59.

Hence *the pinking in of the day, phr.* the time just before dusk.

Dor. It being now what the people called the 'pinking in' of the day, that is the quarter-hour just before dusk, *ib. Mayor of Casterbridge* (1886) 252, ed. 1895.

3. *sb.* A small gleam of light.

Gall. A person beneath expectation, one with a small mind, with only a pink or small gleam of light in it, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 382, ed. 1876.

4. *adj.* Small; esp. of the eye.

N.Cy.[1] **Lan.** Pink-eyed [small-eyed], *Cy. Wds.* (1867) 208, No. 13. **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1]

[1. Though his iye on us therat pleasantlie pinke, Yet will he thinke that we saie not as we thinke, HEYWOOD *Spider and Flie* (1556) (NARES). Du. *pincken*, to shut the eyes (HEXHAM).]

PINK, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[6] Sc. [piŋk.] **1.** *v.* Of water, moisture, &c.: to trickle, drop, drip.

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** A' the time the tears ran down her cheek And pinked o'er her chin upon her keek, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 29, ed. 1812; O'er their nose the pearls run pinkin', ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 24; The soot draps pinkin' frae the riggin', WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 368.

Hence (1) **Pink**, *adv.* in drops; (2) **Pinking**, *ppl. adj.* dropping, dripping, trickling.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] The wattir wiz comin' pink pink doon fae the reef. (2) **Sc.** Pinking drops perpetual fall, *West Briton* (Apr. 14, 1815) (JAM.).

2. To bespot. **Bnff.**[1] **3.** *sb.* A drop; the sound caused by a drop.

Bnff.[1] A' cud get nae sleep for the pink o' a drap it a hard a' nicht. **Cld.** (JAM.)

4. A very small hole; a very small spot. **Bnff.**[1]

PINK, *sb.*[7] Nhb. Lin. Shr. A vessel with a narrow stern. See **Pinkern.**

Nhb.[1] An old-fashioned type of collier vessel, familiar on the Tyne until about the middle of the present century. The stern was 'cat-built,' falling off to a point almost as sharp as the narrowing at the bow, and on the top of this stern a square erection, forming a high poop, was built. **n.Lin.** He would ... get on a pink and go up wi' th' Ager apiece, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 87. [Those used in the Mediterranean Sea differ from the xebecs only in being more lofty and not sharp in the bottom; they are vessels of burden, have three masts, and carry lateen sails, FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1790); A pink (or small ship, or boat), *Naselle, nacelle*, COTGR.]

Hence **Pink-stern**, *sb.* a narrow stern, a narrow vessel.

Nhb. In 1883 I sailed in the well-known old 'Liberty and Property'—a collier with 'pink' stern; the last of her race I believe, HASWELL *Maister* (1895) 111, 112. **Shr.**[2] Chiefly used by fishermen on the river Severn.

[Du. *espincke, pincke*, a pinke or a small fishers boate (HEXHAM); Sw. *esping*, ship boat (SERENIUS); ON. *espingr*, a ship's boat (VIGFUSSON).]

PINK, *v.*[4] Sc. Irel. Yks. Midl. Nhp. War. Dev. [piŋk.] **1.** To strike, hit; to strike with a sure aim. Cf. **penk**, *v.*[1]

Cld. To strike smartly with any small object, as a pea, marble, &c. 'Pink that bool out the ring' (JAM.). **N.I.**[1] **Midl.** Knocking him about like a shuttle-cock and pinking him until he was drenched with gore, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 19.

2. To beat, punish. **Cld.** I'll pink ye for that yet (JAM.).

3. To push; to toss with both arms.

n.Yks.[1] He pinked it clean over the hedge. 'Did he push thee into t'dyke?' 'Nay, he pinked me in.' **n.Dev.** *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*

4. To pitch at a mark in order to settle precedence in any game; see below; also *fig.*: to make a person a mark for sport or abuse.

War.[2] The player whose missile falls nearest is allowed first or best place in the ensuing sport. 'Don't pink on to me, I won't stand it.'

Hence **Pinking**, *sb.* a method of deciding the order of precedence in any game; see below.

Nhp.[1] To decide which boy is to commence the game, one of them tosses up anything which presents two different surfaces, and asks each boy to guess which side is uppermost, and the last boy who guesses wrong is the first to begin the game. .. This mode of deciding is called Pinking (s.v. Ducks).

PINK, *v.*[5] Wm. [piŋk.] To eat in a heartless way as an invalid.

Pinkin an' pikin ower her mials, ther's nowt'll gah doon wi' her (B.K.).

PINK, *adj.*[2] and *v.*[6] Cum. Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Bck. Wil. Dor. Som. [piŋk.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Pink-bed**, a bed of stone in the Swanage quarries; (2) — **bird's-eye**, the herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; (3) **-eye**, a variety of potato; (4) **-flowered gorse**, the thorny rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*; (5) **-grass**, various species of sedge, esp. the glaucous heath sedge, *Carex glauca*, and the spring sedge, *C. praecox*; (6) **-more**, a

rough kind of grass in water-meadows, which cattle refuse to eat; (7) **-spot**, the six-spot Burnet moth, *Zygæna filipendulae*; (8) **-weed**, the knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

(1) **Dor.** The 'Pink Bed,' which forms a part of the Freestone Series, RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* (1862) 142. (2) **s.Bck.** (B. & H.) (3) **n.Yks., e.Yks.** (I.W.), **Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] (4) **War.**[3] (5) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] There is an old saying that, 'A cow will not clem, if there are three blades of pink grass in the field.' (6) **s.Wil.** (G.E.D.) (7) **Cum.**[4] (8) **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.)

2. *v.* To turn pink; to blush. **Nhp.**[1] How she pinks up!

PINK AND SHANK, *phr.* Nhp.[1] First in the morning and last at night; applied almost exclusively to agricultural labourers who work early and late.

PINKEEN, *sb.* Irel. [pi·ŋkīn.] The minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus*; also *fig.* a small, contemptible person. Cf. **pink**, *sb.*[3]

Ir. Fishing for pinkeens along by the river, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 169. **w.Ir.** I'll turn you into a pinkeen, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 43; Just a poor little pinkeen of a fellow, not up to my shoulder! LAWLESS *Grania* (1892) II. 89. **s.Ir.** What matter what she says, you pinkeen, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 199.

PINKEN-EYED-JOHN, PINKENEY-, PINKENNY-, see **Pink-eyed-John.**

PINKER, *v.* Wor. [pi·ŋkə(r).] With *about*: to go about with half-shut eyes; to potter. Cf. **pink**, *v.*[2]

s.Wor. Why do you go pinkering about in this bad light? (H.K.)

PINKERN, *sb. Obsol.* Shr.[1] A very narrow boat used on the Severn, a 'pinkstern.' See **Pink**, *sb.*[7]

This is a river term, which still lingers on amongst the Severn bargemen, though rarely used. It was heard in December, 1875, at Shrewsbury, and about the same time in the S.E. of Salop—at Cleobury Mortimer, or Neen Sollers. 'Whad a pinkern that is o' yore's!' 'Aye, but it's an oncommon 'andy boat.'

PINKERTON, *sb.* Sc. A person of small intelligence. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **pinky**, **3.**

PINKET, *sb.* Wor. Also written **pinkett**; **pinkit** se.Wor.[1] [pi·ŋkit.] A Will-o'-the-wisp.

The *ignis fatuus* is called Pinket in the parish of Badsey, ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 435, ed. 1852. **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.)

PINKETY, *sb.* Nhp. [pi·ŋkəti.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* See **Pink**, *sb.*[2]

It receives the name from its reiterated, monotonous call-note, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885 62; **Nhp.**[1]

PINK-EYED-JOHN, *sb.* Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Bdf. Also in forms **pinken-eyed-** Bdf.; **pinkeney-** Nhp.[1]; **pinkenny-** Nhp.; **pinkney-** War.[3]; **pink-o'-my-** Lei.[1]; **pinky-eyed-** sw.Lin.[1] The pansy, *Viola tricolor.* n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp. (B. & H.), Nhp.[1], War.[3], Bdf. (B. & H.)

PINKIE, *sb.*[1] ? *Obs.* Sc. The clove pink, *Dianthus Caryophyllus.*

Rnf. I gather'd the pinkies an' roses, Ilk flower that was bonny to see, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 193. **Lnk.** The beautiful pinkie before her does sink ay, Its lustre nae pleasure can yield to the e'e, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 101.

PINKIE, *sb.*[2] Dev. [pi·n-, pi·ŋki.] A pincushion.

I wonder how them pinkies have sold, BARING-GOULD *J. Herring* (1883) 260, ed. 1884.

PINKIEFIELD, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **penkafel.** A quarrel, a slight disagreement. (J.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

PINKIE-WINKIE, see **Pillie-winkie.**

PINKING, *ppl. adj.* Dor. Som. Dev. [pi·ŋkin.] Ailing, weak, querulous; *gen.* of women.

Dor. *Gl.* (1851). **w.Som.**[1] Well there, 'tis 'nough vor to make any fuller g'out vor t'ave a drap, way zich a poor pinkin' thing of a wive's he've a-got. **nw.Dev.**[1]

PINKLE-PANKLE, *v.* and *sb. Obs.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To make a tinkling sound as of a little liquid left in a bottle, jar, &c. Cf. **pink**, *v.*[3]

Gall. 'I dare say there is a dreeping.' 'Ay, I heard the gude wife say it could pinkle-pankle,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 241, ed. 1876.

2. *sb.* The tinkling sound of liquid in a bottle, &c.

They canna lae the [whisky] pig ava while it sounds pinkle-pankle. *ib.* 113.

PINKLING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Sc. A thrilling motion.

I, one day, when I felt the wonted two o'clock pinkling in my belly, stepped into an eating-house, *Steam-boat* (1822) 270 (JAM.).

PINKNEY, *sb.* w.Yks.[1] [pi·ŋknī.] A potato with red eyes or ends. Cf. **pink-eye**, s.v. **Pink**, *adj.*[2] **1** (3).

PINKNEY-JOHN, PINK-O'-MY-JOHN, see **Pink-eyed-John.**

PINKY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Oxf. Also written **pinkey** Nhb.[1] [pi·ŋki.] **1.** *adj.* Small; of eyes: narrow, drooping, half-closed. See **Pink**, *v.*[2] **1.**

Sc. There's a wee pinkie hole in that stocking (JAM.). **Lnk.** Meg Wanet wi' her pinky een, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) I. 262 (*ib.*). **Peb.** He has twa glimmeran' pinky een That blink frae 'neath his brow, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 25, ed. 1817. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Lan.** *Cy. Wds.* (1867) No. xiii. 208.

Hence (1) **Pinky-eyed**, *adj.* having winking or half-closed eyes; (2) **-wee**, *adj.* very small; esp. used by children; (3) **-winky**, *adj.* very small; of eyes: narrow, half-closed.

(1) **sw.Lin.**[1] (2) **Nhb.** A bussy-tail'd pinkey wee Frenchman, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 31; **Nhb.**[1] (3) **N.Cy.**[1] 'You're all pinky-winky and ready for nebby'; said to children who sit up till they are half asleep. **Lan.** *Cy. Wds.* (1867) No. xiii. 208. **Nhp.**[1] What pinky winky little eyes he's got.

2. *sb.* A blindfolded person.

Sc. Every art is employed . . . to mislead the blindfolded person, who is also called the Pinkie (JAM., s.v. Pillie-winkie).

3. A person of small intelligence. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 382, ed. 1876. **4.** Anything very small; esp. the smallest candle that is made; also in *comb.* **Pinkie-small.** Sc. (JAM.); MACKAY *Dict.* (1888). **5.** The little finger; also in *comp.* **Pinkie-finger.**

Sc. He's got mair spunk in his pinkie than mony a man in his hail body, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 198. **Frf.** Never again should his pinkie finger go through that warm hole, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) ii. **Ayr., Lnk., Lth.** A term mostly used by little children or in talking to them (JAM.). **e.Lth.** He had a gowd ring on his pinkie, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 19. **Edb.** His pinkie was hacked off by a dragoon, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. **Dmf.** There's no a rat . . . that I wad na raither save, than lift yae pinkie tae save that deevilish man, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 297.

6. Phr. *to put*, or *turn*, *up the pinkie*, to drink, tipple.

Sc. 'Pit up 'er pinkie,' pressed the carrier. . . She took only a sip and puckered her face again, TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) xi. **Lnk.** So very fond was Tam of 'turnin' up his pinkie,' that he latterly lost both his credit and character, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 107.

7. The weakest kind of table-beer; the liquor drawn off from the third mash in brewing.

Sc. (JAM.), **w.Yks.**[2] **Oxf.** He's had a drop too much of the pinky (G.O.).

PINKY, PINKY-EYED-JOHN, see **Pink**, *sb.*[2], **Pink-eyed-John.**

PIN(N, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Lan. [pin.] **1.** *v.* To do a thing hastily; to run away.

Lan. I scampurt awey as hard as I cou'd pinn, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 17; I'r slips ewt o' th' poke un wur meyink off us hard us e could pin, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 14.

2. *sb.* Speed, haste.

Sh.I. Aandrew took after the hat full pin, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 45.

PINN, PINNA, see **Pin**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], **Pinny**, *sb.*[1]

PINNACK, *v.* e.Yks.[1] [pi·nək.] To do or attempt anything in a sluggish, unworkmanlike style. Cf. **finnack**, **4.**

PINNE, see **Pind**, *v.*

PINNED, *pp.* Sc. Cum. Also in forms **pinnit** s.Sc. (JAM.); **pin't** Cum.[14] [pi·nid, pint.] Of lambs: seized with diarrhœa to such an extent that the excrement glues the tail down to the anus, and prevents all discharge.

s.Sc. (JAM.) **Peb.** When the mothers have little milk the lambs are rarely pinned, *Agric. Surv.* 389 (JAM.). **Cum.**[1] When the ewe gives much milk the excrement of the young lamb glues the tail down upon the anus and prevents all discharge. The lamb is then said to be pin't or pinned; **Cum.**[4]

PINNED, see **Pind**, *adj.*

PINNEL, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Lan. Wal. [pi·nl.] A hard subsoil of clay and gravel; sandstone with pebbles in it.

Nhb.[1], **Cum.**[14], **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Wal.** Local name given to the Lower Boulder Drift, WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wal.* (1876) 440.

PINNER, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. Cum. **1.** A head-dress, worn esp. by women of rank, having lappets pinned to the temples, reaching down to the breast and fastened there.

Sc. (Jam.); Do ye put on your pinners, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xlii; Go take the milk from yon milkmaids, And poind their pinners, since they have no plaids, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 22. **Lnk.** I man hae pinners With pearling set round, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 312 (Jam.). **Cum.** Let clean pinners grace each head, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 109; **Cum.**[4]

2. *Comb.* **Fleeing-pinner**, a head-dress having the ends of the lappets hanging loose. Ags. (Jam.)

PINNER, *sb.*[2] Ken. Also in form **panner**. [pi·nə(r).] The little button or fastening of a cupboard door; a wooden fastening which turns a screw. (W.F.S.), Ken.[1]

PINNER, *v.*[1] Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **pinnar-** Yks. [pi·nə(r.] To pinch; to allow too little of anything. **Lakel.**[2] Thoo's pinner'd thisel fer stuff.

Hence (1) **Pinnardly**, *adj.* thin, starved-looking, weak, unflourishing; *gen.* of persons, but used also of animals and plants; (2) **Pinner'd** or **Pinner't**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) pinched up, crowded; (*b*) starved, shrivelled, lean.

(1) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (2, *a*) **Wm.** Mi teeas er o' pinner'd in a heap i' these clogs (B.K.). (*b*) **Cum.**[14]

PINNER, *v.*[2] Wm. [pi·nər.] In a boys' game: to throw a ball at a hand stretched against a wall. s.Wm. (J.A.B.)

PINNER, *v.*[3] Sc. To move swiftly and with noise, to dash, roll. Cf. **binner**.

Gall. Garrin' the stanes pinner doon the hillside like all-evermore, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 73.

PINNER, see **Pinny**, *sb.*[1]

PINNER-PIG, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A money-box. w.Sc. (Jam., s.v. Pirly-pig), Rnf. (A.L.C.)

PINNET, *sb.*[1] Cor. [pi·nit.] A pint. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 359.

PINNET, *sb.*[2] Sc. A streamer; a pennant.

Ayr. Laces and ribands of all colours, hanging down in front of the booths, and twirling like pinnets in the wind, Galt *Provost* (1822) xviii.

PINNET, *sb.*[3] Yks. [pi·nət.] A pin; see below.

w.Yks.[2] Pansies or other flowers are pressed beneath a piece of glass, which is laid upon a piece of paper, a hole or opening which can be shut at pleasure, being cut in the paper. The charge for looking at the show is a pin. The children say . . . 'A pinnet a piece to look at a show, All the fine ladies sat in a row. Blackbirds with blue feet, Walking up a new street; One behind and one before, And one beknocking at t'barber's door' (s.v. Pippy-show).

PINNICK, *sb.*[1] and *adj.* Dev. Cor. Also written **pinnik** Dev.; and in form **punick** Cor.[12] [pi·nik.] **1.** *sb.* A weak, puny child; a small person; a dwarf.

Dev. A little pinnick of a chap, always ailing, *Reports Provinc.* (1891). **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Pinniky**, *adj.* delicate.

Dev. My Mary was ever a pinniky little maid, Sharland *Ways Village* (1885) 19.

2. A small eater. Cor.[1] **3.** *adj.* Puny. Cor.[2]

PINNICK, *sb.*[2] Cor. Sc.I. [pi·nik.] **1.** The wryneck, *Jynx torquilla.* Cor.[1] **2.** *Obs.* The petrel, *Procellaria pelagica.* Sc.I. Rodd *Birds* (1880) 315.

PINNICKING, *ppl. adj.* Glo. Dev. Cor. Also written **pinikin** Dev.[1] Cor.; **pinnakin** Dev.[2]; **pinnikin** Glo.[1] Cor.[1]; and in form **pennikin** Cor. [pi·nikin.] **1.** Weak, puny, ailing, wan. Cf. **pinnick**, *sb.*[1]

Dev. I'm sure thickee poor little cheel wunt live long, 'er's za pinnicking an' delicate-like, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] Thof her looketh so puny and pinikin, her lowersteth and worketh so long as ort is to be do, 5; **Dev.**[2] Sarah look'th terrible pinnakin lately, what's up with her? **nw.Dev.** Her always was a pinnickin' little thing (R.P.C.). **Cor.** Ae's pinikin, palchy, and totelin; ae's clicky and cloppy, an' a kiddles and quaddles oal day, Hammond *Parish* (1897) 342; An got oal feebul an pennikin, *T. Towser* (1873) 16; **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] What a poor pinnickin child!

2. Fastidious, dainty. Glo.[1]

PINNIN(G, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [pi·nin.] Requiring constant effort or a severe strain.

w.Yks. An' tho' th' struggle may be pinnin, Perseverance wins reward, Hartley *Ditt.* (c. 1873) 62; *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 29, 1897).

PINNING, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Diarrhœa. See **Pinned**.

s.Sc. (Jam.) **Peb.** Diarrhœa, or looseness. This disorder is commonly called by the shepherds pinning, *Agric. Surv.* 389 (Jam.).

PINNISH, *v.* Sh.I. [pi·niʃ.] To pinch or wither with cold. S. & Ork.[1]

PINNIT, see **Pinned**.

PINNOCK, *sb.* Ken. Sus. Also in form **pennock** Sus.[12] [pi·nək, pe·nək.] **1.** A little bridge over a ditch or watercourse. Ken. (W.F.S.), Sus.[12] **2.** A brick or wooden drain placed under the road or through a gateway. Ken.[1], Sus.[12]

PINNOCK, *v.*[1] Nhp.[1] [pi·nək.] To pull out the long quill-feathers in a bird's wing to prevent its flying.

The bird can't fly, it's been pinnock'd.

PINNOCK, *v.*[2] Yks. [pi·nək.] To perch on the edge or point of anything.

m.Yks.[1] Look at yon' bairn where it's pinnocking. Go to it, before it tumbles. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

PINNOCKS, *sb. pl.* Shr.[2] [pi·nəks.] Fine clothes.

My dahter nivir wears any fine pinnocks, and yo needna fear taking on her.

PINNOLD, *sb.* Sus. [pi·nəld.] A small bridge. Sus.[12] e.Sus. Holloway.

PINNY, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **pinney** Wil. Som.; and in forms **peanie** Lnk.; **peenie** Sc. (Jam.); **pin** Dev.[3]; **pinna** s.Chs.[1]; **pinner** w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] Stf. Der. Not.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Rut.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[23] w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] Wil.[1] Dor.; **pinnow** w.Yks.[5] [pi·ni, pi·nə.] **1.** A child's pinafore; a servant's or milker's apron.

Sc. (Jam.); Here's a frock I've been makin' for her, an' twa peenies, Lawson *Sacrifice* (1892) 31. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** The toddlin' wee thing wi' a clean peenie, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 18, 1900). **Lnk.** In their newly-washed and ironed frocks and peanies, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 33. **Nhb.** You just think your mother can get you out of every difficulty as easy now as when you wore a pinny, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 158. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Hoo's spoilt hur noice pinny theaw sees, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 6; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Her white pinny all full of flowers, Francis *Fustian* (1895) 170; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Iv dhaat· lit·l briv·it aa)nü gon ün mest ür kléeün pi·ni! **n.Stf.** Now, then, Totty, hold out your pinny, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 329. **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Black Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.** Dunnot ye dirt her clean pinner, *Good Wds.* (1881) 842. **Not.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Let mother tie your pinner. **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[23], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** It takes a lot o' rag, I 'a ripped up one o' 'er pinners already (H.K.). **Shr.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] She's bin an' dirted her pinner, *MS. add.* **s.Oxf.** Wot a mess you've made of your clean pinner! Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 18. **Brks.**[1] Put on the childerns' pinners. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** A sturdy middle-aged man whose long white pinner was somewhat finer and cleaner than the wraps of the others, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 138, ed. 1895. **Som.** Even the milking-pinney, put on with such pride the day she left the workhouse to go out to work, was only hers to wear, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 49. **w.Som.**[1] You've a-dirt you pinny again. **Dev.** Put on a clayne pinny, then go tü sküle, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[3] **Cor.** You've got your pinny on foorth an' back, Hammond *Parish* (1897) 339.

2. *Comp.* **Pinny-slip**, a child's pinafore. n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[5]

PINNY, *sb.*[2] n.Yks.[4] [pi·ni.] A fish which is just hatched.

PINNY, *adj.* w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Of a saw: having lost its pliancy from being over-bent. (Hall.) Cf. **pind**, *ppl. adj.*

PINNY, see **Peony**.

PINNY-LAND, *sb.* Wil.[1] [pi·ni-lænd.] Arable land where the chalk comes close to the surface, as opposed to the deeper clay land.

PINNY-MEASURE, *sb. Obs.* Shr. Strata at Lightmoor Wimsey pit. Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 199.

PINNY-NINNY, *sb.* Cor. [pi·ni-nini.] A Christmas game played with pins; see below.

Children at Camborne who were playing a very primitive game called by them 'pinny-ninny.' . . A wishing well, near St. Austell, was sometimes called 'Penna-meny Well,' from the custom of dropping pins into it, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 126; Children drop over the edge of a basin 'pound-pins' (rough pins

with wire heads). He whose pin falls and forms a cross on top of a heap takes the heap—and so on till one beggars all the rest (M.A.C.); Cor.[1] (s.v. Pednameny).

PINNYSHOW, *sb.* Yks. Also in forms **pin-a-show** n.Yks.[1]; **pinshow** ne.Yks.[1]; **pin-to-look-in-show** w.Yks. [pi·ni-ʃou, -ʃeu.] **1.** A child's peepshow; see below. Cf. **pin-a-sight.**

n.Yks.[12], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. That's what I call a reight pin-to-leuk in-shew, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 22, 1896); w.Yks.[5] A wooden box, the inside of which is pasted over with coloured pictures, the lid fastened down, and a hole for the eye made at one end; the charge for peeping being a pin, in extraordinary cases, two. 'A pin to look in A very fine thing!'

2. A room handsomely furnished. n.Yks.[2] Hence **Pinnyshow-wark**, *sb.* ornamental details about a building. *ib.*

PINNYWINKLES, PINOT, PIN-PANCH, see **Pilniewink(s, Pianet**, *sb.*[1], **Pin-patch.**

PIN-PANNIERLY, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Also in form ?**-panniebly** N.Cy.[2] In *comb.* **Pin-pannierly fellow**, a miserly, covetous, suspicious fellow.

Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1]; N.Cy.[2] A covetous miser that pins up his panniers or baskets.

PIN-PARNCH, see **Pin-patch.**

PIN-PATCH, *sb.* Yks. e.An. I.W. Also in forms **pin-panch, -parnch** Nrf.; **-patcher** I.W.; **-paunch** e.An.[1] [pi·n-patʃ.] The periwinkle, *Turbo littoreus.*

n.Yks.[2] 'Cuvvin' is the prevalent name in this part. e.An.[1] Nrf. The fish-man came round, and I bought a few pin-parnches for tea (W.R.E.); We cooked the periwinkles ('pin-patches' Joey called them), Emerson *Wild Life* (1890) 58; Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 35; (A.G.) w.Nrf. He sould bergoods an' pinpanches, Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 8. Suf. *Science Gossip* (1882) 215; Suf.[1], Ess.[1], I.W. (C.J.V.)

PINROW, *sb.* e.Lan.[1] [pi·nrou.] A streak in cloth caused by mixed shades of weft. Cf. **pin-rowed.**

PIN-ROWED, *adj.* Irel. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. [pi·n-roud, -rōd.] Of butter: having streaks formed by a quantity of small holes, in consequence of having been imperfectly worked after the salt has been added to it.

Uls. (M.B.-S.), Not.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3] Shr.[1] 'Butter wuz chepper o' Saturd'y, I 'ear.' 'Aye, som pin-rowed stuff as wunna fit to ate; but good butter kep' its price.'

PINSEL, PINSHER, see **Pinswell, Pincher**, *sb.*[1]

PINSHOT, *sb.* Rut.[1] Lei.[1] War.[3] [pi·nʃot.] The fine payable for redeeming an animal from the 'pinfold' or pound.

PINSHOW, PINSOLE, see **Pinnyshow, Pinswell.**

PINSONS, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also written **pincens** s.Wor.; **pinsens** w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1]; and in form **pinson** Shr.[2] [pi·nsənz.] A pair of pincers; a dentist's forceps.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) w.Yks.[2], Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Ahy wŭz staayt ŭnŭf· dhŭn ee drau·d)th pin·snz aayt [I was staït enough than he drawed th' pinsons aït]. nw.Der.[1], Lin. (J.T.F.), n.Lin.[1], War.[2], w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.) Shr.[1] Gie me the omber an' pinsons 'ere, an' I'll soon fatch the nail out. The tuth broke i' the pinsons; Shr.[2] A pair of pinson. Hrf.[2]

[*Pynsone*, tenella, cancer; *pynsone*, to drawe owt tethe, *Prompt.*]

PINSWEAL(E, see **Pinswell.**

PINSWELL, *sb.* and *v.* Pem. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **pensil** Som.; **penswell, penswoll** Dor.; **pingzwill** Dev.; **pinsel** Dor.; **pinsole** Dev.; **pinsweal** Dor.; **pinsweale** Dor.[1]; **pinswheal, pinswil** Som.; **pinswill** Dor. w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **pinzel** Pem. Dor. [pi·nzwel, -wil; pi·nzl.] **1.** *sb.* A boil; an abscess, ulcer; a pimple; a large blister.

s.Pem. My faace is all broke out with pinzels (W.M.M.). Dor. *Gl.* (1851); Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45; (W.C.); Dor.[1], w.Dor. (C.V.G.), Som. (Hall.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Pee·nzwúl. Dev. It commonly breaks out on the lower parts of the body. But sometimes elsewhere, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 329; Creeping under an arched bramble . . . to cure blackheads or pinsoles, *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* (1877) IX. 96; Dev.[1] 71. n.Dev. Why Zukey's pinswell's going wrang, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 10. nw.Dev.[1]

2. *v.* To smart. Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

[Cp. OE. *pīn*, pain, and *geswell*, swelling, tumour.]

PIN'T, *pp.* Cum.[14] In phr. (1) *pin't into the hard yerth*; (2) *hard pin't*, said of the grass when eaten off the bare ground.

PIN'T, see **Pinned.**

PINT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. I.Ma. Nhp. Nrf. Suf. Also written **pynt** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **peynt** Cum.[4] [paint.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Pint-jug**, an ale-mug; (2) **-pig**, an earthenware money-box; (3) **-stoup**, (*a*) a pint-measure; a drinking vessel; (*b*) a spiral shell of the genus *Turbo.*

(1) I.Ma. Aw, dear! but he made the pint joughs fly, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 170, ed. 1889. (2) Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Pint-pigs for haudin' your Friday's bawbees, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 249. (3, *a*) Sc. Holding a pint-stoup as big as himself, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. iii. Per. Gif the pint-stoup but clatter, ye'll ken him ere lang, Ford *Harp* (1893) 207. Ayr. A weel-boiled egg, in a raw cold morning, is worth mair than a pint-stoup of salt tears, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxi. Edb. Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 141. Gall. Each with his pint-stoup before him, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 19. (*b*) Lth. Most probably from its elongated form as resembling the measure above-mentioned (Jam.).

2. Phr. *to give a pint and gill*, to give a good deal.

Abd. I hear fowks . . . say . . . That they'd gie a pint and gill Ere they wan loose, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 215. Ayr. A pint an' gill I'd gie them baith To hear your crack, Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 7.

3. A measure equal to two Eng. quarts.

Sc. (Jam.); The Scottish pint of liquid measure comprehends four English measures of the same denomination, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 732. Edb. *New Year's Morning* (1792) 8.

4. Of butter: twenty ounces.

Nrf. 'How many pints of butter do ye make in a week?' . . Twenty ounces of butter, . . put into nicely shaped and stamped rolls, are a pint, Spilling *'Arry and 'Arriett* (1880) 24–5. Nrf., Suf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Suf. Butter . . . I have a whole half-pint, Strickland *Old Friends, &c.* (1864) 299.

5. *v.* To drink a pint; to drink. Cf. **gill**, *sb.*[7] **6.**

Cum.[4] He peynted and peynted on till Chris'mas Day, *W.C.T.H.* (1893) 9, col. 3. Nhp. Would cash, when wanted, pockets fill, To pint it just at my desire, My drooping Muse with ale inspire, Clare *Poems* (1820) 128; Nhp.[12]

PINT, see **Pink**, *sb.*[2], **Point**, *sb.*

PIN-THE-WIDDIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **penny-widdie.** **1.** A small dried haddock, unsplit.

Abd. (Jam.) Edb. Chewing our cuds owre whisky toddy On speldins or a penny-widdie, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 4. [Satchell (1879).]

2. *Fig.* A very meagre person. Abd. (Jam.)

PIN-TIDY, *sb.* Nhp.[1] A child's pinafore. See **Pincloth.**

PINTLE, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Nrf. [pi·ntl.] **1.** The membrum virile. Cum.[4], Wm. (B.K.), Nrf. (P.H.E.)

2. *Comp.* **Pintle-twister**, a whore. n.Yks. (T.S.)

[OE. *pintel*, membrum virile (B.T.).]

PINTLE-PANTLE, *adj.* Lin. [pi·ntl-pantl.] Trembling through fear or through too frequent beatings of the heart. (P.R.) Hence **Pintledy-pantledy**, (1) *adv., obs.*, of the heart: beating hurriedly as through fear; (2) *sb.* a continuous, monotonous, regular noise.

(1) My heart went pintledy pantledy, Skinner (1671). (2) Lin.[1]

PINTO, *sb.* w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) A wooden pin or lever for turning a weaver's beam.

PIN-TOED, *adj.* Nhp.[1] War.[3] [pi·n-tōd.] Having the toes turned inwards.

PIN-TO-LOOK-IN-SHOW, see **Pinnyshow.**

PINWIRE, *sb.* Sur. ?A trap or snare for game; used *attrib.*

The wild rabbit of the waste lands is nothing more or less than 'pinwire varmint,' as the rustics say. . . In the days I write of, the pinwire dotters were the pest of the farmers, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 60.

PINY, PINYON, PINYUN, PINZEL, see **Peony, Pinion**, *sb.*[1], **Pinswell.**

PIONA, PIONY, PIOO, see **Peony, Pew.**

PIOORL, *v.* Sh.I. [pjūrl.] To whine, whimper. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **pule**, *v.*[2]

PIOT, PIOY(E, see **Pyet, Peeoy(e.**

PIP, *sb.*[1] War. Oxf. I.W. Som. Dev. [pip, pəp.] **1.** Dyspepsia. War.[3] **2.** Phr. *to take pip at* or *of*, to take offence at.

w.Som.[1], Dev.[1] n.Dev. Ha murt take p'po' and meach off, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 468; GROSE (1790).

3. A slight cough.

w.Som.[1] Why, Billy, what's the matter—got the pip? n.Dev. Of a person with a short hecking cough it is often said 'Her've a got the pip,' *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*

4. The 'lues venerea.' s.Cy. (HALL.), I.W.[12] **5.** A foolish person.

Oxf. He must have been a pip to have believed that (G.O.).

PIP, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Hnt. e.An. Wil. Also in form **peep** w.Yks.[124] Chs.[123] Stf. Not. n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[12] War.[12] Hnt. [pip, pīp.] **1.** *sb.* A single blossom of flowers growing in a cluster; the detached corollas of certain flowers, esp. of the cowslip and primrose.

w.Yks.[1] The flowers of cowslips detached from the calyx; w.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[123], s.Chs.[1] Stf. In the markets of Stafford and Stone the detached corollas of cowslips and primroses are sold under the name of 'peeps' for making cowslip and primrose wine or vinegar (G.H.H.). Not. Cowslip peeps (J.H.B.); Not.[1] s.Not. Go an' pick the peeps frum them cowslips (J.P.K.). Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] The detached blossoms of the cowslip used for making wine. Nhp. Cowslip-peeps are fit to pull, CLARE *Village Minst* (1821) II. 29; Nhp.[1], War.[123], s.Wor.[1], Shr.[12], Hrf.[2], Glo.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1]

2. The pistil of a flower. w.Yks.[24] **3.** A young shoot or bud, a small blossom.

Nhp.[2] War. I've picked a daisy, mother, the first this year; it is but a pip though, *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); War.[4], Glo.[1] Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1]

4. A spot upon a woman's dress, &c. n.Lin.[1] **5.** A small spot on the skin. Oxf.[1] **6.** *pl.* 'Muscae volitantes,' specks appearing to dance before the eye. Lei.[1] **7.** *v.* To pick off the blossoms of cowslips for making wine.

s.Chs.[1] Wée mŭn aa dheyz ky'aay·slŭps pip·t úfoa·r neyt. War.[3], s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] I promised the Missis as the childern shoulden get 'er a basket o' cowerslops, an' now 'er wants 'em pipped. Hrf.[2], Glo. (A.B.)

PIP, *v.*[2] War. Glo. Oxf. Amer. [pip.] **1.** To crack the egg-shell in hatching; also used *fig.*

War.[2], Glo.[12] Oxf.[1] Uuwr en·z u set in, un uur u got too egz pipt [Our 'en 's a settin', an' er 'a got two eggs pipped]. [Amer. She's welcome to all she gets out o' me. I pipped my shell as many as two seasons ago, *Cent. Mag.* (Jan. 1901) 442.]

2. Of a flower-pod: to burst. Glo.[12]

PIP, see **Peep**, *v.*[1]

PIPE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. and slang uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **poipe** w.Yks. [paip, Midl. poip.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Pipe-bent**, a stalk of grass, a blade of the dog's-tail grass, *Cynosurus cristatus*; (2) **-drink**, light ale esteemed by smokers; (3) **-filler** or **Pifler**, a child who, in weaving, fills or winds the thread on the pipe ready for the weaver; (4) **-gun**, a pop-gun; (5) **-gutter**, a drain made with ordinary tile-pipes in contradistinction to a stone gutter; (6) **-head**, the bowl of a pipe; (7) **-kiln**, see below; (8) **-reek**, tobacco smoke; (9) **-ross**, a salt-water worm; (10) **-shank**, the stem of a tobacco-pipe; (11) **-shankit**, having long, thin legs; (12) **-small**, a silly, useless person, one who is feeble both in body and mind; (13) **-steil**, see (10); (14) **-stopper**, the stem of a pipe; broken pieces of the stem of a clay pipe; also used *fig.* and *attrib.*; (15) **-stopple, -staple**, or **-stapple**, (*a*) see (14); (*b*) see (1).

(1) Slk. Picking the seeds o' the pipe-bent, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 363, ed. 1866. (2) Shr.[1]; Shr.[2] A weak sparkling fresh ale, fit for smokers and for no one else to drink. w.Cy. (HALL.) (3) e.An.[1] (4) Sc. The Shooter, again, he begins with his pop or pipe-gun, formed of the last year's growth of the branch of a plane-tree, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1828) 276. (5) w.Som.[1] Puy·p-guad·r. (6) Don. As good tibbacky as ever ye put intil a pipe-head, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 60. n.Cy., Yks. (J.W.) (7) Sus.[1] A frame-work of iron, in which long dirty clay pipes are put, and placed over a hot fire or in an oven, till they burn white and clean again. (8) Ayr. Gettin' a glint o' a neighbour's face lookin' out amang pipe reek, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 247. n.Cy., Yks. (J.W.) (9) Nrf. All them pipe-ross worrums what make the rough ground is killed, EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 99; Only to be got far out at sea (P.H.E.). (10) Sc. (A.W.), e.Dur.[1] (11) Lnk. Lang, thin, shilpit, pipe-shankit, white-chaff't. MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 24. (12) Rxb. (JAM.) (13) w.Yks. Shuv'd a poipe steil i't foire, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xi. (14) Lakel.[2] e.Yks.[1] He desaavs shuttin' wi' pipe-stoppers. w.Yks. Tawk abaat rain—whew! It didn't fall i' drops, it coom daan i' streeams as thick as a pipe-stopper, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1890) 29; Gough! but yond chap's some reight pipe-stopper legs, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 7, 1897). ne.Lan.[1] (15, *a*) Sc. Ye might as weel batter at it wi' pipe-staples, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ix. s.Sc. I'll go to such a place though it should rain auld wives and pipe-stapples (JAM.). Lnk. MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) III. 26. Lth. (JAM.) Edb. Pipe-staples form a very amusing plaything, by putting two pins crosswise through a green pea, placing the pea at the upper end of the pipe-staple, and, holding it vertically, blowing gently through it, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 35. Slk. I gart his arm just snap like a pipe-stapple, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. Rxb. Anything very brittle (JAM.). N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Usually applied to the broken piece of a clay pipe. Dur.[1], e.Dur.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum. Ah wad think nowt eh breckan a fella eh thy swatch across me knee like a pipe-stopple, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 201; Cum.[14], w.Yks. (C.W.D.) (*b*) Sc. The grass *Cynosurus cristatus*, whose stiff stalks are used to clean pipes (C.D.); (G.W.) Lth. (JAM.)

2. Phr. (1) *in the filling of a pipe*, in a very short time; (2) *to put a person's pipe out*, to subdue or silence him; (3) *to take a pipe*, (4) *to tune one's pipes*, to cry, weep; (5) *pipes of pain*, a flail.

(1) Nhb. My feyther wes as guid as an elder, an' cud wipe oot the likes o' him i' the fillin o' a pipe, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 126. (2) Sc. (A.W.) n.Lin.[1] Noht put Dr. Keneäly's pipe oot like gettin' into th' Hoose o' Commons. (3) Cld. (JAM.) Slk. He's takin a pipe to himsel at the house-end—his heart . . . is as saft as a snaw-ba, HOGG *Brownie o' Bodsbeck* (1818) II. 155 (JAM.). (4) Sc. (JAM.) (5) Bnff.[1]

3. The common field draining pipe.

w.Som.[1] Used only in the singular. 'I'll pay vor gutterin', nif you'll plase to vind the pipe.' 'Thick gutter 'll take vower hundred o' dree inch pipe.'

4. A thin layer or bed of coal or mineral; an irregular formation of ore.

Nhb.[1] Also the carbonized remains of plants frequently found in irregular thin patches. Nhb., Dur. Soft blue metal with coal pipes, *Borings* (1881) II. 6. Der. Distinguished from a vein by its irregularity in width, being sometimes very wide and at others so closed up that a leading only is discoverable; and where wide, is generally filled with a soft clay, or sometimes fine loamy soil in appearance, in which the ore lays loose in lumps; a pipe also generally, but not invariably, runs in a contrary direction to the veins or rakes where they are found. Pipes and Flats are the same; they always lie flat, having in general a hard lid or roof and sole, MANDER *Miners' Gl.* (1824); A vein running unlike a rake, having a rock roof and sole, *Mining Gl.* (1854); Broad rake, flatt, pipe, and vein, FURNESS *Medicus-Magus* (1836) 16; A pipe of ore is known by being covered with rock at the roof, and supported by it at the sole: it abounds also with runs of holes and ranges, bounded by such rocks in different forms: but the whole body of it may consist of several lodes or ranges running parallel to each other, *ib. Gl.*; A species of lead mine, very irregular in width, in which the ore runs forward endways in a hole, and does not sink downwards or in a vein, TAPPING *Gl. to Manlove* (1851). Cor.[2] 'A pipe of ore,' a great collection of ore without any vein coming into, or going from it.

Hence (1) **Pipe-coal**, *sb.* a thin seam of coal; (2) **-vein**, *sb.* a lead-vein lying between strata as distinguished from one which intersects them; (3) **-work**, *sb.* a species of lead-mine; see below; (4) **Pipey**, *adj.* streaked with thin thready layers of coal.

(1) Nhb., Dur. There are the pipe-coal, which perhaps is not above four or six inches thick, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 4. (2) Nhb.[1] (3) Der. Primgaps, roof-works, flat-works, pipe-works, shifts, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 264; A species of lead mine, very irregular in width, in which the ore runs forward endways in a hole, and does not sink downwards or in a vein, TAPPING *Gl. to Manlove* (1851). (4) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Coal with some small pipy lumps or scare bands, *Borings* (1878) I. 2.

5. A small channel leading from the central pool in a duck-decoy. See **Piper, 6.**

Lin. The channels called pipes, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) xii. **n.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Sur.** It is when resting in the decoy that they are coaxed up one of the decoy pipes, and get captured, SON OF MARSHES *Woodlanders* (ed. 1893) 258.

Hence **Pipe-stave**, *sb., obs.*, ? a post or pile used in the construction of such a channel.

Chs. Out of this wood the best hath been made use of for pipe-staves, which were sold for £6 a 1000, BRERETON *Travels* (1634–5) in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1844) I. 146.

6. A branch or side-run in a rabbit-warren. s.Chs.[1]

7. A small dingle or ravine issuing from a larger one. Chs.[123], Der.[2] **8.** The throat, windpipe; the voice.

Edb. Rich melons ripe, For great D—s, that statesman keen, To clear his pipe, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 90. **w.Yks.** T'shauts at thay drew aght a ther pipes az t'weddiners past i ther carridges wor really wunderfull, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 3. **Nhp.**[1] Open your pipes. **War.**[3] [Amer. He seized him by the throat, and twisted his pipe, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. vi.]

9. *pl.* The larger vessels of the lungs and heart, the veins and arteries.

n.Yks. (I.W.), **w.Yks.**[2], **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] More commonly used in relation to the vessels of the lungs only. 'He's bad in his pipes when he walks up hill.' 'If you doän't tak care to cut the pipes oot e' th' shoh'der-peäce o' a pig it weänt tak salt, an' then the meät 'll soon begin to stink.' **Lei.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **w.Som.**[1]

10. *pl.* The bagpipes.

Sc. He . . . could play weel on the pipes; he was famous at 'Hoopers and Girders,' SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. **Per.** I hae sma' brew o' the hieland folk, wi' their kilts an' their pipes, the daft antics, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 107, ed. 1887. **Arg.** You have skill of the pipes; I know by the drum of your fingers on the horn spoon, MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 7. **Ayr.** He screw'd the pipes and gart them skirl, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 123.

Hence **Pipe-skill**, *sb.* skill in playing the bagpipes.

Abd. John o' pipe-skill was na scant, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 213.

11. *pl.* Of horses: a disease causing wheeziness.

Oxf. One of these horses 'got the pipes,' BLACKMORE *Cripps* (1876) viii; (A.P.)

12. One of the changes in a linnet's song. Lon. MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 14, ed. 1861. **13.** The puffin, *Fratercula arctica.* Cor. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 220.

14. A kind of confectionery.

Lon. Sugar constitutes the base of an almost innumerable variety of hard confectionary, sold under the names of lozenges, brilliants, pipe, MAYHEW *ib.* I. 204.

15. A cask for beer, wine, or brandy. n.Cy. (HALL.), Nhb. (R.O.H.) **16.** *pl.* The acorn cup with the stalk attached.

n.Yks. Children carry [it] in their mouths and pretend they are smoking (B. & H.).

17. A large round cell in a bee-hive used by the queen-bee. w.Cy. (HALL.) [(K.)] **18.** *Obs.* The charge of powder or shot for a fowling-piece.

Suf.[1] Some 30 or 40 years ago . . . we carried our powder in one bag, and our shot in another, with the bowl of a tobacco-pipe in one or both. . . The term pipe is sometimes still heard to express the quantum of a charge, though the thing be, in fact, no longer used. Of a long duck-gun I lately heard it said, 'She'll carry tew pipes of each.'

19. *v.* Of the wind: to whistle, howl.

w.Sc. A common saying when the wind is rising, 'Hear how it's pipin' i' the lum-tap' (JAM. *Suppl.*).

20. To wheeze. n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 329.

Hence **Piping**, *ppl. adj.* wheezing, husky.

w.Som.[1] Her's a poor pipin', crakin' poor cratur, her is. **n.Dev.** A wud ha' had a parbeaking piping body in tha! *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 148. **nw.Dev.**[1]

21. To cry, weep, to shed tears, esp. in phr. *to pipe the eye*; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Cai.[1], **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** Where many a scapegrace, pip'd hiz e'en, When t'vicar shack'd hiz locks, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 35. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.**[1] Now, then, pipe away. **Nhp.**[1] Applied only to petulant children. 'What do you stand piping there for?' **War.**[3] The great looby piped his eye. [Amer. It actilly a'most made me pipe my eye to see him, it was so affectin, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. ix.] **Slang.** A fortnight after marriage: early times for piping eye, THACKERAY *Miscell.* (1855) 140.

22. Of onions: to run to seed-stalks but not to seed.

Bdf. We've a lot of onions piped and worth nothing (B.K.).

Hence **Pipey**, *adj.* run to stem instead of to seed.

[The bines which come from that or any other joint higher up the set grow fast, but are coarse, hollow, or what we call 'pipey,' and unproductive, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 40.]

23. To frill with an Italian iron.

Sc. A mutch which she has no doubt piped regularly, WRIGHT *Life* 1897 62. **Cai.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.)

Hence (1) **Pipet**, *ppl. adj.* frilled; (2) **Piping**, *sb.* a frill, curl, edging; (3) **-iron**, *sb.* an Italian iron.

(1) **Abd.** She seems to clutch At Firhill's clean, new-pipet mutch, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 170. (2) **Slk.** Thin pipings of reek could be seen, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 289. (3) **Cld.** (JAM.)

PIPE, *v.*[2] Yks. Aus. Slang. [paip.] To watch stealthily; to take notice of, detect.

w.Yks. He's pipin' abaat, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 7, 1897); **w.Yks.**[2] Pipe his kuss [mouth]. A detective is said to pipe round a public-house when in search of a culprit. [**Aus.** 'How does he know we're here, I wonder?' . . 'Some of the telegraphs piped us, I suppose,' BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) I. x.] **Slang.** To follow or dog a person. Term used by detectives, *Slang Dict.* (1865).

PIPER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [pai·pə(r.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Piper's bags**, the bagpipes; in phr. *priest's books and piper's bags is poor widow-rights*, a saying; (2) **-faced**, pale and delicate-looking; (3) **-full**, *obs.*, very drunk; (4) **-'s news**, stale news; (5) **— warning**, a hasty invitation at the last moment.

(1) **Cum.** (M.P.) (2) **Lnk.** Their piper-fac'd fingers are not for hard labour, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 148. (3) **Abd.** I drank till I was piper fu', SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 41. **Ayr.** Fill'd them bra' an' soon, A' piper-fou, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 60. (4) **Sc.** Before dark it was piper's news that the Captain had humbly begged the laird's pardon, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 65. **Sh.I.** Tell wis suntin' 'at we dünna ken. Yon's piper's news, *Sh. News* (Aug. 21, 1897). **Abd.** Hint it noo, it's piper's news, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 56. **Slg.** I hear ane crying, 'Fiddler's news!' Fiddler's, or piper's if ye choose, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 69. **e.Lth.** But I daursay it wull be piper's news to you, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 97. **Slk.** 'I came expressly to inform you.' . . 'Came with piper's news,' said the lady, 'which the fiddler has told before you,' HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 29 (JAM.). (5) **Cum.** (M.P.)

2. Phr. (1) *as drunk as a piper*, very drunk; (2) *as mad as a piper*, passionate, excitable; (3) *by the piper*, (4) *by the piper that played before Moses*, expletives, oaths.

(1) **ne.Sc.** GORDON *Northward Ho*, 202. **Per.** He called in liquor until every one was as drunk as a piper, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 105, ed. 1887. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. (2) **Cum.** (M.P.) (3) **Ir.** Be the piper, sure enough I was up there splicin' the handle of your mother's ould basket, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 274. **n.Ir.** I hope they don't hear me, Or else, by the piper, they'll make me sing sad, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 16. (4) **Don.** Be the piper that played afore Moses I'll call out me regiment of throopers, *Cent. Mag.* (Nov. 1899) 45.

3. *Obs.* A singer, vocalist.

Edb. There a'maist better catgut scrappers, And far excel as vocal pipers, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 210.

4. A bird. Nhb. (W.G.) **5.** A horse that makes a wheezing noise going up-hill; a broken-winded horse. See **Pipe**, *v.*[1] **20.**

Oxf.[1] **Slang.** *Lex. Balatronicum* (1811).

6. A dog trained to lure wild-fowl up the 'pipes' of a decoy. See **Pipe**, *sb.* **5.**

Lin. The dog . . . was a piper of the highest quality, FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) viii; A well trained little dog—'the piper' is a necessary agent in the work of decoying, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) xii.

7. A stem of grass. N.I.[1] **8.** A species of tub-fish, *Trigla lyra.* Cf. **peeper**, *sb.*[2]

Cor.[1] There is another species of tub-fish caught here [Mouse-hole] very similar to, but much smaller than the former [the tub], sometimes called 'Piper' (s.v. Denneck). [SATCHELL (1879).]

9. A trout, thin and out of condition, in the season for fishing. Wmh. (W.M.) **10.** A half-dried haddock. Abd. (JAM.) **11.** The sea-urchin, *Echinus cidaris.*

Sh.I. EDMONSTONE *Zetland* (1809) II. 320 (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**[1] **12.** The crane-fly or daddy-longlegs. Abd. (JAM.)

13. An innkeeper. [Not known to our correspondents.] Dev. (Hall.)

PIPERIDGE, PIPHLET, see **Pipperidge, Pikelet.**

PIPING, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [pai·pin.] The noise made by bees preparatory to swarming. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

PIPING HOT, *phr.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Very hot, fresh from the fire; also used *fig.*; rarely **piping** alone.

Abd. Used of lessons said by a boy or girl immediately on closing the school-book. 'You've said your lessons piping hot,' implying that they are not likely to be long remembered (A.W.). Per. Buy my hot and tottling pies! Fine mutton pies, fat, piping hot, Spence *Poems* (1898) 84. Slg. Serve it piping, that's Jemadar's stew, Towers *Poems* (1885) 45. Dmb. Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 63. Ayr. Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 35. Edb. On nice howtowdies, piping hot, And drapit eggs, ilk fill'd his wame, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 8. Dwn. Lifting to his lip His piping tumbler for a soothing sip, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 203. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) w.Yks. (J.W.), nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] Formerly exemplified here, by the nightly invitation to purchase hot mutton pies:—'Piping hot, smoking hot! Mutton pies, All hot! all hot!' Metaphorically, 'He's gone off piping hot to tell the news.' War.[3] 'Piping hot' may yet be heard as a street cry. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Lon. Baumann *Londinismen* (1887). Cor. August month it was, an' pipin' hot, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) v. [Amer. Piping, simmering, boiling, piping-hot, so hot as to hiss or simmer, Green *Virginia Flk-Sp.* (1899).]

[Pypyng hote, *tout chault*, Palsgr. (1530) 840; And wafres, pyping hote out of the glede, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 3379.]

PIPKIN, *sb.* Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. Suf. [pi·pkin.] 1. A glazed earthenware vessel; a glazed saucepan, whether earthenware or metal.

s.Not. A deep cylindrical vessel of coarse red earthenware, glazed within, now *obsol.* It was in two sizes, the larger, called a 'hull pipkin,' held about two gallons; the smaller, called a 'hafe pipkin,' held half that quantity (J.P.K.). Lin.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] A small vessel, of the form of a saucepan, made of brown glazed earthenware. War.[3], Hnt. (T.P.F.) Suf.[1] An earthen domestic utensil.

2. *Fig.* The head. Suf.[1] 3. A round wooden milkpail with one ear. Not.[1] Cf. **pippen,** *sb.* **2.**

PIPLIN, see **Pipple.**

PIPPEN, *sb.* Yks. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Also written **pippin** w.Yks.[2] Lin.[1] [pi·pin.] 1. A round and deep earthenware pan; a 'pipkin.'

w.Yks.[2] Not.[1] A tall round earthenware jar glazed inside, in which bread or flour is kept. Lin.[1] Put the bread-loaf in the pippin.

2. A milkpail, a round vessel for holding milk or cream.

Not.[1] A round wooden milk-pail with one 'ear.' Nhp.[1] An earthen creampot. War.[3] Tin vessels, shaped like milk-pails, or buckets, but with handles and spouts for convenience of pouring into a churn, the cream that is stored in them awaiting churning. Wor. Cream pippens and sye bowls, *Auctioneer's Catal.*; (E.S.)

PIPPER, *sb.*[1] Dev. [pi·pə(r).] A foot, trotter.

'Hev 'ee zeed ort o' my jackass?' 'Ees. I zeed 'n voar tap turnpike walvin' in the dist wai' hees vower pippers in een,' *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

PIPPER, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in form **pepper** Cai.[1] [pi·pər, pe·pər.] 1. *v.* To tremble, quiver; to vibrate.

Sh.I. My very flesh is pipperin' upo' my banes wi' faer, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 112; Hit's very klung laek. See dat foo hit pippers sometime! *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898); S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1]

2. To hesitate. S. & Ork.[1] 3. *sb.* A convulsive movement, a quiver.

Sh.I. He laid her cauld: shū juist gae a pipper or twa wi' her feet, and there she wis, *Sh. News* (Dec. 24, 1898).

[1. Norw. dial. *pipra*, to tremble (Aasen); ON. *pipra*, to quiver, shake (Vigfusson).]

PIPPERIDGE, *sb.* n.Cy. Lin. Hrt. e.An. s.Cy. Hmp. Also in forms **pepperidge** Hrt. Suf.[1]; **piperidge** Cmb.; **piprick** Lin. [pi·pəridʒ.] 1. The barberry-tree, *Berberis vulgaris.* Also in *comp.* **Pipperidge-bush.**

n.Cy. Lin. Them there beast hev been . . . breaking down the pipricks, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 31. Hrt. e.An.[1] The fruit is always called by its proper name. Suf.[1] Ess. *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1], s.Cy. Hmp. It was formerly known as the 'Pipperidge-bush,' that is, red-pip, a name descriptive of the colour and character of its berries, which were preserved in various ways, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 181.

2. *pl.* The fruit of the barberry.

Cmb. (B. & H.) Suff., Ess. Ray (1691); Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1] [Pipperidges, *berberis*, Coles (1679).]

PIPPERMENT, *sb.* Nrf. [pi·pəment.] The smallest pig of a litter. (P.H.E.)

PIPPIN, *sb.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **pippen** Dur.[1] w.Yks. n.Lan.[1]; and in form **peppin** Chs.[1] [pi·pin.] 1. A pip, the seed of an apple, pear, or orange, &c.

Dur.[1] Cum. A pippin frae an apple fair I cut, And clwose atween my thoom and finger put: Then cry'd, whore wons my luive, come tell me true; And even forret stright away it flew, Relph *Miscell. Poems* (1747) 95; Cum.[4], Wm. (B.K.), n.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Very common (J.W.); w.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1] The black pippins of the apples are used by the country youths and maidens, as a charm to tell in what direction their future wife or husband lies. The fresh pippins are used, and are pressed between the finger and thumb until they fly, the following verse being repeated meanwhile:—'Pippin pippin paradise, Tell me where my love lies; East, West, North, South, Kirby, Kendal, Cockermouth?' ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1]

2. A variety of apple raised from a ? pip. Wm. (B.K.), Chs.[1]

[1. Fr. *pepin*, a pippin, the seed of fruit (Cotgr.).]

PIPPLE, *sb.* I.W. Som. Dev. Also in forms **piplin** Som.; **pippler** Dev. [pi·pl.] The aspen, *Populus tremula.* (B. & H.) See **Popple,** *sb.*[1]

PIPPLE, *v.* Sc. 1. To cry, whimper.

Abd. What are ye pipplin' an' greetin' at? (G.W.)

2. *Comp.* **Pipple-papple,** to patter, pop, to do anything with a sudden noise or motion. Also used *advb.*

Abd. The hail-stones came down pipple papplin' on the skylight of the house (G.W.). Ayr. Peter the gauger, himsel', Whiles comes pipple papple in, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 151, ed. 1871.

PIPPLE, PIPPLER, see **Popple,** *sb.*[2], **Pipple.**

PIP-POP, *sb.* Bck. A swing-gate, a 'kissing-gate' (q.v.). *Illus. Lon. News* (Jan. 7, 1888) 26, col. 3. s.Bck. (A.C.)

PIPPY-SHOW, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [pi·pi-ʃeu.] A peep-show. Cf. **poppy-show.**

Pansies or other flowers are pressed beneath a piece of glass, which is laid upon a piece of paper, a hole or opening, which can be shut at pleasure, being cut in the paper. The charge for looking at the show is a pin. The children say, 'A pin to look at a pippy-show.'

PIPRICK, see **Pipperidge.**

PIPSEY-WEE, *sb.* Wor. [pi·psi-wī.] In phr. *to get the pipsey-wee*, to be lazy and idle. See **Hipsee-wee.**

s.Wor. A've got the pipsey-wee; a con eat, an' drink, an' slip, but a con't work (H.K.).

PIRAN, *sb.* and *adj.* Cor. 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Piran-broadcloth,** rush mats made at Piran; (2) **-day,** March 5.

(1) Cor.[2] (2) *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 221; Cor.[1] A tinner's holyday. St. Piran is the patron saint of tinners, popularly supposed to have died drunk.

2. *adj.* Intoxicated, drunk.

Hammond *Parish* (1897) 341; Cor.[2] He was Piran last night.

Hence **Piraner,** *sb.* in phr. *as drunk as a Piraner*, very drunk. Cor.[1]

PIRCH, *v.* Dev. [pətʃ.] To push; lit. perch.

I saw J. G. pirch him on the grond, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 101.

PIRDLE, PIRGY, PIRIE, see **Pirl,** *v.*, **Purgy,** *adj.*[1], **Peerie,** *sb.*[1]

PIRIE'S CHAIR, *phr. Obs.* Sc. See below.

n.Sc. In Pirie's chair you'll sit, I say, The lowest seat o' hell, *Proud Lady Margaret* in Child *Pop. Ballads* (1884) I. 429; Familiar in doggerel lines recited by boys in their games. One boy stood back against the wall, another bent towards him with his head on the pit of the other's stomach; a third sat upon the back of the second. The boy whose head was bent down had to guess how many fingers the rider held up. The first asked the question in doggerel rhyme in which Pirie's chair was the doom threatened for a wrong answer, *ib. Gl.*

PIRJINCT, PIRJINK, see **Perjink.**

PIRK, PIRKAS, PIRKUS, see **Perk, Perks.**

PIRKLE, PIRKY, see **Prickle, Perky.**

PIRL, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written **purl(e** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb. Cum.[1]; and in form **pirlag** Cai.[1] [pərl.] A small round lump of dung; dried cow-dung used for fuel.

Sc. Particularly of horses or sheep, as it has been dropped on the ground (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**[1] Excrementum ovium. **Cai.**[1] **Fif.** To gather purls (Jam.). **Lth.** The auld woman was gathering horse-purls. She dries them on her window-sole and uses them for lunts (*ib.*). **Slk.** (*ib.*) **Nhb.** Ray (1691). **Cum.**[1]

PIRL, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Nrf. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Cor. Slang. Also written **perl** Oxf. Nrf.; **purl** S. & Ork.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[14] e.Yks. n.Lin.[1] War.[3] Wor. Glo.[12] Oxf. Brks.[1] Nrf. Hmp.[1] I.W.[12] Wil.[1] Slang; **purle** Lei.; **purrl** Sh.I.; **pyrl** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **perdle, pirdle** e.Som. w.Som.[1]; **purdle** Wil.[1]; **purdly** w.Som.[1] [pərl, pəl, w.Cy. pə·dl.] **1.** *v.* To spin round, as a top; to whirl, turn round; to cause a top to spin.

Sc. Often followed by *prep.* aboot, at, up. 'Pirl up the pennies' (Jam.); Oh what a treat it is to see Bonny, bonny stanes come pirlin', *Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1887–88) 377. **Edb.** Cranreuch snaw blaws pirlin' on the plain, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 273. **Nhp.**[1] Applied to a top, when it revolves very rapidly. 'It pirls well.' **War.**[3] How that wheel goes purling round. **w.Wor.** He hit the fence and then purled over, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 268. **Glo.**[12] **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46. **Hmp.** As clouds veer round with the wind (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[1] He purled round like a top; **I.W.**[2] **Som.** Used of the flail round the head (W.F.R.). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] There was a fuller tookt a plate, and made'n purdly roun tap o' a stick the very same's a whirdly-gig. Let me pirdle the top, I'll show thee how to make'n go. **Cor.**[2] **e.Cor.** Joost look how he do pirl 'ez steck, Daniel *Poems.*

2. To turn head over heels; to turn a somersault.

Wil.[1] **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* 1885).

Hence **Pirler,** *sb.* a fall, tumble, somersault, esp. a fall from a horse; a knock-down blow.

War. (J.R.W.); He was sent over, a nasty purler, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Mar. 23, 1896); **War.**[3] A regular purler is to-day on the football field only equivalent to a regular cropper, which is a complete spread-eagling fall. **Oxf.** A term used in the hunting field. 'He came a regular purler over the rails or hedge' (M.A.R.). **Brks.**[1] My herse stopped short at the ditch, an' I went a purler awver his yead. **Wil.** Swung his gun round, and fetched him a purler on the back of his head, Jefferies *Gamekeeper* (1878) ix; **Wil.**[1]

3. To twist, twine, curl; to twist between the fingers and thumb.

Cld. (Jam.) **Edb.** A bit daigh, half an ounce weight, pirled round wi' the knuckles into a case, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvi. **Slk.** The hair was pirled with his dark e'ebree, Hogg *Queer Bk.* (1832) 183. **Rxb.** To twist horse-hair into a fishing-line (Jam.). **Nhb.**[1] To play a marble by holding it between the tip of the forefinger and the thumb. It is done as a preliminary to certain games in order to settle precedence. By purlin the marble nearest the mark a player obtains first turn. Horsehair is purled thus in making snares for bird-catching in winter. **w.Cy.** To wind wire of gold or silver (Hall.).

Hence (1) **Pirlie,** *adj.* crisp, having a tendency to curl up. Rxb. (Jam.); (2) **Pirlie-skinned,** *ppl. adj.* having a crisp, curly coat. *ib.*; (3) **Pirlin,** *ppl. adj.,* see (1). *ib.*; (4) **Purley,** *sb.* a game of marbles. Nhb.[1] **4.** Of water: to ripple, to have the surface slightly stirred by the wind.

Sc. (Jam.); Purlin', curlin' 'Mang the whins, *Ballads and Poems* (1885) 169.

5. To stir, move, poke; to fumble, grope; to handle over-much.

Sh.I. Shū purrl'd da mold oot wi' her finger, sae 'at Bawbie could see, *Sh. News* (Apr. 29, 1899); **S. & Ork.**[1] 'To purl for potatoes,' to select the largest of the young potatoes by feeling them with the fingers without pulling up the 'shaw' or foliage; *ib.* To search with the finger in any substance such as mould, ashes, &c., *MS. add.* **Bnff.**[1] He pirlt lang at the sneck o' the door, afore he got it opened. He pirlt wee't in's han' till he brook it. **Mry.** To stir or poke anything with a long rod or wand (Jam.). **Abd.** Fat are ye deein pirlin aboot at yer breid? Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. **Cld.** What are ye pirlin at the sneck for? (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Pirlin,** *vbl. sb.* the selecting of potatoes by feeling for them with the hand; (2) **-stick,** (3) **-wand,** *sb.* a rod used for stirring 'shilling seeds.'

(1) **Sh.I.** 'Purlin' is a ruinashen, an' hit's far ower shune ta dell up.' 'Niver speak o' purlin', . . hit's a curse,' *Sh. News* (Aug. 14, 1897). (2, 3) **Abd.** Used for stirring 'shilling seeds' for making them burn, where they are used as fuel on the hearth (Jam.).

6. Of a bird: to plume the feathers.

Wil. When the cuckoo purls its feathers, the housewife should become chary of her eggs, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 533; *ib.* ii. 22.

7. To work at anything needlessly; to dawdle or trifle at work; to work in an easy manner but accomplishing little. Bnff.[1], Cld. (Jam.) **8.** To shoot.

Gall. Wi' a gun [he] pirl'd the muirfule, As they wad whurrin' flee, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 117, ed. 1876.

9. *sb.* A whirl, toss; a fall, somersault.

Sc. (Jam.), **n.Lin.**[1] **War.**[3] When this young Earl got his fiftieth purl, Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 328. **Slang.** Barrère & Leland.

10. A twist, twining, curl.

Cld. That line has na the richt pirl (Jam.).

11. Phr. *to win the purl,* a term in marbles; see below.

Nhb.[1] By purlin the marble nearest the mark a player obtains first turn. Or he 'wins the purl' when marbles are played for in this way.

12. A reel or winder for cotton, silk, wool, &c.

n.Yks.[14] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 7, 1897).

13. A ripple on the surface of water.

Sc. There's a pirl on the water (Jam.). **Ayr.** There was a fine pirl out frae the wast, wi' a sma' smurr o' rain, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 102; (F.J.C.) **Slk.** Wi' the pirl bein' awa', the pool was as clear as crystal, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 150, ed. 1866.

14. *Obs.* A small stream, a rivulet.

Lei. Another Brooke called Sence, increased before with another little purle, Burton *Desc. Lei.* (1622) 5.

15. A gentle stirring or motion.

Bnff.[1] Particularly with anything pointed. 'He keepit a pirl wee's finger i' the hole.'

16. An undue handling. *ib.* **17.** Work done in an easy manner with little accomplished. *ib.*

[4. Norw. dial. *purla,* to gush, bubble, well forth (Aasen).]

PIRL, PIRLAG, see **Prill,** *v.,* **Pirl,** *sb.*[1]

PIRLET, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **pirlit.** A puny or contemptible figure.

Ayr. A pretty pirlit ye'll be: me leading you hame, blind and bleedin wi' a napkin or an auld stocking tied round your head, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) v; It would be a disgrace to them to pass thro' the town with such a pirlet of a driver, *ib.* ciii.

PIRLEY PEASE-WEEP, *phr.* Sc. A game played by boys.

Edb. The name demonstrates that it is a native one; for it would require a page of close writing to make it intelligible to an Englishman. The following is the rhyme of this play: 'Scotsman, Scotsman, lo! Where shall this poor Scotsman go? Send him east, or send him west, Send him to the craw's nest,' *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 37; Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 42.

PIRL-GRASS, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) The creeping wheat-grass.

PIRLICUE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **pirliecue** Lnk.; **purlicue** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **parlicue** Sc. (Jam.) [pi·rlikiu.] **1.** *sb.* A brief résumé or recital given at the close of a series of addresses or sermons of the principal subjects and points treated.

Sc. The exhortations which were wont to be given by the Pastor on Monday [after the Sacrament], at what was called 'the close of the work'. . Sometimes extended to all the services on Monday (Jam.); If you distaste the sermon, I doubt the pirlicue will please you as little, Stevenson *Kidnapped* (1886) 245. **w.Sc.** The recapitulation (given by the pastor on the Saturday preceding the dispensation of the Sacrament of the Supper) of the heads of the discourses preached by the assistants (Jam.). **Rxb.** (*ib.*) **Gall.** A pirlicue which pleased them but little, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxvi.

2. A dash or flourish at the end of a word in writing. Sc. Mackay. Abd. (Jam.), N.Cy.[1] **3.** The space enclosed by the extended forefinger and thumb.

N.Cy.[1] 'A spang and a purlicue' is a measure allowed in a certain game at marbles.

4. *pl.* Whims, peculiarities of conduct, trifling oddities. Ags. (Jam.) **5.** *v.* To give a résumé of the previous sermons at the close of a sacrament season, &c.

Lnk. The Communal [Communion] Seasons. On the Saturday, after the two sermons had been delivered, the parson ascended the pulpit and gave a lengthy address. He mentioned the arrangements for the morrow, but especially he gave a résumé of the sermons which had been preached on the Thursday and that day. This was considered a very important and critical ceremony, which got the strange name of pirliecuing, Nestor *Recoll. of Old Glasgow* (1880) 182. w.Sc. (Jam.)

[1. Fr. *par la queue*, par le bout, par la fin; cf. *commencer le roman par la queue* (Littré).]

PIRLIE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also written **perly, purlie.** [pə·rli.] A money-box. Also in *comp.* **Pirlie-pig.**

Sc. Donald did not possess a bike yet, and my 'tips' went into a perly pig in which he was saving up to buy one, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 49. n.Sc. A circular vessel of crockery resembling what is called a Christmas box, which has no opening save a slit at top, only so large as to receive a half-penny; used by children for keeping their money (Jam.). e.Sc. Dropped into the 'purlie' they [pennies] grew into sixpences and shillings, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 3. Frf. I mind he broke open his pirly, an' bocht a ha'penny worth o' something to ye every day, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xviii. Fif. Each offering a more popular fate for spare bawbees than the 'pirlie-pig,' Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 14.

PIRLIE, *sb.*[2] and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **perlie** Lth. (Jam.) [pə·rli.] **1.** *sb.* Anything small. Lth. (Jam.) Hence (1) **Pirlie-wee,** *adj.* small. Bnff.[1]; (2) **-weeack,** *sb.* anything small of its kind. *ib.* **2.** A child's name for the little finger. Also in *comp.* **Pirlie-winkie.**

Sc. Thumbkin brak the barn, Lickpot stealt the corn, Langman carried it awa, Berrybarn stood and saw, Wee Pirly Winkie paid for a', Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 20. Fif. This ain biggit the baurn, This ain stealt the corn, This ain stood and saw, This ane ran awa—An' wee pirlie-winkie paid for a', Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 17. Lth. Used in the nursery rhyme: 'There's the thief that brak the barn (taking hold of the fore-finger). There's the ane that steal'd the corn (. . . the middle finger). There's the ane that tell'd a' (. . . the ring finger). And puir pirlie winkie paid for a'!' (Jam.)

3. *adj.* Small and round. Nhb. (Hall.) See **Pearly.**

4. Difficult to please.

s.Sc. 'Pirlie fellow.' A term of contempt (Jam.).

Hence **Pirly-wirlie,** *sb.* a term of contempt. Abd. (G.W.)

PIRM, see **Pirn,** *sb.*[1]

PIRN, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Chs. Also written **purn** Sc. Cum.[14]; **pyrn** Fif.; and in form **pirm** Sh.I. [pirn, pərn, pən.] **1.** *sb.* A reel or bobbin round which yarn or thread is wound, the bobbin of a shuttle.

Sc. When she put out her hand to save a pirn, it perked up in her face in the form of a pistol, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) vi. Sh.I. 'At Fate reels aff frae ever fleein pirm, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 110; Cloots, spüns, an' pirms o' yarn, *Sh. News* (Sept. 22, 1900). Cai. Sannagie gripped a bundle of 'purns' and hurled it ragefully at her, Horne *Cyside* (1896) 65; Cai.[1] Bnff. His mother had her husband's pirns to fill, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) 9, ed. 1893. e.Sc. He held his pirns close to the little four-lozened window to tell their colour, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) ii. Abd. Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 7. Kcd. His pirns an' clews, an' worset hesps Beclairtit i' the glaur, Grant *Lays* (1884) 8. Frf. A contrivance with pirns in it, that was climbing up and down the whirring mill, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xi. Per. Ford *Harp* (1893) 157. Fif. Plied the shuttle and reeled the pirns in sweet content, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 9. Dmb. Taylor *Poems* (1827) 59. Rnf. Allan *Poems* (1836) 113. Ayr. She fills pirns noo to a weaver in the Green o' Kilwinning, Service *Notandums* (1890) 110. Lnk. The stalks [of *Arundo Phragmites*] were formerly used for making weaver's pirns, Patrick *Plants* (1831) 82. Lth. Thomson *Poems* (1819) 37. Edb. Cracking with James Batter on . . . the cleverest way of winding pirns, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. Bwk. Calder *Poems* (1897) 298. Gall. A pokeful of purns of mug-yarn for Davie M'Lamroch, the weaver, *Gallovidian* (1900) II. 59. N.I.[1] Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862). Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Cum. She preten's to win' purns; but that's aw fun, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 37; Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] A core or cylinder of wood, round which the weft was wound from the swifts; this placed in the shuttle was thrown backwards and forwards between the warps. It was sometimes called a bobbin, but a bobbin was the core round which the warp was wound, and from which it was unwound on to the beam for the hand-loom weaver. Not heard s. of Carlisle. Chs.[1]

Hence **Pirned,** *ppl. adj.* having unequal threads or colours, striped.

Ags. A web is all pirned when woven with unequal yarn. Cloth is thus denominated because for each stripe a different pirn or quill is used in weaving (Jam.). Fif. He tucks up his pyrnit tunic bra', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 22.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Pirn-cage,** an arrangement used in power-loom factories; see below; (2) **-cap,** a wooden bowl used by weavers for holding their quills; (3) **-girnels,** boxes for holding 'pirns,' while being filled; (4) **-house,** a weaver's shed; (5) **-stick,** a wooden rod on which the 'pirns' are placed while the yarn put upon them in spinning is reeled off; (6) **-wheel,** a wheel for winding bobbins; also used *attrib.*; (7) **-wife,** a woman who fills the 'pirns' with yarn; (8) **-winding,** (*a*) the act of winding 'pirns'; (*b*) employed in winding 'pirns.'

(1) N.I.[1] An arrangement of pins standing up from a square frame, and in which 'pirns' or bobbins are stuck. (2) Sc. (Jam.) (3) Fif. One empty, the other full (J.Ar.). (4) Frf. Noo nae mair in oor pirnhouse Ye'll hunt the rats nor catch a mouse, Johnston *Poems* (1869) 129. (5) Sc. (Jam.) e.Fif. My legs, that were aince fat an' plump as my cheeks, Alas! they're like pirn-sticks buskit in breeks, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxi. (6) e.Sc. Women discussed it at their pirn-wheels, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xxi. Frf. From the day they have the strength to turn a pirn-wheel to the day they crawl over their bed-board for the last time, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 316. Per. Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 146. Fif. His wife had laid aside the pirn-wheel one night, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 55; Pirn-wheel dames, *ib.* 56. Lnk. Rodger *Poems* (1838) 173, ed. 1897. (7) Frf. Oor pirn wife's gane awa', Johnston *Poems* (1869) 132. (8, *a*) Fif. Seventy years of pirn-winding, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 54. (*b*) This weaving and pirn-winding community, *ib.* 53.

3. Phr. (1) *a ravelled pirn,* (2) *a sad pirn,* a difficulty, entanglement; confusion; (3) *the pirn will get ravelled in the reeling,* the affair will not go off well; (4) *to play a bonny pirn on one,* to play tricks upon one; to put into confusion; (5) *to redd a pirn,* to clear up a difficulty; to get free of an entanglement; to get out of a difficulty; (6) *to wind a bonny* or *queer pirn,* to get or be in a difficulty; (7) *to wind intil a pirn,* to come or bring into a great difficulty; (8) *to wind some one a pirn,* to prepare trouble or difficulty for some one; to take revenge upon some one; to cause to repent; (9) *to wind (up) one's pirn,* to finish up, bring to an end.

(1) Sc. Our times are in His hand—I'm glad they're no in mine, or they would be a ravelled pirn, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 335, ed. 1894. Abd. She's left me wi' a ravel'd pirn, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 99. (2) Abd. Mony a sad pirn wud there be ere ye gat them a' splice't on the principle o' pure love an' affection, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 165. (3) Edb. I doubt the pirn will get ravelled in the reeling, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 215. (4) Bwk. Troth, they play'd a bonny pirn On decent Nelly Shaw. They chang'd her woo' to clatts o' shern—The witches o' Edencraw, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 56. (5) Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Ance lat a hissy get you in the girn, Ere ye get loose ye'll redd a ravell'd pirn, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 52. Ayr. Ye gae him gay ill purns to rid, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 86. Nhb. By the time you come back, Willie, I'll have this pirn redd up, Graham *Red Scaur* (1898) 161. (6) Sc. Ye'll spin and wind yoursell a bonny pirn, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii; Your father, with whom you are like to have a queer pirn to wind, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xxviii. w.Sc. A person in difficulty is said to have a bonnie pirn to won (Jam.). Per. It's no chancy when a minister begins at the tail o' his subject: he'll wind a queer pirn afore he's dune, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 222. (7) Bnff.[1] He's wun himsel' intil a fine pirn. (8) Sc. The Master of Ravenswood is the lad to wind him a pirn, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) v. Sh.I. I'll wind dee a pirm yet, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 162. Dmb. But a wabster wan them a pirn, For Maggy he lo'ed dearly, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 14. Edb. He vows he'll ne'er rest till he can Wind him a pirn, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 22, ed. 1801. e.Lth. Muckleback it *Rhymes* (1885) 228. Slk. Hogg *Tales* (1838) 31, ed. 1866. Peb. Met tae gi'e some a pirn tae wind, 'ore day, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 159, ed. 1817. (9) Sc. Before you end your flyte, And wind yer pirn, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 206; I'm spinning out the thread

of my discourse . . . ower sma', and least it should break, I'll just wind up my pirn, and hae done with a remark or sae, *Sc. Haggis*, 161. Edb. M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 213.

4. Yarn rolled upon 'pirns.'

Sc. A certain quantity of yarn, ready for the shuttle, is said to consist of so many pirns (Jam.); The women and weavers Scot. call a small parcel of yarn put on a broach (as they name it), or as much as is put into the shuttle at once, a pyrn, Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (*ib.*).

5. A reel of cotton, &c.

Sh.I. Shü poo'd a treed aff o' a white penny pirm, an' baet him an' dan treeded her needle, *Sh. News* (July 1, 1899). ne.Sc. Similar wud be the case gin a customer ca'd for a penny pirn, Grant *Keckleton*, 64. Ayr. (F.J.C.)

6. The reel of a fishing-rod.

Sc. Sinclair *Obser.* (1782) 159 (Jam.). Frf. Auld Jacob's staff and fishing pirn, Sands *Poems* (1833) 78. Per. I wauken'd bricht, To my pirn wildly skirlin', Ford *Harp* (1893) 149. Ayr. Doon to the Leap I'll aften rin, Richt glad to hear my pirnie spin, White *Jottings* (1879) 192.

7. A wheel.

Abd. Hear the whirr o' the miller's pirn, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 3.

8. *v.* To reel; to run to and fro.

Edb. The word 'murder' was no longer pirning in my heid, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 54.

[1. Pyrne, or webstars lome, *mestier a tisser*, Palsgr. (1530); Pyrne or webstars lome, *Prompt.* (ed. Pynson).]

PIRN, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also written **purn** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] [**pirn, pərn, pān.**] **1.** *sb.* A twitch for a vicious or unruly horse.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Lakel.[2], n.Yks.[3] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 7, 1897). ne.Lan.[1]

2. *pl.* A ring for the nose of a 'vicious' beast. ne.Lan.[1]

3. *v.* To seize, secure, punish. n.Yks.[3] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 7, 1897).

PIRN, *v.*[3] Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also written **pern** w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1] [**pərn, pān.**] To shrink or shrivel up; to over-roast, dry up; to pine.

Lakel.[2] Cum. *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[4] To shrink in bulk as when a fat animal becomes thinner. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 7, 1897); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

PIRNICKERIE, PIRNICKY, see **Pernickety.**

PIRNIE, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. [**pi·rni, pə·rni.**] **1.** *adj.* Of cloth or a web, &c.: of unequal threads or colours; striped. See Pirn, *sb.*[1]

Sc. Used to denote cloth that has very narrow stripes (Jam.). Rnf. A guid west-kintry pirnie plaid, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 156. Lnk. Crossing his 'pirnie' plaid over his shoulders and chest, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 192.

2. *sb.* A nightcap. Also in *comp.* **Pirny-cap.**

Sc. Plucked off his pirnie, Hislop *Anec.* (1874) 385. Rxb. *Gen.* applied to those manufactured at Kilmarnock (Jam.). Gall. Nightcaps, woven of various coloured threads, such as those bearing the name of Kilmarnock, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824); A monkey plucked off his pirnie, making off with the booty as fast as it could spang, *ib.* 383, ed. 1876.

PIRNIE CASTLE, *phr.* Sc. A term of contempt given to the man upon that [harvest] rig which is for the most part found behind the rest.

Rxb. Poor pirnie castle in a huff, Far, far ahind, I ween, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 101.

PIRR, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [**pir, pər.**] **1.** *sb.* A breeze; a gentle breath of wind. Also used *fig.* Cf. **perry**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. There's a fine pirr of wind (Jam.). Sh.I. As da pirr o memry, blaain', Frae mi een da skub aa clears, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 115; Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 119; Da pirr o' wind is fae da wast, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 92.

2. Vigour, energy; a flurry. Cf. **birr**, *sb.*, **pirwee.**

Bnff.[1] He gangs till's wark wee a pirr. The gueedewife geed intil an unco pirr fin the laird cam t'see 'ir. Bwk. When one is in a pirr about things which do not go well, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 127.

3. A fit of pettish humour. Bnff.[1] **4.** *v.* With *up*: to blow gently, to freshen.

Sh.I. He's beginnin' ta pirr up, *Sh. News* (Nov. 11, 1899); He'll be pirrin' up a grain by an' bye, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 58.

Hence **Pirring**, *ppl. adj.* blowing gently.

Fif. Lo! careerin' on the pirrin' breeze, A greedy gled, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 62.

PIRR, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **pirrie** (Jam.). Trim, neatly dressed; precise in manner; having a tripping mode of walking. Bwk. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

PIRR, PIRRAINA, see **Per(r, Pirrin.**

PIRR(E, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **purre** N.I.[1] Ant.; **pyr-** N.I.[2] [**pir, pər.**] **1.** The common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis*; the cry of the tern.

Gall. A seafowl with a long tail and black head, and unwebbed feet: it flies above the bosom of the calm sea, and when ever it sees any small fish or fry, dives down through the air on them crying 'pirr!' Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 383, ed. 1876. n.Ir. (J.S.), N.I.[1] Don. The centre of the lake where the many hundred white pirrs now circled, and called, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 195.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Pirr-egg**, the egg of the tern; (2) **-maw**, (*a*) the common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis*; (*b*) the roseate tern, *S. dougalli.*

(1) Gall. Live on partons, pirr-eggs, &c., Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 469, ed. 1876. (2, *a*) n.Ir. (J.S.); N.I.[1] Harris *Hist. Dwn.* (1744). (*b*) Ant. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 203.

3. The black-headed gull, *Larus rudibundus.* N.I.[1]

[3. Dan. dial. *pirrfugl*, the name of a kind of small sea-gull (Molbech).]

PIRRIE, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **para-** Ags. To follow a person from place to place like a dependant. Rnf. Hence **Pirrie-dog**, *sb.* a dog that is constantly at his master's heels; one who is the constant companion of another; a parasite. Ags., Rnf. Cf. **penny-dog, perry**, *sb.*[2]

PIRRIE, see **Pirr**, *adj.*

PIRRIHOUDEN, *adj.* *Obs.* Per. (Jam.) Fond, doating.

PIRRIN, *sb.* Sh. and Or.I. Also in form **pirraina** S. & Ork.[1] [**pi·rin.**] A female child, a little girl. See **Peerie**, *adj.*[1]

Or.I. We manna speak a word, Pirrin's noo sae cosie, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 168; S. & Ork.[1]

PIRRY, *v.* I.Ma. [**pi·ri.**] In phr. *pirry us*, an exclamation; a dial. form of 'pity.'

Couldn help laughin sometimes—pirry us! (S.M.)

PIRTLE, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb.[1] [**pə·rtl.**] **1.** *sb.* A short stick used for stirring porridge. **2.** *v.* To poke. Cf. **powtle.**

PIRWEE, *sb.* Cai.[1] [**pi·rwī.**] A flighty or excited mood. See **Pirr**, *sb.* **2.** 'He's awa' in a great pirwee.'

Hence **Pirweeans**, *sb.* a conceited, flighty person.

She's a mere pirweeans of a creater.

PIRZIE, *adj.* Lth. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Conceited.

PIS, PISAMOOR, see **Piss**, *int.*, **Pismire**, *sb.*[1]

PISCY, PISE, PISE-WISE, see **Pixy, Pize**, *v.*, **Pax-wax.**

PISGEY, PISGIE, PISGY, see **Pixie.**

PISH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To urinate.

A' thing helps, quo' the wren when she pish't i' the sea, Fergusson *Prov.* (1641) 7; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

2. *sb.* In phr. *no a pish ahin*, not a jot behind. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[1. See Dunbar *Poems* (ed. Small) *Gl.* (s.v. *Pische*).]

PISH, PISHEMEER, PISHEMIRE, see **Pishty, Pismire**, *sb.*[1]

PISHMINNIE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **pisminnie** (Jam.). An ant. Cld., Dmf., Gall. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). See **Pishmother.**

Hence (1) **Pishminnie-hillan**, (2) **-tammock**, *sb.* an ant-hill. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

PISHMIRE, see **Pismire**, *sb.*[1]

PISHMOOL, *sb.* Irel. [**pi·ʃmūl.**] An ant. Uls. (M.B.-S.) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

PISHMOTHER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Also in forms **pishmidder** Cum.[14]; **pismither** N.I.[1]; **pissimudder** Cum.[4]; **pissmudder** Cum.[14] An ant. See **Pishminnie.**

Slk. (Jam.), N.I.[1] Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] Ah think 'at it's co'd t'fleein pissimidder.

PISHOGUE, *sb.* Irel. Also written **pishoge** s.Ir.; and in forms **pishrogue** Wxf.; **pisteroge** s.Don.; **pishtrogue** Ir. Sorcery, witchcraft, magic; a charm, spell.

Ir. A result which the neighbours were occasionally disposed to view with mistrust, as rather probably wrought through the agency of 'some quare old pishtrogues,' BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 166; CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 63. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **s.Ir.** *ib.* **Wxf.** He threw pishrogues on our eyes, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 357. **Kry.** He had no right to be bringing his auld Irish pishogues to Rome, CROKER *Leg.* (ed. 1879) 74.

[Ir. *piseog*, witchcraft, also *pisreog* (O'REILLY); MIr. *pisóc*, see MACBAIN (s.v. *Piseach*).]

PISH TH' BED, see **Piss-a-bed.**

PISHTY, *int.* and *sb.* Irel. Wal. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Also in forms **pish** Hmp.[1] Wil.[1]; **piste**, **pistle** Glo. [pi·ʃti.] 1. *int.* A call to a dog; also used *subst.* as a name for a dog.

Wor. *Obsol.* (W.K.W.C.C.) **w.Wor.**[1] A strange dog is always spoken to as 'Pishti' (s.v. Calls). **s.Wor.** Doan't a be afeard o' the pishty, a 'on't 'urt 'ee. Pishty! pishty! down I tell 'ee (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.**[1] Used in calling a puppy; **Hrf.**[2] Applied to a dog when the speaker does not know its usual name. **Glo.** Pet name for a puppy (A.B.); (H.S.H.); **Glo.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1]

2. A call to a horse.

Cla. The order to a horse to stop, D. & G. *Wds.* (1893). **se.Wor.**[1]

3. *sb.* An object of little value. Wal., Hrf. HAVERGAL *Wds.* (1887).

PISHTY-WISHTY, *adv.* Som. Irregularly.

But da wriggle pishty-wishty, stead of zwangin to and fro, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 20.

PISIMER, see **Pismire**, *sb.*[1]

PISK, *sb.* Sc. A dry, saucy-looking girl. Gall. MACTAGGART (1824). Cf. **pisket.**

PISKAY, **PISKEY**, see **Pixy.**

PISKET, *ppl. adj.* Sc. 1. Dried, shrivelled; also used *advb.* in a dry, reserved manner. Cf. **pisk.**

Gall. To behave dryly to a friend is to behave pisket, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

2. Marshy. Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

PISKIE, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **peeskie** Ayr. (JAM.) [pi·ski.] 1. Dry, shrivelled, withered; short, stunted.

Ayr. (JAM.) **Dmf.** Applied to grass or to the hair of cattle, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351. **Gall.** Anything withering dry is pisky, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

2. Marshy. Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

PISKIE, **PISKY**, see **Pixy.**

PISLE, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] [pi·sl.] An epistle; a narration of any kind.

She went naggering on with a long pis'le that it would have tired a horse to stand and listen to.

PISLE, *v.* Yks. Also written **pahzly**, **parsle**, **parzle** n.Yks. [pā·zl.] 1. To saunter or lounge about lazily or heavily; to creep stealthily, to slink about aimlessly.

n.Yks. I' now a sees t'aud cat come parslin along, FRANK *Fishing* (1894) 32; (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[14] **ne.Yks.**[1] He gans pahzlin aboot.

Hence **Parzly**, *adv.* stealthily, in a creeping, slinking manner.

n.Yks. He went varry pahzly to watch them (I.W.).

2. To prose, to make a long narration. n.Yks.[2]

PISMINNIE, see **Pishminnie.**

PISMIRE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. War. e.An. Hrt. Also written **pissmire** Wm. Not.; and in forms **passimere** n.Yks.[1]; **passimire** ne.Yks.[1]; **pisamoor** e.Lan.[1]; **pishamer** Nrf.; **pishemeer**, **pishemire** e.An.[1]; **pishmire** Uls. e.An.[1]; **pisimer** Chs.; **pismyour** s.Chs.[1]; **pissamer** Wm.; **pissamoor** Cum.[1]; **pissemire** n.Lan.[1]; **pissemyore** Lan.; **pissimer** Cum.[14] Wm.; **pissimire** Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] ne.Yks.[1] Lan.; **pissmare** w.Yks.; **pissmere** War.; **pissymire** n.Yks.; **pissymoor** Dur.[1]; **pissymyour** s.Chs.[1]; **pushmire** e.An.[1] [pi·smaiə(r.] An ant.

Sc. Creeping on the ground, I saw a pismire, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 110; Finding in the field a nest of pismires, [he] fills a box with them, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 161. **Rxb.** A pismire race compared wi' you an' me, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 33. **N.I.**[1], **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** (E.C.); Some pissimers hed stung mi hip, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 48, ed. 1896. **n.Yks.** This barn's gitten a lot a pissimires on to her an' they've bitten her all ower (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** As a conceited person walks with head erect, it is said 'He walks as brant [upright] as a pissimire,' NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 124. **w.Yks.**[34] **Lan.** Watchin th' pisamoors march abeaut like armies o' sodiers, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 106. **n.Lan.** Like a lot o' pissemyres when ye mell o' the'r nest, MORRIS *Siege o' Brou'ton* (1867) 4; **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Hatched under a hen, fed with pisimers, and kept in a house, BRERETON *Travels* (1634–5) in *Cheth. Soc. Pub.* (1844) I. 73. **s.Chs.**[1] **Not.** (W.H.S.); Did ye tak' notice what a lot o' pismires there was o' the causey? (L.C.M.) **Not.**[3], **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** (E.M.); Kinsarm them there pishmires! COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 64; (W.W.S.) **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. ii. 107.

Hence (1) **Pismire-bed** or **-'s-bed**, (2) **-hill**, (3) **-nest**, *sb.* an ant-hill.

(1) **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** That hill's a pissamer-bed (B.K.). **Lin.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.** She must 'ev been rowling on a pissimire hill to git so mony on to her (W.H.). **e.Yks.** Tummelled ower a pissimire hill, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 34. **sw.Lin.**[1] The gress close were full on pismire hills. (3) **Lan.** Mowdy-warp hills an' pissimire nests, R. PIKETAH *Formess Flk.* (1870) 7, in PREVOST *Gl.* (1899).

[He is as angry as a pissemyre, CHAUCER *C. T.* D. 1825. Dan. *myre*, ant (LARSEN); ON. *maurr* (VIGFUSSON).]

PISMIRE, *sb.*[2] Or.I. A steel-yard. See **Bismar.**

They not using peck and firlot, but instead thereof, weigh their corns on pismires or pundlers, BRAND *Desc. Or.I.* (1701) 28 (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

PISMITHER, **PISMOTE**, **PISPER**, see **Pishmother**, **Pismote**, **Pister.**

PISS, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Wm. Yks. Not. Lin. Sus. [pis.]

1. *v.* In phr. (1) *to piss by the pot*, see below; (2) — *in a pot*, to be in league; to hatch mischief; (3) — *in the sheath*, said of oats when they cannot force themselves out of their grass covering; (4) — *out at the tap*, said of liquid passing through a narrow passage.

(1) **Wm.** Said of a married man guilty of sexual irregularities. By older people the phrase is used under the impression that it is a polite, or at least not a coarse allusion to an offence that is always spoken of with reserve (B.K.). (2) Tak neea nooatis o' that crew, they o' piss-in-a-pot (*ib.*). (3) **Not.**[2] (4) **n.Wm.** It's nobbud pissing oot at t'tap (B.K.).

2. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Piss-burnt**, damaged by urine; *fig.* blighted, bleached by the sun; (2) **-nancy**, a vessel used to carry urine in the manufacture of alum; (3) **-pot**, the great bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; (4) **-prophet**, a water-doctor, one who pretends to discover and heal ailments by examining urine.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] An animal's hair is said to be pissburnt when it is bleached by the sun. Leaves or straw that are blighted, or the bedding of animals damaged by their urine. (2) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (3) **Sus.** B. & H.) (4) **n Lin.**[1]

PISS, *int.* and *v.*[2] Sc. Also written **pis** Sh.I. [pis.]

1. *int.* A call to a cat; an exclamation used to drive away a cat.

Sh.I. Pis, pis, pussy, come dee wis here, *Sh. News* (Feb. 3, 1900). **Cai.**[1] During the prayer the cat began to lap at a bowl of milk in the room, and one of those on their knees said Piss! Piss!! Piss!!!

2. *v.* To hiss in order to drive off; to incite a dog to attack. **Cai.**[1] To piss a dog at one.

PISS, see **Paise**, *v.*[1]

PISS-A-BED, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **pish th' bed** Don.; **piss-bed** e.An.[1]; **pissebed** n.Lan.[1]; **pissibed** Cum.[14] ne.Yks. e.Yks. w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1]; **pissubed** n.Yks.; **pissybed** Cum.[4] Wm. n.Yks. Amer. 1. The dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum.* Cf. **pissimire.**

Sc. *Garden Wk.* (1896) New S. No. cxvi. 136; MACKAY. **Don.**, **Nhb.** **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Thoo murt smell at that floor er thoo'll wet t'bed (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (G.M.T.) **ne.Yks.** MARSHALL, *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 337. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[2], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1],

nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1], War.[3], se.Wor.[1], s.Pem. (W.M.M.), Glo.[1], Oxf. (G.O.), Bck., e.An.[1] Cmb., Nrf., Suf., n.Ess., Hmp.[1], I.W.[2], Wil.[1], Dor.[1] w.Som.[1] Among old people this is still the usual name. Dev., Cor.[3] [Amer. Children are warned not to pull it under the penalty of wetting their beds at night, GREEN *Virginia Flk-Sp.* (1899). Piss-a bed, *Taraxacum, sic dictum, fort. a vi aperienti diuretica*, SKINNER 1671).]

2. Applied to several other plants resembling the dandelion, such as *Leontodon autumnalis* and *L. hirtus.* Chs. (B. & H.) **3.** The ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.*

[Amer. On Cape Cod, piss-abed is used for the 'field-daisy,' 'white-weed,' *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 56; *ib.* 212.]

4. The plant *Houstonia caerulea* (Linn.).

w.Yks. A small plant having a white or bluish flower, and growing among grass, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 7, 1897).

PISSAMER, PISSAMOOR, PISSAMOTE, see **Pismire,** *sb.*[1], **Pissmote.**

PISS-ANT, *sb.* Wor. Shr. Amer. Also in forms **piss-aint** se.Wor.[1]; **pissannat** Shr.[12] An ant.

se.Wor.[1] 'Er screws 'er waist up till 'er looks like a piss-aint. Shr.[12] [Amer. 'Piss-ant,' an ant, GREEN *Virginia Flk-Sp.* (1899).]

PISSIBED, PISSIMER, PISSIMIRE, see **Piss-a-bed, Pismire,** *sb.*[1]

PISSIMIRE, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Also in forms **pismire** w.Yks.[3]; **pissimer** Wm.; **pissmare** w.Yks. [pi'simaiə(r.] The dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum.* Also in *comp.* **Pissimer-flower.** Cf. **piss-a-bed.**

Lakel.[2] The flower of the dandelion afoor it turns intull a bessy-clock. Wm. It's nowt nobbut a pissimer-floor (B.K.). Yks. (B. & H.) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 7, 1897); w.Yks.[3]

PISSIMOTE, PISSIMUDDER, see **Pissmote, Pishmother.**

PISSLES, *sb. pl.* Lin. [pi'slz.] Small fossils; joints of pentacrinites. Cf. **kessels, possel,** *sb.*[2]

n.Lin.[1] The astroites are called pissles and possles, PECK *I. Axholme* (1815) 28.

PISSMOTE, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. w.Cy. Also written **pismote** Lan.[1]; and in forms **pissamote** nw.Der.[1]; **pissemot** Nhp.[2]; **pissimote** Chs.[1] [pi'smōt.] An ant. See **Mote,** *sb.*[2]

Lan. Aw begant smart as iv five hunthert pissmotes wurn imeh clooas, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 22; Whot te firrups ur thoose little creturs? . . ar the pissmotes? PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1817) 25; Lan.[1], Chs.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[2], w.Cy. (HALL.)

Hence **Pissmote-hoyle,** *sb.* an ant-hill.

Lan. Boh meh mind moot os weel o line on o pissmotehoyle, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 39.

PISSMUDDER, PISSUBED, see **Pishmother, Piss-a-bed.**

PISSUM, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Hrt. An ant. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. ii. 93. Hence **Pissum-bank,** *sb.* an ant-hill. *ib.*

PISSYBED, PISSYMIRE, PISSYMOOR, PISSYMYOUR, see **Piss-a-bed, Pismire,** *sb.*[1]

PIST, *adj.* Nhb. [pist.] An abusive epithet.

Sit still, you pist fool, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 6.

PISTE, see **Pishty.**

PISTER, *v.* Som. Dev. Also in form **pisper** Dev.[18] To whisper; *gen.* in phr. *whistering and pistering.*

w.Som.[1] They be always whisterin' and pisterin' together. Dev. Much 'pistering an' whistering' of a more or less scandalous nature, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. i; Dev.[1] To make mischief by whispering secrets; Dev.[3] n.Dev. Oll vor whistering and pistering, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 297; GROSE (1790).

PISTERIL, *sb.* Suf.[1] A dial. pron. of 'pistol.'

PISTEROGE, PISTLE, see **Pishogue, Pishty, Pistol.**

PISTOL, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **pistil** w.Yks.[1]; **pistle** Wm. [pi'stl.] A term of derision or contempt, used of any one peculiar or eccentric in appearance, or disorderly in conduct.

Cum. Thour't a bonny pistol, SULLIVAN *Dial. Cum. Wm.* (1855) 90, ed. 1857; Cum.[4] A term of derision amongst the young, equivalent to 'son of a gun.' 'Thoo's a bonny pistol, thoo is.' 'Bill hissel was sec a pistol as ye nivver seed,' *W. C. T. X.* (1897) 15, col. 3. Wm. Thoo liuks a bonny pistle e' that cooat. He's a gay pistle wi' a sup o' drink in him. He's a gay pistle is oor laal Jacky (B.K.). w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 7, 1896); They've sum pistols o' weyver's to deeal wi', *Pudsey Olm.* (Oct. 1894); w.Yks.[1] He's a sad pistil.

Hence **Pistilrig,** *sb.* a strange or eccentric person.

w.Yks. He's a pistilrig! *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 7, 1897).

PISTOL, see **Pestle.**

PISTOLET, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **pistolette** and in form **pestilett.** A small pistol.

Sc. Now, by this light, I had as lief that ye had bended a real pistolet against me, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) v; Fetch me my pestilett, And charge me my gonne, CHILD *Pop. Ballads* (1889) III. 430; Quha shuttis at deare . . . with culveringes, pistolettes, or gunnes, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 122. Fif. Slean in a tumult be a schot of a pistolet in the head, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 60, ed. 1842.

[Fr. *pistolet*, a pistolet (COTGR.).]

PISTOL-FOOT, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A lame foot; a stiff foot owing to injury of some kind. See **Pestle, 2.**

PISTY-POLL, *v.* and *adv.* Wil. Som. **1.** *v.* To ride on the shoulders of another. Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **2.** *adv.* Seated on the shoulders of another.

Wil.[1] A child riding with his legs on your shoulders is said to be carried 'a pisty-poll.'

PISWEIP, see **Peesweep.**

PIT, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **pet** Suf. Sus.[2] Hmp.[1]; **pittee** Dev.; **pitty** Glo.[1] Som.; **pity** Dev.[1] [pit.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Pit-bank,** the mound of coal, earth, rock, &c. around a coal-mine; (2) **-bar,** a frame or bar of wood to support the boards used in sinking through loose stuff in a colliery; (3) **-black,** as dark as a pit; (4) **-boots,** boots worn by miners when hewing coal; (5) **-bottom,** the bottom of the colliery shaft; (6) **-candle,** a very small candle of thirty or forty to the pound; (7) **-clothes,** the working clothes of a miner; (8) **-cracket,** the low seat used by a coal-hewer; (9) **-dark,** see (3); (10) **— double tack-nail,** a strong nail, four and a quarter inches long; (11) **-eye,** see (5); (12) **-fall,** a trap for catching animals; a snare; (13) **-grate,** a grating over the ash-pit in a kitchen; an ash-pit covered with a grating; (14) **-head,** a building in which coal is 'screened'; see below; (15) **-head man,** a man in charge of a 'pit-head'; (16) **-heap,** (*a*) see (1); (*b*) the elevated framework of wood or iron at a pit-bank, to the top of which the pit is continued above the surface; (17) **-hill,** the raised ground round the top of the colliery shaft; (18) **-hitch nail,** a strong nail; (19) **-hole,** (*a*) a pit; (*b*) a grave; esp. used by and to children; (*c*) an old disused pit-shaft; (20) **-life,** a collier's life; (21) **-man,** a collier; (22) **-man's pink,** the single pink, a variety of *Dianthus*; (23) **-mirk,** or **-murk,** (*a*) see (3); (*b*) intense darkness; (24) **-mirkness,** see (23, *b*); (25) **-prop,** a short piece of round timber used as a support in the roof of a mine; (26) **-punch,** see below; (27) **-roller,** a sawyer's term; see below; (28) **-rot,** a contemptuous term for a collier; (29) **-row,** a row of houses inhabited by colliers; (30) **-saw,** a large saw for cutting a tree into planks in the saw-pit; (31) **— single tack-nail,** a very strong nail, three and a half inches long; (32) **— spar-nail,** a nail five and a half or six inches long; (33) **-stead,** (*a*) a place where there has been a pit; (*b*) a coal-pit; (34) **-winkie,** see (6); (35) **-wood,** wood, esp. larch, used for various purposes in a mine; (36) **-work,** the part of the mining machinery which is placed in the shafts or levels.

(1) Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks. (B.K.) (2) Nhb.[1] (3) Nhb. Aal o' a heap in his bed wiv his tongue pit-black, his eyes starin', PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 23. (4) He tried to shift it, an' threw his pit boots at it, *ib.* 26. (5) Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks. (S.J.C.) (6) Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (7) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *ib.* e.Dur.[1] (8) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *ib.* (9) Sc. MACKAY. Abd. 'Tis yit pit dark, the yerd a' black aboot, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 23, ed. 1812. (10) Nhb.[1] (11) w.Yks. (T.T.) (12) Fif. In the cabbage rows a pit-fall was set for him, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 12. (13) War.[2], Shr.[1] (14) Lnk. The pithead of a colliery . . . is simply an oblong wooden house erected upon a high scaffolding of stout logs, and so arranged as to have the shaft of the mine at one of the narrower ends. The floor is covered over for the most part with cast-iron plates, to facilitate the wheeling backwards and forwards of the 'hutches,' GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 84. (15) The pithead man must draw it

[coal] off and screen it into the waggons with regularity, *ib.* 85. (16, *a*) **Nhb.** Alec Hedley...watched the pit-heap, *N. Counties Mag.* (1901) II. pt. vii. 62; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** When the pit-heap happened to be mentioned, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 141. (*b*) **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (17) **w.Yks.** (S.J.C.); The war getheren sleck on t'pit-hill (B.K.). (18) **Nhb.**[1] It is about two inches long, with a flat point and a rose head (s.v. Hitch-nail). (19, *a*) **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[3] (*b*) **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2] Baby's dead, and gone in the pithole; **War.**[3] **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint IVds.* (1875) 16; **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[12] **Suf.** (E.G.P.); 'I'll put you in the pet-hole,' is still a charming threat used to naughty children (C.L.F.). **Ken.** (K.) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] They lies, the two on 'em, the fourth and fifth i' the second row, for I dug pit-holes for 'em, PARRY *Dick* (1892) vi. **Som.** (J.S.F.S.), **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Now, Polly, yŭ've abin a bad, naughty maid, and ef yŭ be sich a wicked cheel again, I'll zend vur tankerabogus tŭ come and cār yŭ away tŭ 'is pittee-'awl, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 132; **Dev.**[1] (*c*) **Nhb.**[1] (20) **Lnk.** A pit-life sune tak's a' the particularness oot o' ane, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 52. (21) **n.Cy.** *Obsol.* (J.W.H.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] (22) **N.Cy.**[1] A great favourite amongst pitmen. **Nhb.** (HALL.) (23, *a*) **Sc.** And yon place . . . was pit mirk from dawn to gloaming, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xii. **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** It was pit-mirk, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 56. **Edb.** The night was now pitmirk, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **Gall.** So the night being pit mirk, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvi. **n.Yks.**[12] (*b*) **Sc.** Daylight after the pit mirk, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) xxx. **Heb.** One would not need to mind pit-mirk or wind and wet, SARAH TYTLER *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 59. **e.Sc.** Stumpin' so fast through the pit-mirk o' this night, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 118. **Edb.** We two stood glowering from the pit mirk of the passage into that gousty looking place, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 99. **Gall.** When it's as black as pit-mirk, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 176. **Nhb.** O'er the fields at midnicht hour, 'Neath pit-mirk, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) pt. ii. st. 2. (24) **Fif.** Men lookit up wi' fear and dreid On the pit-mirkness our their heid, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 220. (25) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Nhb.**[1] (26) **n.Cy.** One huge tankard of ale, laced with rum, called Pit-punch, RHYS *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 154. (27) **w.Som.**[1] A strong piece of timber cut 'eight-square,' i.e. octagonal in section, used by sawyers. It is that which bears on each side of the pit, and carries the front end of the log. It is movable, so as to allow the sawing to be continued past the bearing point. (28) **Shr.**[1] (29) **N.Cy.**[1] (s.v. Pitman). (30) **I.W.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] (31, 32) **Nhb.**[1] (33, *a*) **Chs.**[123] (*b*) **Chs.**[3] (34) **Nhb.**[1] Formerly used by pitmen in the mine. (35) **Shr.**[1]; **Shr.**[2] Wood which is thus called generally runs from three feet six inches to four feet in length, and is very thick. It is used for supporting the roof of a coal pit. **w.Som.**[1] Thick plantation idn gwain to do no more good; nif he was mine I should clear'n—pit-'ood's zellin' middlin' now. (36) **Cor.**[2]

2. A marl-pit. **Chs.**[3] **3.** An excavation in the soil; see below.

Brks.[1] These are extremely common in fields in the 'Hill Country' of Berkshire. They owe their origin to the practice of sinking wells or making excavations in order to obtain chalk as a 'top-dressing' for the soil; the subsequent filling in caused pits to be formed.

4. A colliery; also the well sunk from the surface to the coal-seams.

Sc. A dungeon as deep as a Newcastle pit, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 3. **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** A circular, square, or oblong vertical sinking from the surface. The term 'shaft,' which is often used as synonymous, may either be a pit or only a portion of one, severed off by a vertical or main brattice; a pit may thus be divided into two or more shafts, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **e.Dur.**[1], **Yks.** (J.W.)

Hence **Pittie**, *sb.* a collier. **e.Dur.**[1]

5. A saw-pit; see below.

w.Som.[1] Not by any means necessarily an excavation. Sawyers very often speak of putting up a pit, that is, of erecting a framework on posts or other supports above ground, on which to place the 'piece' to be sawn.

6. A pit with water in it; a well; a pond.

Chs.[1], **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **Shr.** They'd 'n raught as fur as the pit soide, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883-6) viii. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Fie out the pit (E.M.). **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** We han't got no water 'cept what we gets out o' the pit (E.H.G.). **w.Som.**[1] I have let the pit rest for a few days, as the foul air is in it very bad. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

Hence *pit and gallows, phr., obs.*, a privilege granted to barons, allowing them to have on their land a pit for drowning women, and a gallows for hanging men, convicted of theft; the punishment inflicted by such a custom.

Sc. (JAM.) **Or.I.** The power of pitt and gallows, and all other priviledges, WALLACE *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 51, ed. 1883. **w.Sc.** The prescriptive rights of the legitimate lords of pit and gallows, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 128, ed. 1877. **Lnk.** Outfang-thief, infang-thief, pit and gallows, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 77, ed. 1828. **Edb.** Put your hands on my shoulders and we'll slip in; it's either that [swimming] or the pit and gallows, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 38.

7. *Obs.* A dungeon.

Or.I. Those strongholds of misery which went by the appellation in Scotland, of 'keeps,' 'donjons' or 'pits,' VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 33.

8. The grave. Cf. **pit-hole** (1, 19).

Dev. A . . . cuss'd me into the pit for interruptin' uv'n, NORWAY *Parson Peter* (1900) 196; **Dev.**[4] Many nits, many pits [if there is much hedge-fruit, there will be many graves] (s.v. Nit). **nw.Dev.**[1]

9. *Obs.* A trench dividing lands.

e.Yks. Our chiefe care is to save . . . our fresh pitts, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 118.

10. A mark or spot left by any cause, as rain upon silk.

n.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.**[5] When milk splashes broad-cloth, it may be rubbed dry, but the 'pits' still remain.

11. The deep water of a bay.

Cor. Going down to the porth, we embark in the boat that carries the 'stop-net,' and row out to the sean-boat at her moorings in 'the pit,' *Good Wds.* (1896) 14; (M.A.C.)

12. A heap, esp. a conical heap of potatoes or mangolds covered with earth; the mound in which potatoes are thus stored. Cf. **potato-pit**, s.v. **Potato, II. 1** (22).

Sc. The potato fields, with only heaps of sodden shaws, and the long newly-filled pits to tell of what had been, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) xv. **Cai.**[1] **Bwk.** A pit... is a conical heap of potatoes, about four feet diameter at bottom, built up to a point, as high as they will admit of, and resting upon the dry bare ground. The heap is carefully covered by a layer of straw; a trench is then dug all round, and the earth thrown over the straw, and well beaten down by the spade. The apex . . . is generally secured from rain by a broad grassy sod. A shallow hollow, about a foot deep, is generally dug in the place where the potatoes are to be laid; and, from this circumstance, the name has been extended to the heap itself, *Agric. Surv.* 293 (JAM.). **Dmf.** QUINN *Heather* (1863) 228. **Ir.** (A.S.-P.) **Oxf.** I shall order a sack of potatoes when it's time for them to be taken out of the pit (G.O.). **Wil.** The mode of preserving potatoes during winter . . . being in general left in the fields, covered up in long narrow ridges of earth (provincially 'pits'), with an intermediate covering of dry straw, DAVIS *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) vii; **Wil.**[1] ? **Dev.** The heap, or 'pit,' of oak and birch chumps was built up yesterday, MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 260. [**Amer.** Wood stacked for charcoal burning, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 332.]

13. *v.* To prepare a cock for fighting in the cock-pit; also *fig.* to provoke a person to hostilities; to quarrel.

Cum. At pittin a cock, or at shootin', ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 47. **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] Tha're pitting yan anither leyke all that.

Hence **Pitted**, *ppl. adj.* matched.

n.Yks.[2] They were weel pitted. **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

14. To spot; to mark with spots, as in small-pox. **n.Yks.**[14], **w.Yks.**[5] Hence (1) **Pit-marked**, *ppl. adj.* marked with small-pox; (2) **Pitted**, *ppl. adj.* covered with small indentations, as after small-pox; spotted.

(1) **n.Yks.**[12] (2) **Lakel.**[2], **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** T'tongue desarves ta be pittid rairly for it ingratitude, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Fr. Exhibition* (c. 1856) 12; **w.Yks.**[5] A silk dress gets 'rāan pitted.'

15. Of potatoes, &c.: to make them into a heap covered with earth and straw.

Frf. We had often wondered at her letting Sanders pit his own potatoes when he was so unable, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xii. **Wor.** When potatoes are graved or pitted, *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 10, 1896). **Wil.**[1] 'To pit potatoes,' to throw them up in heaps or ridges, in field or garden, well covered over with straw and beaten earth, for keeping through the winter.

PIT, *sb.*[2] **m.Yks.**[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A fruit-stone.

PIT, see **Pet, Put**, *v.*[1]

PITCAKE, *sb.* **Bwk.** (JAM.) The plover.

Supposed to express the sound emitted by the bird.

PITCH, *sb.*[1] Sc. Lan. Chs. Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Som. Cor. Also in form **pitchy** Cor.[2] [pitʃ.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Pitch-cord**, a strong cord smeared with pitch, used for thatching; (2) **-eyed**, of a bean: so ripe that a black spot appears on it; (3) **-haired**, having a rough staring coat, as a horse in cold weather; (4) **-lapped**, bound or twisted round with a fine string covered with pitch.

(1) **s.Chs.**[1] (2) **Glo.** (H.S.H.) (3) **Cor.**[2] (4) **Lan.** He would mount his rostrum, and drawing forth his cane, carefully pitch-lapped at both ends, proceed to deal forth execution, WESTALL *Old Factory* (1885) iii; Applied to a cane wrapped or lapped round at both ends with a fine string, pitched first, to prevent it splitting (S.W.).

2. Phr. *as dark as pitch*, pitch dark; quite dark. Sc. (A.W.), Nhp.[1], Oxf. (G.O.), w.Som.[1]

PITCH, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **pootch** Dev. Cor.; **putch** Dev.[12] [pitʃ.]

1. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Pitch-back**, a game of progressive leap-frog; the same as **Inchy-pinchy** (q.v.); (2) **-button**, a game at pitch-and-toss; (3) **-halfpenny**, (*a*) the game of pitch-and-toss played with halfpence; (*b*) in phr. *to play pitch-halfpenny*, of rooks: to stoop and pick up worms; (4) **-hole**, (*a*) the aperture in a hay-loft or barn through which corn, hay, &c. is thrown; (*b*) the temporary hole left in the roof of a rick, in which a man stands to 'top up'; (5) **-hole door**, the door which closes the aperture in the hay-loft; (6) **-up**, (*a*) a short rest, as when a cart is going up a steep hill; (*b*) a conversation; (*c*) a small concourse of friends.

(1) **War.**[2] (2) **Lon.** I was watching a lot of boys playing at pitch-button, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 134. (3, *a*) **Nrf.** Let's have a game of pitch-halfpenny, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 339. **Dor.** They say now that she've business in every bank in Casterbridge, and thinks no more of playing pitch-and-toss-sovereign than you and I do pitch-halfpenny, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) vi. (*b*) **Nrf.** *Nrf. Arch.* (1849) II. 298. (4, *a*) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] The hole left to fill the bawks above with hay or straw. **s.Chs.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Glo.** The end wall [of the barn] was pierced for a large pitch-hole, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) viii. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*b*) **w.Mid.** It's very hot work in the pitch-hole, when it's up to your middle and the sun's right atop of you (W.P.M.). (5) **Chs.**[3] (6, *a*) **Wil.**[1] (*b*) **Sur.**[1] I happened on him in the street, and had a bit of a pitch up with him. (*c*) **Hmp.**[1] A boy's pitch up were his ordinary companions.

2. Phr. (1) *pitch and chuck*, (2) — *and hustle*, or — *and nostle*, the game of pitch-and-toss; (3) — *a pieing*, a boys' game; see below; (4) — *in the hole*, a game of chance; (5) — *pitch, butterfly*, an invocation by which children hope to catch a butterfly; (6) *to pitch a hole*, in swimming: to let down one's feet to try and touch the ground; (7) — *and toss*, to play at pitch-and-toss; (8) — *it into*, to attack by word or blow; to 'pitch into'; (9) — *the hunters*, a game, see below; (10) — *to*, to set to work; to set about anything in earnest; (11) — *up*, (*a*) to give up, abandon; to stop; (*b*) to associate with; to talk with; (12) — *up to*, to make advances; to make love to.

(1) **Hrt.** ELLIS *Shep. Guide* (1750 199. (2) **War.** Troops of boys playing 'pitch and hustle' in the outskirts, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860 xvii. **Brks.**[1] (3) **w.Mid.** In 'pitch-a-pieing' boys place their hands on the ground, then their head, and then throw themselves head over heels so that they lie on their backs (W.P.M.). (4) **Hrt.** Shoot in the ring, odd and even, and pitch in the hole, are the leading games, WICKHAM *Hrt. School* (1841) x. (5) **Cor.**[2] Pitch, pitch butterfly, down low, down low. (6) **Dor.** If a boy is swimming over a deepish hole a fellow on the bank would very likely bawl out, 'Pitch thic hwole, Bob,' i.e. let your feet down and try if it's within your depth (H.J.M.). (7) **Lan.**[1] There's a deal o' sin committed thereabeawts; pitchin' an' tossin', an' drinkin', an' beawlin', i' Summer time, BAMFORD *Early Days* (1859) 169. (8) **w.Som.**[1] (9) **Lon.** Pitching the hunters is the three sticks a penny, with the snuff-boxes stuck upon sticks; if you throw your stick, and they fall out of the hole, you are entitled to what you knock off, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 352. (10) **Cor.** Our boy, he wor to school a bit afore aw pitched to bal, FORFAR *Pentowan* (1859) i; **Cor.**[12] (11, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] A've pitched-up the job. **I.W.** (HALL.) (*b*) **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[2] There the bwoy was, pitched up wi dree or vour more yoppellin away at one another. (12) **Cor.**[2]

3. To load a wagon with hay, corn, &c. by means of a pitchfork; to throw sheaves upon a stack.

Wm. Tak t'pitchfork an' pitch yon hay on't' t'back mew (B.K.). **n.Stf.** With a face a shade redder than usual from the exertion of pitching, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) xxxii. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Rut.**[1] He hurt his side, pitching. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.) **s.Wor.** 'E wanted a mon as could do pitchin' (H.K.). **Shr.**[1] Yore new waggoner's despert short an' stiff, I dunna know 'ow e's to pitch at 'arroost. **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[12], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] To 'pitch wuts' is to raise oats in the straw into a waggon by means of a coarse-grained prong. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY. **Ess.** When he'd done pitchin' hay, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 54. **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1], **Dor.**[1] **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] Last year I pitched every stitch o' corn 'pon the farm. **Dev.**[1] Pitching is the duty (generally assigned to some skilful hand) of unloading the wains as they return from the cornfield, and handing up their contents to those who tread the mow; **Dev.**[2] I have been putchin' hay all day. **n.Dev.** Last harest wey the young Dick Vrogwill whan George Vuzz putched, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 33. **w.Dev.** The sheaves are pitched from the point of a prong formed very narrow in the tines over the head of the pitcher. I have seen a man thus pitching sheaves up to the roof of a stack above the ordinary height; throwing them several feet above the reach of his fork. The spring is got by the arms and knees jointly, or is done at arm's length, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) 177.

Hence **Pitcher**, *sb.* the labourer who throws the hay or corn to the 'loader'; occas. the one who throws the sheaves upon the stack.

Not.[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Glo.** (S.S.B.), **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Dor.** A pitcher wi' his long stem'd prong, BARNES *Poems* (1863) 53. **Som.** Then at noon the pitchers, rickmakers, and the freckled child of ten who led the horse, sat out of sight, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 14. **w.Som.**[1] **w.Dev.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) 177.

4. To set out goods for sale in the market.

n.Lin.[1] **War.** The wool pitched was in very good condition, *Evesham Jrn.* (July 2, 1898). **Wil.**[1] There wur a main lot o' cheese pitched s'marnin'. **w.Som.**[1] There idn a quarter much so 'ool a-pitched to Bristol Fair as used to. I mind they always used to pitch the corn in our market, and peck it out there right.

Hence **Pitch(ed-market**, *sb.* a market where corn is exposed for sale, not sold by the sample.

w.Yks. The corn market at Doncaster is termed a 'pitched market,' inasmuch as a farmer can take the bulk of his corn to market, pitch it in the corn market, and sell the entire quantity, instead of selling it by sample, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 54. **Brks.** MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 63. **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 140. **Wil.** DAVIS *Agric.* (1813) in *Arch. Rev.* (1888) I. 37; **Wil.**[1]. **w.Som.**[1]

5. To plant stakes in the ground for the purpose of making hurdles, or fencing.

Hmp. HOLLOWAY. **Wil.** They took an iron bar with them and pitched the stakes for the fence, JEFFERIES *Bevis* (1882) xxiii; **Wil.**[1]

6. To ram or press down firmly.

w.Dor. I shall pitch these stones (C.V.G.).

7. *Obs.* To set on a spike; to affix.

Sc. The heads of Major M^c^Culloch and the two Gordons should be pitched on the gate of Kirkcudbright, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 248.

8. To fall forward.

Sc. (A.W.) **Oxf.**[1] Thee 'ult pitch in the fire! *MS. add.* **Sur.**[1] When I first gets up from the chair I seems ready to pitch-like.

9. To sit down; also in phr. *to pitch one's body, — one's weight.*

Gmg. Please to pitch your weight, dear ladies (E.D.). **Dor.** Do ee pitch (J.J.R.); Do ye pitch your-zelf in a chair, BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **Dev.** Plaze to pitch, ma'am, *Reports Provinc.* (1893). **Cor.** Won't you pitch a bit? HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 338.

10. To stand.

Cor. I can't pitch on thiccy foot. They two maids was pitched, one on either side of 'ee, HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 338.

11. To take root after transplanting; of fruit: to set.

s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) **Cor.**[1] The turmats are pitched; **Cor.**[2]

12. To lessen, abate; esp. used of a swelling; also of soil: to settle, sink down, present an uneven appearance.

Oxf.[1] That rick'll look less when 'tis pitched, *MS. add.* **Hmp.**[1] The ground pitches in that field. **Wil.** The custom is, to give the meadows a 'thorough good soaking at first'. . . to make the land

sink and pitch close together, Davis *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) xii; **Wil.**[1] The ground this end o' the Leaze pitches uncommon bad. **Dor.** (W.C.); To subside, as dirt in water, Barnes *Gl.* (1863); 'How's Sammy's leg?' 'They do say he's pitched' (C.W.). **Som.** My hands have pitched, sir, but my legs be terrible swollen —but they'll pitch maybe by and by (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] A hay-rick always sinks materially in height when it begins to heat; in so doing it is said to pitch. 'Thick there rick lookth purty high a-cock'd up, but zee un in a vortnight's time arter he've a-pitcht, he 'ont be half s'igh.'

13. Of man or beast: to waste away; *gen.* with *away*.

Hmp.[1] **Wil.** The ewes shrink their milk, the lambs 'pitch and get stunted,' and the best summer food will not recover them, Davis *Gen. View Agric.* (1811 xii; **Wil.**[1] **Som.** Brought on a sort of hesitation-like in his stomach, so that he pitched away and got so poor that he were little better than a shadow, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 205. **w.Som.**[1] Our Bill bin shockin' bad way the fayver—I 'sure you, he's that a-pitch'd away, he's most a-come to a nottomy. They bee-us be a pitch'd away oncommon —they baint zo good's they was by vower a head. **Dev.** He was disturbed at seeing her so pitched away, Sharland *Ways Village* (1885) 104.

14. To pave with small, uneven stones set up edgeways.

e.Lan.[1], **Chs.**[13], **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **s.Cy.** (Hall.) **Hmp.** Holloway. **I.W.** The large flints with which the court was pitched, Gray *Annesley* (1889) I. 175. **Wil.**[1] **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Will 'ee have the floor a-put in way brick, or else will 'ee hab'm a-pitcht? **Dev.**[1]

Hence **Pitched**, *ppl.adj.* paved with small, irregular stones.

Som. A paved way is always smooth and even; a pitched way always rough and irregular, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

15. To give the keynote of a tune; also used *fig.*

Sc. (A.W.) **Midl.** They've pitched their taale a leetle too strong, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 145. **Dor.**[1] An' Liz the best to pitch a zong, 132.

16. To begin; to lead at cards.

Dev. Jimmy, yü pitch, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.** Lighted our pipes, and then Zebe pitched, Tregellas *Tales*, 30; And next they pitch to laid ee off, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 23; **Cor.**[3] We pitches to work.

17. To arrange; to undertake.

Cor. I dedn't pitch to raave and rooar, Tregellas *Tales*, 16.

18. *sb. Comp.* (1) **Pitch-axe**, a narrow axe used to make the first incision in felling timber and to cut round stones, &c.; (2) **-bar**, a pointed bar of iron for making holes in the ground; a crowbar; (3) **-gutter**, a channel or shallow open drain formed with small stones or pebbles; (4) **-pea**, the wild vetch, a variety of *Vicia*; (5) **-pipe**, a pipe used in country churches to denote the pitch of the music.

(1) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (2) **s.Cy.** Holloway. (3) **w.Som.**[1] Thick road 'on't never be vitty gin there's a proper pitch-gutter a-put in both zides o' un. (4) **sw.Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 112. (5) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **Brks.**[1]

19. Phr. (1) *Pitch of work*, the area in a water-meadow, which the water-supply can flood properly at one turning on; (2) *to make a pitch*, to make a point; to make a custom or principle; (3) *to work by pitch*, mining term: to receive payment according to the quantity of ore dug out.

(1) **Wil.** The water is thrown over as much of the meadows as it will cover well at a time, which the watermen call a pitch of work; and when it is necessary to lay this pitch dry, they . . . proceed to water another pitch, Davis *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) xii; One tier of these ridges being usually watered at once, is usually called 'a pitch of work,' Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 196; **Wil.**[1] (2) **Hrf.**[2] They always make a pitch of picking the hurden fruit. (3) **m.Yks.**[1]

20. A short steep hill, esp. in a road; *gen.* used of the descending side; an inclination, dip; uneven ground; an undulation in the ground.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Der.** One long street, which wandered up and down the steepest 'pitches,' according to the lay of the hill, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) iv. **Nhp.**[1] It's a steep pitch. **War.**[3] Go gently up the pitch. **Wor.** Allies *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 246, ed. 1852. **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Hrf.** (E.M.W.), **Hrf.**[12] **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.** We were just going up that pitch near Horse-ferry Bridge (A.B.); **Glo.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **Som.** It's a sharpish pitch coming into Weston (W.F.R.). **n.Som.** The coal takes a south pitch or inclination, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 497.

21. The quantity of hay, &c. taken up at one time on a pitchfork.

Shr.[1] Jack ŏŏnna 'urt 'imself—'e dunna tak' more at a pitch than yo' coulden pŭt on ŏŏth a toastin'-fork. **Glo.**[1] **Brks.**[1] The quantity of oats taken on the prong is called the 'pitch.' **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Dor.** Woone do teäke The pitches in, Barnes *Poems*, 53. **Wil.**[1]

22. A piece of ground on which costermongers and other traders may set out goods for sale; the quantity of goods set out for sale at one time in a market.

w.Yks. The pitch of oats, wheat and beans, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 54. **Lin.** The pitch of cheese was not equal to last year, *N. & Q. ib.* ix. 407. **n.Lin.**[1] Ther' was a good pitch o' cheese last Gaainsb'r mart, but noht like what it ewsed to be afoore theäse raailwaays was on the goä. **Lei.** *N. & Q. ib.* x. 54. **Glo.** Old people always speak of the cheese offered at market as 'a large,' 'a middling,' or 'a small pitch,' according to the quantity, *ib.* **Lon.** In consequence of a New Police regulation, 'stands' or 'pitches' have been forbidden, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 10. **Wil.** Mr. W. S. H—— had, as usual, a small pitch of cheese (G.E.D.).

23. *Obs.* An iron bar with a thick square point, used to make holes in the ground for hurdle-stakes.

e.An. Ray (1691). **Ess.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **s.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Sus.**[1]

24. A tin-mining term: a defined section or area of the lode in which a 'tributer' works.

Cor. The old man and his son took the 'pitch,' and in a short time realised much wealth, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 91, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[1] The working of a piece of a mine, sold by public auction to two or four workmen every two months. The whole mine is let out in pitches; **Cor.**[2]

Hence *a good pitch*, *phr.* a good bargain. **Cor.**[1] **25.** A rod of willow, poplar, or elder which, being stuck in the ground at a certain season, will take root. Cf. **pitcher**, *sb.*[2] **5.**

w.Som.[1] In making new hedges it is usual to stipulate 'to be planted with good withy or elder pitches.'

26. A game played with pennies or other round disks; see below.

w.Som.[1] The object is to pitch the penny into a hole in the ground from a certain point.

27. The number of rows of teeth or 'broiches' in a hand-wool comber's comb; see below.

w.Yks. There were from three to seven. The combs were hence known as 'pitch three,' 'pitch four,' &c. (S.K.C.)

28. A swarm of bees. **Lan.** (S.W.)

PITCH, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] **Stf. Shr. Mtg. Cth.** **1.** *sb.* An untidy patch; a dilapidated or badly-mended dress; only used in connexion with 'patch.'

Stf., Shr. My jacket's all pitches and patches, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 259. **s.Shr.** Not only as applied to dilapidation in the rustic wardrobe, but often to any 'bungling' work and the like, *Oswestry Advertizer* (Apr. 10, 1901). **Mtg.** About forty years ago I heard in the parish of Buttington the following: 'A patch on a hole is a credit to see, But pitch upon patch looks quite beggarly,' *ib.*

Hence (1) **Pitch-patch**, (2) **Pitch-patchy**, (3) **Pitchy-patchy**, *adj.* untidy, clumsily mended; careless. Also used *advb.*

(1) **Cth.** Common. A young girl walks pitch patch when she is heedless of where she sets her feet, and half covers her dress with mud, *ib.* (Apr. 17, 1901). (2) **s.Shr.** That's a bit pitch patchy, inud it? *ib.* (Apr. 10, 1901). (3) **Cth.** A man's garden is 'pitchy patchy' when it is set anyhow; a dress is pitchy patchy when in addition to being oft-mended, the mending has been done with no eye to tastefulness, the pieces or patches used being of different material and differing in size and colour, *ib.* (Apr. 17, 1901).

2. *v.* To patch; used only in connexion with 'patch.'

Shr. Pitch 'em and patch 'em Say the bells of Old Atcham, *Oswestry Advertizer* (Apr. 17, 1901).

PITCHATS, *sb. pl.* **Shr. Hrf.** Also written **pitchets**; and in form **pichocks** **Shr.**[1] [pi·tʃəts.] Broken glass and china, esp. when used as playthings by children. Cf. **pitcher**, *sb.*[1] **4.**

Shr.[1] A little girl admiring her mother's new tea-china, exclaimed, 'Eh! ŏŏdna they maken pretty pitchets?' **Hrf.**[1]

PITCHER, *sb.*[1] and *v.* **Yks. Lin. Shr. Glo. Som.** [pi·tʃə(r).] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Pitcher-shop**, a china-shop. **Shr.**[1] **2.** Phr. *like a humble bee in a pitcher*, indistinct in

speech. Glo.[1] 3. Various specific kinds of earthenware vessels; see below.

n.Lin.[1] An earthen vessel with an ear and a lip to pour from; to be distinguished from a jug. sw.Lin.[1] Always used for a small jug, such as a milk jug. The term Jug is applied to large stone-ware jars. Shr.[1] Earthenware vessels of the finer kinds, common china included. w.Som.[1] A deep vase-shaped jug, having one handle at the top on one side. The pitcher is always made of coarse brown earthenware (cloam). If of finer ware, or china, it is a jug.

4. *pl.* Bits of broken crockery used as playthings by children. Shr.[1] 5. *v.* To demand money of one who begins a courtship; see below.

n.Yks. When a young man paid his addresses to a young woman who did not reside in the same village as himself, it was the custom 40 or 50 years ago to 'pitcher' him, i.e. the young men residing in the same village as the woman would agree that he should be 'pitcherd.' Consequently, when they knew the man was with the woman, several would go and take a pitcher into which he was expected to drop some money for drink. If he submitted to be thus 'pitcherd' he was allowed to come quietly; if not he was subject to constant annoyance (W.H.). w.Yks. Two young fellows, some years since, had to pay £4 for 'pitchering' a young man who came from Huddersfield to Almondbury Bank courting... W. M. was 'pitchered' at Smithy-place, near Honley; he was, in fact, thrown into a sump-hole, where he was almost suffocated, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 7, 1896); w.Yks.[1] One of the young inmates of the family takes a small pitcher and half fills it with water; he then goes, attended by his companions, and, presenting it to the lover, demands a present in money. If he is disposed to give anything, he drops his contribution into the pitcher, and they retire without further molestation. He is thus made a free-man and can quietly pay his visits in future, without being subject to any similar exaction. But if, after repeated demands, the lover refuse to pay his contribution, he is either saluted with the contents of the pitcher, or a general row ensues, in which the water is spilled and the pitcher is broken; w.Yks.[3]

Hence (1) **Pitchering,** *vbl. sb.* the custom of demanding money from a man who is going courting; (2) **Pitchering-brass,** *sb.*, (3) **Pitcherings,** *sb. pl.* the money given by the man who is 'pitchered.'

(1) n.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 336. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884); w.Yks.[1] (2) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 7, 1897). (3) w.Yks.[5] When any young men meet with an acquaintance in company with his sweetheart, they put in their claim for 'pitcherings,' or for a sum of money, to be given by the male, which is spent in ale, and the courtship is ever afterwards duly recognized. Should he be discovered again with a fresh companion, the claim is renewed. 'Pitcherings, owd lad! pitcherings!' is the polite mode of putting it.

PITCHER, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Chs. Pem. Oxf. Hmp. w.Cy. Dor. Som. Cor. Also in form **pitchers** Cai.[1] [pi·tʃə(r.] 1. The marble with which a boy aims; the piece of lead, slate, &c. used in playing 'kype' or 'hole.'

S. & Ork.[1] Abd. E'en though our pitcher was nearest the mottie —Tho' we had but ae hole at the kypies to fin', CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 256. Gall. It is also called a pitcher because the boy pitches it (A.W.). Nhb.[1] The player wins all marbles which he drives into the hole with a stroke of his pitcher, also any that may have been tipped by the pitcher in the throw.

2. The flat roundish piece of stone used in 'hop-scotch'; the game of 'hop-scotch' itself.

Cai.[1] Played by young girls on flagstone pavements. The player hopping on one foot kicks a pebble from one flagstone to the next. The game is to miss no flagstone or to let the other foot down. w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Oxf. 'Slip your pitcher, nip your pitcher, pitcher on line.' Three things putting a child out of play (G.O.).

3. A tool used by stone-masons to knock large pieces off the edges of stones or flags. Chs.[1] 4. A slab of slate or stone forming the side of a cattle-trough. Cor.[3]

5. A withy bough, cut for planting, esp. used in making hedges; also the pollard willow.

Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1], w.Cy. (HALL.), Dor.[1] Som. Withy plants in this county are very useful for stakes or pitchers, as they are called, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) IV. 245. w.Som.[1]

6. A branch of an apple-tree having an excrescence or burr upon it which is capable of taking root.

s.Pem. (W.M.M.) w.Cy. *Jrn. Hortic.* (Apr. 15, 1875) 300.

7. A young hawthorn bush, *Crataegus Oxyacantha.* s.Pem. (W.M.M.)

PITCHER, *sb.*[3] and *adj.* Yks. Chs. Shr. [pi·tʃə(r).] 1. *sb.* A fierce mastiff. Yks. (HALL.) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 7, 1896). 2. *adj.* Ill-tempered, cross.

s.Chs.[1] Yoa)m des·pŭrt pich·ŭr dhŭs mau·rnin; yoa mŭst ŭ got·n dh)uwd laad· ŭpŭ yŭr baak·, ŭr yŭ wùd`nŭ bey sù naaz·i wi foa·ks. Shr.[1] Maister's mighty pitcher, yo'd'n better mind whad yo' bin doin'.

PITCHER-HUNTER, *sb.* Lon. A man who superintends the game of 'pitch the hunters' (q.v.), s.v. **Pitch,** *v.*[1] **2** (9).

I came to London with my master the pitcher-hunter, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 352.

PITCHETS, see **Pitchats.**

PITCHFUL, *sb.* se.Wor.[1] [pi·tʃful.] The quantity of hay, straw, manure, &c. which can be taken up at one time with a pitchfork.

PITCHING, *sb.* Sc. Yks. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Nrf. Sur. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev.

1. In phr. *the pitching of corn,* the sale of corn in the bulk instead of by sample. See **Pitch,** *v.*[1] **4.**

Nrf. The markets, as far as relates to the pitching of corn, are everywhere dropt, and the whole trade is carried on by sample, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 308.

2. A chemical term: precipitation. Glo. *Gl.* (1851). w.Cy. (HALL.) 3. A method of dressing wall-stones that leaves them rough on the face. w.Yks. (T.H.H.)

4. A narrow, uncovered passage. Hmp. (W.M.E.F.)

5. A pavement made of pebbles or small stones; a flagged footpath.

War.[12]; War.[3] Mind you walk on the pitching. Wor. On the pebble pitching, *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 2, 1897). Hrf. (W.W.S.) Oxf.[1] 'Er's out an the pitchins wi' narra shoe an. Sur.[1] Hmp. In a street the smooth flat stones on which persons walk are called the pavement—the rough stones, on which horses travel, the pitching, HOLLOWAY; (W.M.E.F.); Hmp.[1], Wil.[12] n.Wil. The musk finds root in every interstice of the pitching, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 162. Dor.[1] Som. The rattle of hoofs upon the pitching before the stable door, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 19. w.Som.[1], Dev.[3]

6. *Comp.* (1) **Pitching-axe,** a large axe used in felling timber; (2) **-bar,** the iron bar used to 'pitch' hurdles; (3) **-pick** or **-pikel,** (4) **-prong,** a pitchfork; (5) **-ring,** the ring in playing marbles; (6) **-stone,** a small stone suitable for paving.

(1) Shr. (HALL.); Shr.[2] Weighing from six to seven pounds. (2) Wil.[1] (3) Shr.[1] 'E'll want a good lung pitchin'-pikel. Dor.[1] An' trigg'd en up wi' oone o'ms pitchèn pick, 127. (4) s.Cy. (HALL.), I.W.[1] (5) Abd. He was generally the most expert among his companions at the pitching-ring, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 110, ed. 1889. (6) I.W.[1], w.Som.[1]

PITCH-POLL, *v., sb.* and *adv.* Not. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Wil. Also in forms **pitchipoll** Glo.[1]; **pitch-paowl** se.Wor.[1]; **pitch-pawle** Brks.[1]; **pitch-pole** Wor. Oxf.[1] [pi·tʃ-pōl.] 1. *v.* To turn head over heels.

s.Not. He went pitch-polling over down the bank (J.P.K.). War.[2], se.Wor.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1] Oxf. You'll go pitchpolling down the stairs if you don't mind (G.O.); Oxf.[1] Children pitchpole on a bed by turning a somersault on it.

2. To make a profit; to 'turn one's money over'; to sell an article for double what it has cost.

War.[2] Wor. I sold the pig I bought a month ago and regular made him pitchpole, *Evesham Jrn.* (Nov. 25, 1899); To pitchpole a sheep. To pitchpole one's money (W.A.S.). s.Wor.[1], Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] When cattle, &c. sell for double their cost they are said to have pitchpoled.

3. To start afresh after a misfortune.

Wor. Defendant had had a bad season and plaintiff said he would give him £50 and a horse and cart, and make him pitchpole upon the world... He heard plaintiff say that he would give defendant £1 to make him pitchpole, *Evesham Jrn.* (Nov. 25, 1899).

4. *sb.* A somersault; the game of turning head over heels.

Oxf.[1], Brks.[1] Wil.[1] When rooks are flying round and round, playing and tumbling head over heels in the air (a sign of rain), they are said to be 'playing pitch-poll.'

5. *adv.* Head over heels. s.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1]

PITCHY, *sb.* Glo. [pi·tʃi.] In phr. *the itchy pitchy,* the itch.

I can cure the itchy pitchy, Palsy and the gout, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 407.

PITCHY, see **Pitch**, *sb.*[1]

PIT FOR PAT, *phr.* Sc. A corruption of 'pit-a-pat.'

Lnk. Pit for pat his heart now thumpet, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 30.

PITH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Nhp. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Suf. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **paeth** Som.; **peath** Cor.[1]; **peeth** Som. Cor.[2]; **pet** Ir.; **peth** Nhp.[1] Hrf.[1] Glo.[12] Wil.[1]; **pif** e.Lan.[1]; **piff** Lakel.[2]; **pithe** Sc. [piþ, peþ, w.Cy. also pəþ.] 1. In *comp.* **Peth-straw**, the 'haulm' of peas. Nhp.[1] 2. Phr. (1) *pith of hemp, obs.*, the rope of the hangman; (2) *— of malt*, whisky.

1 **Edb.** If [you] shore them wi' the pith o' h—p, 'Twill surely keep them mair in stent, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 150. (2) **Fif.** Gie me the sterling pith o' maut, Aboon them a' it bears the gree, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 160. **Peb.** Strangers to the pith o' malt, Sworn foes to social drinkin', AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 87.

3. The crumb of a loaf.

Ir. (A.S.-P.), **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** I can't eat crust, give me a bit of peth (A.B.); **Glo.**[12], **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** Gie I the peth on't, I caant eat no crowst (E.H.G.). **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); (W.F.R.) **Dev.** (HALL.)

Hence **Pethy**, *adj.* crumby.

Glo.[1] **Wil.**[1] A pethy loaf. **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.)

4. Marrow. e.Lan.[1] 5. Strength, vigour, power, energy; substance.

Sc. I ken weel by sad experience that poortith takes away pith, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxv. **Sh.I.** Der no sae muckle pith inta da men noo, *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897). **Rs.** I sall pruve my pithe on him, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) II. 336. **Elg.** The vein, ne'er swell'd wi' gusty art, Seeks na fause pith frae wine, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 118. **Bch.** It cost baith wit and pith to see The back-seams o' their hose, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 19. **Abd.** A pith of expression that shewed it was nae apprentice wark wi' her, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 34, ed. 1889. **Per.** I have confuted Mr. Smith, Your adversar, for all his pith, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 15, ed. 1853. **s.Sc.** If Jamie's health an' pith keep hale, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 76. **Dmb.** TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 11. **Ayr.** Wicked Culzean was a hero of pith in the deevil's service, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 14. **Lnk.** Weel might he boast his pith o' jaw, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 22. **Lth.** BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 130. **Edb.** As lang's there's pith into the barrel We'll drink an' gree, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 111, ed. 1785; I said with all my pith and birr, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvi. **Slk.** That's what he was doing wi' a' his pith, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 50, ed. 1866. **Kcb.** The pith o' meikle banes Sent whunnerin' up the rink the channel stanes, ELDER *Borgue* (1897) 37. **Wgt.** FRASER *Poems* (1885) 58. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** He bangs them a' for pith an' speed, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 6. **Lakel.**[2] He's neea pith in him fer nowt 'at's owt at dow. **Cum.** Thus with pith restword yence mair, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 132; **Cum.**[4] **e.Yks.**[1] He's getten sum pith in him, or else he couldn't he' geean thruff it sī weel. **Nhp.**[1] He's no peth in him. **Suf.**[1] A've no pith in em. **w.Som.**[1] Dhur waud·n noa paeth· een dhu puud·n.

Hence (1) **Pithful**, *adj.* of words: powerful; pithy; (2) **Pithless**, *adj.* weak, feeble; (3) **Pithy**, *adj.* strong.

(1) **Fif.** Pithful texts and strang, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 14. (2) **w.Yks.** Moithered to know what she could find to better my strength, because I seemed to be pithless and low, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) xviii. (3) **Dmb.** Pithy yill and brandy, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 63. **Edb.** On mair pithy shanks they stood Than Noah's line, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 144, ed. 1785.

6. Wit. Cor.[2] Hence **Pithy**, *adj.* witty.

Cor.[1] He's a peathy man. Peathy old fellow with plenty of gumption; **Cor.**[2]

[5. Age ... Hath me biraft my beautee and my pith, CHAUCER *C. T.* D. 475.]

PITHEE, *int.* Som. Dev. Also in forms **pitha** n.Dev.; **pithah** Dev.[2] 'Prithee,' 'I pray you.'

w.Som.[1] A com. expression of familiarity, of affection, of contempt, or defiance, according to intonation. 'Oh aye! pithee, mun, thee art'n a-gwain to come over me thick farshin!' 'There's a sartin thing thee dis'n know, pithee!' **Dev.**[1] Pithee don't be spare about men, 10; Still common among the old people, *ib. Gl.*; **Dev.**[2] Come inside pithah, don't stay out in the cold. **n.Dev.** Pitha dest thenk enny theng will? *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 57; So pitha, tell na more, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 33.

PITHER, *v.* Not. War. Wor. Shr. w.Cy. Glo. Brks. Ken. Also written **pitther** Shr.[2] w.Cy.; and in form **pitter** Ken.[1] [pi·ðə(r).] 1. To move with a slight rustling noise; to fuss or fidget about; to pester as flies do; also in *comb.* **Pither-pather.**

s.Not. Law! the flies do pither me (J.P.K.). **War.**[3] A swan resting on the water and 'pithering' all round him with his beak to keep the water from freezing; **War.**[4], **s.War.**[1] **w.Wor.**[1] I 'eard them rots a-pitherin' about over my yud ahl night, an' I couldn't get a wink o' sleep. **Shr.**[1] I felt summat pither-patherin' about my neck an' flirted it off, an' it wuz a great yerriwig; **Shr.**[2] **w.Cy.** (HALL.), **Glo.**[1]

2. To move lightly over a surface; to scratch, dig lightly; to trifle with one's work.

War.[2]; **War.**[3] He pithers with his work. He pithers with his food; **War.**[4] **s.Wor.** What be the good o' pitherin' about like that thur? a con't do scarce nothin' at it 'ordly (H.K.). **Shr.**[1] I canna think whad yo'n bin pitherin' at all mornin'—I could a done twize as much in 'afe the time. **Brks.** (W.H.Y.), **Ken.** (HALL.), **Ken.**[1]

Hence **Pithering**, *ppl. adj.* trifling, dawdling. War.[2]

3. To pat; to fondle.

War.[2]; **War.**[3] He forthwith pithers her into a consent, *B'ham Whly. Post* (Apr. 29, 1899); **War.**[4], **s.War.**[1], **Brks.** (W.H.Y.)

PITHER, see **Pitter.**

PITHERED, *pp.* Ken. Sur. Sus. Also in form **pethered** Sur.[1] [pi·ðəd.] 1. With *up*: shrivelled up with cold.

Ken. Poor blood, he looks reg'lar pithered up, dōan' he? (P.M.)

2. With *up*: of eyes: nearly closed; 'bunged up.'

Sur.[1] **Sus.**[1] I've had such a terr'ble gurt cold, my eyes seem quite pithered-up o' mornings.

PITHERY, *adj.* Ken. [pi·ðəri.] Shivering.

One feels all pithery like (W.F.S.).

PITHEST, PITI, PITICE, PITIS, see **Pitous, Pitti, Pitous.**

PITISANQUINT, *adv. Obs.* Som. Pretty well in health; 'so-so.' (HALL.); JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 165.

PITLE, see **Pightle.**

PITLEURACHIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **pillarachie, pilleurichie.** Confusion, hubbub. See **Leerrach.**

Abd. That's an awfu' pillarachie the hens are hadin' this mornin' (G.W.); An siccan a pitleurachie I'm sure ye never saw As wis amo the Hielanmen When they saw Macdonell fa, *Battle of Harlaw* in CHILD *Pop. Ballads* (1889) III. 320.

PITMATICS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. Dur. A humorous name for the technicalities of colliery-working.

Nhb.[1] **Dur.** Pitmatics? I've been schooled in them, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 8.

PITOUS, *adj.* Hrf. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **pithest** Dev.[1]; **pitice** w.Som.[1]; **pitis** Som.; **pittice** Som. Dev.; **pittis** Cor.[1]; **pittish** Dev.; **pittus** I.W.[1] [pi·təs, pi·tis.] 1. Piteous, pitiable, exciting compassion.

Hrf.[1], **I.W.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** He [a pony] lüked up in my văce za pittice-like an' bivered tü mowth like a Curschan [Christian], HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 16; **Dev.**[1] The leet windle ne'er blubbereth or weeneth, but look'th pithest and sif'th.

2. Feeble, delicate; pale, wan.

Dev. Lor, cheel, yū be alüking drefful pittice! Be 'e bad? Mayhap yū be steeved wi' the cold, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Cureit lüketh pale and pittice, An' 'es vace be thin an' long, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 74. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 359; **Cor.**[1]

3. Inferior in quality; worthless; contemptible.

Som. But 'tes such a pittice little town feller, I sim, to catch a mind to, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 155. **w.Som.**[1] 'Where's get thick knive? 'tis a pitice thing, sure 'nough—I widn gee thee tuppence vor'n.' 'A pitice tale that, sure 'nough'—i.e. improbable story; not likely to deceive anybody. 'Pitice job'—i.e. badly done as to workmanship. 'Pitice consarn'—i.e. mean, paltry piece of business. 'Pitice fuller,' an undersized, inefficient weakling; half a man. 'Poor pitice trade,' weak, washy beverage. **Dev.** Tis a pittice thing sure 'nough [of a tool], *Reports Provinc.* (1885).

[1. His moder made he in pitous array, CHAUCER *C. T.* B. 3673.]

PITTAGE, *sb. Obs.* Nhb.[1] The cost of working coal. (s.v. Pit.)

PITTAPACE, *v.* w.Yks.[2] Also written **pittypace**; and in form **piddypace.** [pi·tə-, pi·tipēs.] To walk backwards and forwards.

PITTEE, see **Pit**, *sb.*[1]

PITTER, *v.* Dur. e.An. Ken. Also in form **pither** Ken. [pi·tə(r.] To be querulous; to complain; to be in low spirits; *gen.* in phr. *pittering and pining.*

e.Dur.[1] 'Ay, he's pitterin' on' (said of one who was continually fancying he was just about to die). **e.An.** (Hall.), **e.An.**[1]

Hence (1) **Pithering**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Pithery**, *adj.* peevish; weakly. (1) **n.Ken.** A poor pithering creature (D.W.L.). (2) *ib.*

PITTER, see **Pither**.

PITTERING-IRON, *sb.* Ken.[12] A poker.

PITTER-PATTER, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. **1.** *v.* To beat continuously with light, rapid strokes; to fall in hasty, repeated drops, as rain or hail. Cf. **patter**, *v.*[1]

Sc. (Jam., s.v. Patter). **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **2.** To walk backwards and forwards, or in and out of doors; esp. used of children; to move up and down, making a clattering noise with the feet. Sc. (Jam.) **3.** To palpitate. n.Cy. (Hall.) **4.** To speak quickly, esp. to repeat prayers hastily. Cf. **patter**, *v.*[2]

Sc. The Cleckgeese leave off to clatter,—And priests, Marias to pitter-patter, Watson *Coll.* (1706) I. 48 (Jam.). **Fif.** Sir Freir began wi' blitter-blatter His pray'rs to saints to pitter-patter, And muse on mass and haly watter, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 134. **5.** *sb.* The act of striking or beating with a light, rapid stroke; the sound made by such action. **w.Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Patter). **6.** The act of walking with a quick, short step; the sound made by such action. (*ib.*) **7.** A palpitation; the fluttering movement of a perturbed heart.

n.Yks. Oh dear, thoo ez flowter'd me, thoo's meead mi heart all ov a pitter-patter; thoo sudn't A cum'd sa sudden (W.H.). **8.** *adv.* All in a flutter. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **e.Lan.**[1]

PITTERTY-PAT, *adv.* Sc. A corruption of 'pit-a-pat.'

Frf. Wi' my heart playin' pitterty-pat against my ribs, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 51, ed. 1889.

PITTI, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **piti**. [pi·ti.] A small or partly broken oil-pot. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 34.

Hence **Pittiskord**, *sb.* a piece of broken kettle for holding oil. *ib.*

PITTICE, see **Pitous**.

PITTING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Cmb. The practice of burning down the soil so as to lower the whole surface of a field.

In Chattris common, some persons who burnt [land] in a very dry season without sufficient attention, burnt down the soil so as to lower it six inches over a whole field; . . this is called pitting, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784-1813 XLIII. 144.

PITTIS(H, see **Pitous**.

PITTIVOUT, *sb.* Kcd. (Jam.) A small arch or vault.

[Fr. *petit voute*, a little arch; *voute*, a vault or arch (Cotgr.).]

PITTLE, see **Piddle**, *v.*[2]

PITTY-PATTY, *adv.*, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *adv.* A dial. form of 'pit-a-pat.'

Rnf. There's something queer Plays pitty patty at my heart, Barr *Poems* (1861) 171. **Ayr.** Pittie pattie A' Johny's heart begude to play, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 73. **Lnk.** My heart plays a' pitty patty, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 113. **2.** *adj.* Unsteady, tottering, pattering.

Ayr. She came toddling along, with pitty-patty steps, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) viii. **3.** *sb.* The fluttering movement of a perturbed heart.

Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

PITY, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Hmp. Wil. Also written **peety** e.Sc. Ir. [pi·ti.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *it's a pity of a person*, an expression of compassion for any one; (2) *to think a pity of any one*, to feel sorry for any one.

(1) **e.Sc.** If the doags dinna get a haud o' something, it's a peety o's! Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 151. **n.Ir.** Puir fellow, a declare it's a peety o' him, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 79. (2) Puir fellow! A thocht a peety o' him, *ib.* 11. **2.** Love. Hmp.[1] **3.** *v.* In phr. (1) *one's face doesn't pity one*, one does not look as ill as one really is; (2) *pity me*, an exclamation, *gen.* of self-commiseration or surprise; (3) *to pity*, to be pitied.

(1) **n.Wil.** (G.E.D.) (2) **Sc.** But pity me, could they no maun to reform the kirk withoot sic a bizz? *Cracks about the Kirk* (1843) i. **Per.** Pity me! gin there's no' a wimmin i' my very bed, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 272, ed. 1887. (3) **e.Yks.**[1] He isn't ti pity. **4.** To feel compunction; to be sorry.

Sc. I pitied much to see men take the advantage of the time, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 133 (Jam.). **Cum.**[4] It was seah whiet, poor thing, 'at Ah pity't to kill 't last 'ear. **5.** *impers.* It fills one with pity.

Sc. It would have pitied a heart to see so many faint, weary, half-drowned, half-starved creatures, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 240. **Cum.** 'Twad ha' pittit thy heart, barn, ta leuk on an' see't, Dickinson *Cracks of Carter's Wife*, 11; **Cum.**[4] It fair pitied me to see t'poor auld galloway so sairly failed. **e.Yks.** It pities me to see him (E.F.).

[**5.** It pitieth them to see her in the dust, Prayer Book *Ps.* cii. 14; It pytyeth me to se an honest persone fall in to povertye, *Il me fait mal, &c.*, Palsgr. (1530).]

PITY, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sus. A variety of ironstone. *Agric. Surv.* (1793-1813).

PITY, see **Peter**, **Pit**, *sb.*[1]

PIVER, *v.* Sc. Also in forms **peever**, **peifer** w. & s.Sc. [pī·vər.] To tremble, shake, quiver.

Or.I. Patie pat on the key, bit his han's pivered wi' faer a' the time. Trath a' the time he sat he wus piveran' like a paedle on a plate, Dennison *Sketch Bk.* (1880) 33 (Jam. *Suppl.*). **w. & s.Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*)

[Cp. Norw. dial. *bivra*, to shake, tremble (Aasen).]

PIVERT, *sb.* e.An.[1] Dev.[4] Also in form **pivet** e.An.[1] The privet, *Ligustrum vulgare.*

PIVIT, **PIWIPE**, see **Pee-wit**, **Peesweep**.

PIX, *sb.* Dev.[1] [piks.] In phr. *a pix take any one*, an expletive. 'Maester was routing in the zettle (a pix take en!),' 19.

PIX, see **Pick**, *sb.*[1]

PIXY, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. s.Cy. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **picksey**, **picsie**, **pyxie** Dev.; and in forms **pex** Som.; **pigsey** Cor.; **pigsie** Dev.; **piscy** Som. Dev.; **pisgey** Dev.; **pisgie** Dev. Cor.; **pisgy** Dev.; **piskay** Cor.; **piskey** Cor.[23]; **piskie** Sus. Dev.[4] Cor.; **pisky** nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[13]; **pix** w.Cy. w.Som.[1] Dev.[1]; **pysgy** w.Cor. [pi·ksi, pi·ski; pi·gsi, pi·sgi.] **1.** *sb.* A fairy, sprite.

Sc. Mackay. **Sh.I.** If thou'rt of air, let the gray mist fold thee. . . . If a Pixie, seek thy ring, Scott *Pirate* (1821) xxiii; **S. & Ork.**[1] **s.Cy.** [A woman] dressed herself in her husband's clothes . . . and went to the barn to do her husband's work. On the morning of the second day, when she went to the barn, she found a large pile of corn threshed which she had not done; and so she found for three or four days her pile of corn doubled. One night she determined to watch and . . . saw a little pixey come into the barn with a tiny flail, with which he set to work so vigorously that he soon threshed a large quantity. During his work he sang, 'Little pixey fair and slim, Without a rag to cover him.' The next day the good woman made a complete suit of miniature clothes. . . At the usual time the pixey came to work, . . saw the suit of clothes, took them down and put them on him, and surveyed himself with a satisfied air, and sang, 'Pixey fine and pixie gay, Pixey now must fly away.' It then flew away and she never saw it more, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 514. **Sur.** He saw two little 'Piskies' working away with their fairie flails, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii. **Wil.**[1] Said to be in use about Malmesbury. **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** Hallowmas Eve, when all the pixies were abroad, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 139; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] The belief in these little creatures is still prevalent, although there is great confusion of idea between them and witches, bogies, goblins, hags, or other uncanny things. Rusty horse-shoes are nailed over stable-doors to prevent the pixies from 'terrifyin'' the horses. **Som., Dev.** The Piscy or Pixy of East Devon and Somersetshire is a very different creature from his cousin of a similar name in Cornwall. The former is a mischievous, but in all respects a very harmless creation, who appears to live a rollicking life amidst the luxurious scenes of those beautiful counties, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 80, ed. 1896. **Dev.** An old fisherwoman . . . told us that they were men, women, and children like ourselves, only they always dressed in green, lived underground, and were 'very small folk,' *Monthly Pkt.* (Oct. 1864) 447; The pixies are certainly a distinct race from the fairies; since, to this hour, the elders amongst the more knowing peasantry of Devon will invariably tell you . . . that these native spirits are the souls of infants, who were so unhappy as to die before they had received the Christian

rite of baptism, Bray *Desc. Tamar and the Tavy* (1836) I. lett. 10; All owing to them beggaring little pigsies, Tozer *Poems* (1873) 76; **Dev.**[1] It is commonly believed to be one of the chief delights of these mischievous sprites to pinch 'black and blue' those who thwart their revels or otherwise interfere with their proceedings; **Dev.**[2] **n.Dev.** Fath! tell me o' tha Rexbush, ye teeheeing pixy, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 130. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** A piskey . . . which frequently made its appearance in the form of a small child in the kitchen of the farm-house where the inmates were accustomed to set a little stool for it. It would do a good deal of household work. . . One evening it was sitting on the stool as usual when it suddenly started, looked up and said, 'Piskey fine and Piskey gay, Now, Piskey! run away,' and vanished; after which it never appeared again, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 475; It is believed that wherever the pixies are fond of resorting, the depths of the earth are rich in metal. Very many mines have been discovered by their singing, *ib.* 515; There are five varieties of the fairy people, clearly distinguishable—1. The Small People. 2. The Spriggans. 3. Piskies, or Pigseys. 4. The Buccas. . . 5. The Browneys. . . The Piskie . . . is a most mischievous and very unsociable sprite. His favourite fun is to entice people into the bogs by appearing like the light from a cottage window, or as a man carrying a lantern. . . No Pigsey could harm a man if his coat were inside-out, and . . . persons who had to go from village to village by night . . . [wore] their jacket or coat so turned . . . to render them safe, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 81-82, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[1] See-saw, Margery Daw, sold her bed and lay upon straw. Sold her bed and lay on hay, Pisky came and took her away; **Cor.**[2] **se.Cor.** At Looe and Polperro, unbaptised children were formerly believed to become fairies, or, in the language of the district, piskies, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 24.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Pixy-bed**, a bog on a moor; (2) **-feet** or **Pixies' feet**, ridge-tiles having a round knob on them; (3) **-folk**, fairy kinsfolk; (4) **-gate**, cotton-grass growing in bogs on moors; (5) **-glove**, a thistle; (6) **-house**, a natural fissure or narrow cavern amongst the rocks; a heap of stones, supposed to be the home of pixies; (7) **-led, -laid**, or **-laden**, led astray, lost, bewildered; (8) **-man**, a male fairy; (9) **-pear**, (*a*) the hip, the fruit of the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*; (*b*) the haw, the fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*; (10) **-pows**, see (2); (11) **-puff**, the giant puff-ball, *Lycoperdon giganteum*, or the puff-ball, *L. Bovista*; (12) **-purse**, the egg-case of the spotted dog-fish, *Squalus canicula*; (13) **-rided**, of a horse: supposed to have been ridden by the fairies; (14) **-ring**, (*a*) a fairy ring or circle of green in pasture land; (*b*) an ancient spinning-whorl; (15) **-seat**, an entangled knot in a horse's mane; (16) **-('s stool**, a toadstool or mushroom; (17) **-tale**, a fairy tale; (18) **-wording**, gathering stray apples in an orchard after the trees have been stripped.

(1) **Cor.** When you put your leg into a piskey bed, Cornwall *Twice Rescued*, 122; **Cor.**[3] Marshy ground in which the water is overlaid with a tangled mass of grass that makes it look safe, which of course it is not. (2) **Cor.**[2] (s.v. Pysgy-pows). (3) **Dev.** From their dwellings dim His pisgy-folk were calling him, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 9. (4) **Dev.** So there we were; lost on Dartmoor, . . . and how we kep shut o' th' quag-mires or pixy-gates is more than I could ha' told, Madox-Brown *Yeth-hounds* (1876) 253; (J.D.P.) (5) **Dev.** Where the pixy glove Will soon hang out its crest, Capern *Ballads* (1858) 128; (J.D.P.) (6) **Dev.** The pixie-house which we might be able to see for ourselves if we went near Sheepstor, Peard *Mother Molly* (1889) 118; Bray *Desc. Tamar and the Tavy* (1836) III. lett. 34. **Cor.** 'What be all they great stone heaps on the high places; they be round as a platter, and some have great pieces of rock stuck up on edge about 'em, in a ring like?' 'They be pixy houses,' Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xii. (7) **Sc.** Mackay. **n Cy.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 87. **Som.** Never was man more pixy-led, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 215; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** They tell th that Varmer Lambshead tü Ringmore wuz a pixy-led last night coming 'crass Milbern Down. . . They tried tü kindiddle 'n 'crass 'Aldon, but 'e managed tü turn 'is coat, and they vanished like winky, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); If you are in a field or any place and cannot find the entrance out you are pisky laid; then you turn your jacket or apron inside out and put it on so, and then you find where you are, &c. (H.E.); The cure is, to turn one of your garments inside outward, which gives a person time to recollect himself, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 344; A nurse . . . has often been pixy led, and has heard the little rogues tack their hands, and cry out for joy, at seeing what a maze she was in, Tozer *Poems* (1873) 81. **Cor.** Many a miner will tell alarming stories of his being 'pixy-led,' probably by some seducing light which decoyed him from the highway into the crofts, where he was doomed to wander until some friendly bank or other obstacle served to break the spell, Hammond *Parish* (1897) 360; To dispel the charm with which the 'piskay-led' traveller was entangled, nothing was deemed sufficient but that of his turning one of his garments inside out. This generally fell upon one of his stockings; and if this precaution had been taken before the commencement of the journey, it was fully believed that no such delusion would have happened, Drew & Hitchins *Hist. Cor.* 97, in Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 82, ed. 1896; 'Tes fine an' queer, I'm piskey-laden I s'poas! *T. Towser* (1873) 105; Says I, I'm pisky laaden, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 8; I thought you'd run home agen, or was pisky-laid, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 117; **Cor.**[12] (8) **Cor.** He didn' see me more'n ef I'd a-been a pisky-man, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi. (9, *a*) **s.Hmp.** Allays after them blackberries and pixie-pears, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) x. **Dev.** (B. & H.) (*b*) **Dor.** (B. & H.), **Som.** (C.W.D.) (10) **w.Cor.** Jago *Gl.* (1882). (11) **n.Cy.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 10. **Dev.** Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 17; **Dev.**[1] (12) **Cor.**[3] Pisky purses. (13) **n.Dev.** To guard against [it] a horseshoe is nailed against the stable door, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*, ed. 1778. (14, *a*) **Sc.** Mackay. **Som.** She . . . traced upon the parched grass the greener round of a pixy ring, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xiii. **w.Som.**[1] Pixy-rings, round which they dance on moonlight nights. **Dev.**[1] These rings are indicated by an exuberant growth of grass, depending on the presence of a number of minute fungi, which, like cutaneous diseases in the human body, affect the circular arrangement, and cause sheep and cattle to reject the grass which grows on these parts. (*b*) **Cor.** The mysterious charm . . . proved to be a rudely drilled stone with a bit of coloured ribbon run through it—a piskie-ring, or spinning-whorl, in fact, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. iii. x. (15) **Dev.**[1] Supposed to be the work of these elves. (16) **Sc.** Mackay. **s.Hmp.** There's a fairies' ring, and no end o' pixy-stools on the knap yonder, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xiii. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Grose (1790); A throwing of muck and pixy's stools at her, Chanter *Witch* (1896) vi; **Dev.**[14] **n.Dev.** *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*, ed. 1778. **Cor.**[12] (17) **Dev.** 'Telling about nothing but a real pisgie tale,' as the children say here, Bray *Desc. Tamar and the Tavy* (1836) I. lett. 10. (18) **w.Som.**[1] Farmer Jones 've a-tookt in his orchet, zo we can g'up there pixy wordin'. **n.Dev.** *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*, ed. 1778.

3. Phr. (1) *to laugh like a pixy*, to laugh heartily; (2) *please the pixies*, a saying or exclamation.

(1) **Dev.** Leek a pisky, laugh'd and play'd, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) III. 376. **Cor.** They must have been a merry lot, since to 'laugh like a Piskie' is a popular saying, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 82, ed. 1896; He beginned to laff and grizzle like a piskey, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 12; **Cor.**[1] Laughing like a pisky. (2) **Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 450.

4. A phosphorescent light over the surface of a mine on a dark night.

Cor. And sometimes the pixies do shaw ut in the night, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) v.

5. A moth, esp. the common clothes-moth.

Cor. *Athenaeum* (Oct. 9, 1847) in *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 220; Mr. Thoms has noticed that 'the moths, which some regard as departed souls, others as fairies, are called Pisgies.' This is somewhat too generally expressed; the belief respecting the moth, so far as I know, is confined to one or two varieties only, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 68; **Cor.**[2]

6. The greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*.

Dev.[4] This was the regular name around Plymouth some years ago. The children around still say that if you gather the flowers you will be pixy-led.

7. The down of thistles when floating in the air. **Dev.** (J.D.P.) **8.** A variety of Savoy cabbage.

Dev.[4] A Plymouth gardener's catalogue last year contained the name of 'Little Pixie' as applied to a kind of Savoy cabbage.

9. *pl.* The dried stems of the cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*. **Cor.** (B. & H.) **10.** *v.* To glean stray apples.

w.Cy. (Hall.) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] They baint so particular our way—can pixy all over the parish nif you be a mind to; they on't zay nort.

[1. Sw. dial. *pysk*, a small fairy (Rietz).]

PIZ, *sb.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] [piz.] A combination, collusion.

For thieving game, drinkin' and makin' a piz (a collusion wi' poachers, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) III. 75.

PIZ, see **Pea**, *sb.*[1], **Pizzie.**

PIZAN, *sb.* Twd. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to play the pizan with one*, to get the better of one; prob. a dial. form of 'poison.'

PIZE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Nhp. War. Shr. Hnt. Suf. Ken. Sus. Also written **pyze** Ken.; and in form **pars** n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] [paiz, Yks. pāz.] A term occurring in certain mild forms of anathema or execration: (1) *pize lit on't*, 'pize' (meaning unknown) light on it; (2) *— on* or *upon*, (3) *— take*, imprecations; (4) *what a pize?* or *what the pize?* a mild oath.

(1) **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **Sc.** *Obs.* But that the present had (pize upon it!) cost him one of the best pen-feathers o' his wing, Scott *Bride of Lam.* 1819 xxvii. **Shr.**[1] Pize on them naughty lads, conna they let that poor cat alone? [Ah! a pize upon it! Dick, after all, was the man, Smollett *P. Pickle* (1751) lxxxviii.] (3) **Ken.** Pyze take it, Grose (1790). (4) **Nhp.**[1] What the pize is the matter? **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] What the pize han yo' got to do wi' it? **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf.** Dame, what makes your ducks to die? What the pize ails 'em, what the pize ails 'em? *Garland* (1818) 400. **Ken.** What a pyze had you to do with it! Grose (1790). **Sus.**[1] [(2) A pies upon you, Cowley *Cutter of Coleman Street* (1663) (Nares). (4) Why what a-pies iz she made of? *Unnatural Mother* (1698) (*ib.*); What the pize ails them? Whiter *Specimen* (1794) 19 (Hall.).]

PIZE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Yks. Der. Also written **pise** w.Yks. [paiz.] **1.** *v.* To strike, knock; with *down*: to shoot.

w.Yks.[2] Pize him o'er. **Der.**[1] To pize down a hare.

2. To throw or serve a ball to be struck by another in the game of 'pize-ball'; to strike the ball with the hand.

w.Yks. Throo thrawin stones, tipsey lakein, an pizein a balls it publick streets, good Barnsla deliver uz, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1869) 55; I'll pize and you look out (H.L.); **w.Yks.**[5] To throw a ball gently for another to bat with the open hand... The 'pizer' 'pizes' the ball to a number in succession... If all happen to be 'pized out,' the 'homey' is 'burnt.'

Hence **Pizer**, *sb.* the 'server' in the game of 'pize-ball,' the one who throws the ball to be struck by another. w.Yks.[5] **3.** *Comp.* (1) **Pize-back**, a game similar to rounders; (2) **-ball**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) the ball used in such a game.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2, *a*) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); (H.L.); **w.Yks.**[2] Sides are picked, as for example six on one side and six on the other, and three or four marks or 'tuts' are fixed in a field. Six go out to field, as in cricket, and one of these throws the ball to one of those who remain 'at home' and the one 'at home' strikes or pizes it with his hand. After pizing it he runs to one of the 'tuts,' but if before he can get to the 'tut' he is struck with the ball by one of those in the field, he is said to be 'burnt' or out. In that case the other side go out to field; **w.Yks.**[5] The game of 'Pize-ball,' in which the 'pizer' 'pizes' the ball to a number in succession, who run to different places called 'hobs,' where they remain till they have a chance of escape. If one of them is hit with the ball while running, he or she becomes the 'pizer.' If all happen to be 'pized out,' the 'homey' is 'burnt,' i.e., the ball is thrown straight to the ground, and the last in the 'ring' has to go back, pick it up, and become the 'pizer.' **Der.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.** A hollow, india-rubber ball (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[3] A ball which children play with, formerly stuffed with sawdust, &c., and used on 'Yester Monday, Fastens, and so on.' It was often parti-coloured and ornamented; now it is sometimes of india-rubber, and hollow. The idea seems to be a ball for tossing.

4. *sb.* A blow. w.Yks.[2] **5.** A throw or serve in the game of 'pize-ball.'

w.Yks. Let me hev a pize, an' ah'll mak' him send a cop, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 7, 1897).

PIZE, PIZEN, see **Pease, Pizy, Paise**, *v.*[1]

PIZINGS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks.[3] [pai'zinz.] A term in a game of marbles. See **Hundred, 6.**

The one who first gets the hundred (or other number) now goes in for his 'pizings,' which performance takes place thus: The loser, so far, is lying about and the winner goes back to 'drakes' and again tries to lodge in the hole, and if he succeeds the game is up. If not he lies still and the loser tries for the hole; if he gets in he counts another ten, or if he should succeed in hitting the winner, he scores his adversaries' hundred to his own number and then goes in for his pizings, as the other had done. In failure of either securing the game thus, the process is repeated at drakes. When, however, the one who is on for his pizings manages to taw into the hole the game is concluded (s.v. Hundreds).

PIZY, *adj.* Yks. Shr. w.Cy. Also in form **pize** Shr.[2] w.Cy. [pai'zi.] Peevish, irritable.

Yks. She was never fause, Nor fratchety, nor pizy, Munby *A. Morgan* 1896 32. **Shr.**[1] A pizy owd maid; **Shr.**[2] Th' owd woman's grow'd mighty pizy; her's a pize ode yarb. **w.Cy.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 166.

PIZZEL, PIZZEN, see **Pezzel, Pea**, *sb.*[1]

PIZZIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **piz.** [pi'zi.] A small, diminutive person; a mischievous child.

Abd. Hoo fiercely he glared while ye fearless did chant, 'Halloo, little Pizzie!' 'Halloo, Pizzie Grant!' Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 115; Ye've tried my patience lang, ye geet, ye fashious little pizzie! *ib.* 123; 'We got a new-comer yesterday mornin'—a bit piz o' a lassie.' A common term here when a child is doing harm. 'Pizzie, dinna do that.' 'Pizzie, tak that oot o' yer mou'' (G.W.).

PIZZLY, *adj.* Chs.[1] [pi'zli.] Of pasture land: rough, tufty.

PJELK, see **Peilk.**

PJOLLS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Also in form **pjölls.** Old or ragged clothes worn while engaged in dirty work.

I min pit a lok o' dis dirty pjolls in steep, sae 'at I can get da hairst dirt jappl'd ato'd wi' dis dry wadder, *Sh. News* (Nov. 24, 1900); (J.S.)

PLACAD, PLACAN, see **Placket**, *sb.*[1], **Playgin.**

PLACE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Nhp. Hrf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Dor. Som. Dev. [plēs, pleəs, pliəs.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Place-brick**, a particular kind of brick; see below; (2) **— of repentance**, *obs.*, a particular part of a church; see below.

(1) **e.Sus.** So called because laid singly in a level smooth place to dry until stiff enough to be trimmed and the edges dressed, Neves *Builders' Dict.* (1786); Place-bricks are made of finer clay and better made (F.E.S.). (2) **Wgt.** It was the custom . . . to rebuke offenders . . . from the pulpit, in presence of the congregation, especially breakers of the seventh commandment, some of whom had to stand open rebuke on several Sabbaths. . . There was a part of the Church known as 'the place of repentance,' where these delinquents stood, clad in sackcloth, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 106.

2. Phr. (1) *any place, obs.*, in any place; (2) *a place for Abraham to bury his wife*, any small cavity; (3) *in place of, obs.*, instead of; (4) *just the place*, of meat: 'done to a turn'; (5) *to give out the place*, to mention the place in the Bible in which the text of a sermon is to be found; (6) *to place*, in domestic service.

(1) **Ayr.** I daur you try sic sportin As seek the foul thief ony place, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 14. (2) **Dev.** A labouring man whilst breaking stalagmite . . . disclosed a cavity in it, and remarked 'There's a place for Abraham to bury his wife,' *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 136. (3) **Sc.** In place of pitying he laughed at me, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437. (4) **Som.** This meat is just the place (J.S.F.S.). (5) **Sh.I.** 'Whaur took he his text, lass?' 'Kens doo 'at I didna hear what pairt o' da Bible or Testament hit wis in, fir Willa Fraser wis juist harkin ta me whin he wis gien oot da place,' *Sh. News* (Jan. 26, 1901). (6) **n.Yks.**[4] Ah is'nt gahin ti pleeace yet. **ne.Yks.**[1] 'Where's Anne now?' 'Sha's gone ti Stowsla ti pleeace.'

3. A fortified dwelling; a manor-house; the principal house in a locality; a farm or small holding; a house.

Sc. Now vulgarly applied to the seat of anyone who is the proprietor of the estate on which it is built (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Hit's a year gien by i' June, sin I flitted ta da toon, An' took a bit o' place fir me an' Jean, *Sh. News* (Dec. 22, 1900). **ne.Sc.** His ain placie bein' owre sma' to employ a' his time, Grant *Keckleton*, 29. **Abd.** Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 132. Ayr. Service *Notandums* (1890) 1. **Wgt.** In the middle of the moor-land appears an old tower or castle. . . It is called the old Place of Mochrum, *Statist. Acc.* XVII. 570 (Jam.). **Nhp.**[1] **Hrf.**[1] A house with a small quantity of land attached to it. **Ken.**[2] **Sur.** As for the 'Place' it was uninhabited when I was there, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 47; Sometimes as a pleonasm we find 'the Place House' (G.L.G.); **Sur.**[1] You'll find him up at the Pläace. **Dor.** I be keepen my place on vor a bit. I I may want it, *Windsor Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 388.

4. A court-yard; a 'barton.' Ken. LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); Ken.[12] **5.** *v.* In phr. *to place the work*, a mining term; see below.

Nhb. Man, will ye niver place the wark? WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 28; **Nhb.**[1] To arrange each man's labour for the day in a pit, and of a certain number of scores of corves to arrange how many each man is to hew and how many each tram is to put. Placing the work is an operation performed by the deputy. **Nhb., Dur** An operation performed by the deputy for the purpose of ascertaining the coals hewed by each hewer, each putter at the flat shall put. The putters at the flat cavil at the commencement of each week, or longer period, as the custom of the colliery may be, for the 'going'; the first cavil being 'first placed,' the second 'second placed,' and so on; the first placed putting from the hewer nearest and farthest off from the flat; the second from the next, and so on; and the last placed in consequence getting all his work from the 'middle sheath,' as the mid number between the nearest and farthest-off places is called, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

PLACEAN, see **Plazen.**

PLACED, *pp.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Of a minister: beneficed; settled in a charge.

Sc. Here sit I, a placed minister in the Kirk of Scotland, and here sit my three sons, each a placed minister of the same Kirk, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 243. **Or.I.** There was honour even in being worsted by a person of college education, and a placed minister to boot, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 18. **Per.** There was . . . a succession of preachers, all placed clergymen, HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 17. **Gall.** When the new minister came to be 'placed' a party of dragoons was considered necessary to protect him from the fury of the misguided people, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 62; The common people speak of a 'placed' minister, i.e. one in a settled charge in contrast to a Probationer or Licentiate who is unordained (A.W.).

PLACEN, see **Plazen.**

PLACING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Also in forms **plaacin'** n.Lin.; **pleeacin'** e.Yks.[1] [plē·sin, pleə·sin, pliə·sin.] **1.** The appointment of a minister to a parish.

Ayr. I had been three whole weeks and five days absent, which was more than all my absences from the time of my placing, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xx.

2. Domestic service; a situation.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **n.Yks.**[1] My dowther's gone to placin' sen Marti'mas. **ne.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] She's not e' plaacin'; she's a manty-maaker at Loughton. Hes ta getten a plaacin' this stattus?

3. Phr. *to go a placing*, to take a situation as a domestic servant.

e.Yks.[1] 'What's become o' Jenny, I haint seen her o' leeat?' 'Shee's geean a pleeacin'.'

PLACK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Also in form **plock** Gall. [plak.] **1.** A small copper coin, worth four pennies Scots, or one-third of an English penny; *fig.* the smallest coin, the least amount of money.

Sc. Placks and bawbees grow pounds, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 716; When one adopts any plan supposed to be unprofitable, or pursues a course offensive to a superior, it is frequently said, 'You'll no mak your plack a bawbee by that' (JAM.). **Sh.I.** He said nae deil plack wad he raise i' da price, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 113. **ne.Sc.** Muckle money down told Till they came till a plack, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 18. **Mry.** HAY *Lintie* (1851) 65. **Elg.** The deevil a plack had this pennyless crew, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 136. **Abd.** She . . . gat fowth o' ill words, but naither plack nor bodle to haud her an' her bairn frae the ro'dside, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1835) xlix. **Kcd.** Heir to Bailie Brodie's siller, Countin' pounds for ilka plack, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 40. **Frf.** Wi' no a plack i' the warld tae ca' yer ain, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 35. **Per.** My last plack is spent, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 106. **w.Sc.** Shares his plack, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 148. **Fif.** TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 213. **Slg.** I'll wad a plack, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 16. **s.Sc.** Never a Scotch plack will William Oliphant get, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 3. **se.Sc.** Gie me my wages ev'ry plack, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 58. **Rnf.** MᶜGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862 104. **Ayr.** He was rookit of every plack he had in the world, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxviii. **Lnk.** My plack it has now grown a crown, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 84. **Lth.** Pouch and purse without a plack, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 146, ed. 1856. **Edb.** I havena ae plack to rub against anither, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiv. **Slk.** I would not give a plack for your evidence, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 37, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** Without a single plack, W. WILSON *Poems* (1824) 8. **Dmf.** The landlord has never spent on the cottage sae muckle as yae single plack, PATON *Castlebrae* (1898) 295. **Gall.** It canna be proven that ever I handled a plack o' the price, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) lii. **Wgt.** 'Deed ye're no worth a plack, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 48. **Nhb.** We'll spend wor hin'most plack, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 47; **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Ah hevn't a plack. **Cum.** Deil a plack hed I, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 19; **Cum.**[1234] **Wm.** For't blast he didn't care a plack, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* 1859) 28. **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Plackless**, *adj.* penniless, poor.

Sc. There are in cottages, Whare poor folk plackless gae, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 161. **Abd.** It taught me that the plackless hind May shame the proudest peer, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 100. **Frf.** My plackless purse, JOHNSTON *Poems* (1869) 210. **Per.** Ilk plackless peasant, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 185. **Ayr.** Poor plackless devils like mysel', BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 16. **Lnk.** The poor plackless laddie, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 64, ed. 1897. **Nhb.** Though plackless and landless, ALLAN *Poems* (1837) 30.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Plack-pie**, *obs.*, a pie sold for a 'plack'; (2) **-'s-worth**, a thing of very little value.

(1) **Sc.** He asked . . . whether he could have a plack-pie, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xx. (2) **Sc.** Except a dry paternoster, and a drap holy water, . . nae a plack's-worth we get frae ony o' them, TENNANT *Card. Beaton* (1823) 25 (JAM.).

3. Phr. (1) *neither by plack nor penny*, by no amount of money; (2) *not for two and a plack*, not for a great deal; (3) *plack and bawbee, — boddle, &c.*, every penny; (4) *plack sure*, perfectly sure; (5) *to birl one's plack*, to spend one's money freely; (6) *to catch the plack*, to gain a little money; (7) *to wager two and a plack*, to wager a considerable amount.

(1) **Rnf.** By the plack or the penny I'll ne'er be won, BARR *Poems* (1861) 74. (2) **Sc.** (JAM.); I would not Sir Halbert had seen her last evening for two and a plack, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) vi. (3) **Sc.** Unless he pays me plack and bawbee, *ib. Rob Roy* (1817) xviii. **Bnff.** I'se frankly own mysel' his debtor For plack an' boddle, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 6. **Per.** The whisky mongers . . . knew . . . that he would pay them plack and fardin, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 94, ed. 1887. **e.Fif.** It's a' here, Mr. Bodkin, every plack and bawbee o't, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Dmb.** The missin' gowd, ilk plack and pun', they see, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 28. **Ayr.** Pay him his wadset, plack and bawbee, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxiii. **Lnk.** The rule is wi' me, When due, ye maun pay me down plack an' bawbee, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 37, ed. 1897. (4) **Dmb.** 'You're confident?' 'Plack sure,' SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 84. (5) **Sc.** Sen I am come back E'en let us birle about our plack, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 17. **Lth.** Drouthie cronies meet to birl Their ora placks at e'en, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 15. **Edb.** The farmers coming in to birl their placks, MITCHELL *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 7. (6) **Edb.** Stench conscienced knaves, to catch the plack, Whane'er they can, MᶜDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 33. **Rxb.** If by it he can steal a groat Or catch a plack, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 94. **Gall.** To catch the plack be sure be cannie, For what's a body wanting money? LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 50. (7) **Sc.** I wad wager twa and a plack that hemp plaits his cravat yet, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xvi.

[OFr. *plaque*, a coin so called in the xv cent. (HATZFELD).]

PLACK, *sb.*[2] Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. Also in form **plock** Shr. Hrf.[12] [plak, plæk.] **1.** A small plot of ground; a small field; a small portion or piece of anything. See **Pleck, 2.**

Wm. (HALL.) **Yks., Lan.** KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695) (s.v. Placia). **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A plot of ground of uncertain size, seldom less than about five yards square, and seldom more than half an acre. 'A plack'll be enough for you to grow Brussels sprouts for the winter.' **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[3] **Wor.** In the market-garden district there are several—often many—tenancies in one enclosure, hedges being discouraged as a refuge for game, and these separate holdings, or even a division of them, are spoken of as placks. 'Oh, no, it isn't too late yet to plant Brussels sprouts, if it comes some rain—that plack where the peas have been cleared off will be planted with them' (E.S.). **s.Wor.** The ploughing was done on clearings of land, in placks a furrow long, or furlong or forty poles in length (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** Some men were sowing barley in a field called the Plock, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883-6) 418; **Shr.**[1] Yo'n got a good plack for tatoes i' the fallow; **Shr.**[2] A plack o' cabbages. A plack o' taturs. **Hrf.** To sow the field opposite the plock, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 74; **Hrf.**[12], **Glo.**[1]

2. A situation; an allotment of work; a job.

s.Chs.[1] Ée)l lòoz ŭ güd plaak', iv ée gy'ets sent ŭwee' thrŭm Chùm'li. **w.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Yedut wunna want for work this good

bit, the Squire's gid 'im a plack as'll las' 'im o'er Miämas. John's a rar plack at the paas'n's, 'e looks as if 'e didna crack many djef nuts; **Shr.**[2] When I've done o' my present plack, I reckon I shall tak to the diching again. **Rdn.** MORGAN *Wds.* (1881).

PLACK, *adv.* **Lei.**[1] With a slap, 'smack.'

PLACK, see **Playock**.

PLACKET, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **placad** (JAM.).

1. A placard.

Sc. At their masters commands affixed plackets upon the kirk-doors, sealed with the Earl's own hand and signet, LINDSAY *Hist. Sc.* (1728) 44 (JAM.).

2. A public proclamation.

Ayr. The Saxon lads wi' loud placads, On Chatham's boy did ca', BURNS *Guildford Good*, st. 7.

PLACKET, *sb.*[2] Irel. Yks. Not. Nhp. e.An. [**pla·kit.**]

1. A pocket. Not. (L.C.M.), Nhp.[2], e.An.[1] Hence **Placket-hole**, *sb.* a pocket-hole. N.I.[1] Yks. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **2.** *Obs.* A petticoat. Suf.[1]

PLACKET, *sb.*[3] Shr.[1] [**pla·kit.**] A very small plot of ground. See **Plack**, *sb.*[2]

A little hamlet built on some old common allotment is called 'The Golden Plackets.'

PLACKET-BOORD, *sb.* Chs. Shr. The back-board of a wagon.

s.Chs.[1] **Shr.**[1] It slips inside the 'cratch,' and is used when the load being of a loose nature, such as lime, is liable to shed through the open 'cratch.'

PLAD(D, PLADDI, PLADDY, see **Plaid.**

PLADDY, *sb.* Irel. [**pla·di.**] A sunken rock.

N.I.[1] **Dwn.** Round many a pladdie, many an isle green with the glancing shower, How fleetly up the Lough we'd sped, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 176.

PLADE, see **Plead.**

PLAFF, *adv.* Sc. [**plaf.**] Suddenly, as with the sound of a slight explosion. Cf. **pluff.**

Gall. Ye speak bravely aboot Quintin getting married; but as soon as we speak about ony lass—plaff! ye gang up like a waft o' tow thrown in the fire, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 144.

PLAG, *sb.* Sh.I. [**plag.**] Any article of clothing.

A'm laid aff plag efter plag fil der noo har'ly onything oot ower da skin, an' still A'm ower haet, *Sh. News* (July 29, 1899); **S. & Ork**[1]

PLAGUE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Der. and Amer. [**plēg.**] **1.** Used in various quasi-oaths and expletives.

Sc. (A.W.) **Per.** Plague upo' ye. Plague tak' ye (G.W.). **s.Sc.** What the plague's been the matter the nicht? WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 162. **Edb.** What plague's the sense o' makin' laws! Syne layin' them up on hallan wa's, Like some bit clatt'rin' mither's tawse, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 54. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Dur.** May the plague alight on you (T.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Der.**[2] Plague tak' thee. **nw.Der.**[1] What the plague! Plague-tai-thĕĕ! [**Amer.** Who the plague wants to hear 'em repeat a yard o' poetry? SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* 1836) 2nd S. xx.]

2. Phr. *to be at the plague*, to take the trouble.

Sc. Deil a brute or body about my house but I can manage when I like, .. but I can seldom be at the plague, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxvi.

PLAGUED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. and Amer. Also in form **plagit** Rnf. Used as a term of abuse, or as an intensitive.

Rnf. Affectation's a' your study, Ye plagit, vile, pedantic body, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 125. **Wgt.** There's some plagued guid-lookin' snaps on that stan', FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 277. [**Amer.** If y' w'n't so plagued obstinate an' near, *Cent. Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 237.]

PLAGUELY, *adv. Obs.* Lan. Exceedingly, very.

They'r plaguely mistane, WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 7, ed. 1801.

PLAGUESOME, *adj.* Sc. (A.W.), n.Yks.[2], Ken.[12] [plē·gsəm.] Troublesome.

PLAGUEY, *adj.* and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **plaayguey** Brks.[1]; **plaguy** nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3] Brks. Hnt. Sur.[1] Amer.; **pleyagy** I.W.[1] [plē·gi, plea·gi.] **1.** *adj.* Vexatious, annoying, troublesome.

Nhp.[1] He's a plaguy, good-for-nothing chap. **War.**[3] **Glo.** If be chance 'er died up here, 'twould be a sad plaguey job on it. There's no coffin as can be got down these 'ere stairs, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xi. **s.Oxf.** Keepin' them plaguey rewks that's as cunnin' I can't frighten them nohow, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 22. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Sus.** They great teeth have been the torment and trouble of my life, and glad I be to get rid of 'em—they be plaguey monsters, GORDON *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 267. **I.W.**[1] **Dor.** Tes the most plaguest lad as ever was, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 237. **Dev.** I was still roaming in the dark by them plaguey mires, MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 292.

Hence **Plaguiness**, *sb.* mischievousness.

Yks. She had scolded him many a time for his plaguiness, HAMERTON *Wenderholme* (1869) I. 69.

2. Angry, vexed.

ne.Lan. Whenever awm a bit daanhearted, or plaguey wi' folk, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 56.

3. Great, excessive; used always of something derogatory.

se.Wor.[1] A plaguey nuisance. He drinks too much, a plaguey sight. [**Amer.** You're a plaguey sight better company than she was, ROE *He fell in love* (1886) 149.]

Hence **Plaguily**, *adv.* greatly, exceedingly.

Dmf. The scouff whose name we had both learnt to hate so plaguily, HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 266.

4. *adv.* Very, excessively.

Lnk. He was so plaguey wee and ill to catch, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 10. **Nhb.** It's plaguey little he knows or's like to know about women, LILBURN *Borderer* (1896) 30. **n.Yks.** He's plaguey young (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2] He's plaguey queer. **nw.Der.**[1] **Glo.** Gie us a 'and, Martha; 'tis plaguey dark, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) x. **Brks.** I be so plaguy bad wi' th' rumatiz in my back, HUGHES *T. Brown* (1856) 48; **Brks.**[1] My awld 'ooman be got plaayguey vond o' vinery to be zure. **w.Mid.** Well, that is plaguey bad luck! (W.P.M.) **Sur.** It's plaguy hot, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i; **Sur.**[1] My missus is plaguy ornary. **I.W.**[1] He's a pleyagy queer chap. **Cor.** Et did luk plaguey like th' evil eye, an' that there's no denyin', 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi. [**Amer.** Tell ye jist the eend I've come to Arter cipherin' plaguy smart, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (1848) 47.]

PLAICE, *sb.* Hrt. Nrf. Wil. [**plēs.**] A worm which infects the head and liver of sheep; the 'fluke'; also in *comp.* **Plaice-worm.**

Hrt. ELLIS *Farmer* (1750) 137. **Nrf.** A plaice's prick is wenemous, EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 100. **Wil.** DAVIS *Agric.* (1813). [So called from its resemblance in shape to the flat fish called a plaice, LISLE *Husbandry* (1757).]

PLAICH, see **Pleach.**

PLAID, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **plad** Cum.; **pladd** Abd.; **pladdi** Wm.; **pladdy** Lakel.[2] w.Yks.; **plaithie** Edb.; **pled** Lan.; **plyde** Lnk. [**plēd, plad, pla·di.**] **1.** *sb.* A piece of woollen stuff, *gen.* of a tartan pattern, forming part of a Highlander's dress; a shepherd's shawl; dress material having a chequered pattern; also used *attrib.*

Sc. The women also wear a plaid, but it is so narrow as seldom to come below the waist (JAM.); Their brechan or plaid, consists of twelve or thirteen yards of a narrow stuff, wrapt round the middle, and reaches to the knees: is often fastened round the middle with a belt, .. but in cold weather is large enough to wrap round the whole body from head to feet; and this often is their only cover... It is frequently fastened on the shoulders with a pin ... and before with a brotche, PENNANT *Tour* (1769) 209 (*ib.*). **Elg.** Off goes the tartan plaidy; 'Tis spread on the grass, TAYLOR *Poems* (1865) 46. **Abd.** (A.W.) **Frf.** The women still retain the plaid, but among the better sort it is now sometimes of silk, or lined with silk, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 103 (JAM.). **Ags.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** He faulded me in his brooched plaidie, *Harp* (1819) 317. **Ayr.** GOLDIE *Poems* (1822) 97. **Lnk.** Ye'll no tak' it ill if I hap ye wi' my plyde, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 106. **Lth.** Sae weel rowed in his tartan plaidie, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 214, ed. 1856. **Edb.** Ye've coost awa the plaithie, Ta'en up the pen To climb Parnassus, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 197. **Gall.** Wi' sword and targe he seeks the charge, And frae his shoulder flings the plaidie, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 177, ed. 1897. **Nhb.** Sae don your plaid an' tak your gad, CHARNLEY *Fishers' Garland* (1824) 7. **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.** (E.P.) **Wm.** She'd a pladdi frock on (B.K.). **w.Yks.** T'furst articles at catch't me ee wor some waistcoitins an' pladdys for bairns, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Trip to Lunnon* (1857) 22. **Lan.** The child to ... be let see into the whole trade of pled weaving, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 13.

2. *Comp.* **Plaid-neuk** or **-nuik**, the sewn-up corner of a 'plaid,' large enough to carry a weakly lamb, small child, &c.; also used *fig.*

Sc. How can ye bid me . . . dispone Beersheba, when it lies sae weel into my ain plaid nuik? SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) viii. **Lnk.** Carried them about in his plaid-neuk, FRASER *Whaups* (1895)

vii. **Gall.** The child . . . was too frightened to cry in the wild roar of the storm and the darkness of the plaid neuk, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xliii. **Cum.**[4]

3. A plaid used as a blanket.

Dmf. Run away back, then, lassie, and put it between the bed-plaides, HAMILTON *The Mackin* (1898) 20.

4. *v.* To clothe, used *fig.*

Gall. The other plaids his rare fancy in pure and simple words, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) xiv, ed. 1876.

PLAIDING, *sb.* Sc. Also written **plaiden, plaidin, playding.** A coarse woollen twilled cloth; also used *attrib.* See **Plaid.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Sh.I.** Dey wir gotten a wab o' white plaidin' hame frae da sooth, *Sh. News* (Dec. 16, 1899). **Elg.** A good many weavers are constantly employed in making coarse cloth, commonly called plaiden, from the produce of their sheep, which, in the summer markets, is sold for from 9*d.* to 1*s.* the Scotch ell, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 109 (JAM.). **Abd.** A skelpet hat and plaiden hose, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 181. **Kcd.** Wi' a mill'd plaiden jockey coat, BURNESS *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 11. **Frf.** SANDS *Poems* (1833) 96. **Per.** NICOL *Poems* (1766) 94. **Slg.** Anaith the cadger's plaiding pock, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 8. **Cld.** Coverings, blankets, sheets, and plaiden, NIMMO *Sngs.* (1882) 110. **Dmb.** Country-plaiding, clouted thrice, good wear, Is wealth to me, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 22. **Rnf.** One or two elns of 'playding,' HECTOR *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 333. **Ayr.** I gaed up to Dunse To warp a wab o' plaiden, BURNS *Robin Shure in Hairst*, st. 1. **Lnk.** RODGER *Poems* (1838) 140, ed. 1897. **Lth.** THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 182. **Edb.** She had cured a young man who had been bewitched by another, by putting on him a white plaidine wastecoat, which his infernal Majesty gave her, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844-5) II. 66. **Dmf.** I mind her weel in plaiden gown, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 98. **Gall.** I am clothed in my own country plaidin, KERR *Maggie o' Moss* (1891) 86.

Hence **Plaiding-merchant,** *sb.* a dealer in 'plaiding.'

Ayr. In the way of his traffic as a plaiding merchant, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) iii.

PLAIG, PLAIGAN, see **Playock, Playgin.**

PLAIK, *sb.* Ags. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A plaid, a loose covering for the body.

PLAIK, see **Playock.**

PLAIN, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Yks. ? Thread.

w.Yks. 1716—For a stone of wool for filling the long cushions, 6*s.* 8*d.* For Blue Plain for mending the same, 1*s.* 1*d.*, *Bradford Parish Acc.*

PLAIN, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **plein** w.Yks.; **pleyn** Cum.[1] w.Yks.; and in forms **plaan** n.Yks.[4]; **plean** s.Sc. N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] w.Yks.[15] ne.Lan.[1]; **pleean** Cum.[14] Wm. n.Yks.[4] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **pleen** Sc. Nhb.[1] w.Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[134] Wm.; **pleyan** w.Yks.[5] [plēn, pleən, pliən, plīn.] 1. *v.* To complain; to be querulous.

Sc. Heard I my lady pleen of paramours? AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 283. **s.Sc.** I darna plean o' skaith, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 326. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** An' yit they pleen o' hunger, CHATT *Poems* (1866) 87; **Nhb.**[1] Hoots: yor elwis pleenin aboot somethin' or another, **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] She pleens a gay deal aboot her heed. **w.Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Wi' pinchin' and pleenin' He screaped up aw the gear he cud get, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 94; **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** They pleean't a being terble pinch't an starv't, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 38. **n.Yks.** Sha pleeans ot rumatiks (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[124] **ne.Yks.**[1] Sha's awlus pleeanin is oor Anne. **e.Yks.** T'way that poor muther-bod pleean'd an' twitter'd . . . was aneeaf te melt a flint, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 85; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** What are ta pleynin' abaat nah? (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[13]; **w.Yks.**[5] Shuh used to plean if we wadn't gang, p. x. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence (1) **Plainer,** *sb.* a complainer, grumbler; (2) **Plaining,** (*a*) *sb.* a complaint; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* complaining; poorly; (3) **Pleeny,** see (2, *b*).

(1) **n.Yks.**[1] Au'd Mally's been at me wiv a parlous teeal. She's a desput guid pleeaner; **n.Yks.**[2] (2, *a*) **w.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **Cum.** She was 'nobbut pleening an' varra badly,' LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) i. **ne.Lan.**[1] (3) **Lakel.**[2] She's nobbut a bit pleeny. **Wm.** T'auld man's varry pleeny just noo (B.K.).

2. Phr. *to plain poverty,* to complain of poverty. n.Yks. (T.S.) 3. To tell tales against.

ne.Yks.[1] He gans tiv his maasther ti pleean on him. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[13], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Plain-cat,** (2) **Pleyner,** (3) **Pleynpoake,** *sb.* a talebearer; an informer.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (June 12, 1897). (2) **w.Yks.** Shoo is a little pleyner, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 21, 1896). (3) **w.Yks.** Shoo's t'warst pleynpoake I iver knew i' all mi life: shoo tells iv'rything shoo hears, *ib.*

4. *sb.* A complaint.

Wm. T'pleen was 'at Ah was drunk (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[2] Complaints in all senses. **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.)

5. A complainer. Lan. (G.P.R.B.) 6. A tell-tale; a gossip. N.Cy.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

[1. Go pleyn thee to Sir Cayphas, and byd hym do the right, *Towneley Myst.* (c. 1450) 188.]

PLAIN, *adj., adv.* and *sb.*[3] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **playne** Inv.; and in forms **plaain** n.Lin.[1]; **plaan** n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1]; **pleean** n.Yks.[4]; **pleen** Som. [plēn, pleən, pliən.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Plain-looking,** ugly, not handsome; (2) **—money,** see below.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.**[4] Yon's a pleean-leeaking lass, hooiveer. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **Dev.** Plain money usually signifies hard cash or readily convertible security, such as money in a bank, as distinguished from property not so easily realized. 'He had about £1000 plain money,' *Reports Provinc.* (1884).

2. Flat, level.

Sh.I. Ane o' der ain calf kye lyin' stark dead apo' da plain green, *Sh. News* (Mar. 2, 1901). **Inv.** This part is fertill and playne, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844-5) II. 355.

3. Exposed, open to the wind. Also used *advb.*

w.Yks. The house stands very plain (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[3] That house is in a plain situation. **Chs.**[1] It's a cowd shop, it stands very plain; **Chs.**[3] This road is plain to the wind. **s.Chs.**[1] It's a plain bonk.

4. Frank, sincere; unaffected; homely.

Edb. By my trogs, I'm plain to tell, I wish you rightly ken yoursell, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 84. **n.Lin.**[1] Thaay're real plaain foäks. **w.Wor.**[1] Lady Mairy is such a plain lady; she come into my 'ouse, an' sits down, an' tak's the children in 'er lap as comfortable as con be. She's as plain as you be, miss, every bit. **Hrf.**[2] I likes them Miss J.'s, they be so playn. **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** I'd 'low she be a nice plain young woman, FRANCIS *Fyander's Widow* (1901) ii.

5. Inferior in quality or appearance; used also of moral qualities.

n.Yks.[4] Ah wadn't trust yon, he's nobbut a plaan un. **ne.Yks.**[1] Sha's nobbut a plaan 'un. **n.Lin.**[1] 'Maaster,' says I, 'you've getten a plaain waay o' gooin' on regardin' this here chech. If I couldn't rowt my sen oot o' bed a bit sooner on a sabbath mornin' I'd lig theäre altogither if I was thoo.' Plaain weather. Plaain roäds. **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**[1] 'Tis but a plain chap. **w.Som.**[1] I calls thick there a very plain piece o' beef. The very [plaa·yndees] plaindest lot o' stock's I've a-zeed a-zold 'is longful time. **Dev.** A plain field of grass, *Reports Provinc.* (1884). **nw.Dev.**[1]

6. Poor in health.

Dor. *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 157. **w.Dor.** Oh, yes, I'm very plain to-day (C.V.G.). **Som.** Terrible pleen (E.D.). **w.Som.**[1] 'How are you to-day?' 'Thank 'ee, I be on'y very plain, I sure 'ee.'

7. *adv.* Quite, fully.

Dor. The wind is plain south, BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

8. Phr. *to talk plain,* to talk dialect.

n.Lin.[1] Maaster Edward's gettin' to talk straange an' plaain.

9. *sb.* A level piece of ground, no matter how small. **Sus.**[1] 10. A level place surrounded by houses in a town. **Oxf.** (G.M.M.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** In the city of Norwich there are several: as S. Mary's Plain, the Theatre Plain (HALL.).

11. Phr. *what the plain do you mean?* an emphatic mode of asking a person his intentions.

n.Lin.[1] He ewst to cum coortin' oor Selina, . . so says I, 'What th' plaain duz ta meän?' an' he says, 'Noht bud a bit o' nonsense like.'

PLAINEN, *sb.* Per., Rnf. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Coarse linen.

PLAINISH, *adj.* Som. [plē·niʃ.] 1. Rather homely.

She ud vind us plainish volk, I expect, RAYMOND *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 285.

2. Somewhat inferior; very ordinary.

If 'twere a plainish lot o' teasels I shouldn' worrit my head about 'em so much, *ib. Men o' Mendip* (1898) x. **w.Som.**[1] Plainish sort of a farm—anybody must git up over night vor to live in un.

PLAINSTANES, *sb. pl.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **plain-stenes**, **planestanes**, and in form **plenstanes** Sc. [plē·n-stēnz.] **1.** The pavement; a flagged roadway.

Sc. That Lovel dings a' that ever set foot on the plainstanes o' Fairport, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xv; The kitchen lass . . . washing the plainstenes before the door, *Blackw. Mag.* (June 1820) 269 (JAM.). **ne.Sc.** Right and left flew the plainstanes of Aberdeen before the Duke of Gordon's twal ousen plew, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 181. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** I forgaithered wi' this worthy on the plenstanes in front of Peter Plenstanes' windie, INGLIS *Aim Flk.* (1895) 165. **w.Sc.** Some sergeant who, morning and evening, wore out his shoes on the plainstanes for lack of other employment, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 298. **Fif.** On the plainstanes at his feyther's door, MELDRUM *Grey Mantle* (1896) 251. **Dmb.** Has Willie fa'en and broke his crown On the plane-stanes? TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 34. **Lnk.** Walking aboot on the plainstanes o' Glasgow, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 155. **Edb.** The spacious street and plainstanes, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 173, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** Leavin' ma coat an' waistcoat in a hunder shreds on the Plain-stanes, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 12. **Gall.** Upon the plainstanes of Ayr, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) iv. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. The cross or exchange of a town, as being paved with flat stones. Sc. (JAM.)

PLAINT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Also in forms **plent**, **plente** Sc. **1.** *sb.* A complaint; a pitiful tale.

Sc. He passed to the north of Scotland, and heard the plentes thair in lyk maner, LINDSAY *Chron.* (ed. 1814) 297 (JAM.). **Abd.** The 'plaints o' his tenants didna seem tae reach him, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 18, 1901). **Ayr.** Common-sense is gaun . . . To mak to Jamie Beattie Her plaint this day, BURNS *Ordination* (1786) st. 11. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] There was a whent o' plains an' plaints; **n.Yks.**[4]. **m.Yks.**[1]

2. Phr. *to make plaint*, to complain.

Ayr. Nanny Polique frae Auchinmade would mak plent o' Merry-higen her neebor, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 100.

3. *v. Obs.* To complain.

Sc. He plaints early that plaints o' his kail, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 373. **Per.** Shame light upon your calf-like face That plaints on me, when I'm from thee, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 40. **Ayr.** Ye needna plaint upon your muse, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 89. **Edb.** Cooks and kailwives baith refus'd him, Because he plainted of their dish, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 385, ed. 1815.

[1. OFr., ME. *plainte*, *pleinte*, a complaint.]

PLAINYIE, *v.* and *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **plenyie** Sc.; **p'enzie** Fif. **1.** *v.* To complain.

Sc. (JAM.); Of a' our store we need not plenyie, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 353.

2. *sb.* A complaint; dissent.

Fif. He spak, and instant a' the senzie Did ratifie it without plenzie, Apprieval rang loud frae their menzie, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 107.

PLAISE, PLAISH, PLAISTER, see **Please, Plash**, *v.*[1], **Plaster.**

PLAIT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Chs. Lin. [plet, plat.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Plat**, (2) **Plet**, (3) **Plett**, (4) **Plit**. [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Pleat), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**[13], **s.Chs.**[1] (2) **Ayr.** Thou hast taught this hand to plet snoods, cast the fisher's knot, spin lines, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 103. **Edb.** I'll kemb his beard, his whiskers I'll plet, PENNECUIK *Helicon* (1720) 66. **Dmf.** QUINN *Heather* (1863) 123. **Nhb.**[1] Plet maa hair for me. **Dur.**[1], **w.Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Then dadged we to the bog owr meadows dree, To plet a sword and seevy cap for thee, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 15; **Cum.**[4] **e.Yks.**[1] Ah deeant coll [curl] my hair noo, Ah plets it. **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Pleat). **w.Yks.**[1] (3) **N.Cy.**[1] (4) **m.Yks.**[1]

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Plat**, (2) **Plet**, (3) **Plett**, (4) **Pletted**, (5) **Plettit.**

(1) **Slk.** Out o' the lady's grave grew a bonny red rose, And out o' the Knight's a brier. And they twa met, and they twa plat, BORLAND *Yarrow* (1890) 51. (2) **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Pleat). **n.Lin.**[1] I plet it my sen last week. (3) **Slk.** His knees plett lyke the wande, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 69. (4) **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (July 1890). (5) **Ayr.** They tied his beard wi' rashes to a rash buss and plettit it wi' nine witch-knots, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 106.

3. *pp.*: (1) **Plet**, (2) **Plett**, (3) **Pletted**, (4) **Plettit.**

(1) **Sh.I.** As shüne as A'm plet me back hair, *Sh. News* (June 8, 1901). **Frf.** When tightly plet and brawly iron'd out, They'll gar him look again I hae nae doubt, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 148. **Lnk.** GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 106. **Slk.** (JAM.) (2) **Ayr.** Her silken cords of twirtle twist, Well plett with silver sheen, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 41. **w.Yks.**[1] (3) **w.Yks.**[1] (4) **Nhb.** BEWICK *Tales* (1850) 11. **Cum.** Wid his hair o' plettit roond, DICKINSON *Lamplugh Club* (1856) 8.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* To cross the legs; to throw one leg over the other in walking.

s.Sc. Sits down beside you on a sofa—plets his legs, and passes, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 251. **Lnk.** There was a very little taylor sitting on a table . . . with his legs plet over other, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 106. **Slk.** My bonny gray I find ye plaittin' at the knee, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 90. **Nhb.**[1] He plets his feet. **Lakel.**[2] A chap's legs plets when t'maut gits intul them, an' they lap aboot anunder him. **Cum.** He did plet them oald legs ov his, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 80; **Cum.**[4] He gangs plettan his legs, and wammels like an eel. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] He had often seen them platting their legs as they were returning home market pĕărt. **s.Chs.**[1] **Lin.** He was pretty well on [affected by alcohol], he pletted his legs sŏa he could nobbud just git along, *Lin. N. & Q.* (July 1890).

2. To mark with folds.

Dmf. Care in wan wrinkles deeply plettin' Nell's bonnie face, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 123.

3. With *down*: to fold.

Dmf. Wi' unchristened fingers maun plait down the breeds, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 111; This is an allusion to the Scottish Brownie, whose unbaptised fingers loved to plait and fit on the ladies' frills, *ib. note in the Appendix.*

4. *sb.* A fold; a pleat, gather.

Slk. Ye hae settled the pletts o' your sark, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 75, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1]

5. *Comp.* (1) **Plait-backie**, a bedgown; see below; (2) **-rope**, a rope of hay, a plaited rope.

(1) **Abd., Ags.** A kind of bedgown reaching down to the knees, commonly made of blue camlet or serge, with three plaits on the back (JAM.). (2) **Nhb.**[1]

6. Phr. (1) *three-a-plet, four-a-plet, five-a-plet*, of plaits: of three, four, and five strands respectively; (2) *to put the mouth into small pletts*, to be circumspect in behaviour.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **N.Cy.**[1] I must put my mouth into small pletts when I go there.

PLAIT, PLAITHIE, see **Plat**, *sb.*[1], **Plaid.**

PLAITINGS, *sb. pl.* Fif. (JAM.) The two pieces of iron below the 'sock' of a plough.

PLAIZE, see **Please.**

PLAKE, *adj.* Lakel.[2] Dirty about the hands and feet.

PLAN, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [plan, plæn.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *in a poor plan*, in a poor state of health; (2) *on the first plan, obs.*, according to the original design; (3) *plan of wrack*, a plot of ground on which seaweed is grown; (4) *to fall upon another plan, obs.*, to adopt a different line of conduct.

(1) **Wil.**[1] (2) **Ayr.** Nature, To mak amends for scrimpit stature, She turned you aff, a human creature, On her first plan, BURNS *J. Smith* (1785) st. 3. (3) **N.I.**[1] In parts of the co. of Down the flat portion of the shore, between high and low water mark, is divided into plots, each of which belongs to a certain farm, and on these plots or 'plans' the farmers grow sea-weed for manure, cutting the wrack periodically, and carting it inland. Stones are placed for the wrack to grow on. (4) **Ayr.** The Session says I maun Gae fa' upo' anither plan, BURNS *Answer to Epistle*, st. 5.

2. The annual arrangement for providing Methodist or Bible Christian preachers on the several circuits; an appointment to preach at a place. In *gen.* use in Eng.

n.Cy., Yks. (J.W.) **s.Yks.** Mr. Sleekface gave me a plan of the circuit, ROUND *Preacher* (1846) 29; EVANS *Gl.* (1881). **Lei.**[1] **Oxf.** Baptists and Congregationalists also use the word. Most plans are now arranged quarterly (G.O.). **Dor.** He has been added to the plan as a local preacher, and is well known as a racy speaker throughout the Circuit, AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 320. **Cor.** I had a 'plan' at St. Just, and after I had done my work there, I went on to St. Ives, BOURNE *Billy Bray* (ed. 1899) 59.

3. Way, fashion.

Sc. (A.W.) **I.Ma.** Try my plan of doing it (S.M.); How could a man like him be losin himself that plan—sittin there in a public house, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 20.

4. *v.* To appoint to preach on a Methodist circuit or among the Bible Christians.

Nhb. Whenever Brother Riddell was planned, the chapel filled, as by magic, LILBURN *Borderer* (1896) 135. **s.Yks.** I . . . found that I was planned in the circuit-town once in three weeks, *Round Preacher* (1846) 29; EVANS *Gl.* (1881). **Lei.**[1] **Cor.** Every Sunday I was 'planned.' Sometimes I had to walk twenty miles or more, and speak three times, BOURNE *Billy Bray* (ed. 1899) 59.

PLANCH, *sb.* and *v.* Gmg. Suf. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **planche** Gmg. Dev.; and in form **plunch** Dev.[2] [plænʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A plank, board; wooden flooring.

e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Board of any kind of wood, if an inch thick or over; thinner it is called 'board,' or 'thin board,' or ¾, ⅝, ½ inch board, as the case may be; while thicker than 1½ inches it is always plank. 'A piece o' planch' would be understood as a piece of board, at least an inch in thickness. **Dev.** The time-worn planches creaked and shook, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 121; **Dev.**[1]; **Dev.**[2] We want a new plunch in the barn.

Hence **Planch-floor**, *sb.* a boarded floor.

w.Dor. (C.V.G.), **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] Thick there 'ouze did'n ought vor to bide void, way a good garden to un, and a planch-vloor and all. **Dev.** Us dü thenk ourzels mortel fine now us 'ave agot planche floors awl drü tha 'ouze, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. *v.* To lay with planks, to make a boarded floor.

Gmg. COLLINS *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 222. **Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Cor.**[3] The parlour is planch'd by the present incumbent; all the rest of the ground rooms are floor'd with earth, *Terrier of Gwennap Parish* (1727).

Hence **Planched**, *ppl. adj.* boarded.

Suf.[1] A paled gate we call a planched gate. **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**[1] **Dev.** An under room plankt is called a planch'd floor, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 331. **Cor.** The room or passage is said to be planched (W.S.).

[1. Fr. *planche*, a plank or thick board (COTGR.).]

PLANCHANT, PLANCHARD, see **Planching.**

PLANCHE, *v.* Sus. [plænʃ.] To disembowel an animal. (J.L.A.)

PLANCHER, *sb.*[1] and *v.* e.An. Dev. Also written **plansher** Nrf. Suf.[1] w.Dev. [plæ·nʃə(r).] **1.** *sb.* A plank; flooring; a boarded floor. See **Planch.**

e.An.[12] Nrf. GROSE (1790); An upper chamber with boarded floor as opposed to the brick floor of downstairs (M.C.H.B.). **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**[1] Floor of a bed-room; especially the part near the bed's foot. **w.Dev.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

2. *v.* To lay planks.

Dev. 'He planchereth his lofts in the water,' Amos ix. 6, as rendered by Ainsworth, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

[1. They ben scarse kne hey fro the plawncher, *Paston Letters* (1449) I. 83.]

PLANCHER, *sb.*[2] Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A plate. (HALL.)

PLANCHING, *sb.* e.An. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **planchant** Som.; **planchard** Nrf.; **planchen** Cor.[12]; **plancheon** Dev. Cor.; **planchin** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[12]; **planchon, planction** Cor.; **planshen** w.Dev. Cor.; **plaunchin, plaunching** Dev.; **plunchin** Dev.[2] [plæ·nʃin.] Planking; a boarded floor; the board of a floor. See **Planch.**

Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 39. **Suf.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] The planchin's proper a-weared out, 'ton't pay vor men'in. **Dev.** The plaunching is like a glidderd pond, PULMAN *Sketches*, 10, in PENGELLY *Verbal Pron.* (1875) 123; The flooring ('plancheon' locally), all were of oak, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) I. i; **Dev.**[1] Up in his chamber looking down dru the squinches in the planching, 14; **Dev.**[2] How do you sell those plunchin' boards? **n.Dev.** Bit now I think on't, on tha plaunchin', Our veet 'll zet et all a scraunchin', ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 24. **nw.Dev.**[1] **w.Dev.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.** Go upstairs and wash up the planchon (H.E.); Pulled up the remains of windows and doors and planctions, O'DONOGHUE *St. Knighton* (1864) xiii; Next time in any house I see or near am, I'll down upon the plancheon, rat am, tear am, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 461, ed. 1896; Eh thraw'd en pon ta planshen, HENWOOD *Mine Conference*, 32, in PENGELLY *Verbal Pron.* (1875) 123; **Cor.**[1] 'Tendar! tendar! stop the injun, left ma boondle on the planchen' (called out of a railway carriage to the guard); **Cor.**[12]; **Cor.**[3] Nails to mend the planching, *St. Ives Borough Accounts* (1716); I never heard this word used of a single plank, but always of a floor, or partition made of several. It is a collective word like 'cattle,' &c., and not applicable to a single object.

Hence **Planchin-board**, *sb.* a flooring-board. **w.Som.**[1], nw.Dev.[1]

PLANCHON, PLANCTION, see **Planching.**

PLANE, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. The sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-Platanus*; also in *comp.* **Plane-tree.**

Sc. LIGHTFOOT *Flora* (1792) 639 (JAM.). **Clc.** (B. & H.) **Slk.** No able to tell whether he's handlin an aik, or an elm, or a pine, or a beech, or a plane, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 166. **s.Cy., n.Cy.** JOHNSTON *Botany* (1853) in (B. & H.). **s.Cum.** (B. & H.) **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

PLANE, *sb.*[2] Nhb.[1] [plēn.] Mining term: a main road, whether level or inclined, along which coals, &c. are conveyed by engine-power or by gravity.

PLANE, *adj.* Sc. In *comp.* (1) **Plane-footed, (2) -soled**, flat-footed, having little instep.

(1) **Slg.** The superstition here is 'red-headed or plane-footed is an unlucky first-foot' (G.W.). (2) **w.Sc.** A plane-soled person was an unlucky first-foot, NAPIER *Flk-Lore* (1879) 160.

PLANET, *sb.* Irel. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Yks. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. e.An. Ken. Som. Also in form **plennet** Dur.[1] Cum.[14] [pla·nit, plæ·nit.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Planet-ruled**, influenced by the planets; (2) **-shower**, a short, heavy shower; (3) **-stroke**, a paralytic affection; a seizure; (4) **-struck**, paralyzed; blasted; (5) **-strucken**, one who has had a stroke of paralysis; (6) **-ta'en**, see (1); (7) **-tooken**, see (5).

(1) **Lin.**[1] (2) **N.I.**[1] (3) **Lin.**[1] Supposed to arise from the adverse influence of a planet. (4) **Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1] (5) **n.Lin.**[1] (6) **Lin.**[1] (7) **n.Lin.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *by planets*, irregularly, capriciously, by fits and starts, esp. used of rain; (2) *in planets*, of rain: falling with violence, but very locally; (3) *to rule the planets*, to practise astrology.

(1) **Der.**[2] **Lei.**[1] 'But why by planets, my friend?' asked I. 'Why, don't you know, . . it's all along o' the planets!' **e.An.**[1] In changeable weather the rain and sunshine come and go by planets. A man of unsteady mind acts by planets. **Ken.**[12] (2) **N.Cy.**[1] The rain falls in planets. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Down in plennets teems the rain, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 22; **Cum.**[14] **w.Yks.** That no two floods in Nidderdale are alike in effect is locally accounted for by saying, 'that the rain falls in planets,' LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 206; **w.Yks.**[1] T'rain hez faun seea michi' planets, ii. 289; **w.Yks.**[23], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 718. **Nhp.**[1] (3) **w.Som.**[1] I well knew a 'conjurer' who was said to be able 'to rule the planets,' and who made a good living from those who consulted him.

3. A horoscope.

n.Yks. He's getten his planet ruled (I.W.). **e.An.**[1]; **e.An.**[2] She went to old Nan Barrett to have her planet written.

4. A partial shower. **Lin.**[1] **5.** The climate. **n.Cy.** (HALL.)

PLANETY, *adj.* Sus. Of the weather: overcast; thundery.

e.Sus. It looks terr'ble planety surely, SAWYER *Nat. Hist.* (1883) 4.

PLANISH, *v.* Lin. [pla·niʃ.] To heap up with various things; to cover with things untidily.

To cover anything as a table, room, etc., with all sorts of articles untidily placed; as when children have been playing together and a room is heaped up with their playthings (HALL.); **Lin.**[1] Don't planish the things about. **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**[1] How you planish that table about! They've every table a'most planished sometimes.

PLANISHIN, see **Plenishing.**

PLANK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lan. Chs. Shr. Pem. Oxf. Som. Dev. [plaŋk, plæŋk.] **1.** *sb.* A mining term: a board about 2½ inches thick and 6 or 8 broad, used to support the roof in coal-workings, the 'crown-tree.' Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **2.** Hat-making term: the workman's bench or table which surrounds the 'kettle.' **Chs.**[1] Hence *to get a plank at a place, phr.* to get work in a hat-factory.

Chs.[1] He's getten a plank at Denton's.

3. Calcareous flagstone of the Stonesfield oolite beds. Oxf. PHILLIPS *Geol.* (1871) 149. **4.** A regular division of land in contradistinction to the irregular ridges of the

'run-rig'; the quantity of land assigned to each farm in readjustment of boundaries; a piece of cultivated land longer than it is broad; in ploughing: a strip of land between two open furrows.

Or.I. The average extent of each plank was about an acre, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884 148; **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1]

5. Bread baked on a girdle. s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **6.** *v.* To place, plant; also used *fig.*

Lnk. Hide it below the bed, or plank it on the highest shelf in the house, MURDOCH *Readings* 1895) I. 69. **e.Lan.**[1] **Shr.**[1] It's no use yo' sayin' yo' didna, fur 'ere the eggs bin to spake fur tharselves, so yo'n plankt the lie on yoreself.

7. With *down*: to set down; to settle.

Lth. Hastily I handed my dear Lady Matty to a seat, and planked my own huge carcase upon another one, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 205. **Lan.** So we crope up th' slates, an' plankt ussel' deawn ut th' top, BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1859) 49.

8. Of a pliant substance: to bend, spring.

w.Som.[1] The idea is that of walking on a plank bearing only on its two ends, which springs up and down when walked over. Any horizontal support which is bent down with the weight upon it is said 'to planky down,' or 'to be planked down.' **Dev.** T'will be difficult to drive so heavy a thing over the boards; they plank up and down so much, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 136.

9. To allocate land in large lots.

Sh.I. The land [has been] planked or allocated in due proportion to each person, COWIE *Shetland* (1871) 158. **Or.I.** PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) 6; In the process of planking . . . separate sections of the arable and grass lands were assigned to the various holders in proportion to the number of penny-lands, farthing-lands, cows-worths, and other denominations represented in their title-deeds, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 148; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Cai.** To divide, or exchange pieces of land possessed by different people, so that each person's property may be thrown into one field (JAM.); In many cases the arable land has been planked, or converted into distinct farms, in place of the old system of tenants occupying it in run-rig, *Agric. Surv.* 268 (*ib.*).

Hence **Planker**, *sb.* a land-measure. S. & Ork.[1]

PLANK, see **Plonk**, *v.*

PLANKAN, *sb.* Cor. [plæ·ŋkən.] A plank. (W.S.)

PLANKING, *vbl. sb.* Chs. [pla·ŋkin.] Hat-making term; see below.

The body-maker commenced operations, and for bowing, basining, boiling, and planking he received in 1805 8*s.* per dozen, *Hist. Denton Chapel*, 11, in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1855) XXXVII; **Chs.**[1] The felting of hat bodies by rolling them on a plank, and frequently immersing them in acidulated water.

PLANKY, *sb.* Ayr. [pla·ŋki.] A large marble. (F.J.C.) See **Plonk**, *sb.*[2] **6.**

PLANNY, *v.* ? *Obs.* e.An. Also in forms **plenna, plenny** e.An.[1] **1.** To complain fretfully. See **Plain**, *v.*

e.An.[1] Sick children are said to plenny. **Nrf.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 35.

2. To lose flesh, decline. e.An.[1]

PLANSHEN, PLANSHER, see **Planching, Plancher**, *sb.*[1]

PLANT, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**plant**, plānt.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Plant-cot**, a small enclosure for rearing cabbage-plants. Cai.[1]; (2) **-leaf**, a cabbage-leaf. Hrf.[1] **2.** Phr. *to water one's plants*, to shed tears. w.Yks.[1] **3.** A young cabbage-plant fit for planting out; used also of young brocoli, Brussels-sprouts, &c.

Gall. (A.W.), **N.I.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[1 2], **Glo.** (A.B.) **Dor.** Were I asked by a neighbour 'Can you spare me a few plants?' I should not ask what plants, but answer at once as to cabbages (G.M.M.). **w.Som.**[1] How be you off vor plants? mine didn come up 'tall; but I've a-got a plenty o' curly greens and that, and I wants to changy way zomebody vor zome plants, vor zome o' they.

4. A crop. **Glo.**[1] A good plant of wheat.

5. A cudgel, staff, stick.

Uls. The country people came pouring in—each man carrying his ash 'plant,' MCILROY *Craiglinnie* (1900) 54.

6. The scum that rises to the surface of vinegar. s.Chs.[1]

7. An aim. Mid. (HALL.) **8.** *v.* In phr. *to plant a stick on a person's back*, to thrash him. Lin.[1] **9.** *Obs.* To supply with a minister.

Rnf. In planting vacancies, and bearing down Popery and Atheism, WODROW *Corresp.* (1709-31) I. 136, ed. 1843. **Lnk.** The bishops are appointed to plant the kirks which have vaiked since the year 1637, *ib. Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 265, ed. 1828. **Hdg.** Auldhame had not been planted since the Reformation, RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 25.

10. To beat with a stick, to thrash.

Lei.[1] The ash-plant in general use for corrective purposes no doubt supplied the term. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3]

PLANT, *sb.*[2] Wor. Dev. The greater plantain, *Plantago major*; also the ribwort plantain, *P. lanceolata.* s.Wor. (H.K.), Dev. (B. & H.), Dev.[4]

PLANTA-CRUIVE, *sb.* Sh.I. Or.I. Also in forms **planta-crew** (JAM.); **planti-crü, planti-crub** Sh.I. A small enclosure surrounded by a dike for the purpose of growing cabbage-plants. See **Cruive.**

Sh.I. Robbing a bee's nest in the wall of his planti-crü, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 166; Whin da sin is ower da waaster planticrub, dat's juist sax o'clock frae da know [the now], *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** The plants are raised from seed sown in little enclosures of turf, often on the commons, called . . . planta-crews. These planta-crews are numerous, some circular, others rectangular, and have a singular appearance to strangers, seldom exceeding ten yards square, *Agric. Surv.* 80 (JAM.).

PLANTANY, *sb.* Bck. The plantain, esp. the greater plantain, *Plantago major.* s.Bck. (B. & H.)

PLANTED, *sb.* Dev.[4] The ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata.*

PLANTI-CRÜ, -CRUB, see **Planta-cruive.**

PLANTIN(G, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. e.An. Som. Also in form **planteen** Nhb.[1] [pla·ntin.] **1.** A plantation; a coppice.

Sc. They hied to a plantin' an' pu'ed a young ash, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 110. **Bnff.** Frae a' your plantins you'll soon be Ca'd aff by Death's resistless force, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 15. **Abd.** SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 286. **Frf.** Ane excellent great house, good yards and planting, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844-5) I. 324. **Per.** SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 161. **Slg.** Thro' bonny wee townies, an' meadows, an' planting, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 266. **s.Sc.** WATSON *Bards* (1859) 148. **Rnf.** WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 50. **Ayr.** Do ye ken, laird, that wee bit belt o' plantin' by the water side? SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 45. **Lnk.** It rooted up the younglin' trees In plantin' an' in shaw, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 51. **Lth.** The fir plantin', LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 59. **Edb.** MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 53. **Bwk.** A' aroun' the clachan, Frae the plantin' to the schule, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 77. **Rxb.** Dander hameward through the plantin', MURRAY *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 25. **Dmf.** That nicht beside the plantin' yett, When I was gyte wi' joy, REID *Poems* (1894) 131. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] He's gyen aback o' the plantin. **e.Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[4], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 14, 1896). **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** They're felling timber in the No Joke Planting (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] Ther's a straange lot o' hetherds e' th' Snaake-Plantin'. **sw.Lin.**[1] They're soughing the little close agen the plantin'. **e.An.**[1], **Cmb.** (J.D.R.) **Nrf.** Up went a buttle to the top of a tree in a planting, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 206. **w.Som.**[1]

2. Phr. *craw planting*, a rookery.

Per. On to Arthurstane's craw planting, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 195.

3. A setting of cabbages, &c. Nhb.[1]

PLANTRY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Garden grounds; plantations.

Edb. Sober fock wha busk your plantry Are lookit owr, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 182.

PLANXTY, *sb.* Irel. A dance tune of a lively and sportive character.

w.Ir. The harp . . . did not ring forth the spirit-stirring planxty, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 24. **s.Ir.** Each contributes planxty, song, or superstitious tale, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 295; (P.W.J.)

PLAP, *v.* Lan. [**plap.**] To talk, chatter.

Plappin away for twenty minutes about Sir Robert Peel, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 469.

PLAP, *adv.* Sc. [**plap.**] In phr. *to fall* or *play plap*, of water: to fall with a sudden splash.

Gall. The raindrops played 'plap' on my naked skin, as though I had no more on me than a dame's cambric kerchief, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxvi; I ken fine she's greetin'. For I hae fand the water faain' plap plap on my heid, *ib. Kit Kennedy* (1899) iii.

PLAPPER, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Bnff.[1] Also in form **plypper.** [pla·pər.] **1.** *v.* To make a noise with the lips or by striking a flat-surfaced body in water. **2.** *sb.*

The act of making a noise in a liquid by the lips or by a body having a flat surface; the noise so made. **3.** *adv.* With a splashing sound.

PLART, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Also in form **plert** Dwn. [plart, plert.] **1.** *v.* To fall down. N.I.[1] **2.** *sb.* A fall.

Dwn. 'A fell my hale length this very day,' sez he. 'Did iver,' sez I. 'Man, ye wud come doon a quer plert!' LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 94.

PLASAD, *adj.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] In fine condition. **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790).

PLASH, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also in forms **plaish** Hrt.; **pleash** Som.; **plesh** Hmp. Dor.[1]; **plesher** Glo.; **plush** Pem. Glo. Hmp.[1] I.W.[1] Dor.[1] w.Som.[1] [plaʃ, pleʃ, plɐʃ.] **1.** *v.* To trim or lop trees, hedges, &c., to 'lay' a hedge. Cf. **pleach.**

Cum.[14] **n.Yks.** This is called laying or plashing the hedge, and is chiefly performed upon such as are young, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 96. **w.Yks.**[2] Hedges are... plashed when in order to make them stronger they are intertwined with boughs (s.v. Plaich). **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] To renew a hedge by cutting half way through the stems, so as to bend them down. The cut stems throw up numerous vertical shoots, and the bottom of the hedge becomes thick again; **Chs.**[3] **Not.** I could see he didn't know how to plash a fence properly (L.C.M.); **Not.**[123], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Yon hedge wants plashing; it's not been plashed for a many years. **Lei.** The man who can cut, lay, or plash an hedge, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 211; **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12], **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[123], **Hrf.**[2], **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 331; (S.S.B.) **Hrt.** A standing hedge plaished in a clever manner, ELLIS *Practical Farmer* (1750) I. 91. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 297, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] Also the operation of out-hawling ditch and hightening bank. **Ken.**[1] To repair a live hedge, by cutting half through some of the stems near the ground and then bending the upper parts down, and keeping them so by means of hooked sticks driven into the bank; **Ken.**[2], **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] I sholl have that hedge plashed next week. **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** There the hedge that wer leätely so high, Wer a-plush'd, an' along by the zide, BARNES *Poems* (1869-70) 26; **Dor.**[1] **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] The quick or growing underwood is bent down with the points outwards, and sods are laid on the top so as to make it grow thicker; this is to plush the hedge. **n.Dev.** ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* **Cor.**[3]

Hence (1) **Plashed**, *ppl. adj.* of hedges, banks, &c.: trimmed; 'laid'; (2) **Plasher**, *sb.* (*a*) a stem partly cut through and woven into a hedge in 'laying'; (*b*) a man who 'lays' the hedge; (3) **Plashing-system**, *sb.* the practice of 'laying' hedges.

(1) **Sur.** Woodcraft... comprised timber-felling and planting,.. making plashed banks, *Times* (Dec. 7, 1894) 13, col. 4. **Dor.**[1] Friths ar lops Vrom new-plesh'd hedge, 64. (2, *a*) **Hrf.**[2], **Sur.**[1], **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **Som.** He explained the mark of a blow upon his forehead by saying that he was struck by a 'plusher' while hedging (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] Tommy Lee was th' best plasher I iver heärd tell on. **sw.Lin.**[1] He was mostly a plasher, and a deal among the hedges. (3) **Hrt.** The plashing system is carried on to the greatest extent, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 27.

2. *sb.* A live stem in a hedge cut half through and bent down.

War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[12] **Hrt.** The plaish or live stick must be bent easily and warily, ELLIS *Practical Farmer* (1750) 92.

[**1.** Cut vines and osier, Plash hedge of enclosier, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 86. OFr. *plaissier.*]

PLASH, *v.*[2], *sb.*[2] and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **plesh** n.Yks.[4] [plaʃ, pleʃ.] **1.** *v.* To splash; to dash through water or mud; to rain heavily. Cf. **plosh.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Sh.I.** He heard da pilticks plashin' i' da ooster, *Sh. News* (June 25, 1898). **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] The sodgers plasht through the burn. **Abd.** (A.W.) **Kcd.** Plashed the water owre, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 29. **Frf.** WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 77, ed. 1889. **Fif.** The mermaids flounce and plash exulting in the waves, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 91, ed. 1871. **Slg.** MUIR *Poems* (1818) 12. **s.Sc.** Plashin' thro' baith thick and thin, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 359. **Cld.** It's been plashin' for twa hours (JAM.). **Dmb.** Plash'd in the boyne, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 44. **Rnf.** Young fowks . . . Thro' holes, an' wreaths o' snaw, an' sleet, Cou'd brawly plash on, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 127. **Ayr.** Hearkening to the rain plashing doon the ronns and flushing the syvors, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 155. **Lnk.** BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 124. **Lth.** Heid an' lugs, a droonin' crew, This bog the farmers plash in, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 161. **Edb.** He... coaches owr the dubs to plash him. LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 59. **Bwk.** The floor all plashed with blood, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 74. **Rxb.** RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 181. **Dmf.** Aften hae I crossed the heather, Plashin' through baith thick and thin, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 96. **Dwn.** Plashing through the rills, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 223. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] What's that plashin? **Dur.** He was a wondering what could have been plashing down on the road all the way as he went, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1897) 265. **Lakel.**[2] T'rain fair plashes again when it comes a gurt heavy shoor. **Cum.**[24], **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Thou's plashed th' fire-place till it's as speckled as a cuckoo, BRIERLEY *Fratchingtons* (1868) ii. **Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] This raain's plashed th' walls reight up aboon th' winda' sills. **Nhp.**[1] Here the gay river, laughing as it goes, Plashes with easy wave its flaggy sides, CLARE *Rur. Life*, 8. **War.**[3] **Hrt.** ELLIS *Cy. Hswf.* (1750). **Ken.** To plash a traveller (K.).

Hence (1) **Plashing**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) splashing; (*b*) splashed; of clothes: saturated with water so as to emit a splashing sound; (2) **Plashing-wet**, *adj.*, see (1, *b*); (3) **Plashy**, *adj.* splashing; wet, watery; wet under foot.

(1, *a*) **Lnk.** The plashing dripping sound of incessant rain, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 235. **Edb.** A streamlet glides into Rough stanes, with plashing sound, *Carlop Green* (1793) 174, ed. 1817. (*b*) **Sc.** My claise are aw plashing (JAM.). **e.Sc.** He maun ha'e been fair plashin, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 241. (2) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] We've hid plashie weather for a day or twa. **Per.** Snaw, drift, frost, an' plashy rain, STEWART *Character* (1857) 125. **Ayr.** Plashy sleets and beating rain, BURNS *Jockey's ta'en the parting kiss*, st. 2. **Edb.** BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 363. **Slk.** Was sitting by the plashy shore, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 329. **nw.Der.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.** And wan-hued lady-smocks, that love to spring 'Side the swamp margin of some plashy pond, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 132; **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3]

2. To wash or scour in a slovenly manner; to work about with the hands in any liquid; to do anything ineffectually.

Sc. Ye're just plashing the water (JAM.). **Bnff.**[1] She wiz plashin' an' washin'. **Cld.** Ye're no washin, ye're just plashin i' the wattir (JAM.).

3. *sb.* A splash; a splash of mud.

Sc. The thunder-rain, in large drops, came plash after plash on the blanket roof, *Blackw. Mag.* (May 1820) 158. **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Slg.** Awa', wi' a' sic hashes, Wha wear nought but spatterdashes, They hardly serve to fend the plashes E'en frae the bran, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 18. **Ayr.** The only sounds are the chirming o' the birds and the plash o' a bit linn near bye, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 98. **Edb.** 'Twas wae to see ye in sic a plash, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 98. **Peb.** His breeks were filled wi' Lilly's plash, Frae th' headband, to the knee, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 78, ed. 1817. **Slk.** I ran plash for plash down the burn, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 373, ed. 1866. **Gall.** The steady plash, the weary dash Of waters against the side, IRVING *Fireside Lays* (1872) 211. **Nhb.** An' we'll hae a plash amang the lads, *Coquet Dale Sngs.* (1852) 59. **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[3] **Wor.** The old saying 'the more plash the more dash' was not right to-day, *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 28, 1898).

4. A heavy downfall of rain, snow, or sleet; also in *comb.* Plash of wet.

Sc. Were ye oot o' that plash? (JAM.) **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** It has come on a sair plash o' weet, MCKENZIE *Sketches* (1894) xvii. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] If the oak before the ash Then we're sure to have a plash. If the ash before the oak, Then we're sure to have a soak, *Weather saw.*

5. A puddle; a small pool; a mill-head; a slough.

Sc. Ye'll trot the cannie auld grey mare Through dubs and plashes, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 196. **Abd.** Hear the whirr o' the miller's pirn, The plash where the trouts are loupin', MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 3. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; **N.Cy.**[2] **Cum.** In northern plashes dips his bill, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 233. **n.Yks.**[24] **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (June 12, 1897). **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[12] (s.v. Flash); **Chs.**[3] A shallow piece of water like that left in a field after a thunderstorm (s.v. Flash). **Not.** (W.H.), **n.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A 'plash' is often made for washing sheep or horses by placing two fences across a brook, between which the animals are driven from one side to the other. **Nhp.**[12], **Shr.**[2], **Glo.**[12], **e.An.**[1] **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest* (1883) 284; **Hmp.**[1]

6. A quantity of any liquid or semi-liquid, esp. when dashed violently; a quantity of strong drink; a quantity of ill-cooked liquid food.

Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] She threw a plash o' wattir in's face. They ga' 'im a plash o' drink an' fillt 'im fou.

7. *adv.* With a splash; also used *fig.*

Sc. It fell plash into the burn (Jam.); A shower o' texts came plash like rain, And fairly washed it clean oot o' my brain, *Good Wds.* (1881) 503. Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] He fell plash in our the hehd amo' the wattir.

[1. MDu. *plasschen in 't water*, to plash or plunge in the water (Hexham). 5. *Plasche*, where reyne watyr stondythe, 'torrens, lacuna,' *Prompt.*]

PLASH, *v.*[3] Nhb.[1] [plaʃ.] To leave work unfinished.

'Aa'll he ta plash them,' said by a shoemaker on leaving work unfinished at the end of the week.

PLASHET, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [plæ·ʃit.] A moist place where a stream rises; a quagmire. Cf. **ploshet**(t; see **Plash,** *v.*[2]

Dev.[2] Let's run down here, there's a plashet at the bottom, Peard *Mother Molly* (1889) 189; Dev.[1] Vetch'd a vege to thicka plashet, 5, ed. Palmer. s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor.[12]

PLASH-FLUKE, *sb.* Rnf. Lth. (Jam.) The plaice, *Platessa vulgaris.*

PLASHIE, *sb.* Rnf. (Jam.) The plaice, *Platessa vulgaris.*

PLASH-MILL, *sb.* Sc. [pla·ʃ-mil.] A mill where cloth is fulled; a 'wauk-mill.'

Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) 121.

Hence **Plash-miller,** *sb.* a fuller.

Ags. John Young, plash-miller at East Mill, was drowned in the river Esk, *Dundee Advertiser* (Dec. 19, 1822) (Jam.).

PLASKET, *sb.*[1] ? *Obs.* Sc. An evil trick.

Ayr. I canna believe her to have been playing ony plasket, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxv.

PLASKET, *sb.*[2] Lon. A basket.

He was a good customer, and was very fond of peaches. I used to sell them to him, at 12*s.* the plasket, when they was new, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 22.

PLAST, *v.* Dor. [plāst.] To swell with wind; see below.

'He is very plasted a'ready,' was said of a dead child by the woman who had laid him out (C.K.P.). s.Dor. A sheep or bullock would be said to be 'plasted,' when from feeding ravenously it became filled with wind (C.W.).

PLASTER, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Yks. Chs. Also in form **plaister** Yks. [pla·stə(r, plē·stə(r.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Plaster-floor,** a floor of hard clay; see below; (2) **-hill,** an escarpment of clay.

(1) Chs.[1] In many old Cheshire farmhouses the cheese-room floors used to be made of an extremely hard calcareous clay, which was sometimes laid upon laths, but not unfrequently upon reeds. The material was obtained from seams of shaly rock, which are found in the clays of the New Red Sandstone formation. It was burnt and treated like Plaster of Paris... The same material was used for barn floors. (2) On the banks of the river Bollin, in the neighbourhood of Mobberley and Styall, there are one or two high escarpments of clay containing calcareous bands of shaly stone. These escarpments, and especially one on the Oversley Ford farm, are called 'plaster hills.' They furnished the material for the hard clay floors described above, *ib.*

2. Salt-mining term: the common name for gypsum. Chs.[1] **3.** *Fig.* Anything overloaded with vulgar, showy ornament. N.I.[1] Hence **Plastery,** *adj.* gaudy, over-ornamented. *ib.* **4.** *pl.* A variety of dishes. Ant. (S.A.B.) **5.** A plasterer.

w.Yks. Aw've awlus thowt 'at if ther' wer' a tax o' hair oil, whiteweshers and plaisters wod be sure to get off scot free, Hartley *Grimes' Trip* (1877) Lett. i.

6. *v.* To paste up a notice.

n.Yks. Udders plaisters up i't street, 'T'Chetch is i' danger,' Castillo *Poems* (1878) 25.

PLAT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Bck. Mid. Nrf. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **platt** w.Yks. Chs.[3]; and in forms **plait** Wm.; **plet** Ir.; **plett** w.Yks. [**plat, plæt, plet.**] **1.** A plot of ground; a garden allotment; a bed of vegetables, &c.; a place; ? a dial. form of 'plot.'

Lnk. Leaves . . . forming extensive green plats on stagnant waters, Patrick *Plants* (1831) 48. n.Ir. An ark full av meal an' a garden av kail; An' plet av good barley, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 52. Cum. Some spots i' t'rwoads was a fair ice-plat, Gwordie Greenup *Anudder Batch* (1873) 15; Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] Below t'toon theer a plat of fine land, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 112, ed. 1886. e.Yks.[1] Frequently used to denote the entire estate of a small landed proprietor. 'If things disn't mend Ah sall be fooac'd tĭ sell plats.' w.Yks. Grass-plat, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[1] Black-hill Crag, that feaful onely plat, ii. 301; w.Yks.[345] Chs.[2] A plat of turnips = a bed of them; Chs.[3], n.Lin.[1] Bck. Plat of oziers in Brickyard; and 4 plats of bushes and underwood in Long Spinney, *Oxf. Times* (Dec. 1, 1900) 2. Mid. Shaken out into straddles, or separate plats, of five or six yards square, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 106. w.Som.[1] Very common in field names. 'Mr. Leat 've a-tookt the field o' groun vor to let-n out in plats.' Dev. A mortal plat Vur witches an tha likes a that, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 1st S. 53, ed. 1858. n.Dev. Bring tha browze And cricks vrom Cockhedge plat, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 4. Cor.[2]

2. Phr. *to point plat,* to put a foot to the ground.

w.Yks.[5] Ah gat lāamed sorely that time; ah couldn't point plat fur a month at after.

3. The floor.

w.Yks. When I stept on to t'platform, I fell backards way on to t'platt, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1879) 9; Tha'll suarly lend a elpin and Ta lift hur off at plat, Preston *Poems* (1864) 8.

4. Tin-mining term: an open space near the shaft.

Cor. He found himself in what he supposed to have been originally a 'plat' or 'plot,' that is, a place distinct from the shaft, intended for the convenience of lodging ore till it can be carried off, *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1828) 743; Several other miners . . . were on the plat above, calling down, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 351, ed. 1896.

5. The mould-board of a plough. e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **6.** A small foot-bridge over a stream or gutter. ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[123] **7.** A line of hay ready for being put into cocks.

Lakel.[2] Cum. And cockin and brekkin' for good hay to meàkk and rake into plat, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 2nd S. 249; Cum.[14], Wm. (E.C.) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 14, 1896). ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Plat-brecker,** *sb.* a coarse-toothed wooden rake for breaking out swathes of hay.

Cum. Her teeth's leyke plat-breckers, her chin is aw hairy, Rayson *Poems* (1839) 43.

8. Phr. *a plat of pins,* a paper packet of pins.

Dev. Lükee zee, Mr. Gammon 'ath a gied me a plat of pins instid ov a varden chānge, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 142.

PLAT, *adj., adv., sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Nhp. Oxf. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **platt** S. & Ork.[1] n.Dev.; and in form **plet** Sc. (Jam.) Cum. [**plat, plæt, plet.**] **1.** *adj.* Flat.

S. & Ork.[1] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 14, 1896).

Hence **Plat-footed,** *adj.* flat-footed; splay-footed; shambling in gait.

Cld. (Jam.) Som. *Reports Provinc.* (1893). w.Som.[1] A plat-vooted, nackle-ass old son of a bitch! why I widn gee un his zalt, let 'lone taties! Dev.[1] n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 331; Whan a had a had a . . . platvooted . . . swashbucket, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 56. Cor.[12]

2. Clear, plain, distinct; *gen.* in phr. *plain and plat.*

Sh.I. Ta pit it a' doon plain an' plat Wid hinder time ower muckle, Nicolson *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 50; Da answer cam baid plain an plat, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 64. N.Cy.[1]

3. *adv.* Very, quite.

Sh.I. He [it] wis plat calm, an' we had ta row ta da lodges, *Sh. News* (Dec. 9, 1899); S. & Ork.[1]

4. Due, direct. Abd. Plet south, plet north (Jam.).

5. *sb.* The broad level side of a stratum of stone. Nhp.[2]

6. A flattened cake of any substance, esp. of a soft clayey kind; a cake of cow-dung.

n.Cy. (Hall.) Nhb. A plat o' coo-share (R.O.H.); Nhb.[1] A 'plat o' clarts.' Dur.[1], Oxf. (G.O.)

7. The plateau or plain of the downs; a broad ridge of land.

Cum.[14], Wil.[1] s.Wil. The ploughed land from which the flints are collected high up on the plain of the Downs is said to be 'on the plat' (G.E.D.).

8. *v.* With *down*: to smooth, press down.

Cor.[2] w.Cor. Your hair is rough; plat it down with your hands. When our mangle was broken we platted down the sheets with the iron (M.A.C.).

9. To walk heavily.

Cum. They gar't his varra skin to creep, And caused his steps to plet and vary, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 257; Cum.[4]

[1. Prudly on a plat playn, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 1379. OFr. *plat*, flat.]

PLAT, *pret. Obs.* Sc. With *up*: erected.

Leith fortifications went on speedily; above 1000 hands daily employed, plat up towards the sea sundry perfect and strong bastions, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 160 (JAM.).

PLAT, *pp.* Lin.[1] [plat.] With *up*: calculated, estimated.

I've plat-up my earnings, and I calculate by ta'en work I've made three bob a day.

PLAT, see **Plait.**

PLATCH, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. [platʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A flat foot.

Rxb. If you are going on a journey, on Monday morning, and meet a man who has platches or plain soles, it is necessary . . . that you should turn again, because it is an evil omen. The only way to prevent the bad effect of so fatal an occurrence, is to return to your own abode, to enter it with the right foot foremost, and to eat and drink. Then you may safely set out again on your journey; the spell being dissolved (JAM.).

Hence **Platchy-footed**, *adj.* having a flat-footed style of walking. Nhb.[1] **2.** *v.* To make a heavy noise in walking with a quick, short step. Rxb. (JAM.)

PLATCH, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. [platʃ.] **1.** *v.* To splash; to besmear.

Sh.I. I sees Geordie comin' platchin' ower da guttery rigs, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 107. Bnff.[1] He platcht his face wee ink. He platcht's claise wee dubs. Cld. (JAM.)

Hence **Platchie**, *adj.* splashy, besmearing.

Rxb. And platchie are the moorlands aye, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 131.

2. *sb.* A splash; a large spot; a clot; a large piece of anything.

Sc. A platch on his face. A platch o' lan' (JAM.). Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] He hiz an ugly platch on's cheek. Cld. (JAM.)

PLATCH, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[3] Bnff.[1] Cld. (JAM.) [platʃ.] **1.** *v.* To patch; to repair in a clumsy manner. **2.** *sb.* A patch, a piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it.

PLATCHACK, *sb.* Sh.I. A large patch. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. platch, *v.*[3]

PLATCHEN, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] Also written **platchin.** [plaˑtʃən.] **1.** *v.* To cover with spots; to besmear. **2.** To patch; to repair clumsily. **3.** *sb.* A very large spot or clot. **4.** A very large patch.

PLATE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Der. Nhp. Ken. Sus. Also in forms **pleät** Ken.; **plet** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] [plēt, pleət, pliət.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Plate-bone**, the blade-bone; (2) **-brick**, a brick made from shale; (3) **-jack**, *obs.*, coat-armour; (4) **-man**, the man who holds the offertory plate; (5) **-nail**, mining term: a nail used in laying underground tramways; (6) **-rail**, a wrought-iron tram-rail; (7) **-rand**, the flat ribs of beef; (8) **-spade**, a digging-spade having a nearly flat blade.

(1) Sus.[1] (2) Nhb.[1] (3) Sc. Yet his plate-jack was braced and his helmet was laced, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 185. (4) Sc. HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 546. (5) Nhb.[1] Strong, round nails, with flat points, having a countersunk head, flat or rounded on the top, and measuring two inches or two and a half inches long; used for nailing down the 'plates'—the rails—to the sleepers in an underground tramway. A plate-nail is driven through a hole in the plate, which is countersunk to receive the head of the nail. Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (6) Nhb.[1] In section like an unequal angle-iron, the base being three inches wide by half inch thick, the enclosed angle slightly obtuse and with short heel projecting so as to give greater support to the side on which it is laid. The upper side, standing two inches higher than the plate, served as flange or guide to the tram wheels, which were themselves plain discs without any flanges. (7) Nhp.[1] (8) Ken. (D.W.L.); I reck'n Kent's de pleäce where dey call a pleät-speäd a pleät-speäd an' no a —— shovel! (A.M.)

2. Phr. (1) *to have a plate for anything*, to have means for getting it; (2) *to make a good plate of anything*, to make a good thing out of it.

(1) w.Yks.[2] I've a plate for a quart of beer. (2) *ib.* Somebody will make a good plate of it.

3. The rail on which colliery trams are run; a section of a gang-road; a flat cast-iron rail with a flange.

Nhb. God bless the man wi' peace and plenty, That furst invented metal plates! WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 32; Nhb.[1], w.Yks. (J.P.), Der. (B.K.)

4. Shale; the refuse of former lead-mine workings.

Nhb. CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 127; Nhb.[1] Usually described, according to its appearance, as blue plate, black plate, grey plate, &c. Nhb., Dur. *Borings* (1881) II. 12. Cum. Plate, a coal in the middle, in some places three feet thick, in others strata of plate between the coal, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 48. w.Yks.[1]

Hence **Platy**, *adj.* containing layers of shale.

Nhb.[1] Sandstone when intermixed with shale beds or partings, is called platy freestone or platy post.

5. A flat rock in a harbour. N.I.[1] **6.** A trick; a device.

w.Yks. W'en seen many a plate at thah kno's nowt abaht, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 99; w.Yks.[2]

7. *v.* To clinch a nail; to rivet.

Fif. (JAM.) Rxb. Used by blacksmiths, who, in shoeing horses turn down the points of the nails (*ib.*). n.Cy. (HALL.) Nhb.[1] Aa want a hunder nails; the kind that'll plet. Lakel.[2], Cum.[14], n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] Clench or bend back the end of a nail when driven, and so flatten the end of it. w.Yks.[1] Mind to plate t'nails weel down.

8. To hammer a thick piece of iron until it becomes thin.

s.Yks. Originally the thick piece of iron was made of rolled plates; this is not so now, but the name remains to the operation (W.S.).

9. To thrash, chastise.

w.Yks. Tha's plated me mi ribs an' reyt, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1891) 15, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 14, 1896).

Hence **Plating**, *sb.* a sound thrashing.

n.Yks.[4] w.Yks. He did giv him a platin' an' reight an' all, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 14, 1896).

10. Phr. (1) *to plate it*, to make a vigorous effort; to surpass; (2) *to plate it into one*, to eat vigorously.

(1) Wm. It does plate it, an nea mistak, GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 68. (2) Wm. He'd a gay big trencherful afoor him, an' my sang he dud plate it intul him (B.K.).

PLATFORM, *sb.* Nrf. The cabin floor of a boat.

I laid the table on the platform, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) iv.

PLATIECRUB, *sb.* Sh.I. A patch of enclosed ground for growing cabbages. See **Planta-cruive.**

Whin hit [ice] gae wye hit brook roond aboot wiz, fir da world laek da stead o' a peerie platiecrub, *Sh. News* (Jan. 21, 1899).

PLATIMORE, *sb.* Ess. The London clay underlying the beach on the coast of Essex.

(W.H.W.); When men are digging a well they would say, 'Now we have come to the platimore (or blue lug or London clay); we must get through this before we come to water' (H.H.M.).

PLATING, *sb.* w.Som.[1] The piece of wood which runs longitudinally on the top of each wall of a building upon which are fixed the rafters.

PLATNORE, *sb.* s.Cy. I.W. Also in form **plotnore** I.W.[1] A species of clay. s.Cy. (HALL.), I.W.[1] Cf. **platimore.**

PLATOON, *sb.* Sc. [plaˑtūn.] A volley, report of a shot; also used *fig.*

Abd. The terriblest platoon gaes aff, garrin the road shak', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. Peb. Yon stripling . . . Has gien me monie a sair platoon, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 32.

PLATTEN, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **plettin.** To rivet; to clinch a nail. Cf. **plate, 7.**

Fif., Rxb. Used by blacksmiths who in shoeing horses turn down the points of the nails.

Hence **Plettin-stone**, *sb.*, see below.

Fif. A large flat stone, till of late years lying at the door of a smithy. On this stone, the horse's foot was set flat, after the shoe was driven, that the nails might be plattened (rooved), i.e. turned a little over the hoof, to prevent their coming out.

PLATTER, *sb.*[1] Chs. Nhp. Ess. Som. Dev. [plaˑtə(r), plæˑtə(r).] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Platter-dock**, the broad pondweed, *Potamogeton natans*; (2) **-face**, a round flat face;

(3) **-foot**, a flat foot, with little or no instep; (4) **-footed**, flat-footed.

(1) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] So called from lying flat, or like a platter on the water. (2) **w.Som.**[1] Very common. 'Ya gurt platter-face!' (3) **e.Dev.** Set out as brave a platter-foot as man could wish for to see, JANE *Lordship Passen and We* (1897) 213. (4) **Som.** *Reports Provinc.* (1893). **Dev.** I was anxious about some young ducks, but was reassured by the coachman, who said, 'They'll do all right if they don't get platter-footed.' . . As far as I can gather it is a weakness of the spine which affects the legs of young ducks, causing them to straddle or sprawl about. 'Boath 'er veet be za flat's a pancake, an' 'er turns 'um boath out. Luk'th like quarter tü dree by 'um. Whot I call'th platter-vüted,' HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. Phr. *to cover the platters*, of a joint of meat, &c.: to yield good large slices.

Chs.[1] A beast's heart's a very profitable piece, it covers th' platters.

3. Earthenware, esp. a broken piece of earthenware.

Nhp.[1] **Ess.** 'A piece of platter flew into his eye.' 'Are these candlesticks metal?' 'I'm sure I thought they were platter' (S.P.H.).

PLATTER, *v.*, *sb.*[2] and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Chs. [pla·tə(r.]

1. *v.* To dabble in a liquid or semi-liquid; to walk with a sharp step in water or mud.

Sc. (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] **e.Lth.** He'd platter For troots an' eels in Tyne's deep water, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 39.

2. With *along*: to walk in an awkward, scrambling way, like a man with bad corns. **Chs.**[18] **3.** *sb.* The act of dabbling or walking in water, mud, &c.; the noise so caused. Sc. (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] **4.** A splashy mess. **Nhb.**[1] **5.** *adv.* With a sharp continuous noise in water or any liquid.

Sc. When the noise has continued for some time 'platter-platterin'' is the term used (JAM.). **Bnff.**[1]

PLATTING, *sb.* Lan. Der. A small bridge across a stream. See **Plat**, *sb.*[1] **6.**

Lan. *Obs.* So that the water may passe under John Gee his plattinge, *Manch. Court Leet Rec.* (1600) II. 156. **nw.Der.**[1]

PLATTY, *adj.* Ken. Sur. Sus. Som. [plæ·ti.] **1.** Of any crop: growing unevenly; flourishing in some places and poor in others. Cf. **plat**, *sb.*[1]

Ken. A witness was asked what sort of hop season there had been? to which he replied, 'Only platty.' The judge asked, 'What is platty?' 'Oh! platty's platty, my Lord.' This lucid explanation is now frequently used in Kent, when any question is answered in a similar indefinite way, *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. x. 435; **Ken.**[1]; **Ken.**[2] Corn grows platty, when it is good only in here and there a place. **Sur.**[1] **Sus.**[1] 'Apples are very platty this year,' would mean that there is a quantity in some places and none at all in others; **Sus.**[2] Having bare spots, as corn-fields sometimes have. **w.Som.**[1] Idn quarter so good's he looks, thick there field o' barley; he's ter'ble platty.

2. Of a person: capricious; fastidious and dainty in appetite.

Ken.[1] **ne.Ken.** I don't like her, she is so platty (H.M.). **e.Ken.** He doesn't eat much, he is platty. I don't see much of her, she is very platty about visiting (G.G.).

PLAUCH, PLAUGH, PLAUM, PLAUNCHING, see **Pleach, Plough, Plim**, *v.*[2], **Planching.**

PLAW, *sb.* Sus.[1] [plɔ̄.] A small wood; a plantation.

PLAW, PLAWF, see **Play**, *v.*[2], **Plough.**

PLAY, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. and Aus. Also written **plaay** I.W.[12]; and in form **plee** s.Chs.[1] [plē, pleə.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *prep.* and *adv.* (1) **to play along**, to go quickly, make haste; (2) **— at**, to begin to enjoy; to nibble at; (3) **— for**, to hurry to; (4) **— fore**, to put forward; (5) **— in**, to begin at once; to take one's turn and join in; (6) **— up**, (*a*) to behave boisterously; of a horse: to jump or frisk about; (*b*) to scold; (*c*) of mackerel: to rise up or leap out of the water; (7) **— upon**, to prey upon; to torment.

(1) **Hmp.** Now you just play along, and mind you gets back soon (W.H.E.). (2) **Ayr.** You rax your arms an' gant, playing at the sleep that you need and expect, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 94. (3) **Lan.** Owd fox turned his heel when he geet eawt a' th' seet, And play'd fer their heawse deawn in Parliament Street, LAYCOCK *Sngs.* (1860) 44. (4) **n.Dev.** Play vore thy leg, min. Pithee, spaik, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 51. (5) **Brks.**[1], **s.Cy.** (HALL.) **I.W.**[1] Come, look sharp; plaay-in; **I.W.**[2] While t'others were footeren about, he plaayed in, and had it out in noo time. (6, *a*) **Lin.**[1] He came home beery, and playing-up, broke the dolly. **n.Lin.**[1] Thaay're still eniff when the'r faather's at hoäm, bud thaay do plaay up when thaay're to the'r sens. **sw.Lin.**[1] This pony does not play up at the trams as the other did. [**Aus.** He could do more with a horse than any man I ever saw. They never seemed to play up with him, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) II. iii.] (*b*) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 14, 1896). (*c*) **Cor.** The old hands tell us the sun when he rises will eat up the mists, and the schools of the mackerel will then 'play up' in order to warm their noses. 'There they go! Look, look! Oh the beauties! Play up, play up!' *Good Wds.* (1896) 15. (7) **Ess.** I think the cold is trying, it will play upon the constitution (S.P.H.). **Sur.**[1] The toothache played upon me so that I was nearly drove distracted. **Ken.** (J.A.B.); **Ken.**[1] It plays upon her mind.

2. Phr. (1) *old Nick to play*, the deuce to play; (2) *to play a cross*, to take a short cut, to cut across; *fig.* to steal a march upon, to 'round' upon; (3) *— a fall*, to wrestle; (4) *— a fore hand*, a curling term: to play first; to lead; (5) *— at riband*, to play truant; (6) *— cheep, obs.*, to make the least noise; (7) *— clatter, obs.*, to continue clattering; (8) *— crash*, to break with a crash; (9) *— deep*, of the heart: to beat violently; (10) *— flee*, to let fly; (11) *— from school*, see (5); (12) *— glaum at*, to make a clutch at; (13) *— hell with*, to abuse; (14) *— hemp with*, to damage, to do mischief to; (15) *— in the papers*, to play cricket in a county match; (16) *— jink*, of money: to be quickly spent; (17) *— lick*, to make a cut with a cane or other weapon; (18) *— old boots with*, to make havoc of; (19) *— quake*, to quake suddenly; (20) *— rattle*, to go with a rattle; (21) *— sharp*, (*a*) to be quick; to begin at once; to strike in; (*b*) to get an advantage by some unfair means; (22) *— snap*, to give a snapping sound; (23) *— the band*, of a band: to begin to play; (24) *— the bear*, to make havoc; (25) *— the dule*, to torment; to act with cruelty or impetuosity; (26) *— thud*, to beat quickly; (27) *— tingle*, to tingle, itch; (28) *— Tom and Harry with*, to throw into confusion, to make havoc of; (29) *— tug*, to pull suddenly and with violence.

(1) **Wm.** Ther'll be auld Nick ta play when thi fadder co's hiam (B.K.). (2) **Brks.** (M.J.B.); He was took drinking at a public-house, someweres up Hounslow way, wi' a companion who played a cross wi' 'un, and I b'live 'a was hanged at Newgate, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) v. (3) **Nrf.** (C.W.B.N.) (4) **Lnk.** Ye're well set on, man, but ye're roaran, Whatna way's that to play a forehan'? MCINDOE *Poems* (1805) 55. (5) **se.Wor.**[1] (6) **Edb.** Durstna for his lugs play cheep, *Tint Quey* (1796) 15. (7) **Ayr.** Still the clap plays clatter, BURNS *Unco Guid* (1786) st. 1. (8) **Lnk.** Ae nicht as he was ringin' ten, Something played crash, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 11. (9) **Slk.** My heart play'd deep against my breast, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 424. (10) **Ayr.** Like a shot frae a gun at the rat he played flee, Wi sic force, AITKEN *Lays* (1883) 59. (11) **Midl.** Please'm 'Liza Melen's playing from school (C.W.). (12) **Lnk.** Wi' that I play'd glaum at his buttonless sark, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 152. (13) **w.Yks.** Ah'll play hell wi yond fooil ovver this (B.K.). (14) **Ess.** The frost has played hemp ooth [with] the taters. The boys played hemp with the old man's apples (H.H.M.). (15) **Glo.** The man who has been known 'to play in the papers,' as they are accustomed to call big county matches, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 238. (16) **Lnk.** To let your siller cheery clink, . . than gar't play jink, As gin ye'd fun't, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 10. (17) **Frf.** A third played lick at it with the lantern, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) xv. (18) **Lan.** Bur if they'n played old boots wi' thy good cheer, They'n not neglected me i' shape o' beer, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 36. (19) **Sc.** My spauls plaid quake, and a' my hair Stood upon end, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 15. (20) **Lnk.** Up to the dyke fu' fast they brattle, Out o'er its tap the horse play'd rattle, WATT *Poems* (1827) 99. (21, *a*) **ne.Lan.**[1] **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] Now then, plaay sharp, off wi' ye. (*b*) **Brks.**[1] (22) **Lnk.** When I closed ye wi' a bicker, Your spring play'd snap like ony tricker, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 35. (23) **Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**[1] They are going to play the band. (24) **Bdf.** Poachers are said to 'play the bear among the rabbits' (J.W.B.). (25) **w.Yks.**[1] (26) **Sc.** Nae langer their he'rts played thud wi' fricht, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 81. (27) **Per.** He open'd his pack fu' o' claes o' the best—Wi' the sight o't my lugs they play'd tingle, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 140. (28) **Lnk.** The French have jist landed on a hill at the back o' Camlachie . . . an' they're likely to be in the toon playin' Tom an' Herry wi' a' thing the morn's

mornin', MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 10. (29) **Lnk.** The keel may play tug at the cable, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 81.

3. *Reflex.* To amuse oneself, to play.

n.Sc. He was playing him at the Clyde's water. Perhaps he has fa'en in, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 120, ed. 1875. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **N.I.**[1] The chile's playin' his self. **N.Cy.**[1] He has been playing hissel. **Nhb.** When thoo plays thysel' at the fortnight's ends, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 23. **Cum.**[4] Barns, give ower, ye've played yersels aneuf. **Lan.** I reckon lads is playin' theirsels a bit, FOTHERGILL *Healey* (1884) iv.

4. To be out of work; to abstain from work; occas. used *reflex.*

Nhb.[1] When work is stopped for a period, the men are said to play. **w.Yks.** (F.M.L.) **Chs.**[1] A man who is unable to get any work is said to be 'playing him.' Mill hands when on strike are 'playing them.' The expression is extended to horses standing idle in the stable. **Lan.**[1] Aye, they're in a bad way, poor childer —thur fayther's been playin' for nearly a twelvemonth. **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[3] When the hands of a mill have struck or the mill is closed the hands are said to be playing. **Midl.** They're mending the furnace, so we've been playing since Monday (C.W.W.). **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] Theer's mighty little doin' at the mines now; the men wun playin' one 'afe thar time las' wik; **Shr.**[2] My mon's in meety poor get, Sir; 'a has but half a turn, an' 'a play'n three days i' th' wik. **Glo.**[1] Us plyed dree days last wick. **w.Som.**[1] The work bin ter'ble slack sure 'nough, we bin fo'ced to play half our time purty near all the winter.

5. To have a bout at wrestling or singlestick; also in phr. *to play to wrestling.*

w.Som.[1] Aay muy·n aay plaa·yd Jům Ee·ul tu Lang·vurd rav·ul, vur u au·lun shuur·t [I remember I played Jim Hill at Langford revel, for a holland shirt]. Aa·l plaa·y dhee vur u suv·reen [I will play thee for a sovereign]. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1885).

6. Of bees: to swarm; to fly about just before swarming.

Shr.[1] 'Two 'ives played in one day, Sir.' The bees are said to play high, or play low, as the case may be. **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest* (1883) 184; **Hmp.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] When likely to swarm they fly in great numbers, just flitting about in front of the hive: this is playing. 'Thick there butt o' bees 'll zwarm to-morrow, I reckon, they bin playin' all's mornin'.' The actual swarming is not called playing. **Dev.** By the help of poker and tongs and a tattoo played on the brass warming-pan, for bees, especially when they are playing, love a noise, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 110.

7. To fly high and sweep through the air, as rooks.

Shr.[1] 'Ow the rooks playen about to-day! it's a sign we sha'n ăve a starm afore lung.

8. *sb. Comb.* (1) **Play-act,** to act, recite; (2) **-acting,** (*a*) acting; a drama; (*b*) theatrical; (3) **-actor,** an actor; also used *attrib.*; (4) **-actoring,** dramatic; (5) **-boy,** (*a*) the devil; (*b*) a playful woman; (6) **-day,** a holiday; a day of enforced idleness; (7) **-fair** or **-fare,** (*a*) a playfellow; (*b*) a plaything; (8) **-felly,** see (3); (9) **-gay,** see (7, *b*); (10) **-ground,** a tract of water at an estuary, in which salmon may not be caught; (11) **-house,** a theatre; (12) **-lake,** (*a*) see (7, *b*); (*b*) to idle, play; (13) **-laker,** (*a*) see (7, *a*); (*b*) see (3); (14) **-lakin(g,** (*a*) a toy, a trifle; (*b*) see (7, *a*); (*c*) a simpleton, esp. in phr. *to make a playlakin(g of any one*; (15) **-marrow,** see (7, *a*); (16) **-pipes,** a child's musical instrument; see below; (17) **-planchion,** a broken piece of crockery used by children; (18) **-singer,** a public singer; (19) **-stool,** a public recreation ground; (20) **— Wednesday,** a Wednesday on which there is a half-holiday.

(1) **Abd.** Oot wi't like a man, an' no playac' the gunpoother-plot ower again, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) xlvii. **Dmf.** Yatter a wheen French phrases, or play-act half a dizzen pretty poems, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 140. (2, *a*) **Frf.** The twa young folks had made a rin-awa match, an' had ta'en to play-actin' for a livin', WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 31, ed. 1889. **Som.** But 'tis all the outcome o' reading this here play-acting and rubbish, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 47. **Dev.** 'Tis like playactin' to see Pengelly takin' off the Mayor, NORWAY *Parson Peter* (1900) 153. [**Amer.** I don't know nothing about play-act'n, and haint ever seen much of it, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1885) 548.] (*b*) **Dmf.** Cryin oot Delay, wi' the objeck o' gettin' a vain play-actin' cretur to be oor minister, PONDER *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 142. (3) **Sc.** Ye needna be lettin' a' body ken that you've been brocht up among playactors, LAWSON *Sacrifice* (1892) 42. **Cai.** We dinna ken anything o' its faither—maist lekly some playacter or ither rag, HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 140. **Abd.** I didna ken ye in sic playactor kin o' claes, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) xx. **Ayr.** She had ta'en up wi' some play-actor body 'at cam aboot 'e Green wi' the shows, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 236. **War.** The fine tinselled dresses of the play-actors, ELSON *Climbing Boys* (1900) 27; **War.**[3] **Dor.** So many gipsy folk about, and play-actors, and all sorts, FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 240. (4) **s.Sc.** To read playactorin books an' novels, WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 29. (5, *a*) **Don.** The divil sittin cheek be jowl with him in his own chimbley corner! . . an' himself an' the playboy shoughed out o' the same pipe! MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 107. (*b*) **N.I.**[1] *MS. add.* (6) **nw.Der.**[1] **Shr.**[2] A play-day amongst colliers is 'the Monday after the reck'ning.' (7, *a*) **Sc.** Play with your play-fairs, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 712. (*b*) **Cai.**[1] **Edb.** What's siller for . . . But gowden playfair, that may please The second sharger till he dies? FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 217, ed. 1785. (8) **Lan.** Bethowt mi awd doo th' saim uz them playfelly's dun, FERGUSON *Moudywarp*, 14. (9) **Cor.** O'DONOGHUE *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.* (10) **Nhb., Dur.** There is a 'playground' in which the fishermen are not permitted to cast their nets, and a determined effort has just been made by the majority on the Salmon Conservancy Board to extend this 'playground' beyond its present liberal limits. As soon as the fish have passed this preserved piece of water they are [allowed to be] caught, *Newc. Dy. Leader* (July 6, 1896). (11) **Abd.** The play-hoose is whaur ye gang to see what comes o' things 'at ye canna follow oot in ordinar' life, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) xvii. (12 *a*, *b*) **Nhb.**[1] (13 *a*, *b*) **n.Yks.**[2] (14, *a*) **Nhb.** I hae a wee play-lakin or twa for them, puir things, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 110; **Nhb.**[1] Here's a nice playlakin' aa've brought ye. **n.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **Lin.** He's my play-laking, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1756) 718; **Lin.**[1] Whose your play-laking now? (*c*) **e.Dur.**[1] (15) **Ayr.** Pleasure at the sight of his old play-marrow, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) iv. **s.Chs.**[1] Hey'd stop behint to talk to some on his pleemarrows (s.v. Buz). (16) **n.Yks.**[1] A boy's plaything, made from a joint of the green stalk of the bunnon or cow-parsley, or of a stout oat-stem, by cutting it two-thirds through, at intervals of about one-third or half an inch, along the greater part of its length. This 'instrument' is played upon by blowing in at one end and, by a modified flexure, causing the cuts to open in succession from one end to the other, so as to produce a series of varying notes. (17) **Nhp.**[1] (18) **Dor.** They wouldn' believe nohow that thik lady was ever a play-singer, AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 245. (19) **Ken.**[1] Very common throughout Kent as the name of a field which was once parish property. (20) **Abd.** He found it was play-Wednesday, and that he had been all the half-holiday trying one thing after another to interest himself withal, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 95.

9. Phr. (1) *a play of the pipes*, a bout of playing on the bagpipes; (2) *the best of one's play*, one's best policy; (3) *to make play*, to get on quickly; to manage well.

(1) **Abd.** Jist sit doon . . . an' tak a play o' yer pipes. I'll hear ye fine, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) lxii. (2) **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1855–62) VI. 44. (3) **Hmp.** When the roads are like this (i.e. so slippery) you can't seem to get to make play at all (W.H.E.). [**Aus.** He could make pretty good play in thick country, and ride a roughish horse, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) I. i.]

10. A game; sport of any kind; a country wake; also used ironically for a scrimmage or fight.

Abd. It matter'd nae whether the bools or the buffets, The gird, tap, or pear, at the time was the play, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 256. **Rnf.** Sic chiels as ane sees noo-a-days Pick up their schulin' wi' their plays, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 142. **Don.** Doesn't Teddy have a fall out with the King of England's son, and then that was the play! MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 39. **Lei.**[1] Such a treat in Twycross before I never see; There was dancing and horse-racing, besides a foot-ball play, SMITH *Prince Wedding Day, Leicester Jrn.* **Som.** (HALL.)

11. A holiday; used also by workmen of enforced idleness through lack of work.

e.Sc. It was Saiterday mornin'—they get the play frae the school, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 281. **Abd.** The colleginers got the play upon the 27th of December to the 3rd of January, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 331. **Per.** The bairnies thocht they wad get play, FORD *Harp* (1893) 119. **Rnf.** There was never a schoolboy more desirous to have the play than I am to have leave of this world, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) III. 33, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** The country folks came in dressed in their best: the schools got the play, GALT *Provost* (1822) xviii. **Edb.** Schools at noon-day get the play, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 204, ed. 1785. **Peb.** Gi'e the weanes the play, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 73, ed. 1817. **Slk.** It wasna safe in you, sir, to gie a' your domestics the play for a haill month in hairst, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 244. **n.Cy.** Down in the black north country, where 'play' means being

laid up by sickness, Ruskin *Crown Wild Olive* (1870) § 28. **Nhb.**[1] **War.**[2] I've had three wiks play; **War.**[3] I have been at play for three weeks.

12. Scope; room for movement.

Nhb. A wheel is said to have too much or too little play, as it happens to be too tight or too slack on the axle (M.H.D.). **Hmp.** Of a screw: 'He's got too much play there, you know' (W.H.E.).

13. The first swarm of bees in the season from one hive.

Shr.[1] A play of bees in May's wurth a noble the same day; A play in June's perty soon; A play in July's nod wurth a butterfly, *Local Rime.*

PLAY, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. e.An. s.Cy. Som. Also in forms **plaw** e.An.[1]; **ply** Som. [plē, e.An. plǭ.]

1. *v.* To boil; to parboil.

Sc. A mein pot never played even, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 27. **N.Cy.**[2] **Yks.** Mack the pot play (K.). **n.Yks.** Did'th pot play when you com? Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 43. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Ray (1691). **Som.** (P.R.)

Hence **Playing-hot,** *adj.* boiling-hot.

s.Cy. Bailey (1721). **Som.** (P.R.)

2. Phr. *to play brown,* to assume a rich brown colour in boiling. Cf. **brown, 2** (3).

Sc. (Jam.) **Rnf.** Their walth for either kyte or crown, Will ne'er gar Symon's pat play brown, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 124. **Dmf.** Ye're big brose pot has nae played brown Sin the Reaver Rade o' gude Prince Charlie, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 102.

3. *sb.* A slight boiling.

e.An.[1] If the meat seems likely to be tainted before it can be dressed, the cook must 'give it a plaw' to check the progress of decay, and, if possible, keep it a little while at a stand. **Suf.** *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 325.

[*Plaw,* 'bullicio, ebullicio,' *Prompt.*]

PLAYCH, PLAYDING, see **Pleach, Plaiding.**

PLAYFULSOME, *adj.* Wor. Playful. **s.Wor.** (H.K.)

PLAYGIN, *sb.* Nhb.[1] Also written **plaigan**; and in form **placan.** A piece of broken earthenware or crockery used by children as a plaything; a corruption of 'playlakin(g.'

PLAYING AT THE PITCHER, *phr.* Sc. The game of 'hop-scotch.'

Edb. The lassies out of doors had games of their own, chief among which was the skipping-rope and the 'pallely,' the latter known politely in Edinburgh language as 'playing at the pitcher,' but perhaps more universally known as 'hop scotch,' Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 98.

PLAYING-BAIRN, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A playfellow.

Ayr. When he and my grandfather were playing-bairns they had spent many a merry day, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) iv.

PLAYKE, see **Playock.**

PLAYOCK, *sb.* Sc. Also written **playick** Abd.; and in forms **plack** Rnf.; **plaig, plaik** Sc. (Jam.); **playke** Sc. [plē·ək, plēk.] A plaything, toy; a trifle.

Sc. Woman, thou'rt but a bairnlie playke, Wi nought but beauty's blossom, Cunningham *Sngs.* (1813) 50. **Abd.** Pictures and playicks a thousand and mair, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 249. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Send me word with Johnny what placks to buy for Mary, Wodrow *Corres.* (1706-31) I. 227, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** As for the balance, ye'll just keep it to buy a snuff-box or ony ither playock that may please you better, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxviii. **Lnk.** Siccan trash! fit playocks for a wean, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 87. **Edb.** Whaur the wisdom is that can abide being made a playock o', I wotna, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 207. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** That's but a swatch o' the plaiks that they play, Reid *Poems* (1894) 48. **Gall.** 'Tis but a bairn's plaik at any rate, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xi. **Kcb.** There are wee weans' plaiks laid carefully by, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 90.

PLAYRIFE, *adj.* Sc. Playful.

The saying was verified, that old folk are twice bairns; for in such plays, pranks and projects, she was as playrife as a very lassie at her sampler (Jam.).

Hence **Playrifety,** *sb.* playfulness.

Sc. A bit dash o' skeely advice about daffin' and playrifety, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) x. **Ayr.** A laddie . . . like his grandfather . . . as a kittlen's like a cat, the only difference being a wee thought mair o' daffing and playrifety, Galt *Entail* (1823) xci.

PLAYSOME, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Wor. Hmp. Dor. [plē·səm.] Playful, sportive.

Sc. (Jam., s.v. Playrife). **Hdg.** Twa playsome foalies wi' our mithers, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 23. **n.Yks.**[2] **Wor.** For all that he be playsome and peart (H.K.). **s.Hmp.** He . . . said he were only playsome, and that 'tweren't vice, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xxviii. **Dor.** Zummer winds, in playsome flight, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1869-70) 89.

PLAYWARD, *adj.* Dor. Som. [plē·-wəd.] Playful.

Dor. The maid was a poor windling thing, and though a playward piece o' flesh when he married her, 'a socked and sighed, and went out like a snoff! Hardy *Two on a Tower* (1882) i.

Hence **Playwardness,** *sb.* playfulness.

Som. 'Twere only gaiety o' heart and playwardness after all, Raymond *Souls of Cider-land* (1901) 63.

PLAZE, see **Please.**

PLAZEN, *sb. pl.* Stf. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also in forms **placean** Lei.; **placen** Not. Oxf. Brks. Hmp.; **plazens** Not.; **pleacen** Wil. Dial. *pl.* form of 'place.'

s.Stf. Hurryin' away From one o' them plazen, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895) 13. **Not.** (J.H.B.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Rut.**[1] The land's still cracked in plazen from the drought. **Lei.** (Hall.); We'd better keep our own plazen (C.E.); **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1 2], **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**[1] Plazen's none so plentiful as what they wuz. **Oxf., e.Brks.** (W.H.Y.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Hmp.** (H.E.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **n.Wil.** In th' zecret pleäcen o' th' stairs, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) ii. 14. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

PLEA, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Lan. Also written **plee** Sc. Dur.; and in forms **pley** Sc. n.Cy.; **ply** Sc. [plī.] 1. *sb.* A lawsuit.

Sc. Nae plea is best, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 668. **Mry.** Hay *Lintie* (1851) 53. **Bnff.** Lawyers . . . May lade their pleas wi' sicken clogs, As thae to herry, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 10. **Abd.** Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 89. **Slg.** So this is the end of our cat, dog, and plea, Galloway *Poems* (1792) 66. **Dmb.** Everybody kens it's uncanny to ha'e a plea wi' him, Cross *Disruption* (1844) v. **Rnf.** You won the plea, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 75. **Ayr.** This gave rise to many pleas, and contentious appeals and bickerings, before the magistrates, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxvii. **Lnk.** Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 83. **Lth.** Desperate debts and pleas unlucky, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 169, ed. 1856. **Edb.** To pick a plea you try'd your skill, On him right snell, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 134. **Dmf.** 'Twas first this plea, an' than that plea, Till ilka pun' o' debt was three, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 21. **Kcb.** Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 384. **Dur.** Raine *Charters, &c., Finchale* (1837) 37.

Hence **Plea-house,** *sb., obs.,* a court-house, law-court.

Edb. He's seldom at hame when there's ony o' the plea-houses open, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) v.

2. The cause or subject of a lawsuit.

s.Sc. Tho' a plea be past sae slim, It's no the law that ye maun blame But crafty scribes, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 333. **Rnf.** To ridd, and clear, And judge a case, had been a plea For twenty year, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 157.

3. A quarrel, debate; strife, wrangling.

Sc. Nought's to be won at woman's hand Unless ye give her a' the plea, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 110, ed. 1871; But aye the mair when they fell out, The sairer was their plea, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 13, ed. 1848. **Sh.I.** I could hear . . . da plee o' da young skories as dey shaestid der midders trow da air fir a crab, *Sh. News* (July 8, 1899). **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Macguldroch straight forbade the pley, And ga'e them a' a sang, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 61. **Bch.** O worthy Greeks! thought ye like me, This pley sud seen be deen, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 14. **Abd.** There was like to be a ply between them an' the Forbeses, Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 120. **Per.** Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 77. **Fif.** To end this pley, and this debate, Take Homer's canny classic gate, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 121. **Rnf.** Blythe Jock's an' sullen Nannie's plea to clear, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 48. **Ayr.** Warne also y^r byreman, and y^e women, to witness q^lk of thame beginnis the pley, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 47. **Edb.** Now at the door they'll raise a plea; Crack on, my lads!—for flyting's free, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 148, ed. 1785. **Peb.** Whan ye're drunk, ye're picken pleas, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 122. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence *to get a ply, phr.* to be scolded. Mry. *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.)

4. *v.* To go to law; to plead, sue.

Sc. He has been pleaing in the court for fifteen years, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xiii; The case fell asleep when her grandfather dee'd, And few folk remembered it e'er had been plea'd, Outram *Lyrics* (1857) 115. **Dmb.** Scorn the love for whilk sae mony plea, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 41. **Rnf.** Thrice more than all ye plea'd about, You're left to pay, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed.

1862) 39. **Lan.** Aw'm like to plea poverty, LAHEE *Traits Lan. Flk.* (1887) 9.

5. To quarrel, wrangle.

Cai.[1] **Ayr.** She would a' said when we were a' pleain',—'Noo, weans, if ye be quate, I'll tell ye a story aboot Burns,' SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 197.

PLEACH, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also in forms **plaich** w.Yks.[2] se.Wor.[1] Bdf.; **platch** Hrf.; **plauch** Stf.[1]; **playch** s.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] [plītʃ, plētʃ.] **1.** *v.* To bind or 'lay' a hedge; to intertwine the branches of trees. Cf. **plash**, *v.*[1]

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; **N.Cy.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2], **s.Chs.**[1], **Stf.** (K.), **Stf.**[1], **Der.**[1 2], **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[2] **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**[3] In pleaching the unplaited branches are 'laid,' and, if necessary, pegged, on the bank towards the ditch, forming a protection to the hedge while again growing. **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.** RAY (1691); **Shr.**[1] I'll back John to plaich a 'edge ŏŏth any mon, 'e does it like basket-work; **Shr.**[2] **Hrf.** 'Plaching'—that is laying old hedges. The plants are cut almost through in order to encourage the young shoots to spring from the old stumps, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 276; **Hrf.**[1 2] **Rdn.** MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); **Glo.**[1 2] **w.Cy.** *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1898) 545. **Wil.**[1]

Hence (1) **Plaichud**, *sb.* a stem partially cut through and woven into the hedge in 'laying'; (2) **Pleached-walk**, *sb.* a walk under intertwining trees; (3) **Pleacher**, *sb.*, see (1); (4) *to be pleached, phr.* to get married.

(1) **se.Wor.**[1] (2) **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) (3) **se.Wor.**[1] The thick stems in a hawthorn hedge, which, when a hedge is 'laid,' are left at regular intervals as supports to the smaller wood. They are cut nearly through with a 'hacker' or 'bill-hook' a few inches from the ground, and fixed in an oblique position. **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1], **Wil.**[1] (4) **w.Cy.** *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1898) 545.

2. To spread thickly over.

s.Chs.[1] Yoa· plee·chn dhŭ bŭt·ŭr on shai·mfŭl, ŭn mey gy'et·in a·if ŭ kraayn ŭ dish.

3. *Fig.* To rain blows on.

Ahy)l yuw mi ŭ raam·piŭn aayt)n dhŭ ej, ŭn plee·ch ŭpon· yŭ [I'll yow me a rampion aït'n the hedge, an' pleach upon yŏ], *ib.*

4. *sb.* A branch of hawthorn brought down and laid horizontally in a fence to thicken a weak part.

Suf.[1] It is notched at the point of tact with the earth, which is loosened to encourage the pleach to strike root, and to which it is kept fixed down by a hooked stick or peg.

[1. To plasshe or pleche a hedge, FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 80. OFr. *plecier, plessier*, 'plier, entrelacer.']

PLEACHY, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Nhp. Mellow, powdery.

The old propt haystack's pleachy brow, CLARE *Rur. Muse* (1835) 77; While o'er the pleachy lands of mellow brown, *ib.* 26; **Nhp.**[1]

PLEAD, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Shr. Som. Also written **plede** Sc.; and in form **plade** Shr.[1] [plīd, pliəd, plēd.] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Pret.*: (1) **Plad**, (2) **Pled.**

(1) **Shr.**[1] The Missis ŏŏd a turned 'er off, but the Maister, 'e plad for 'er. (2) **Sc.** He pled his own cause, MITCHELL *Scottic.* (1799) 65. **Cum.**[1] He pled hard for his life. **w.Yks.** He pled for him just same as if he wor his awn lad, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 14, 1896); **w.Yks.**[3] **Shr.**[1] 'E pled ŏŏth me to gie the poor chap another chance.

2. *pp.* Pled. w.Yks.[3]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In phr. *to plead pardon*, to ask pardon.

Shr.[1] Well, I tell yo' whad, if yo' dunna plade pardon, yo'n lose yore plack, fur I 'eärd the Maister say so. **w.Som.**[1] Nif thee art'n a fool, thee't go and plead pardon, and ax'n vor t'overlook it.

2. To argue, debate, quarrel.

Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 382. **Lth.** STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 227. **Shr.**[1] Tummas an' me han bin plädin' an' cross-plädin' about them apples; 'e says as they wun got afore Miämas, an' I say as they wunna.

3. *sb.* A quarrel, strife. **Sc.** FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 382.

PLEAF(F, PLEAGH, see **Plough.**

PLEAICH, *sb.* N.I.[1] The fishing frog, *Lophius piscatorius.*

PLEAK, PLEAN, see **Plough, Plain**, *v.*

PLEANY-PIE, *sb.* n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also written **pleanipie** ne.Lan.[1]; **pleany-pye** N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.; and in forms **pleanie-piannet** w.Yks.; **pleanie-piet** Lakel.[2]; **pleany-pyat** n.Lan.[1]; **pleen-pie** w.Yks.[1] [pliə·ni-pai.]

1. A tell-tale; a gossip, lit. a complaining magpie. See **Plain**, *v.*

N.Cy.[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** Pleanie-piet, pleanie-piet sits e t'kirk steel, A scab on his arce as big as t'mill wheel (B.K.). **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[1] 'A pleeanpie tit, Thy tongue sal be slit, An iv'ry dog i' th' town Sal hev a bit.' It is usual to slit the tongues of mag-pies in order to make them articulate. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. A complainer. w.Yks. (C.W.D.)

PLEASANCE, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Pleasure, amusement, delight.

Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 296. **Ayr.** He . . . feigned so long a false pleasance, that he almost became pleased in reality, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) iii. **Gall.** There was however little pleasance or laughing, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 338.

PLEASE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Ken. Dev. Cor. Also written **pleease** w.Yks.[1] Chs.[1]; and in forms **plaze** Chs.[1]; **plaise** Cor.; **plaize** nw.Dev.[1] [plīz, pliəz, plēz.] **1.** *v. Obs.* To relish, like.

Rnf. Mr. Wilson did not please the sentence, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) III. 53, ed. 1843.

2. To pay for or return the value of anything received; to give 'a quid pro quo'; to satisfy.

n.Yks.[1] **ne.Yks.**[1] My muther says mud sha hev a dhrop o' brandy an' sha'll pleease ya for't. **e.Yks.** I'll please thee for't, KENDALL *God's Hand* (1870) 11. **w.Yks.**[1] I'll please you for't; **w.Yks.**[3] Tell him to do that for me, and I'll please him well. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] If you will arrange this for me with so-and-so, I'll please you. Now, if you'll get that farm for me, I'll please you.

3. To amuse. **Ken.** That bit seemed to please him (D.W.L.).

4. Phr. (1) *please sure*, without doubt; (2) *—to have*, what do you say? (3) *—yes*, or *no*, yes, or no.

(1) **Cor.** 'Now maister's vexed,' says Betsey Jane, 'What fools we be, plaise sure,' FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 17. (2) **Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 6, 116. **nw.Dev.**[1] A corruption of 'What will you please to have?' Used as an interrogation, meaning simply 'What?' 'What do you say?' (3) **e.Dur.**[1] A schoolchild's answer to his teacher. 'Tommy, do you know your lesson?' 'Please yes.'

5. *sb.* In phr. *to hae nae please*, to have no pleasure, to be unable to be pleased.

nw.Abd. Fan they come first to sair the frem, They hae nae please ava, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 8.

[**2.** Once ended thy haruest, let none be begilde, Please such as did helpe thee, man, woman, and childe, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 132.]

PLEASEMENT, *sb.* N.I.[1] [plē·zment.] Satisfaction, gratification.

I was glad to hear it, but perhaps it's no pleasement to you. I'll do it to your pleasement.

PLEASH, see **Plash**, *v.*[1]

PLEASING, *sb.* Chs. Also written **pleeasin** s.Chs.[1] [plie·zin.] Choice, arbitrament.

Chs.[1] A little boy said to his uncle: 'Uncle, whose pleasin is it what we have for dinner? yours or my aunt's?' **s.Chs.**[1] Pol·i, aa·r Jim· sez yoa· bin·)ŭ tŭ goa· dhŭ wai·ks.—It i)nŭ iz plée·ŭzin wedh·ŭr ahy mŭn goa· ŭr noa ['Polly, ahr Jim says yo binna to go the wakes.' 'It inna his pleeasin' whether I mun go or no'].

PLEASTER, see **Pleezter.**

PLEASURE, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Brks. w.Cy. Dev. Amer. Also in forms **pleazur** Brks.[1]; **pleeazr** n.Yks.[2]; **pleesure** Sc.; **plesser** Lan.; **plezzer** w.Yks.[1] Nhp.[1] [plī·zə(r, ple·zə(r.] **1.** To please, afford pleasure to; to gratify.

Sc. Errol canna pleasure her, Nor can no other man, MAIDMENT *Garland* (1824) 34, ed. 1868. **e.Sc.** She kens I'd do onything to pleasure her, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) ii. **Abd.** There's naething mortal man could dae to pleasure ye 'at I widna try, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Per.** I'll strive to pleasure my sweet lass With kisses and caresses, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 22. **Ayr.** I was under no obligation to obey them mair than pleasured myself, GALT *Provost* (1822) vii. **Lnk.** I'll dee to pleesure neither deil nor deacon, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 14. **Edb.** Gif Mistress Ainslie would pleasure us a bit, I would speak with you alone, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 57. **Gall.** All to pleasure my mother, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 328. **Dwn.** Gorge the meats intended us, the dead, to pleasure? SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 41. **Nhb.** To pleasure Marion I had ta'en uncommon pains wi' plantin' mair bits o' flower roots i' the garden, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 63. **n.Yks.**[2]

'I'll pleazr my eye, if I pester my heart,' as the woman said who preferred to marry the man that was the handsomest, but not otherwise desirable. **Lan.** Oi kneaw it ud pleasure yo, parson, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) III. 81.

2. To enjoy oneself; to take a holiday trip for pleasure. *Gen.* in phr. *to go a pleasuring.*

w.Yks. O dooant gooa a pleasurin' we onny sooat a chaps, *Shevvild Ann.* (1848) 5; **w.Yks.**[1] 'Whear's thy husband?' 'He's gone a plezzerin.' **Nhp.**[1] Our folks are gone a plezzerin. **Brks.**[1] If a goes a-pleazurin' about zo much a wunt be aayble to paay his waay much longer. **w.Cy.** I haven't bin pleasurin' in a trap since 'lection time, *Cornh. Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 396. [**Amer.** I'm going a pleasurin to-day in the Custom-House boat, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xiii.]

Hence **Plesserin**, *sb.* the act of taking pleasure; a pleasure-party, a holiday trip.

Uls. She's overly fond of treats and pleasurings, HAMILTON *Bog* (1896) 20. **Lan.** We seede no mak o sens wi' knockin ursels op wi' plesserin', ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) iv. **Dev.** Wance to the 'ospital and wance to Susanna's sister's burying, nayther zackly pleasurin's, as yŭ might zay, *Longman's Mag.* (June 1901) 145; The missus her dawn't 'old wi' pleasurin' much, *ib.* 146. [**Amer.** Late that fall my mother gave a dance, a rude but hearty pleasuring, *Cent. Mag.* Mar. 1901) 787.]

[1. Be readie to pleasure me, as I would wish, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 15.]

PLEAT, *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. [plīt, pliət.] A dial. form of 'plait.'

Bwk. We pleated wreaths o' varied hues To bind our lassie's hair, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 91. **Cum.**[4] His legs appeart to git pleatit, an' he tumelt. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1]

PLEAZUR, see **Pleasure.**

PLECK, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lei. War. Wor Mtg. Hrf. Mon. Glo. Dor. Wil. Also written **plec** Lan.; **plek** Chs.[3] Mtg. [plek.] 1. A place.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 166. **Yks.** RAY (1691). **w.Yks.** Here is a good pleck to sit deawn an' rest (D.L.); **w.Yks.**[2] You never saw such a pleck in your life. **Lan.** Aw laft th' pleck nowt bo' a yep o' cinders, BRIERLEY *Tales* (1854) 16; A long narrow pleck, like a shootin gallery, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 44; **Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Wyn tak a luck a th' kannick's pleck, *Chs. N. & Q.* (Oct. 29, 1881) I. 173; **Chs.**[1] This is the very pleck; **Chs.**[3], **Der.**[12] **nw.Der.**[1] That's a queer pleck.

2. A plot of ground, small enclosure, meadow. Cf. **plack**, *sb.*[2]

n.Cy. A pleck of beans (K.). **Lei.**[1], **War.**[23] **Wor.** ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 437, ed. 1852. **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875); **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[12] **Mon.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Glo.**[1] **ne.Glo.** Wheer's George? . . I told um to meet me down i' the pleck, *Household Wds.* (1885) No. ccxvii. 141. **Dor.**[1] **Wil.** Two plecke of void ground, *Wil. Rent Roll, temp. Eliz.* in *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 277.

3. A hay-making term: a square bed of dried grass.

Chs.[13] **Mtg.** John, go down after dinner and throw that piece of hay into pleks (E.R.M.).

[2. ME. and MDu. *plecke*, a plot of ground.]

PLECK, see **Pleg.**

PLECK-PLECK, *sb.* Sc. The cry of the oyster-catcher, *Haematopus ostrilegus.*

Bnff. By the seaside he would hear by night . . . the pleck-pleck of the oyster-catcher, as they came down from their breeding-grounds to the shore, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) 125, ed. 1893.

PLED, PLEDE, see **Plaid, Plead.**

PLEDGE, *v.* Sc. In phr. *ye pledge*, you may be sure.

Kcb. The train was ready for the lowe—A weel-laid train ye pledge, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 43.

PLEDGE-HOUSE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A house where debtors were confined.

Lnk. Mr. Webster and his two friends continued in that ugly hole full three weeks, and after that removed to the pledge-house, where debtors used to be put, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 485, ed. 1828.

PLEE, *sb.* Sh.I. [plī.] 1. The cry of a bird.

The plee o' the skorie, the birr o' the snipe, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 14.

2. The young of every species of gull, imitative of their cry. S. & Ork.[1]

PLEE, PLEEN, see **Play**, *v.*[1], **Plea, Plain**, *v., adj.*

PLEENGIE, *sb.* Rnf. (JAM.) The young of the herring-gull, *Larus argentatus.* Cf. **plirrie.**

PLEENPIE, see **Pleanypie.**

PLEEP, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [plīp.] 1. *v.* Of birds: to chirp.

Sh.I. *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897). **Cai.**[1]

Hence **Pleepin**, (1) *vbl. sb.* the chirping of a bird; (2) *ppl. adj.* chirping.

(1) **Sh.I.** Dere wis a peesterin' an' a neesterin', a pleepin' an' a cheepin', STEWART *Tales* (1892) 252. (2) **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. To speak in a querulous, complaining tone of voice. S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1] Hence **Pleepin**, *ppl. adj.* complaining, querulous, pleading poverty or sickness. S. & Ork.[1]

3. *sb.* The plaintive chirping of sea-fowl.

Sh.I. Da pleeps alang da shore, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 61; I tink I could hear da pleeps o' hit whin it wis i' his stameck, *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897).

PLEESH-PLASH, PLEESK, PLEETER, see **Plish-plash, Plesk, Plouter.**

PLEG, *v.* Yks. Also in form **pleck** w.Yks. [pleg, plek.] A schoolboys' term: to run away, play truant.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 14, 1896); **w.Yks.**[3]

PLEIN, PLEK, PLEM, see **Plain**, *v.*, **Pleck, Plim**, *v.*[2]

PLENISH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Der. Also written **plennish** Cum. [ple·niʃ.] 1. *v.* To fill, furnish, stock, supply.

Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 67. **Abd.** ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. **Kcd.** I'll hae the lass wi' the shaif o' bank notes To plenish the toun o' bonnie Buchairn, KINLOCH *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 119, ed. 1868. **Frf.** The tradesman bodies o' oor clachan end Had biggit an' plenished it a', WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 67. **Per.** Alang wild shores . . . Plenish'd wi' nocht but shells and tangle wreck, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 99. **s.Sc.** A little money to enable the young couple to plenish their little domicile, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 257. **Rnf.** FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 111. **Ayr.** SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 281. **Lnk.** WATSON *Poems* (1853 48. **Dmf.** In a world sae weel plenished as this, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 37. **Gall.** Responsible, God-fearin' men, . . wi' farms weel plenished and siller in the bank, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 12. **N.Cy.**[1], **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **n.Yks.**[124] **m.Yks.**[1] Plenish that bairn her larl water-kit. **Der.** A lamp plenished wi' too little oil, GILCHRIST *Nicholas and Mary* (1899) 73.

Hence **Plenishment**, *sb.* furnishing.

Sc. As if the gift of the gab is plenishment enough in marriage, KEITH *Prue* (1895) 172.

2. To repair, renew. w.Yks.[1] 3. *sb.* Furniture.

Dmf. A house my ain, o' plenish fu', QUINN *Heather* (1863) 225.

PLENISHING, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also in forms **planishin, pleenishin, plennissin, plinisan** Sc. [ple·niʃin.] Furnishing, furniture, stock, goods generally.

Sc. Tho' they've nae planishin' amaist ava, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 13; Goods and gear, corn, cattle, . . outsight and insight plenishing, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xv. **Or.I.** I receivit The House with some gude plenishing of beds and buirds, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) 50. **ne.Sc.** The bride's plinisan is taken home with as much show as possible, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 99. **Per.** A' wudna come thro' the like o' yon for half the pleenishin o' Hillocks, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 218. **Fif.** She was coming frae Dundee wi' the last o' her plenishin', MELDRUM *Grey Mantle* (1896) 298. **Dmb.** I have some plenishing ready already, but naething like enyeuch, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxii. **Rnf.** YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 147. **Ayr.** That will help to get some bits o' plenishing for a house, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxvii. **Lnk.** WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 10. **e.Lth.** The new modes in plenishin'—clocks, knicknacks, &c., MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 12. **Edb.** Their plenishing was good, substantial, plain, M'DOWALL *Poems* (1830) 185. **Slk.** The free gift o' the best o' the Duke's farms, wi' a' the plenishin, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 296. **Dmf.** Ha'e ye got your meal and plenishing laid in? JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 130. **Gall.** There's some gear an' plenishin' brunt, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xii. **Ir.** Not a penny less than fourscore of pounds —not to mention plenishing, *Cent. Mag.* (Aug. 1899) 626. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Thor's a cairt load o' plenishin gyen by. **Dur.** The last touch that was to be added to its plenishing was 'Lisbeth's sampler, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1897) 258. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] She has brass tiv her fortune and lots o' plenishing. **m.Yks.**[1] They will bide some plenishing.

Hence **Plenishing-wain**, *sb.* a wagon loaded with furniture belonging to a bride. N.Cy.[1], n.Yks.[2]

PLENK, PLENNET, see **Plonk**, *v.*, **Planet.**

PLENNA, PLENNY, see **Planny.**

PLENSHING-NAIL, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) A large nail, such as those used in nailing down floors to the joists.

PLENSTANES, PLENT(E, see **Plainstanes, Plaint.**

PLENTY, *sb.*, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lei. Oxf. Mid. Ken. Sur. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also in form **plinty** Ir. [ple·nti.] **1.** *sb.* A sufficient quantity, enough.

Lei.[1] A common nursery-rhyme, used in relation to the distribution of fruit or 'goodies,' runs thus: 'One's none, Two's some, Three's a many, Four's a plenty, Five's a little hundred.' Ken. I thought the kettle seemed to have a plenty in it. I'm sure he's got a plenty (D.W.L.); Ken.[1] There, there, that's a plenty. w.Som.[1] You be welcome to so many's you be a mind to, and there'll be a plenty a-left arterwards. No more this time o' zittin down, thank'ee, I've a-had a plenty. Cor. A plenty of silver hair fell over his fur collar, 'Q.' *Splendid Spur* (ed. 1893) 3.

2. *adj.* Plentiful.

Sc. Horses . . . are now as plenty as blackberries, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xlix. Slk. It is weel kenned how plenty the trouts are in your ain water, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 63, ed. 1866. Ir. Whose aquils . . . he consaited you wouldn't find plintier in the world than an apple sittin' on a sloe-bush, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 75. w.Yks. (J.W.) w.Som.[1] Hurts [whortleberries] be ter'ble plenty 'pon our hill de year. Makin' a new cellar for to hold the cider, 'cause 'tis likin to be so plenty de year (May 26, 1881). Dev. Eggs is getting plenty now, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 8.

3. *adv.* Sufficiently.

Sh.I. Hit's first rate tae, an' plenty sweet, *Sh. News* (Sept. 18, 1897). e.Yks.[1] That's plenty good aneeaf fo' thoo, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. (J.W.) Oxf. It's plenty good enough for me (G.O.). w.Mid. He don't want to grow no more, he's plenty tall enough (W.P.M.). Sur.[1] It's plenty big enough for all I want. Som. Mrs. Joshua Pettigrew . . . had plenty enough head-piece to save her heels, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 44. [Amer. They er plenty nigh enough, *Cent. Mag.* (Jan. 1866) 430.]

PLENYIE, PLENZIE, PLEOCH, see **Plainyie, Plough.**

PLEOCHAN, *sb.* Sh.I. A dial. form of 'plough.' S. & Ork.[1]

PLEOUGH, see **Plough.**

PLEP, *sb.* ? *Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) Anything weak or feeble. Hence **Pleppit**, *adj.* feeble; not stiff.

PLERT, PLESERY, see **Plart, Plessery.**

PLESH, PLESHER, see **Plash**, *v.*[12], **Plash**, *v.*[1]

PLESK, *v.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **pleesk.** To dash and wade through water. Cf. **plash**, *v.*[2]

PLESSERY, *sb.* *Obs.* Lin. Also written **plesery.** A flower-garden; a pleasure place.

(Hall.); Lin.[1] The plessery looks better now than ever.

PLESTOR, *sb.* *Obs.* Hmp. A village green.

This Pleystow, *locus ludorum*, or play-place [' La Playstow ' in grant of 1271] is a level area near the church . . . known now by the name of the Plestor, White *Selborne* (1788) 220, ed. 1853; At the fourth corner of the Plestor, or area, near the church, *ib.* 144.

[OE. *pleg-stōw*, a place for play.]

PLET, see **Plait, Plat**, *adj.*, *sb.*[1]

PLETHAN, *v.* and *adj.* Cor. Also written **plethon.** **1.** *v.* To braid; to plait.

Her cruddly hair was plethoned up, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 11; Cor.[123]

2. To make a wattle fence. Cor.[3] **3.** *adj.* Of a fence: made of wattles, *ib.*

[OCor. *pleth*, a plait, braid, wreath (Williams).]

PLETT, see **Plait, Plat**, *sb.*[1]

PLETTIN, PLEU, see **Platten, Plough.**

PLEUAT, *sb.* Rnf. (Jam.) A green turf or sod for covering houses. See **Plood.**

PLEUCH, PLEUF, PLEUGH, see **Plough.**

PLEUGHT, PLEUK(K, see **Ploute, Plook.**

PLEURISY STITCH, *phr.* Chs.[1] The pleurisy.

A man is never said to be suffering from pleurisy, but that he has 'getten a pleurisy stitch.'

PLEUTER, see **Plouter.**

PLEVY, *sb.* w.Yks.[3] [plī·vi.] **1.** A bricklayer's hammer with a cutting edge. **2.** A tool used in ploughing, to set the ploughshare right.

PLEW(F, PLEWGH, see **Plough.**

PLEWK, PLEY, PLEYN, see **Plook, Plea, Plain**, *v.*

PLICHEN, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Fif. (Jam.) A plight, condition.

A sad plichen.

PLICHEN, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* w.Fif. (Jam.) A peasant.

PLID, *sb.* Dev. [plid.] Mud, mire, dirt.

Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 35; Th' parson's gaed stug i' th' plid agin, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. ii; Dev.[1] I was a stugg'd in plid—I never was in sich a pickle avore, 19.

PLIERS, *sb.* *Obs.* Glo. Also written **plyers.** A kind of tongs used by smokers for taking up a lighted wood coal.

Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 331.

PLIES, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Sc. Thin strata of freestone.

Lnk. Separated from each other by a little clay or mica, Ure *Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 286 (Jam.).

PLIF(F, see **Plough.**

PLIGHTLY, *adv.* ne.Lan.[1] [plī·tli.] Diligently.

PLIM, *sb.*, *v.*[1] and *adj.*[1] Lan. Chs. Der. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. [plim.] **1.** *sb.* A plummet. se.Wor.[1], Hrf.[1] **2.** *Comp.* **Plim-bob**, a plumb-line, plummet.

Lan. Aw've lost my plim-bob, Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 129. e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], War.[3], s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], Shr.[1], Glo.[1]

3. *v.* To fathom with a plummet; to adjust by a plumb-line. Chs.[123], Lei.[1], War.[3], se.Wor.[1], Shr.[1], Hrf.[1]

Hence **Plimmer**, *sb.* a plummet. **4.** To bend. Wor. (R.M.E.) **5.** *adj.* Perpendicular; straight; also used *advb.* Cf. **plum**, *adj.*[1] **1.**

e.Lan.[1], Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] When a person holds himself ridiculously straight, he is said to be 'about two inches above plim.' nw.Der.[1], Lei.[1] War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.[123], Wor. (H.K.) s.Wor. The grass is so bathy, the scythe doesn't come out of it plim, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875). Shr.[1] The oven inna set plim to the grate. Hrf.[1] A hare goes plim; Hrf.[2]

6. Smooth, neat, well-trimmed; also used *advb.*

Hrf.[2] It went as plim as could be. How plim that's going. Glo.[1]

7. Pliable. Wor. (R.M.E.), Hrf. (Hall.)

PLIM, *v.*[2], *adj.*[2] and *adv.* Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Gmg. Pem. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Mid. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **plym** Gmg. Brks.[1]; and in forms **plaum** Rut.[1]; **plem** Som. [plim.] **1.** *v.* To swell out, increase in bulk; to cause to swell; freq. with *out, up.*

Rut.[1] Lei.[1] Being asked if our bread plimmed in the milk-porridge, I said, 'No, Mrs., it was tough.' Butterfly wings require to be plimmed by the air before the insect can take to flight. Nhp.[1] It is good rice, it plims so well. War.[2] The bacon plims well in the boiling; War.[3], s.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Bacon killed in the prime of the moon plims; that killed in the wane of the moon boils out. Hrf.[2] The bacon plimm'd. Gmg. Collins *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 222. Glo. The mutton has plimmed well (A.B.); Glo.[12] Oxf. It will plim out well when it's cooked (A.L.M.); Oxf.[1] Plums in a pudding are said to plim in the boiling. Brks. (M.J.B.); Brks.[1] 'The leathern strap be got plymmed an' wunt work backerds an' vorruds in the buckle no moor.' Seeds are said to have 'plymmed' when swollen ready to sprout. w.Mid. (W.P.M.) Hmp. (H.E.); Hmp.[1] Fowls or ducks are said to 'plim up well' in roasting. I.W. (J.D.R.); I.W.[1]; I.W.[2] That bit of pork'll plim in bwilen. Wil. He wur a teeny little thing shrammed up wi' cold, but he's been plimming out since, Swinstead *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 202; Wil.[1] Dor. Don't that make your bosom plim? Hardy *Tess* (1891) 22; Dor.[1] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); The vrog thought he'd plem out hes carkus wi' that, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 21. w.Som.[1] Poor little maid, I zim how could plim her up, way a little more kitchen physic like. They peas baint meat-ware, they on't plimmy one bit. Dev. Dawnt yü bulkee in my veace again, dist yer! or I'll plim thy 'ead vur thee, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Bulkee); Dev.[1] Es poor hands plimm'd up like pumples way chilbladders, 15. n.Dev. Chell plim tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 67. nw.Dev.[1] s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

2. To raise up a path in furrows, by wheels, frost, &c.

Rut.[1] They plaumed it oop so, who could keep it tidy?

3. *adj.* Stout, fat, filled out; of bread: light.

Glo. (H.T.E.), Oxf.[1] Hmp.[1] Barley is plim when it is full. Som. (W.F.R.) Dev. I dawnt think I've 'ad sich güde plim burd out ov theäse grist avore, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

4. Full to overflowing.

Gmg. Collins *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 222. s.Pem. That pan wonna hold any more, it be quite plim naw (W.M.M.).

5. *adv.* Mildly, with mellowness.

Dev. If I dü feel a bit out o' soarts I can make use of a drop of Mrs. Pat's home-brewed. . . It sort o' lies plim on the stomach, it dü. *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (June 1896) 257.

PLIM, *v.*[3] Wil.[1] See below.

Many years ago, old Captain Goddard spoke to a farmer about a dangerous bull, which had just attacked a young man. The farmer's reply was: 'If a hadn't a bin a plimmin' an' vertin' wi' his stick—so fashion—(i.e. flourishing his stick about in the bull's face), the bull wouldn't ha' run at un.'

PLING, *int.*, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. I.Ma. Also in form **plink** Sh.I. [pliŋ, pliŋk.] **1.** *int.* Expressive of the sound of the harp.

I.Ma. Playin, playin, And the lovely twang goin pling, pling, pling, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 144.

2. *sb.* A vibrating sound, like a string smartly struck. S. & Ork.[1] **3.** *v.* To tune or tighten the strings of a fiddle.

Sh.I. I screw my pins an' plink my strings, An' rub my bow wi' roset, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 83.

Hence **Plinkin**, *ppl. adj.* tinkling, murmuring.

Sh.I. Plinkin watter-faas ta ean anidder sang, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 98.

PLINISAN, PLINK, see **Plenishing, Pling.**

PLINK, *sb.* Or.I. [pliŋk.] Small beer. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

PLIRRIE, *sb.* Rnf. (Jam.) The young of the herring-gull, *Larus argentatus*. Cf. **pleengie.**

PLISH, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Wm. Yks. Lan. [pliʃ.] **1.** *v.* To blister.

Wm. Poor lile lad, he has plished his hand with raking (B.K.). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

2. To excite the redness in the skin which precedes a blister. ne.Lan.[1] **3.** *Obs.* To scrape off the skin.

w.Yks.[1] Ya foote war feafully plish'd, ii. 296.

4. *sb.* A blister, caused by friction, burning, &c. s.Wm. (J.A.B.)

PLISH, *v.*[2] Sc. Cor. **1.** To splash. Cf. **plash**, *v.*[2]

Cor. An'... plish the water with them, Daniel *Poems*; Cor.[3]

2. Phr., *obs.*, *to play plish*, to splash about.

Bnff. I did range where whales play plish, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 8.

PLISHPLASH, *v.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **pleesh-plash** Bnff.[1]; **plish-for-plash**, **plitch-platch** Nhb.[1] **1.** *v.* To splash. Cf. **plash**, *v.*[2]

Sc. How tup-horn spoons, wi' muckle mou, Plish-plashed; nae chiel was hoolie, Nicol *Poems* (1805) I. 144 (Jam.). Bnff.[1] Fif. The ragin' lowes gae up its sides, Garrin' plish-plash the internal tides, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 38.

Hence **Plitch-platching**, *sb.* a noise caused by splashing in water, &c.

Nhb. I heard a great plitch-platching as it were o' some hundreds o' little feet i' the stream, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 136.

2. Phr. *to play plish-plash*, to splash about. Sc. (Jam.)

3. *adv.* In a splashing manner.

Bnff.[1] Knc. Plish-plash the water skelpit in Across the dirty fleer, Grant *Lays* (1884) 5. Nhb. Here cums little Andra Karr, plishplash throw the clarts, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 10; The greet round-shot went plish for plash Into the tortured deep, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 469; Nhb.[1]

4. *sb.* Splashing or dabbling in a liquid; the noise made by so doing.

Bnff.[1] Nhb.[1] She held her breathe wyth anxious care, And thought it all a dreame; But an eiry nicher she heard i' the linne, And a plitch-platch in the streime, Telfer *Gloamyne Buchte* (1824).

PLISKETS, see **Plisky.**

PLISKIN, *sb.* Cor.[2] [pli·skin.] An eggshell.

[OCor. *pliscin*, an eggshell (Williams).]

PLISKITS, see **Plisky.**

PLISKY, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **pliskets** Cum.[4]; **pliskits** Cum. [pli·ski.] **1.** *sb.* A trick; a mischievous escapade; a practical joke.

Sc. I can hae nae reason to play an ill pliskie t' ye in the day o' your distress, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xli. Abd. Playin' pliskies as Jeanie's play'd me, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 215. Frf. It wes a bonnie-like pliskie onywy, and hardly fit for an Auld Kirk elder, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 215. e.Fif. Never afore had I played sic a pliskie, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. Ayr. But, haith! he played them a' a pliskie in the end, Service *Notandums* (1890) 9. Lnk. Mony a pliskie droll I've seen, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 96. Lth. I'll play their clerk a bonny plisky, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 145. Edb. I take black burning shame of myself to make mention of such ploys and pliskies, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii; Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 114. Peb. Fernzeerah, ah! ye play'd a plisky, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 124. Slk. Sic a plisky as he shouldna forget, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 323, ed. 1866. Rxb. He'll twa or three a pliskie play, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 134. Gall. I'm gettin' ower auld to play sic tricks an' pliskies, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xlvi. Wgt. My certie, but he has played his pliskies weel, *Good Wds.* (1881) 403. Cum. To th' deil... Their Pagan pliskits banish'd, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 133; Cum.[4] *Obs.*

2. *pl.* Supernatural or uncanny tricks or games. Cum.[4]

3. A plight.

Sc. Ye little ken what pains I prove, Or how severe my pliskie O! Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 136; Whatever was my plisky... I tipp't aff a bottle o' whisky, Outram *Lyrics* (1857) 141. Ayr. It would have been a bonnylike pliskie that, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 24. Edb. Was it ale or whisky That d—d ye into sic a plisky? Liddle *Poems* (1821) 27. Slk. Have ye nae pity on... him in sic a plisky? Hogg *Tales* (1838) 221, ed. 1866.

4. A fray, 'scrimmage.'

Abd. They're a' oot to Scaurnose to see the plisky! The factor he's there, I ken, an' some constables wi' 'im—to see 'at his order's cairried oot, Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) lviii.

5. A rage.

w.Yks. I nobbut wish he may catch ye i' that plisky, Brontë *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) xiii.

6. *adj.* Mischievous, given to play tricks.

Ayr. Auld Habkin o' the Pethfit, who was a pliskie body, scartled a wheen scadded pennies on the street at his dochter's waddin', Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 27.

PLIT, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Midl. Brks. Som. A ridge of earth turned up by the plough; a furrow.

Bwk. At its fore part it is an exceedingly sharp wedge, so as to insinuate between the fast-land and the plit or furrow-slice, with the least possible resistance; the wedge gradually widens backwards to separate the plit effectually, and it spreads out considerably wider upwards, so as to turn over the plit, *Agric. Surv.* 150 (Jam.). Nhb. The ridges may be formed either with a common plough laying two plits or furrows back to back, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 83. n.Yks. Quantity of seed one gallon an acre, sown generally on the rough plit of one ploughing, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 132. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 259. Midl. Sods have been torn off the plits by the harrows, *ib.* I. 159. Brks. The ground is plowed in narrow plits, or slices, *ib. Review* (1817) V. 80. Som. The breadth of the plit about ten and the depth four inches... A man is employed to go after the plough... to lay the plit flat, Billingsley *Agric. Surv.* 93; (W.F.R.)

PLITCH, *sb.* Dev. [plitʃ.] A thick hempen material. (R.P.C.) Hence **Plitch-bag**, *sb.* a bag made of 'plitch' used for grist. nw.Dev.[1]

PLITCH-PLATCH, see **Plish-plash.**

PLIT-PLAT, *adv.* Cum.[4] Expressive of the sound made by a horse's hoofs as it trots along the road.

'As my fadder reudd on't powney, plit-plat, plit-plat, aw't way to Cock-brig an' back agean.' Formerly the people of Haltcliffe and district, when appealing against their assessment for the King's Taxes, had to go all the distance—close on 20 miles of an indifferent road, to Cockbridge Hostelry on the Ellen for that purpose. A young damsel questioned as to the whereabouts of her father made the reply quoted above, which has become an established saying, amounting almost to a proverb, for more than 70 years in the neighbourhood.

PLIVER, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also written **plivver** Sh.I. Cum. [pli·vər.] A dial. form of 'plover,' *Charadrius pluvialis.*

Sh.I. Du sall hear da laverik singin An da plivver upo da moss, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 25. Rs. Wilde goose, duck, dracke, whape, pliver, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844-5) II. 340. Frf. Abundance of patridges, plivers, dottrills, *ib.* I. 319. Ayr. He swoor, by a' was swearing worth, To spit him like a pliver, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) st. 39. Gall. The pliver whistled o'er the fey, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 56, ed. 1897. Cum. (E.W.P.)

PLLEUTER, PLLOUD, PLLOUT, see **Plouter, Pload, Plout.**

PLOAD, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Nhp. Also written **plode** Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] n.Yks.[2]; and in forms **plloud** Bnff.[1]; **plooad** n.Yks.[2]; **plood** ? Sh.I.; **plowd** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] m.Yks.[1] Nhp.[1] [plōd.] **1.** *v.* To wade through mire and water; to walk with difficulty over heavy land.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] (s.v. Plouter). Nhb.[1] Leuk at him plowdin through the clarts. 'Fither'll hammer ye for ploading i' the broad witter,' Luckley *Alnwick Lang.* Cum.[14], n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], Nhp.[1]

2. To walk with a waddling kind of pace. Bnff.[1]

3. To fall with a short, heavy fall.

He plloudit our o' the green, *ib.*

4. *Fig.* To try, endeavour; to exert oneself; to strive laboriously; to dive with energy into a pursuit. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), n.Yks.[12] Hence **Ploader**, *sb.* a plodder, a hard worker, one who works energetically and perseveringly. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A plooader efther pelf.

5. *sb.* A waddling pace. Bnff.[1] **6.** A short, heavy fall. *ib.* **7.** A thick-set, fat person or animal. *ib.*

PLOAT, see **Plot**, *v.*[2]

PLOCK, *sb.* Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. [plɔk.] A block of wood, a log; wood sawn into logs. Also in *comp.* **Plock-wood.**

Hmp. 'A Christmas plock,' for the Yule-log (J.R.W.); Hmp.[1] I.W.[1] Put a plock into the vire. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wood sawn transversely, then cleft longitudinally into blocks either 1 ft. or 2 ft. in length, Davis *Agric.* (1813); Wil.[1] Large wood, or roots and stumps, sawn up into short lengths, and cleft for firewood. Dor.[1] A block for chopping wood upon. 'A plock O' wood so big's an uppèn-stock,' *ib.* 225. Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

PLOCK, see **Plack**, *sb.*[12]

PLOD, *sb.*[1] Yks. [plɒd.] A plodder, an industrious, hard-working man.

e.Yks.[1] Esp. if somewhat slow and steady. 'Awd man's been a threw-hearted plod all his days,' *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. (J.W.)

PLOD, *sb.*[2] Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also Cor. Also in form **ploddy** Lakel.[2] w.Yks. [plɒd.] A dial. form of 'plaid,' a checked pattern in cloth.

Lakel.[2] w.Yks. Shoo allus donned her barns i' some mak' o' ploddy, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 21, 1896); w.Yks.[13] Lan. I' frock o' Heelan plod (J.T.C.). e.Lan.[1], Cor.[2]

Hence **Plod-leg**, *sb.* an abusive term for a Highlander.

Lan. A passel o' skotch plod-leggs, Axon *Flk Sngs.* (1870) 30.

PLOD, *sb.*[3] Cor. [plɒd.] A short or dull story; a lying tale.

(F.H.D.); Cor.[3] So she came to the cap'n an' preached up some plod.

PLODDEN, *sb.* Cor.[12] (s.v. Lodden). [plɒ·dən.] A pool. [In a foul plodde, *R. Glouc.* (c. 1300) 536.]

PLODDER, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **plother** n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1]; **plouder** Sc.; **plowder** w.Dur.[1] Cum.[4] m.Yks.[1]; **plowther** Cum.[4]; **pluther** n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] [plɒ·də(r, plɒ·ðə(r.] **1.** *sb.* Soft liquid, mud, slime. Cf. **pload.**

n.Yks.[12]; n.Yks.[4] Makking plother leeak leyke rock. ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1]

Hence (1) **Ploddery**, *adj.* muddy, miry; (2) **Plotherment**, *sb.* liquid mud or filth, slush; (3) **Plowderer**, *sb.* one who forces his way through mud or dirt.

(1) n.Yks. This gatestead is ploddery (I.W.); n.Yks.[124], m.Yks.[1] (2) n.Yks.[124], m.Yks.[1] (3) m.Yks.[1]

2. *v.* To wade or walk with difficulty through mud, dirt, or water; to plunge. Cf. **plouter, pload.**

Arg. The Gleshan, and Guildee, Thay love to plouder through the loch, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 8. w.Dur.[1] Cum.[4] Aye, as ower the deykes I sprang An' plouther't through the mire, Brown *Lyrics* (1893) *Peggy Gill.* m.Yks.[1]

3. To bring into a state of mud, to trample ground into a soft, miry condition, to bemire; with *in*: to sow seed in soft, miry ground.

n.Yks.[1] As must needs be the case with soil, or a soft roadway, in wet weather, by the continuous treading of cattle as they pass to and fro. To commit seed to the ground when the latter is so wet and soft that the necessary treading of man and horse brings it into a soft kneaded or muddy condition. 'Have you finished sowing?' 'Aye, we's getten 't plothered in efter a soort'; n.Yks.[4]

PLODDER, *v.*[2] Sc. To toil almost night and day. Gall. Macтaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

PLODDY, **PLODE**, see **Plod**, *sb.*[2], **Pload.**

PLODGE, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also in form **pludge** Nhb. [plɒdʒ.] **1.** *v.* To wade in water or mire; to plunge or splash about in water; to paddle.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. They say the blacks is verry clivver, When they're plodgin in the river, Bagnall *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 12; Nhb.[1] 'Plodge' is generally used for wading in water; 'plowd' for wading in mud. 'He's been plodgin i' the wetter aall day' (s.v. Plowd). e.Dur.[1], s.Dur. (W.W.S.), Cum.[14], n.Yks.[124] m.Yks.[1] When they begin to 'plodge' wilfully or stupidly, after the manner of a clumsy-gaited person, then rebuke becomes justifiable (s.v. Plosh).

Hence (1) **Plodger**, *sb.* one who paddles or wades in water; (2) **Plodgy**, *adj.* (*a*) splashing; (*b*) of snow: deep, not trodden down.

(1) Nhb. Along the sands we myed wor way, Like plodgers on a rainy day, Wilson *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 29. (2, *a*) m.Yks.[1] Look at that raggle-tail, what plodgy deed he's making there. (*b*) n.Yks. T'snow seems plodgy (I.W.).

2. *sb.* A splash, a kick in water or mud.

m.Yks.[1] He gave a great plodge with his foot, and blathered me all over.

PLOFFY, *adj.* Cor. [plɒ·fi.] Fat, plump; soft and spongy. See **Pluffy.**

Nice ploffy young mabyers, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 53; Cor.[12]

PLOG, *sb.* and *v.* Lan. Ken. Sus. Hmp. [plɒg.]

1. *sb.* A plug. e.Lan.[1] **2.** A clog; the block of wood at the end of a halter to prevent its slipping through the ring of the manger. Ken.[1] Hmp. Holloway. **3.** *v.* To plug, close.

Lan.[1] Sit tho still; an' plog thi ears up! Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 151, ed. 1879. e.Lan.[1]

4. To clog, hamper, retard; to be a disadvantage.

Ken.[1] I reckon it must plog him terribly to be forced to goo about wid a 'ooden-leg. Sus.[1]

PLOIGHER, *v.* N.I.[1] To cough in an asthmatic or wheezing way. Cf. **ploughore.**

PLOIT, PLOITER, see **Plout**, *v.*, **Plouter.**

PLOIZY, *adj.* Dev. [plɔi·zi.] Of cloth, rope, or fibrous material: soft, weak, ready to fray out.

The clath is cruel ploizy trade; I reckon twan't laste no time 't all, *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

PLONCH, *v.* Lakel.[2] [plɒnʃ.] To wade, to walk in water, mire, &c.

Plonchin' aboot up ta yan's knees i' snow broth, it's eniuf ta gie yan yan's deeth o' cauld.

PLONGER, see **Plunger.**

PLONK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lan. [plɒŋk.] **1.** A plank; a tree.

Gall. Every sage is at a loss to tell whan plonks lay down in moss, Macтaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 352, ed. 1876.

2. A stone or piece of timber by which to cross a stream. e.Lan.[1] **3.** A joiner's trestle or stock. w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

PLONK, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **plank, plenk** w.Yks. [plɒŋk.] **1.** *v.* To hit, strike, thump; to beat.

w.Yks. I'll plonk tha, if I get hod on tha (S.P.U.); I'll plonk tha, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); Plenk him one o' t'noase if he doesn't shut up, *ib.* (Mar. 21, 1896); w.Yks.[3]

2. In marbles: to strike an opponent's marble before touching the ground; to throw in an underhand way; to send a marble a long distance. See **Plunk**, *v.*[1] **8.**

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 21, 1896); (S.P.U.); w.Yks.[3]

3. *Comp.* **Plonk-taw**, a game at marbles.

w.Yks. He's a rare hand at plonk-taw, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 44; Can ta laik at plonk-taw? Wyke *Yks. Cousins* (1895) 272.

4. To pitch as in the game of 'pitch-and-toss.' e.Lan.[1]

5. *sb.* A blow, thump.

Lakel.[2] Ah gat a plonk wi' his neef. w.Yks. (J.W.)

6. In marbles: an underhand throw of the marble; a blow given by one marble to another at its base or before touching the ground.

w.Yks. A player who objects to this mode of projection will sometimes prohibit it in an opponent by calling out 'No plonks!' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 21, 1896); Gough! but Ah did give thy taw a plonk then, *ib.*

7. *pl.* A game of marbles. Also in *comb.* **Plonks and spans.**

w.Yks. A game . . . where long-distance shots are made by 'plonking,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 21, 1896); (J.H.T.)

PLONKER, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. [plo·ŋkə(r.] **1.** Anything large of its kind.

Lakel.[2] Noo that's a plonker. **Wm.** That turnip's a plonker (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Sitha Bill at that young woman's improver, isn't it a plonker? *Pudsey Olm.* (Mar. 1885); That chap is a plonker (Æ.B.); w.Yks.[5]

2. A large marble. See **Plunker**, s.v. **Plunk**, *v.*[1] **8.**

w.Yks. (S.P.U.); w.Yks.[3] A large marble of stone, clay, pot, &c., about one and quarter inches in diameter.

PLONKING, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [plo·ŋkin.] Large, big.

w.Yks. A gurt plonkin' cat (Æ.B.); What a plonkin' hoile tha hes fer a bed-rahm. Little Jimmy hes a plonkin' wife, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 21, 1897).

PLOOAD, PLOOAT, see **Pload, Plot**, *v.*[2]

PLOOD, *sb.* Sc. Also written **ploud** Abd. (Jam.) [plūd.] A green sod. Cf. **pleuat.**

Elg. Wi' the help o' a plood on the trams he gat, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Abd.** They are supplied with turf and heather from the muirs and a sort of green sods, called plouds, which they cast in the exhausted mosses, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 218 (Jam.).

PLOOD, PLOOG, PLOOIT, see **Pload, Plook, Plot**, *v.*[2]

PLOOK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **pleuk** Sc.; **pleukk** Cum.[1]; **plewk** Nhb.; **ploog** Cai.[1]; **plouch** n.Cy.; **plouk** Sc. Cum.; **pluck** Sc. Cum.; **pluik** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **pluke** Sc. Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] [plūk.] **1.** *sb.* A pimple; a spot on the skin.

Sc. Whase face was fam'd Through a' the shire for wrats and plouks, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 7. **Cai.**[1], **Inv.** (H.E.F.), **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** The twa men war verie read and tead-lyk faced, for ploukes and lumpes, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 64, ed. 1842. **Slg.** Ane attrie kind of boil, striking out in many heads or in many plukes, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) vi, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** Sair as a plouk, Service *Notandums* (1890) 17. **Edb.** Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 156, ed. 1785. **Gall.** (J.M.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.** When plewks like hens eggs grows on the end o' yor probossis, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 40; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Her feace is . . . aw spattered owre wi' red plouks, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 124; (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** Āv ə plūk əmi brū (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[1 2 4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); There's a pluke cummin upov his aym, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 92; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Plook-besprent**, *adj.*, *obs.*, covered with pimples, pimply; (2) **-faced**, *adj.* having pimples on the face; (3) **Plookiness**, *sb.* the state of being covered with pimples; (4) **Plookit**, *ppl. adj.*, (5) **Plooky**, *adj.*, see (1); (6) **-faced**, *adj.*, see (2).

(1) **Sc.** Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 46. (2) **Kcb.** An' there was pluke-fac'd Willie Kell, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 72. (3) **Sc.** (Jam.) (4) **Per.** Drunkards and sots Wi' their red plookit noses, Stewart *Character* (1857) 132. (5) **Sc.** Plouky, plouky are your cheeks, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) 264, ed. 1839. **Rnf.** A grewsome face, without a grace, A' ploukie, greasy, and pock-pitted, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 319. **Ayr.** His face was as plooky as a curran' bun, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxii. **Edb.** Ye wha are fash'd wi' plucky noses, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 123, ed. 1785. **N Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1] (6) **Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Cai.**[1] **Rnf.** Plookie-fac'd Wat in the mill, Sempill *Bridal*, st. 3. **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1 2 4]

2. *Obs.* A small dot or knob near the top of a metal measure for liquid.

Sc. When the liquid sold does not reach this the seller acts illegally (Jam.). **Slg.** That the pluik be benethe the mouth of ilk stoup as followis, *Burgh Rec. Slg.* 92–3 (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Ayr.** A' might be pushon that's aboon the plook wi' them, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xviii; Scotch pint-stoups, before the reformation of the imperial measure, were made to hold something more than the standard quantity; but at the point of the true measure a small papilla or plook projected, the space between which and the brim was left for an 'ad libitum,' an exercise of liberality on the part of vintners and other ministers to haustation. When, however, measure was regulated by the scrimp rule, it was said proverbially of those who did so, 'that of their liquors all was poison abune the plook,' *ib. Author's Note.*

Hence (1) **Pluck-measure**, *sb.* measure up to the 'plook' of the vessel; (2) **Plukie**, *adj.* full of little knobs.

(1) **Wgt.** They disagree about the measure of the pint; the town alledging that it should be jugg measure, and some of the countrey alledging that it should be only pluck measure, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 90. (2) **Cld.** (Jam.)

3. *v. Obs.* To set the plook or measure-knob on a vessel used as a measure of liquids.

Lnk. For the only ploukyng of vtheris iiij *d.*, and the treyn stoipis to be ploukit and merkit lykwys, *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* in *Rec. Soc.* I. 83 (Jam. *Suppl.*).

[**1.** *Plowke*, 'puscula, pusculetus,' *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

PLOOKY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A slight stroke.

Ayr. Now and then gie them a plooky on the cheek with a pip or a cherry stane, *Steam-boat* (1822) 339 (Jam.).

PLOOSTER, see **Plowster.**

PLOOTS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. [plūts.] The feet. Cf. **ploutsacks.**

Warming his 'ploots' at the same fire as Liza, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 19; Wi wir smaa human ploots, *ib. Rasmie* (1892) 48; **S. & Ork.**[1] Applied to the feet when bare.

PLOP, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. War. Nrf. Also in forms **plope** Rxb. (Jam.); **ploup** Rxb. (Jam.) n.Ir.; **plowp** Sc. [plop.] **1.** *v.* To plunge, flop; to fall or drop suddenly into water; to pop, go off hastily.

Lth. Nae pool it stoppit—Till sudden—owre the marge It ploppit Deep in its dark embrace, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 317. **Slk.** I plowpt in ower heads and ears, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 6. **Rxb.** It plop't into the water (Jam.). **Dmf.** Twa-three cheils here'll rather plop him into the miller's dam, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 289. **n.Ir.** Nancy ploups her han' intil the boilin' pot, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 86. **Nhb.**[1] He plopt ower heed. **w.Yks.** A fift tried ta leap ovver t'broad deep dyke an plopt reight in, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1873) 44. **Der.** I am informed the word is current in Der., Baker *Gl.* (1854). **Nhp.** Here runs the brook which I have dammed and stopt . . . And watched with joy till bursting off it plopt, Clare *Village Minstr.* (1821) II. 16.

Hence **Plopping**, *ppl. adj.* popping.

Nhp. The plopping gun's sharp momentary shock, Clare *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 84.

2. *sb.* The sound made by a small object falling into water, or by falling water; a pop, thud.

Cai.[1], **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Ir.** And now and agin wid a plop Come a bullet dhruv deep in the sand, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 185, ed. 1893. **Nhb.**[1] The drop, drop of water is called a plop. **w.Yks.** You should have heard the plop he [a cork] made when I drew him, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Nov. 28, 1896). **Lan.** (F.R.C.), **ne.Lan.**[1]

3. Phr. *to play plowp*, to fall suddenly into water.

Slk. There's ane o' them played plowp intil the basin, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 27.

4. *adv.* Of a fall: suddenly, flop, plump; with a pop.

w.Yks. Went plop into t'watter, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **War.**[3] He fell plop into the brook. 'Off it went plop.' Applied only to corks suddenly ejected from bottles, or to pop-guns. **Nrf.** Plop! it goes into the sea, Forbes *Odd Fish* (1901) 185.

PLOPPY, *adj.* Pem. [plo·pi.] Soft, fat.

s.Pem. A's not strong, the fat á got is'n good, it's ploppy (W.M.M.).

PLORE, *v.* Lnk. (Jam.) To work amongst mire; *gen.* used of children. Hence **Plorie**, *sb.* any piece of ground which is converted into mud by treading or otherwise.

PLOSH, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Also Cor. [ploʃ.]

1. *v.* To plunge in mud or water, to splash, bespatter. See **Plash**, *v.*[2]

n.Yks. It's nought but gorr, it ploshes under feaut, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 109; **n.Yks.**[1 2 4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1] Any light feet may plosh their way, and call for pity. **Cor.**[3] **w.Cor.** They will be always playan weth the fire when they arn't ploshan in the water, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 58.

2. *sb.* A puddle; a wet, miry place; liquid mire, slush.

n.Yks.[1 2 4] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1] **Cor.** By stanking through the plosh, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 22; **Cor.**[1 2 3]

Hence **Ploshy**, *adj.* wet, muddy, sloppy, splashy.

n.Cy. (K.) **n.Yks.** T'rooads is varry ploshy (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1 2 4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1], **Cor.**[2]

3. A splash. m.Yks.[1]

PLOSHER, *sb.* Yks. Also Cor. [plo·ʃə(r).] **1.** A small coble used in herring-fishing. n.Yks. (T.S.)

2. A half-grown bream. Cor.[12]

PLOSHET(T, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [plo·ʃit.] A moist watery place, a quagmire; a water-meadow. Cf. **plashet.**

Dev.[1] Up a rak'd all to wance and vetch'd a vege away to thicca ploshett, 2. **Cor.**[2] (s.v. Plashet).

PLOT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Suf. Ken. [plot.]

1. *sb.* A place, spot; a patch or spot of ground; a flower-bed.

Dmf. Redd up their gairdens and tidy the flooer-plots, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 21. **Nhb.** Two men could scarcely have attended to the innumerable flower-plots, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 50. **n.Yks.** Intiv his gardin, to the plots o' spices, ROBINSON *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 2. **Suf.** A sore plot, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**[1] A grass-plot. Dew yeow stah i' that there plot till I come back.

2. *Obs.* A plan, design, sketch, drawing.

Ken.[1] Given to Mr. Vezy for drawing a plot for an house, 02 00 00, *Expense Bk.* (1656-7).

3. November 5th, the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot.

w.Yks. Every year as Plot comes round, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 14, 1887) 6; (J.W.)

4. *v.* To plan, scheme.

Ayr. My mother had been plottin' wi' hersel aboot this vera thing in the nicht time, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 65.

Hence **Plottin**, *sb.* a plan, scheme.

Abd. The loonies' plottins, pranks an' ploys, SHELLEY *Flowers* (1868) 159.

PLOT, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **plott** Sc.; and in forms **ploat** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[14] m.Yks.[1]; **plooat** Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] n.Yks.[2]; **plooit** Wm.; **plote** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1]; **plout, plowt** Sc.; **plwoat** n.Yks.[3] [plot, plōt, ploət.] 1. *v.* To dip or plunge into boiling water; to scald; to make any liquid scalding hot.

Sc. (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** An' plot her milk dishes weel, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. **nw.Abd.** I plotts the dishes weel, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 32. **w.Sc.** To plout a sore finger into as hot water as can be tholed, MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Fif.** The bustling of stickin' with the gully, ploatin' in the tub, scrapin' and disembowelling [a pig], COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 15. **e.Fif.** The hail regiment o' them lip fou o' water for Gussie to be plottit in, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Lth.** Het pints like to plot ye, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 18. **Slk.** That he might get me bled an' plottit, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 234, ed. 1866. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.Cy.**[1] 'To plote a pig' is to pour scalding water over it, so as to make the hair come off easily. **Nhb.**[1] To dip a finger in hot water in order to ease the pain caused by a bruise. **Cum.**[4] To plunge a fowl after a partial plucking into hot water so that the remaining feathers may be the more easily removed; to scald a dead pig so as to cleanse it and remove the thin outer skin and hair by scraping; to steep a gathered finger in hot water.

Hence (1) **Plotted**, *ppl. adj.* scalded, dipped in boiling water; (2) **Plotting**, *ppl. adj.* scalding, boiling; *fig.* sweating, stewing; (3) **-hot**, *adj.* scalding-hot.

(1) **Cld.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** Breasts that rise, like hills for size, The colour of a plotted grumphie, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 319. (2) **Sh.I.** Da plottin' watter wid need ta be boilin whin da guaat's head is aff, *Sh. News* (Dec. 22, 1900). **Cld.** (JAM.) **se.Sc.** Yon chiel that's sitting plotin' Amang the thrums, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 141. (3) **Sc.** That water's plottin-het (JAM.). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Plot-hot**, scalding, boiling-hot.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Bwk.** It's plot hot, like Jock Vertue's tea, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 121.

3. To burn, scorch, make hot.

Bch. I never sooner money got, But all my poutches it would plot, And scorch them sore, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 26. **Abd.** I'm like to be plotted wi' heat, PAUL *Abd.* (1881) 56. **Ayr.** Auld Habkin . . . scartled a wheen scadded pennies on the street, . . and Stair warsled for them among the stoor, and plowted his fingers wi' the lave, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 27. **Gall.** Let Welshmen plot and toast their cheese, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 131, ed. 1897.

Hence **Plottit**, *ppl. adj.* fond of heat, unable to endure cold. **Bnff.**[1] 4. To pluck the feathers of a bird; *fig.* to fleece, rob, plunder, to cheat.

Bwk. When old John Knox and other some Began to plott the bags of Rome, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 71. **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Dmf.** I doot we shall be plottit as bare as a birk, HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 251. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** A boy at Benwell who traps sparrows, and, after ploating their heads, sets them off, *Monthly Chron.* (1887) 445; **Nhb.**[1] At the first fall of snow, children sing in chorus: 'Keelmen keelmen, ploat yor geese; Caad days an' winter neets,' *Newc. Rhyme*; 'The folk i' the eas' is plotin their geese, An' sendin their feathers ti huz,' *Alnwick version.* **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] 'Tweea Martindale geese biath full o' fedder, Thee plooat tian an' Ah'll plooat tudder.' This was t' poetical advice of yah Peerith turney tull anudder aboot a client er tweea. **Cum.**[24] **Wm.** Ah mun plooit them ducks. They plooited him at o' ends tell he was as poor as Job (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] The house was plooated. 'I can nobbut plooat where I finnd feathers,' can only get money where I find it is to be had; **n.Yks.**[34], **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Ploaters**, *sb. pl.* robbers; (2) **Ploating**, *ppl. adj.* thieving, robbing; (3) **Plottit**, *ppl. adj.* plucked, made bare, fleeced.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) *ib.* They're a plooating set. (3) **Slk.** The poor bit plottit, fore-foughten corby, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 69, ed. 1866.

5. To scold. **N.Cy.**[1] How she plotes him.

6. *sb.* A scald or burn with boiling water; a dip into boiling water; a hot, stewing condition.

Frf. When you are wraxing ower your kail-pot in a plot of heat, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 36. **Cld.** Gie 't a plot i' the pat afore ye begin (JAM.).

[4. Cp. Du. *plooten de wolle*, to pluck wool (HEXHAM).]

PLOTCH, *v.* ? *Obs.* Slk. (JAM.) To dabble; to work slowly.

PLOTCOCK, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A name given to the devil.

Sc. A cry heard at the market-cross of Edinburgh, at the hour of mid-night, proclaiming as it had been a summons, which was named and called by the proclaimer there of the summons of Plotcock, LINDSAY *Hist. Sc.* (1728) 112 (JAM.). **Lnk.** Seven times does her prayers backward pray, Till Plotcock comes with lumps of Lapland clay, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 95 (*ib.*).

PLOTE, PLOTHER, PLOTNORE, PLOTTER, see **Plout**, *v.*, **Plodder**, *sb.*, **Platnore, Plouter.**

PLOTTER-PLATE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A wooden platter with a place in the middle to hold salt.

Fif. For my part I wad rather eat Sow's jadin aff a plotter-plate, GRAY *Poems* (1814) (JAM.).

PLOTTY, *sb.* Sc. [plo'ti.] A hot drink. Cf. **plot**, *v.*[2]

Sc. Get us a jug of mulled wine—plottie as you call it, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxviii; Composed of wine and spices; properly denoting one of an intoxicating quality (JAM.). **Per.** Arise, an' tak' your morning plotty, STEWART *Character* (1857) 114; Is't whisky that mak's us sae canty? Na, na, it's our plotty o' tea! *ib.* 151.

PLOUCH, PLOUD, PLOUDER, see **Plook, Plood, Plodder**, *sb.*

PLOUGH, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **plow.** [plau, plū, pliu; pliuf, plūf, pluf, plif, Sc. pljōx, pljūx, pljū.] I. Dial. forms: (1) **Plaaw**, (2) **Plaew**, (3) **Plaow**, (4) **Plaugh**, (5) **Plawf**, (6) **Pleaf**, (7) **Pleaff**, (8) **Pleagh**, (9) **Pleak**, (10) **Pleeaf**, (11) **Pleoch**, (12) **Pleough**, (13) **Pleu**, (14) **Pleuch**, (15) **Pleuf**, (16) **Pleugh**, (17) **Plew**, (18) **Plewf**, (19) **Plewgh**, (20) **Plif**, (21) **Pliff**, (22) **Ploo**, (23) **Ploogh**, (24) **Plu**, (25) **Plue**, (26) **Pluf**, (27) **Plufe**, (28) **Pluff**, (29) **Pluif**, (30) **P'yough.**

(1) **nw.Der.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.**[5] (3) **nw.Der.**[1] (4) **m.Yks.**[1] **Dev.** Leetle Ihan . . . ku'd layd 'osses ta plaugh bettur nur 'e ku'd, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) xii. (5) **m.Yks.**[1] (6) **Yks.** He ran ower 't pleaf, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 24. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[5] (7) **Yks.** GROSE (1790 *MS. add.*(P.) (8) **m.Yks.**[1] (9) **Der.**[2] (10) **w.Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] (11) **Cai.**[1] *Obs.* (12) **Wxf.**[1] (13) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (14) **Abd.** To haud the pleuch, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 51. **Dmf.** The lads and lasses, bred for the pleuch, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 145. (15) **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] T'auld soond's hard, but varra seldom. **ne.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 509. **m.Yks.**[1] (16) **Fif.** Gallant Hay, wha lows'd his pleugh, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 12. **Dwn.** Pleughin' an' plantin', SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 32. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** My twa brithers followed the pleugh, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 19. **Cum.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[128], **n.Lin.**[1] (17) **Cai.**[1] **Dwn.** Tae haud a plew, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 29. **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[3] Keep t'plew oot o' t'land, 30. **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.), **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[5], **n.Lin.**[1] (18) **n.Yks.**[1] (19) **n.Yks.** To yoak 'ith plewgh, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 103. (20) **Yks.** GROSE (1790). **m.Yks.**[1] (21) **w.Yks.**[1] (22) **Sc.** Ye've pickit it up at the ploo, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) vii. **Dwn.** Sut doon the ploo hannel, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 13. **Nhb.**[1] **Wm.** Like nags in a ploo, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 50. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[13], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] [pluòw], **n.Lin.**[1] (23) **n.Yks., e.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 21, 1896). **Chs.**[1] Formerly pronounced with a strong guttural sound. (24) **Cum.**[14] (25) **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). (26) **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** PHILLIPS *Rivers* (1853). **m.Yks.**[1] (27) **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur.*

Econ. 1788). (28 N.Cy.[1], e.Dur.[1], w.Yks.[1] Lan. CLEGG *Dial.* 1895. nw.Der.[1] pluoff. (29) Cum., Wm. Only as a noun (M.P. (30) Ayr. *Obsol.* (J.M.)

II. Dial. uses. 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Plough-balk**, (*a*) the beam of a plough; (*b*) an irregularity in ploughing, caused by the ploughshare being allowed to vary in depth, and thus to spoil the uniformity of the furrow; (2) **-bote** or **-boot**, the right of a tenant to cut timber for the repair or making of ploughs; (3) **-boys**, morris-dancers, see (6); (4) **-bred**, bred to the plough; (5) **-bridle**, that which is attached to the head or end of a plough-beam for regulating the depth or breadth of the furrow; (6) **-bullockers**, farm-servants or ploughmen performing in the 'Plough Monday' observances; see **Fool-plough**; (7) **-bullocking**, the act of taking part in the 'Plough Monday' rites and observances; (8) **-bullocks**, see (6); (9) **-clates**, iron wedges belonging to a plough; (10) **-cock**, the front portion of a plough-beam; (11) **-cords**, the cords used as reins to drive or guide the horses in ploughing; (12) **-co'er**, *obs.*, the driver of each pair of plough oxen or horses; (13) **-cooter**, the coulter of a plough; (14) **-day**, (*a*) a day on which the neighbouring farmers assist a new tenant of a farm to plough his land; see **Ploughing-day**, s.v. **Ploughing**; (*b*) the first Monday after Twelfth-day, see (33); (15) **-gang**, (16) **-gate**, as much land as can be ploughed by a single plough; (17) **-gear**, the harness and equipment of a plough; (18) **-ground**, a ploughed field; (19) **-guides**, see (11); (20) **-hale** or **-ale**, the handle of a plough; (21) **-hatchet**, see below; (22) **-hodder**, one who holds the plough; (23) **-irons**, the coulter and ploughshare of a plough; (24) **-Jacks** or **-jags**, see (6); (25) **-jagging**, see (7); (26) **-jogger**, a ploughboy, ploughman; (27) **-lad**, (*a*) see (26); (*b*) see (6); (28) **-land**, (*a*) arable land; (*b*) a measure of land; (29) **-light**, *obs.*, see below; (30) **-lines**, see (11); (31) **-master**, see below; (32) **-mell**, a small wooden hammer occasionally fixed to the plough; (33) — **Monday**, the first Monday after Twelfth-day; see below; (34) **-money**, the money given to the 'plough-bullocks' on 'Plough Monday'; (35) **-pad**, the soft padded saddle which supports the chains of a plough-horse; (36) **-paddle**, a small spade or 'paddle' used to scrape the earth from a plough; (37) **-path**, a bridle-path; (38) **-pattle** or **-pettle**, see (36); (39) **-ridd**, a custom peculiar to Cuckfield Manor; see below; (40) **-rut**, a furrow; (41) **-shears**, a bolt with a crooked head used to regulate the 'bridle' and keep it steady when the plough requires to be raised or depressed in the furrow; (42) **-sheath**, the head of a plough, made either of metal or of wood, on which the ploughshare is put when at work; (43) **-shoe**, (*a*) the ironwork upon which the sock is fixed; the casing of iron at the nose or forepart of that part of a plough which enters the ground; also in *pl.*; (*b*) a wooden frame for conveying a plough upon a road; (44) **-sled**, see (43, *b*); (45) **-slipe**, the mould-board on the right side of the ploughshare, placed for the purpose of casting up the furrow; (46) **-sock** or **-suck**, the ploughshare; (47) **-spade**, (48) **-spud**, see (36); (49) **-staff**, (50) **-stick**, a rod with a flat iron for the purpose of cleaning a plough; a paddle; (51) **-stilt**, see (20); (52) **-stots**, see (6); (53) **-strake** or **-streak**, a long narrow slip of iron affixed to the land side of a plough to meet the friction of the unturned earth; (54) **-tail**, the handles or shafts of a plough, the rear of a plough; also used *fig.*; (55) **-witchers**, (56) **-witches**, see (6); (57) **-witching**, see (7); (58) **-witch Monday**, see (33).

(1 *a*, *b*) **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **Cum.**[1] Timber which the lord of the manor was bound to allow to his customary tenant; **Cum.**[4] The right of customary tenants to take wood for the repair of ploughs, carts and harrows; also for the making of rakes and forks. *Obs.* **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 82. **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] To have . . . sufficient houseboot, hedgeboot, fireboot, plowboot . . . to be used on the premises, *Lease of lands* (1711). (3) **Lin.** A drama played by a set of 'Plow-boys or Morris-dancers' in their ribbon dresses, with swords, on Oct. 20, 1779, at Revesby Abbey in Lincolnshire, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) 407; **Lin.**[1] (4) **Rnf.** Ilk plow-bred wight wad gang, dear saf' us, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 122. (5) **Rxb.** (JAM.), **Nhb.**[1] (6) **Lei.**[1] (7) **Not.** I expect I shall have to go a plough-bullockin to Mr. S.'s (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** Shan't yer coom a plough-bullockin wee uz to-night? (J.P.K.) (8) **w.Yks.**[2] **Not.** So called at Ratcliffe (E.P.); (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** In the old days a plough highly decorated was drawn through the streets, and the true plough bullocks were no doubt the young men who harnessed themselves to it and pulled it along (J.P.K.). **Lin.** BROOKES *Tracts Gl.*; **Lin.**[1] Plough bullocks are characters now almost unknown, but there are persons living who well remember these itinerant Thespians, about the period of Plough Monday (Jan. 8th), exhibiting their performance wherever they found people's doors not barred against them. . . They had the wild man and the jester, combined in one character, who with his conical cap, and in a dress entirely covered with shreds of various coloured cloth, seemed to be the chief 'persona dramatis.' Another character designated 'Sweet Sis' was undertaken by one of the more juvenile of the company, and a third, named 'Old Joan,' both habited in female costume, . . were the most conspicuous of the performers. The others, some half-dozen youths, having their rustic attire covered with bunches of gaudy-coloured ribbons, being merely supernumeraries. . . The former of the two lady characters, by her fastidiousness, lost her lover (he in shreds with the conical cap), whom the coarse homeliness of 'old Joan' won. The amount collected by these plough-bullocks was often considerable, and was expended in giving a treat to their friends, male and female. **n.Lin.**[1] The next day the plough-bullocks, or boggins, go round the town to receive alms at each house, where they cry 'Largus.' They are habited similar to the morris-dancers, are yoked to, and drag a small plough; they have their farmer, and a fool called Billy Buck, dressed like a harlequin, with whom the boys make sport. The day is concluded by the bullocks running with the plough round the cross in the market-place, and the man that can throw the others down and convey their plough into the cellar of a public house receives one shilling for his agility, PECK *Acc. Isle Axholme* (1815) 278. **Lei.**[1] On Plough-Monday it was the custom for some of the villagers to dress in grotesque masquerade and perform morris-dances before all the houses where they were likely to get money or drink. Sometimes they were accompanied by a gang of lads with raddled faces, half-hidden under paper masks, who dragged a plough, but this was unusual. Some of the performers, generally four, had on white women's dresses and tall hats. One of these was called Maid Marian. Of the other performers, one was the Fool, who always carried the money-box, and generally a bladder with peas in it on a string at the end of a stick, with which he laid lustily about him. Another was Beelzebub, in a dress made up of narrow strips of flannel, cloth, &c., with the ends hanging loose. . . The rest were simply grotesques. The dance they performed was merely a travesty of a quadrille with *ad lib.* stamping and shuffling of feet. (9) **Chs.**[1] The plow clates, a kind of wedge to raise the beam higher or lower, to make it strike accordingly into the ground, *Acad. Armory*, bk. III. viii. (10) The plow cock, is the iron to tye the oxen to the plow, *ib.* (11) **Cum.**, **Wm.** (M.P.) **n.Yks.** (T.S.); He drives t'horses wi t'pleeaf-cooads (I.W.). (12) **Cum.** A plu' co'er lad is amang t'bullock feet, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 243; **Cum.**[1] Usually a lad or stout girl, whose duty it was to steer the animals, to keep them moving steadily, to turn them in at the ends, and to bear patiently the scowls and reproaches, and occasionally the cuffs, of the irritated ploughman when his want of skill caused a blunder in his performance. One or two centuries back a full plough-team was called the 'lang ten,' and was made up of ten individuals, viz.: two pairs of long horned oxen, one pair of horses or galloways, a ploughman, a person (often a woman) to hold down the beam, and two plu' coers, sometimes an eleventh to turn the tough ley furrow behind the plough with a spade. (13) **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** As plain as a pleugh cooter, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 213. (14, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] The neighbours on all sides send in their teams and ploughs to help in the first ploughing. The horses are decked with rosettes and gaily-coloured ribbons for the occasion, and the hinds are entertained to a substantial dinner by the farmer. (*b*) **Lin.** *Lin. N. & Q.* 86. (15) **Per.** The number of plough-gangs in the hands of tenants is about 141½—reckoning 13 acres of arable land to each plough-gang, *Statist. Acc.* V. 56 (JAM.). **Fif.** Now understood to include about forty Scotch acres at an average (JAM.). (16) **Sc.** *Non constat* at this present. What is a plough-gate of land? SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xii. **Fif.** A plough-gate of land is now understood to include about forty Scotch acres at an average (JAM.). **Hdg.** There are 56 plough-gates and a half in the parish, *Statist. Acc.* I. 121, 122 (JAM.). (17) **Cai.**[1] **Cum.** Thy plew-geer's aw liggin how-strow, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 256. **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Lan.**[1] (s.v. Gear), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (18) **Som.** Like a rook in a plough-ground, RAYMOND

Smoke of War, 84. (19) w.Som.[1] (20) e.Yks. (Miss A.), w.Yks. (J.W.), n.Lin.[1] (21) Midl. (Hall.) Nhp. If he [the ploughman] could succeed in throwing his plough hatchet into the house before she [the servant-maid] reached the door he was entitled to a cock to throw at the next Shrove-tide (s.v. Plough-Monday). (22) Cum. Co't' plue-hodder, plue co'er—two or three mair, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 242. (23) Cai.[1] Edb. To the plough irons turn'd the hostile spear, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 120. N.I.[1] Plough airns. Shr.[2] (24) Lin. Brookes *Tracts Gl.*; Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Ther's been plew-jags iver sin' th' flood. When thaay cum'd oot o' th' ark an' put th' fo'st plew into th' ground, thaay dress'd the'rsens up e' bits o' things an' danced an' capered aboot an' thaay've dun it e' mem'ry o' that iver sin'. sw.Lin.[1] (25) Lin.[1] The custom of maurice dancing or plough-jagging (another name it had) ceased. n.Lin. We're goin' to hev some real good plew-jaggin', Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) III. 229. (26) Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (27, *a*) Gall. Some errand about the work of the plough-lads, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 190. w.Yks.[5] Whistlin' like plew-lads, 77. (*b*) e.Yks.[1] In East Holderness the special designation of farm-servants generally, who at Christmas-tide go about from village to village fantastically dressed, and dance to rude music, accompanied by the mummery of a clown. (28, *a*) Abd. Seed time and rain gladden ploo-land and plain, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 627; The marquis of Huntly, with his lady, and virgin daughter was in the ploughlands in harvest, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 16. Nhb. I thought of ee managin' the stock and Simon the plough-land, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 26. w.Som.[1] In making your list kindly set out each field whether meadow or plough-land. (*b*) n.Lin.[1] *Obs.* An oxgang is an eighth part of a plow-land, *Surv. Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey* (1787). s.Pem. A hide of land, Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. (29) Nrf. There was a light in many churches called the Plow Light, maintained by old and young persons who were husbandmen, before some image; who on Plough Monday had a feast, and went about with a plough and some dancers to support it, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 397; Anciently a light called the Plough-light was maintained by old and young persons who were husbandmen, before images in some churches, and on Plough Monday they had a feast and went about with a plough and dancers to get money to support the Plough-light, Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1826) 74. (30) s.Not. (J.P.K.), w.Som.[1] (31) Lin. In the old Churchwardens' Book of Waddington there is, under the date of 1642, the appointment of 4 persons as 'Plowmeisters.' These appointments continue to be entered annually for about 100 years. These Plough masters had in their hands certain moneys called 'Plow money,' which they undertook to produce on 'Plow day,' *Lin. N. & Q.* 86. (32) n.Cy. (Hall.) (33) n.Cy. In some parts of the country, and esp. in the North, they draw the plough in procession to the doors of the villagers and townspeople. Long ropes are attached to it, and thirty or forty men, stripped to their clean white shirts, but protected from the weather by waistcoats beneath, drag it along. Their arms and shoulders are decorated with gay-coloured ribbons tied in large knots and bows, and their hats are smartened in the same way. They are usually accompanied by an old woman, or a boy dressed up to represent one. She is gaily bedizened and called the Bessy. Sometimes the sport is assisted by a humourous countryman to represent a fool. He is covered with ribbons and attired in skins with a depending tail, and carries a box to collect money from the spectators, Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1826) 73; The Monday next after Twelfth day the plow men draw a plow from door to door and beg money to drink, which having obtained they plow two furrows across in the base court or other place near the house, Blount (1681). n.Yks.[4] (s.v. Pleeaf Stots). w.Yks. Ploo Munday. —It iz; but ah think i' me heart at t'owd ploo's brocken up, and sumady's run away wi t'stilts for firewood, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1868) 9; w.Yks.[2], nw.Der.[1] Not. Still celebrated at Cropwell, 1887 (L.C.M.). s.Not. (J.P.K.), Not.[1] Lin. Some also wore small bunches of corn in their hats. . . Occasionally, if the winter was severe, the procession was joined by threshers carrying their flails, reapers bearing their sickles, and carters with their long whips, . . while even the smith and the miller were among the number. . . The great event of the day was when they came before some house which bore signs that the owner was well-to-do in the world and nothing was given them. . . The word was given, the ploughshare driven into the ground before the door or window, . . and in a minute or two the ground before the house was as brown, barren, and ridgy as a newly-ploughed field, Chambers *Bk. of Days* (1869) 94, 95; A custom in this neighbourhood [Wigtoft] of the ploughmen parading on Plow-Monday, Nichols *Illus. Antient Manners* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 397; Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1] Rut.[1] Now they go round—men, lads, or little boys—in small companies, sometimes with a small attempt at disguise or dressing up, but without the plough. Lei. On Plow-Monday I have taken notice of an annual display of morris-dancers at Claybrook, Macaulay *Hist. Claybrook* (1791) 128, in Brand *ib.* 398. Lei.[1] Nhp. 'Plough Monday' is still kept up by children and 'hobbledehoys,' who go round with blackened faces, and ribbons, &c., in their hats, expecting that the heads of the houses visited will 'Remember the ploughboys,' though it is questionable if the party are now following the plough, *Standard* (Oct. 11, 1900) 7; Nhp.[1] Now little more than a pretext for soliciting money, by some rude rustics in motley attire, unaccompanied by the plough. In the northern and eastern parts of the county it is more noticed than in the neighbourhood of Northampton. The pageant varies in different places, sometimes five persons precede the plough, which is drawn by a number of boys with their faces blackened and reddled. Formerly . . . the plough was drawn by oxen decorated with ribbons. The one who walks first in the procession is styled the Master, and is grotesquely attired, having on a large wig; two are gaily bedizened in women's clothes; and two others have large hunches on their backs, on which are sewed the knave of hearts; these two are called Red Jacks, or Fools. Each of the five carries a besom, and one of them a box, which he rattles assiduously among the spectators, to obtain their donations, which are spent at night in conviviality and jollification. In some instances they plough up the soil in front of the houses of such persons as refuse their contributions. Before the inclosure of open fields, there was another custom in connection with this day. When the ploughman returned from his labours in the evening, the servant maid used to meet him with a jug of toast and ale; and if he could succeed in throwing his plough hatchet into the house before she reached the door, he was entitled to a cock to throw at the next Shrove-tide, but if she was able to present him with the toast and ale first, then she gained the cock. War. [At Eatington, near Stratford-on-Avon] where Plough Monday is observed with the customary freedom, ribaldry, and mirth, *B'ham Dy. Mail* (Nov. 16, 1897); War.[3] Shr. On Plough Monday . . . ploughing and spinning began again. Indulgent masters allowed a half-holiday on this day. . . The extra allowance of beer was stopped, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 411; Shr.[1] Hnt. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 53; (T.P.F.) Lon. To-day is Plow Monday, and several interesting customs will be witnessed in connection with the civic life of the City of London, *B'ham Dy. Argus* (Jan. 8, 1900) 4. Ess. [At Bulmer] on Plough Monday—the first Monday of the year—our sword-dancers will, I hope, reappear; for I learn from a cheery and good-looking labourer who played the Bessy in the 'Plough' that was sent forth in Jan. 1879 . . . that he with the King and Queen and the Fool and the dancers, was but three days when they brought home no less a sum than nine pounds sterling. The last time I was here on Plough Monday. . . we had an excellent sword-dance with all the regulation characters, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 43. Cor. Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 392, ed. 1896. (34) Not.[1], Lei.[1], Ess.[1] (35) Chs.[1] (36) Nhb.[1], w.Yks.[1], nw.Der.[1], se.Wor.[1], Shr.[12] (37) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Tidn no road thick way, 'tis on'y a plough-path into the ground. Dev. You can ride there very well, sir, if you keep to the plough-path, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 102. (38) Ayr. I'll wad my new pleugh-pettle Ye'll see't or lang, Burns *Author's Earnest Cry* (1786) st. 15. Cum.[1] (39) Sus. The copyholders have always claimed and taken liberty to plow ridd and mead ridd, that is to say, to fell and dig up by the roots any great trees that stand scatteringly dispersed in their arable grounds or meadows, *Customs Cuckfield Manor* in *Burrell MS.* 5701, 159. (40) n.Yks.[2] (41) Rxb. (Jam.) (42) Rxb. (Jam.), Nhb.[1] (43, *a*) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Ploo-shun, or race clouts, that is the two bars of iron on the bottom of a plough. se.Wor.[1] A piece of iron fastened to the side of the 'throck' to prevent its wearing away with the friction with the soil. Bdf. Plough-shoe and ground-wrists, £0 3*s.* 0*d.*, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 162. (*b*) n.Yks. (I.W.) (44) Lakel.[2] He'd a fiut on him like a plew-sled. n.Lin.[1] (45) n.Yks.[2] (46) Nhb.[1] It is fitted on to the ploo-sheth and is removable so that it can be fettled or sharpened. n.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1] (47) Nhb.[1] [The . . . plough-spade, as it is called in some parts. Its use consists in shovelling off the mould that may adhere to the front of the mould-board, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 151.] (48) Not. (W.H.S.) (49) Cai.[1] Edb. The pleugh-staff or whittle wield Mair bang than ever, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 214. Rxb. Hei tuik his muckle plow-staff than, And cam' and swabbled mei, Murray *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 17. n.Cy. (J.W.), w.Yks.[1], Chs.[1] Bdf. The handle on the right-hand side is loose, and is called the plough-staff, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 161. (50) s.Wor. (H.K.) (51) Sc. But a farmer, and with a hand that never held pleugh-stilt or pettle, that will never do, Scott *Redg.*

(1824) Lett. x. **Abd.** Ye wudna hin'er Tammy to gie up the plough stilts, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 244. **Lnk.** I'd be mair atween the ploo-stilts, I'm thinkin', MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 111. **Edb.** Eith can the plough-stilts gar a chiel Be unco vogie, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 151, ed. 1785. **Nhb.** He can nowther handle a gun nor haud the plough-stilts, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 245; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** As weel I know, when t'plew stilts hoddin', RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 69. **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.), **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.** (W.H.) **w.Yks.** He'd a tain houd a t'ploo stilts, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Fr. Exhibition* (c. 1856) 28. **Lan.** Wor pluff stilts they slid fro' mi grip, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 136. **n.Lin.**[1] Iver sin he was big enif to walk atween a pair of plew-stilts. **Hmp.**[1] When he be walking between the plough-stilts, SMITH *New Forest* (1829) II. 25. (52) **n.Yks.**[1] There used to be a procession of young men trailing a plough, 'with their shirts over their jackets, and with sashes of ribbons tied across their breasts and backs, and knots or roses of the same fastened on to their shirts and hats.' They accompanied a band or party of sword-dancers, and always had one or more musicians with them. Egton Bridge seems to have been famous for the observance of this custom some score of years or so since; **n.Yks.**[2] The bands of 'Plough Stots,' who follow shortly after Christmas, belong to the pageantry of former days. They are got up chiefly by our country youths, who were wont to be followed by a plough; but that ponderous implement is now represented by a small model carried on a staff. Their white shirts over their jackets are garnished with flourishes cut out in vari-coloured paper or cloth. Sashes of ribbon cross the back and the breast; and rosettes of every hue decorate their hats; while some in the procession, showily dressed in female costume, are termed 'Bessybabs,' 'Ladymadams,' 'Queens.' The set have their sword-dancers and musicians, *Pref.* 6; **n.Yks.**[4] About twelve in number. **ne.Yks.**[1] Formerly they made rounds lasting two or three weeks. Both the time and number of actors are now reduced. **w.Yks.** On Plough Monday 'Plough Stots' have from time immemorial paraded and walked in procession along the principal streets of Wakefield. . . Until within a few years of this date [1867] they brought a plough with them, and about 20 farmers' men drew it along with a rope, whilst one man held the stilts and guided the plough. . . One or two had cows' horns which they blew loudly, and attracted many people from their houses and shops. When they got a copper they cried 'Largess, largess,' *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Aug. 22, 1896); Plough stots . . . go round begging on Plough Monday, with a plough frame steered by the last married man, the two youngest lads being drivers, two of the eldest men the beggars, and the rest taking place of horses. The practice is almost gone out now, though one party, without plough, came into Wakefield in 1865, but on the wrong Monday, namely a week too soon, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (53) **n.Yks.**[12] (54) **Abd.** The lads come frae the flail, Or else frae haddin' the plough-tail, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 3, ed. 1801. **Dmb.** If I just could get abune day's darging at the plew-tail, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) v. **Slg.** His victorious sons of the plough tail, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1804) xi. **Nhb.** They'd slip off their skins an' run ti the plough-tail, OLIVER *Local Sngs.* (1824) 6; **Nhb.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Used to designate farm-service in general, not necessarily that of a ploughman. 'Is thĭ son Jack at skeeal yet?' 'Nau, he's at ploo-tail.' **Chs.**[1] 'To be brought up at the ploo-tail' is equivalent to saying that a person is a peasant. **s.Wor.** The depth and width of the furrow are gauged and regulated by a proper use of the plough-tail by the ploughman (H.K.). **Cor.** She appear'd no whit abasht, but leant on the plough-tail and regarded me, 'Q.' *Splendid Spur* (ed. 1893) 181. (55) **Rut.**[1] Men and lads dressed up with blacked faces, strips of paper in their hats, carrying a holly bush, on Plough Monday. **Hnt.** The plough witchers came as usual to my house on the evening of Plough Monday (Jan. 9th) rattling their cans and asking for money, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 53. (56) **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] Down to 1874, and possibly later, in se.War. the plough witches presented themselves on the evening of Plough Monday, with faces painted white, and marked out hideously in red or black lines. The Fool carried no separate rattle, but used the money-box as one. The dance was a mere shuffling of feet, and there was much shouting and noise. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (57) **Rut.**[1] He was so set on the plough-witching. **Nhp.**[1] (58) **Nhp.** On plough-witch-Monday I was in the barn, CLARE *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 156; **Nhp.**[1]; **Nhp.**[2] The ancient practice . . . is fast falling into desuetude. On Monday last, a few visited us, serving to remind us of the recurrence of the day; but they were unaccompanied by the paraphernalia of exhibition which attracted attention and excited interest in our boyish days, *Nhp. Herald* (Jan. 15, 1848).

2. Phr. (1) *one-way plough*, a particular kind of plough; cf. *one-way zull*, s.v. One, II. 1 (40); (2) *to give a plough earth*, to adjust a plough in such a way as to cut a deeper furrow; (3) *to shut ploughs*, to agree.

(1) s.**Wor.** A specimen of an unusual sort called Hornsby's One-way Plough. It has two wheels, a double shelboard, which turns over two cutters, and a skim-coulter in combination. The wheels can be easily raised or depressed; the shelboard thrown over at the end of each bout; and the skim-coulter reversed; while the double cutters pulverize the soil as it is passed on to them from the shelboards, so that no scuffling would be needed upon light soils. At the end of each bout the plough is turned, and a new furrow cut close to the last. It would seem to be an implement likely to effect a great saving of time and labour to men and horses (H.K.). (2) **Bnff.**[1] (3) **Dor.** (C.V.G.)

3. A team of horses for a plough or wagon; a team of oxen.

Wil. A plough of horses (W.C.P.). **Dor.** (C.V.G.); MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45. **Som.** 'Twere Varmer Mowdy's plough runned away, and 'twere fauch'nate they hadn't a hitched on the zull, JACKSON *Hist. Wadham Coll.* (1893) 31, *note* 2. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] I calls that there so good a plough o' osses as ever was a-hitch'd by the neck. **Dev.** Of two stray horses in a field, 'Whose plough's this here?' *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 20. **nw.Dev.** Still in use (R.P.C.). **w.Dev.** A team of oxen, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

4. A wagon and horses; a cart.

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 331. **Wil.**[1] Paid for 41 days worke with a ploughe carrying stones to the Causey, *Rec. Chippenham* (1709) 239. **s.Wil.** In case your man should some day tell you that the plough is gone for coal, *Arch. Mag.* XVII. 303. **Dor.** (A.C.); An' here a geäte, a-slammèn to, Did let the slow-wheel'd plough roll droo, BARNES *Poems* (1863) 12. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1865). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** Farmer Smith got a cappical plough, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) *Gl.*, ed. 1853. **Cor.**[1]

Hence (1) **Ploughman**, *sb.* a wagoner or carter; (2) **Plough-tackle**, *sb.* farm implements of all kinds worked by horses or used in the harnessing of horses.

(1) **Wil.**[1] *Obs.* Paid for beere for the plowmen and pitchers, *Rec. Chippenham* (1690) 237. **Som.** Ploughmen have been haleing bells, HERVEY *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 78. (2) **w.Som.**[1] Sight o' wear'n tear o' plough-tackle 'pon a farm way so much tillage. **Dev.** Such as carts, wagons, sulls, drags, harrows, rollers, harness, chains, ropes, &c. 'Ter'ble farm 'bout tearing abroad o' plough-tackle,' *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 102.

5. *Obs.* The quantity of land which one plough can till.

Sc. (JAM.) **Bnff.** For the maintainance of ane schoolemaister every pleuch within the parish of Dumbennand shall pay ane firlot victuall, *Presbytery Bk.* (1631–54) 10, ed. 1843. **Abd.** I'll gie him to his dowry Full fifty ploughs of land, MAIDMENT *Garland* (1824) 29, ed. 1868. **Rnf.** Ten firlots of meal on every plough, or four oxen-going of land, WODROW *Corres.* (1709–31) II. 134, ed. 1843.

6. Ploughed ground; a field ploughed but not seeded.

e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.**[1] Mr. Smith's plow.

7. A joiners' tool: a plane for making a 'groove and feather'; a match-plane. Sc. (JAM.) Wor. *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 473. Hence **Plough-irons**, *sb. pl.*, see below.

Loose cutters of various widths, which the workman inserts as may be required for the groove it is desired to plough, *ib.*

8. The constellation, *Ursa major.* **Nhp.**[1] **9.** A heavy fall.

Hrf.[2] I went such a plough.

10. *v.* In phr. (1) *to plough to death*, to impoverish land by keeping it too long under tillage; (2) — *with dogs*, to do anything in the slowest possible way, to work ineffectually; (3) — *with the heifer*, to try to worm out a husband's secret through the medium of his wife.

(1) **Chs.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.**[2] Get on wi' thee; it's as bad as plewin' wi' dogs! **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] My knife is so blunt I might as well plough with dogs. (3) **Nhp.**[1]

11. With *in*: to bury by ploughing.

Sur. A very strong and luxuriant crop of charlock was ploughing in on a thin light soil, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 390.

12. With *down*: to plough the earth away from the roots of hops before cutting them. w.Wor.[1] **13.** With *up*: to turn back the earth after it has been ploughed away from the roots of hops. *ib.* **14.** To 'groove and feather'; to use a match-plane. Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1]

PLOUGHED, *ppl. adj.* Oxf. Wil. In *comp.* (1) **Ploughed-flesh**, proud flesh. Wil.[1]; (2 **-land**, arable land. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

PLOUGHING, *ppl. adj.* Dur. Yks. Chs. Oxf. Also in forms **pleeafing**, **plewing** n.Yks.[4]; **plooing** Chs.[1] In *comp.* (1) **Ploughing-day**, the day on which the neighbouring farmers assist a new tenant of a farm to plough his land; see below; (2) **-engine**, a steam plough; (3) **-iron** or **-airn**, the coulter of a plough.

(1) **Dur.**[1] When a farmer enters upon a new farm he generally requires assistance in ploughing his land. He therefore invites his neighbours to assist him with a draught of horses on a specified day, when a good dinner is prepared of beef, dumplings, and ale. **n.Yks.**[1] On a farm of 100 or 120 acres sometimes as many as thirty or thirty-five ploughs may be seen at work at once. The ploughmen are liberally entertained by the farmer, and their masters are not infrequently present also, and make it a day of jollity. The custom used to be, when the men lowsed out 'dinner-time,' to ride a race to the farmstead, or wherever the refreshment for man and horse might be provided, on the plough-horses. The rivalry now seems rather to be which of the men shall turn out the best piece of ploughing. 'James B.'s gannan t'ha'e's pleeafing-daa o' Monday fo'st'; **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **Chs.**[1] When a new tenant enters a farm, it is customary for his neighbours to give him a day's ploughing. He goes round, generally with some friend who lives in the place, to invite them to come on a certain day, when dinner is provided, and a considerable amount of ploughing is done for the new comer. (2) **Oxf.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.**[14]

PLOUGHMAN'S-WEATHERGLASS, *sb.* Wil.[1] The scarlet pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis.*

PLOUGHORE, *v.* Irel. To cough and expectorate much. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). Cf. **ploigher.**

PLOUGHYA, *sb.* Cor. A splash, crack, a sudden shock.

Ef all the stones in the world war put ento one great big stone and then cast ento the say, what a ploughya et uld maake, *Mining Jrn.* (Feb. 1881).

PLOUK, see **Plook.**

PLOUNCE, *v.* and *sb.* e.An. Dor. [pleuns.] **1.** *v.* To plunge with a loud noise; to duck.

e.An.[1] **Dor.** Four women having 'spent the most pt of [two] daies in scolding . . . it is ordered they shall be plounced.' On May 23rd, 1634, three scolds are ordered 'to be plounced thrice apiece under the water this present afternoone.' . . May 6th, 1631, 'Mary Tuxderry, for scoulding at the sergeants when they did goe about for mersements, is ordered to be plounced when the wether is warmer,' *Minute Bks. Borough Court Dorchester* in *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6, col. 6; Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

2. To nonplus. e.An.[1] **3.** *sb.* A noisy plunge.

Dor. An' teäke a good plounce in the water, Barnes *Poems* (1869-70) 44.

PLOUP, see **Plop.**

PLOUT, *v.*, *sb.*[1] and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Also written **pllout** Bnff.[1]; and in forms **ploit** N.I.[1]; **plote** Cum.[14]; **plut** Dmf. [plaut, plōte.] **1.** *v.* To splash, wash; to fall with a splash or sudden drop; to fall heavily.

Or.I. (S.A.S.) **Bnff.**[1] The bairn plloutit our o' the fleer. He plloutit in o' the gueede amo' the wattir our the hehd. **Lth.** Screaming, pouting, plouting, plashing, Tell of tiny elfins washing, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 34; Doun fa's the thick an' grizly weet, Plout, ploutin', on our auld trough-stane, *ib.* 27. **N.I.**[1] What are ye ploitin' down for there, ye fitless falla?

Hence **Plloutin'**, *ppl. adj.* weak and awkward at work. Bnff.[1] **2.** To put down suddenly and heavily. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351. **3.** To touch with dirty fingers.

Cum.[4] Plotin' her durty fingers ower my minsh pies.

4. To wade through water or mud; to walk over heavy soil. Cf. **pload.**

Sc. Mackay. **Bnff.**[1] He plloutit up and doon the burn fishin' wee a nit made oot an aul pyoke. **Cum.**[14]

5. To walk, go. Uls. (M.B.-S.) **6.** *sb.* A fall, esp. a fall into liquid; a splash; the noise made by such a fall.

Bnff.[1] Sic a pllout into the ditch iz he got. **Lnk.** The loupin' braise an perch fell back Wi mony plouts an' plashes, Hamilton *Poems* (ed. 1885) 187.

7. Phr. *to play plout, obs.*, to fall with a splash or sudden drop.

Ayr. As the sugar or the cream Plays plout into the cup, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 47.

8. The act of walking in water, mud, or over wet soil. Bnff.[1] **9.** *pl.* The hands. Cf. **3.** **Cum.**[4] Greet plotes.

10. *adv.* Of a fall: suddenly, plump, flat.

Bnff.[1] He fell pllout our.

PLOUT, *sb.*[2] Som. A plant. (Hall.)

PLOUT, see **Plot**, *v.*[2]

PLOUTE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also in form **pleught** Nhb.[1] A long walking-stick.

N.Cy.[1] Generally used (with the thick end downward) by foot-hunters. **Nhb.** His leg pletted oure his yek pleught, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 11; **Nhb.**[1]

PLOUTER, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **plowter** Sc. n.Ir.; and in forms **pleeter** Cum.; **pleuter** Cum.[14]; **plleuter** Bnff.[1]; **ploiter** Sc.; **plotter** w.Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks.; **plutter** Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] [plau·tə(r.] **1.** *v.* To wade through water or mud; to splash, flounder, dabble in any liquid substance. Cf. **plout**, *v.*

Sc. Bairns ploutering in the dubs, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 46. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] The loon cam plleuterin' through the pleut laan, an' clortit a's breeks wee clay. **Per.** Folk 'ill whiles gang ploutering in the mud, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 69. **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** He thought he was plouterin through dubs, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 63. **Slg.** Again I seem A laddie ploitering in thy stream, Towers *Poems* (1885) 134. **Edb.** Plowtering my time away in a dub of water, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 39. **Slk.** I had gone in to the dookin and was plouterin about in the pool, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 24. **Hdg.** Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 148. **n.Ir.** A man used to come . . .An' plowter for hours in the water for fish, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 14. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** Miss's pony has . . . plottered through, raight o'er into t'meadow, Brontë *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) ix.

2. To be engaged in wet or dirty work; to work awkwardly or slovenly; to trifle, dawdle, linger.

Sc. When he's aye ploiterin amond, Donald *Poems* (1867) 17. **Bnff.**[1] She plleutert for mair nor an oor at washin' the taties. **Per.** What are ye ploiterin' aboot here for? Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 233. **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** He's ower fond o' plouterin' aboot they woods, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 58. **Ayr.** I haenae time to byde, but maun awa and plowter in the sun ance mair, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 287. **Lnk.** You, Betty, were formed by Nature to . . . plowter awa' a' your days wi' a washin'-cloot, a hearth-broom, an' a black-lead brush! Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 61. **e.Lth.** She juist made a show o' eatin, an' sat an' ploutered wi' her spune, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 203. **Hdg.** The 'men' are plouterin' breakin' sticks, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 12. **Gall.** (J.M.); Your mither has dune naething but plowter about the house, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 282. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** He pleeters on an' gets nae work duin (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[4]

Hence (1) **Pleutery** or **Ploiterie**, (*a*) *sb.* anything wet, dirty, or disagreeable; wet weather; refuse, rubbish; ill-cooked food; (*b*) *adj.* wet and dirty, disagreeable; (2) **Plleuterin**, *ppl. adj.* weak and unskilful at work, laborious without success.

(1, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] She didna yse them verra weel; for she ga' thim bit a plleuterie o' half-bilet neeps. **Cum.**[1] Rid away that pleutery, Maggy; **Cum.**[4] (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Wi' byous coorse ploiterie road, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 219; A kin' o' ploiterie wark, *ib.* 161. (2) **Bnff.**[1] She's a plleuterin' hanless lassie. **w.Sc.** (Jam.)

3. *sb.* A splash, plunge; a splashing sound; the act of walking through mud or water. Also in *comp.* **Plowter-plowter.**

Sc. The sea was extremely little, but there went a hollow plowter round the base of it, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xiv; For mony a foul weary plouter She'd cost him through gutters and glaur, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 294. **Bnff.**[1] The plleuter, it they hid amo' the water, ga' thim the caul. A hard like a plleuter amo' the wattir. **e.Sc.** I heard the plowter-plowter o' the burn under the brig, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 286. **Frf.** She heard o' his plouter the sound, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 96. **w.Sc.** (Jam.)

4. Phr. *to play plouter*, to fall with a splash.

e.Fif. Ayont him lay the jaw-hole and reet into the middle o't him an' me an' the divots played plouter, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x.

5. Wet, disagreeable work. Bnff.[1], w.Sc. (Jam.) **6.** Ill-cooked food. Bnff.[1] **7.** *pl.* A term of contempt. Nhb.[1] **8.** *adv.* With noise in a liquid substance. Bnff.[1]

PLOUTSACKS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. The feet. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **ploots.**

PLOVER, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Lei. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Plover('s page**, (*a*) the dunlin, *Tringa alpina*; (*b*) the Jack-snipe, *Limnocryptes gallinula*; (2) **-('s provider**, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (Jan. 14, 1899). **Heb.** It is there said that a solitary Dunlin will attach itself to a solitary Golden Plover, and this strange notion has extended to the Hebrides, where from its habit of associating with those birds it is called the 'Plover's Page,' SMITH *Birds* (1887) 438. **w.Sc.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 193. **Lnk.** (R.H.H.), **Cum.**[4] (*b*) **S. & Ork.**[1] Generally an attendant on a flock of plovers. (2) **Cum.**[4] *Fauna* (1892) 380.

2. The golden plover, *Charadrius pluvialis.* Rxb. SWAINSON *ib.* 47. **3.** Phr. *a Leicester(shire plover, obs.*, a bag-pudding.

Lei. RAY *Prov.* (1678) 317; There are men here . . . would not want their share of a Leicester plover, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxxiii.

PLOVERER, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] A man who catches plovers or who gathers their eggs.

PLOVING, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] [plu·vin.] The cry of the plover.

PLOWABLE, *adj.* Sc. Arable.

Gall. The haleware o't seem'd to be gran plowable lan', MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 307, ed. 1876.

PLOWD, see **Pload.**

PLOWDEN, *sb.* Shr. In phr. *the case is altered, quoth Plowden*, a *prov.* saying.

Shr.[2] This phr., which originated through the unexpected decisions given by the celebrated Judge Plowden, has continued current amongst us since his time. ['The case is altered, quoth Plowden,' a very favourite old proverbial phrase. Plowden was an eminent lawyer in Queen Mary's time, who being asked what legal remedy there was against some hogs that trespassed on the complainant's ground, he answered, he might have very good remedy; but the other telling him they were his hogs, 'Nay, then, the case is altered,' quoth Plowden (HALL.).]

PLOWDER, see **Plodder**, *sb.*

PLOWLICK MONDAY, *phr. Obs.* Nrf. The Monday after Twelfth-day. See **Plough Monday**, s.v. **Plough, II.** 1 (33).

Called 'Plowlick Monday' by the husbandmen in Norfolk, because on that day they doe first begin to plough, ROILEY *Absurdities of Miles Corbet* (1646) 6 *note*, in BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) 399.

PLOWMB, PLOWP, see **Plum**, *adj.*[1], **Plop.**

PLOWSTER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **plooster.** **1.** *v.* To toil in mud or filth. Rxb. *Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (JAM.). Cf. **plouter.** **2.** *sb. Fig.* A bungle, muddle.

Dmf. My uncle turned his head to me and said . . . 'He has made an awesome plooster o' that place' [i.e. of Inferno], JANE CARLYLE *Lett.* (July 27, 1849).

PLOWT, see **Plot**, *v.*[2], **Plut.**

PLOWTER, PLOWTHER, see **Plouter, Plodder**, *sb.*

PLOWY, *adj.* Cmb. [plau·i.] Awry. (W.W.S.)

PLOY, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also in form **ply** Gall. [ploi.] **1.** *sb.* Amusement, merrymaking, sport; a frolic, escapade; a trick, practical joke; a shortened form of 'employ.'

Sc. I warrant you cart-ropes would not hold them back from such a ploy as I shall propose to them, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxv. **Sh.I.** Noo, Bawby, what's ta be da ploy? STEWART *Tales* (1892) 81. **e.Sc.** That was but a silly freak o' his last summer after a bit ploy he'd been at down at Muiredge, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) vii. **Abd.** He would gladly have given even his books for such a ploy, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxxiii. **Kcd.** Only the selec' Were warnt anent the dancin' ploy, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 59. **Frf.** Tells the tale of the ploy in which the young fellows found themselves entangled, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 46. **Per.** Guddlin' was a graund ploy, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 142. **Fif.** TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 60. **s.Sc.** He's to gie them a ploy forbye, after [the wedding] is a' owre, WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 29. **Dmb.** Ye plan'd the ploy with the spaewife as weel as I could doo mysel, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) ix. **Rnf.** M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 243. **Ayr.** In short we had just a ploy the whole two days they stayed with us, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xvii. **Lnk.** Tam o' his ain ploys grown weary, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 33. **Lth.** The spoiling of their expected 'ploy' irritated them, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 176. **Edb.** In public companies and assemblies of the people, such as strawberry ploys, council meetings, dinner-parties, and so forth, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. **Bwk.** Folks, wha owre him shake their pows at the ploys he's led 'em, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 125. **Peb.** AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 94. **Slk.** Oh, but it was a gran' ploy! and may we soon see sic anither, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 70. **Dmf.** REID *Poems* (1894) 159. **Gall.** The loons are ever after some daft ploy, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) liv; At all . . . jerkins, plys, sprees, and rows of every kind, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 488, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** FRASER *Poems* (1885) 53. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** At a ploy There's nane to beat him, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) 18; **Nhb.**[1]

2. Employment, occupation, business; a serious matter or affair; a quarrel, brawl.

Sc. After the bonny ploy ye made in the forty-five, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) vii. **Bch.** I soon prevail'd wi' her to send The young man to the ploy, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 18. **Abd.** Sammy Riach's mixed up in the ploy, tee! *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 20, 1900). **Arg.** If I was a stone or two lighter . . . it's off on this ploy I would be too, MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 210. **Fif.** TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 63. **Ayr.** On account of some ploy he had with the Dalmailing Session anent a bairn, GALT *Provost* (1822) xiii. **Bwk.** There were terrible ploys about Howdies in the days of our grandmothers, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 166. **Dmf.** A wumman's haun's are in yon ploy, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 158. **Gall.** He would set no finger to such a ploy, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) viii. **Nhb.** This wonderfu' ploy o' cleanin', JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 81. **Cum.**[2]

3. *v.* To employ.

Nhb. Gin ye ploy ony fair, hard-workin' lassie, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 212; Macduff, wha was ployed amang the flower-beds near the house, *ib.* 263.

PLOYDE, *sb.* Lan. See below.

Prescot, Huyton, and merry Childow, Three parish churches, all in a row, Prescot for mugs, Huyton for ploydes, And Childow for ringing and singing besides, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 501; Ploydes, ploys—merry meetings; although some think 'ploughs' are meant, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* (1873) 183.

PLUBBY, *adj.* Glo.[1] [plɐ·bi.] Swollen, puffy, 'pobby.'

He is not so plubby in the face as he was.

PLUCHER, *v.* ? *Obs.* Lan. To pilfer, steal. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 276. s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

PLUCK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Lei. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Dev. [pluk, plɐk.] **1.** *v.* With *up*: to gain courage; to make up to a person in a bold manner.

n.Yks. Thoo mun pluck up tul him er he'l all'as be t'maister. Well dun, Tom, pluck up t'him, doon't thee bi freeten'd on him (W.H.). **w.Yks.** Bud he pluckt up an' tried ta laff hissen aht ov his freet, *Pudsey Olm.* (1893) in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 28, 1896); I saw her come aht, an' I plucked up to her, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 2.

2. With *off*: to cease work.

w.Yks. We wrought every day, but we plucked off on Setterdas (A.C.).

3. *Comb.* (1) **Pluck-up**, an eager struggle for anything to be sold or given away; (2) **-wool**, wool plucked from the sheepskins after the sheep are dead.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] There wiz a riglar pluckup for tickets t'the Penny Readins. (2) **nw.Dev.**[1]

4. To twitch.

Shr.[1] Mother, theer's summat the matter ŏŏth my eye—it's pluckin'.

Hence **Plucking**, *sb.* a nervous twitching; St. Vitus' dance.

I wish yo'd'n a pluckin' i' yore 'eels to get out o' my roäd, *ib.*

5. Phr. *to pluck a fa', obs.*, to settle a difference.

Bch. The Kirk and you maun pluck a fa' About young Jock, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 44.

6. *sb.* That which can be plucked; a small quantity; *gen.* of grass, herbage, &c.

Sh.I. Ta see if hit widna trive faster apo' da green pluck aboot da doors, *Sh. News* (Aug. 7, 1897). **Edb.** Our beasties here will take their e'ening pluck, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 106, ed. 1785. **Slk.** The dog an' me will let ye tak a pluck an' fill yoursels, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 23, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Naebody wad grudge ha'eing to gie you a pluck o' girse to your bit beastie, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 128.

7. *pl.* Herrings, broken or otherwise injured; see below.

Cai.[1] Herring when stuck so fast in the net that they cannot be shaken out, have to be plucked out by hand. In doing this their heads are often taken off, or they are otherwise injured.

8. A slight tear.

e.An.[1] That bromble gon my gown a rare pluck.

9. Phr. (1) *to get a pluck*, to have one's clothes caught on a nail or briar, &c.; (2) *to have* or *tak' e pluck*, of fowls: to moult.

(1) **Uls.** Purty people an' ragget people's often gettin' plucks, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1854) II. 127. (2) **Cai.**[1]

10. *Comb.* (1) **Cock o' pluck,** a brave fellow; (2) **Pluck-pasty, (3) -pie,** a pie made of the viscera of an animal.

(1) **Rnf.** That fourscore cock o' pluck 'Fore whase name dynasties hae shuck, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 142. (2) **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Made of the pluck of a pig, with the exception of the liver, chopped up with apples, and mixed with currants, sugar, spice, and wine. (3) **e.Yks.**[1] More generally of kidney and liver than of other portions.

11. *Fig.* The human heart, the lungs.

w.Yks. Aa, Jack lad, tha shouldn't hurry thisen like that, mun, it's enough to gie thee th' palpitation o' th' pluck, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1881) 9, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 28, 1896). **Lan.** Dunno let it meighdur thy yed nor potter thy plucks, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 117; Leys, taxes, customs, meyn our plucks to throb, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 1.

Hence **Pluckless,** *adj.* spiritless, depressed.

Sc. The pluckless soul may yield to grief—We'll live in jollity! OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1857) 145; The 'Assise' bears all the marks of a selected set of worthless and pluckless wretches, PITCAIRN *Trials* (1829) pt. iv. 249.

12. A two-pronged instrument, with the teeth at right angles to the shaft; used for taking dung out of a cart, &c. Abd. (JAM.) **13.** The armed bullhead, *Aspidophorus Europaeus.*

Sc. Small and ugly, supposed by the fishers to be poisonous. Often taken in oyster-dredges, and herring-nets, but is detested by the fishermen, NEILL *Fishes* (1810) 9 (JAM.). [SATCHELL (1879).]

PLUCK, see **Plook.**

PLUCKED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Nrf. Dev. Cor. Slang. Also written **pluckt** Yks. Lan. [plukt, plɐkt.] High-spirited, courageous, brave; *gen.* in *comb.* with *adj.*

Gall. Faith, but you are a well-plucked one! CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 255. **Nhb.** He's a good plucked one, is th' young Squire efter aal, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1893) 42, ed. 1894. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 28, 1896). **Lan.** T'lad was a pluck't un, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 118. **Nrf.** You're a well-plucked 'un, mate, EMERSON *Yarns* (1891) 41. **Dev.** Then et comed tu be a gude plucked thing tu walk around the Tower by night, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 191. **Cor.** When I thrashed 'ee for stealin' my apples 'ee were a good plucked 'un. An' good plucked 'uns don't keep dolls, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Mar. 1901) 420. **Slang.** We'll drink the boat, and drink the crew, good pluck'd ones every one, LATHAM *Brasenose Ale Verses* (1858).

PLUCKER, *sb.*[1] Yks. [plu·kə(r).] A woollen-trade term: a machine for mixing wool, &c., previous to 'scribbling.' w.Yks. (J.M.)

PLUCKER, *sb.*[2] Sc. [plɐ·kər.] **1.** The great fishing-frog, *Lophius piscatorius.*

Sh.I. Da highest lift fir da past twa saesons wis seeven sillocks an' a plucker, OLLASON *Marcel* (1901) 63; **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. The father-lasher, *Cottus bubalis.* Cai.[1]

PLUCKER-DOWN, *sb. Obs.* Shr.[1] A part of the head-gear of an infant in the eighteenth century.

The skull-cap was a tight-fitting cap of linen which went over the cross-cloth; to this was attached the plucker-down—an invention designed to keep the child from throwing its head back. It consisted of two linen bands, which, being secured to the cap at one end, were at the other fastened to the shoulders of the child's dress, thus keeping the head in position.

PLUCKING, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [plu·kin.] **1.** *Obs.* The quantity of worsted plucked from the end of the 'sliffer' or 'sliver,' and folded over the fingers, whilst turning the spinning-wheel. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] **2.** Phr. *as white as a plucking,* as white as pure wool, very white. w.Yks. *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889). **3.** The process of mixing up different qualities of the wool after 'scribbling.' w.Yks. BAINES *Yks. Past* (1870) 632. **4.** *Fig.* A reprobate person.

w.Yks. Generally qualified by the *adj.* 'mucky,' as, 'Shoo is a mucky pluckin',' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 28, 1896).

PLUCKSH, *int.* Lin. Also in form **plux.** [plukʃ.] A word used to frighten chickens. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 718. n.Lin.[1]

PLUCKY, *adj.* Suf. [plɐ·ki.] Heavy, clogging, adhesive.

The clay is so 'plucky,' *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 360.

PLUD, *sb.* Yks. Som. **1.** *Obs.* A puddle. w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **2.** The swampy surface of a wet ploughed field. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

PLUDGE, PLU(E, PLUF(E, PLUFF, see **Plodge, Plough.**

PLUFF, *v., sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. Dev. Cor. [pluf, plɐf.] **1.** *v.* To emit a short, sharp breath; esp. to blow anything, as peas, pellets, &c., through a tube.

Abd. (A.W.) **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[4] **Lin.**[1] Several people were fined for pluffing peas at policemen.

Hence **Pluffer,** *sb.* a popgun, pea-shooter.

Abd. Chasing the leeries wi' pluffers an' pease, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 31; (A.W.) **Nhb.** A pluffer was made from dry hemlock stem or of tin (J.H.); **Nhb.**[1]

2. To explode gunpowder. N.Cy.[1] Hence **Pluffer,** *sb.* a shooter, marksman.

Slk. Is that the pluffer at partridge-pouts who had nearly been the death of poor Ponto? *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1828) 278.

3. To swell, puff up.

s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Dev.** Hasn't the pudding pluffed up beautifully? SHARLAND *Ways Village* (1885) 110.

4. *sb.* A puff, blast, shot; a slight explosion.

Kcd. JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 99. **Ayr.** There cam only frae't a muckle Jenny-mony-feet and a pluff o' bad air that put the caunle oot, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 56. **Lth.** On Queen's birth-days, thy squibs and pluffs, Slappit in face o' drucken scuffs, Or bizzin' amang lassies' ruffs, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 67. **Edb.** In the one pistol but a pluff of powder, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvi. **Slk.** But the mystery o' life canna gang out like the pluff o' a cawnle, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 13.

5. A pinch, a small quantity of powder, &c.

Gall. A wee pluff o' ash that I shall hold like snuff between my fingers and my thumb, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 301.

6. A tube to 'pluff' with, a pea-shooter; a popgun. n.Yks.[4], e.Yks.[1] **7.** *Comp.* (1) **Pluff-grass,** (*a*) the creeping soft-grass, *Holcus mollis*; (*b*) the meadow soft-grass, *Holcus lanatus*; (2) **-gun,** a popgun.

(1 *a, b*) **Bnff.**[1] (2) **Frf.** Pluff-guns and pouther there was in't, JAMIE *Emigrant's Family* (1853) 48.

8. A powder-puff.

Sc. A veshel that rins ashore wi' us flees asunder like the powther when I shake the pluff, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxxvi.

9. See below.

s.Sc. (JAM.) **Dmf.** The Brownie . . . would take up the pluff (a piece of bored bourtree for blowing up the fire), and, stirring out the red embers, turn itself till it was rested and dried, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 331.

10. Fur, soft down; the fur or fine hairy coat of an animal. Lei.[1], War.[3], Cor.[12] **11.** A rotten and dried mushroom, which, as soon as it is touched, goes to dust. Sc. (JAM.) **12.** A pear with a fair outside, and apparently sound, but within entirely rotten. Rxb. (*ib.*)

13. *adj.* Puffed up, soft, spongy.

Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 359; **Cor.**[1] An old turnip is said to be pluff; **Cor.**[2]

PLUFFER, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] A dial. form of 'plover.' *MS. add.* (T.H.)

PLUFFINS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Anything easily blown away, as the refuse of a corn-mill. See **Pluff.**

Slk. He's as weel aff down wi' the auld miller; he'll get some pluffins o' seeds or dust, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 33 (JAM.).

PLUFFY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lei. War. Dev. Cor. [plu·fi, plɐ·fi.] **1.** Fat, swollen, chubby. See **Pluff, Ploffy.**

Abd. Her cheeks they are pluffy, her lips they are thin, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 164. **Slk.** A big, dun-faced, pluffy body, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 329, ed. 1866. **n.Yks.** 'She leeaks a pluffy leeak,' said of a drunken woman (I.W.). **Lei.**[1] The monks at the Tin-meadows say they live on nothing but vegetables; how come they to be so pluffy, then? **War.**[3]

2. Soft, porous, spongy.

Dev.[1] **n.Dev.** A pauking, pluffy nestledraff, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 87. **nw.Dev.**[1] Often applied to bread. **Cor.**[1] Applied to feathers, &c., sometimes to a spongy turnip; **Cor.**[2]

3. Poorly, out of sorts. Cor.[2]

PLUG, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. e.Cy. Dev. Cor. [plug, plɐg.] **1.** *sb.* A

wooden block attached by a chain to one foreleg of a horse or an ass to prevent it from straying. nw.Dev.[1]

2. *pl.* Toy batteries.

w.Cor. The boys at St. Peter's-tide fire off miniature rock batteries called 'plugs,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 239.

3. Logs of wood; sections of the trunk of a tree.

Dev. I'll put up some plugs there to keep them from driving on the soft gravel, *Reports Provinc.* 1889.

4. An undersized person. e.Cy. (Hall.) 5. A long-continued pull. Cum.[4], Chs.[1] 6. *Comb.* (1) **Plug-and-feather,** (*a*) a coal-mining term: a long wedge driven between two other wedges with their thick ends placed in an opposite direction; (*b*) a quarry term: wedge-shaped chisels, used for putting in holes after they have been drilled, to split up the hard rock; (2) **-and-wing,** see (1, *b*).

(1, *a*) Nhb.[1] The plug and feather was introduced into coal mining by Mr. G. C. Greenwell in 1869. It had been from early times used in lead mining. Nhb., Dur. An arrangement for lessening the friction in wedging. It consists of two round-backed strips of wedge-shaped iron, put thick end first into a drill-hole, and a wedge driven in between them, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (*b*) Lakel.[2], Wm. (B.K.), w.Yks. (W.H.V.), Lan. (S.W.) [2] Der. Which plug and wing affirmed, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 51.

7. *v.* To strike with the fist.

Dmf. Great uproar, and cries of 'Sit doon, Matthy!' 'Plug him!' 'Stick in, Matthy!' Ponder *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 86. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

Hence **Pluggin,** *sb.* a flogging, beating.

e.Yks. A good pluggin is what thoo desahves, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 28; e.Yks.[1] Ah'll gĭ thă a good pluggin if thă dizn't behave thi-sen, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

8. To load a cart with manure.

n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] 'What is Tom doing?' 'Pluggin' muck.' m.Yks.[1] We shall have to go to plug muck to-morn.

9. To pluck, pull; esp. of the hair.

Cum.[1 4], Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Chs. The pulling of the hair is not called 'lugging,' but 'plugging,' *Acad.* (Aug. 23, 1884) 126; Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Aa'r Ben wùl plùg mi. Shr.[1] 'Er's pluggin' my yar.

10. Phr. *to plug upparts,* to apply any very severe measure; lit. to pull a person's hair upwards. Chs.[1] See **Lug,** *v.*[1] 4.

PLUGGER, *sb.*[1] Lakel. Yks. [plu·gə(r.] Anything very large of its kind.

Lakel.[2] n.Yks. Ā, bud that is a plugger (I.W.); n.Yks.[1 4] ne.Yks.[1] It wer a plugger. e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 31; e.Yks.[1] That apple's a plugger, *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (C.W.D.)

PLUGGER, *sb.*[2] Hrt. [plʉ·gə(r).] Beefsteak pudding. (B.K.)

PLUGGIN, *ppl. adj.* e.Yks.[1] [plu·gin.] Very large.

That's a pluggin apple, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

PLUGGY, *adj.* Lan. e.An. [plu·gi, plʉ·gi.] 1. Short, thick, sturdy.

e.An.[1]; e.An.[2] A pluggy chap; a pluggy mawther; a pluggy horse. Suf. Betty and Molly . . . united . . . in describing Martin . . . as a short, pluggy man, with a pug nose, Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 33.

2. Of hair: tangled, knotted. Lan. (G.E.D.), (E.H.G.)

PLUGMAN, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [plu·gman.] The man in charge of a pit pumping-engine.

PLUIF, PLUKE, see **Plough, Plook.**

PLUM, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **plumb** Ess. [plum, plʉm.] 1. In phr. *he would bite a plum a-two,* said of a tradesman who gives bare measure. Oxf. (A.P.) 2. *Comb.* (1) **Plum-bird,** (2) **-budder,** the bullfinch, *Pyrrhula Europaea*; (3) **-damas, -dame, -damis,** a damson; a Damascene plum; (4) **-dough, -duff,** (*a*) a suet dumpling; (*b*) a drink made from plums, a kind of plum-wine; (5) **-duffer,** a seller of plum-duff; (6) **-g(h)erk, -g(h)erkum,** see (4, *b*); cf. **gerkum**; (7) **-heavy,** a small round cake made of pie-crust, with raisins or currants in it; (8) **-picking,** autumn; (9) **-pudding,** (*a*) the great hairy willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*; (*b*) a spring flower [not identified]; (*c*) var. kinds of campion, *Lychnis*; (*d*) a game at marbles; (*e*) a coach-dog; (10) **-pudding and roast beef,** a game, nearly the same as 'English and French'; (11) **-pudding close,** a rich piece of marsh land; (12) **-pudding dog,** a kind of collie; (13) **-pudding stone,** Hertfordshire puddingstone; (14) — **Sunday,** the last Sunday in September; (15) **-swarm,** the first and most valuable swarm of a hive of bees.

(1) Shr. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 67; Shr.[1] (2) Shr. Swainson *ib.*; Shr.[1] To the bullfinch's well-known habit of feeding on the buds of fruit-trees is this local name doubtless due. (3) Sc. Except the fruits growing in Scotland, as also figs, raisins, plum dames, almonds, and other unconfected fruit, *Sc. Parl. Act* (1581) in Andrews *Ch. Life* (1899) 208. Abd. Guid barley broth and skink came next, Wi' raisins and plumdamis mixt, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 210. Edb. The table was covered with dishes full of jargonelles and pippins, . . shell walnuts and plumdamases, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. (4, *a*) ne.Sc. There were dumplings—'plum-duffs' they were called—cooked to perfection and usually eaten with the beef, after broth as rich as turtle soup had been disposed of, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 71. (*b*) Wor. (H.K.) (5) Lon. I have ascertained . . . that, take the year through, six 'plum duffers' take 1*s.* a day each. Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 198. (6) Wor. (E.S.) (7) Sus.[1] You have got plum-heavies for tea, . . which I never saw but when I have been visiting in Sussex. (8) s.Wor. Since las' plumpickin' wuz a twel'-month, Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896). (9, *a*) Chs. From its smell (B. & H.); Chs.[1] (*b*) Suf. A local flower described as being blue, about the size of clover, but flat in form (H.H.M.). Ess. (S.P.H.) (*c*) Suf. *Lychnis diurna,* red campion; *Lychnis vespertina,* evening campion (B. & H.); *Science Gossip* (1882) 215. (*d*) Nhp.[1] Of two or more boys, each puts an equal number of marbles in a row close together; a mark is made at some little distance, called taw; the distance is varied according to the number of marbles in a row. The first boy bosses at the row, in such a way as to pitch just on the marbles, and so strike as many as he can out of the line; all that he strikes out he takes; the rest are put close together again, and the other players take their turns in the same manner, till all the marbles are struck out of the line, when they all stake afresh, and the game begins again. (*e*) Lon. The species which I have enumerated are all that are now sold in the streets, with the exception of an old 'plum-pudding,' or coach dog (the white dog with dark spots which runs after carriages), Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 53, ed. 1861. (10) Suf.[1] (11) Lin. Here and there is an exceptionally rich piece [of marsh land], which often goes by the significant name of 'plum-pudding close,' *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1891) 253. (12) Sur. A wiry fox-like collie, one from the Lake district, a 'plum-pudding dog,' covered with patches of light and dark slate-coloured hair, having one eye light green, with brown specks in it, the other a greyish blue, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 195. (13) e.Yks. If this . . . pebble were the . . . plum-pudding stone, Linskill *Exchange Soul* (1888) xvi. Ess. A lightish loam, on a gravel bottom; and under this gravel, an iron rag, and plumb-pudding stone, Young *Agric.* (1813) I. 18. (14) Cum.[4] When people used to assemble at Langwathby to pick plums and make merry at the inn. (15) Wm. Plum swarms ar' mine an shinin sleek, Sewart *Rhymes* (1869) No. 68.

PLUM, *adj.*[1], *adv.*[1], *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **plumb** Sc. Cum.[3] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2 3 5] Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] Wil.[1] w.Som.[1] Amer.; and in form **plowmb** Cum.[3] [plum, plʉm.] 1. *adj.* Perpendicular, upright, level with; stretched in a line. Cf. **plim,** *sb.* 5.

Sc. (A.W.), Dur.[1] Cum.[3] He was mair nor plumb. Wm. That wo' issant plum (B.K.). n.Yks.[1] Yon wall's not plum by a vast; n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] Wa mun 'ev it plum, howivver. w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] In fitting up a clock, the workman will be reminded to make it 'plum'.' nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1] Brks.[1] The plank along this zide yent plum wi' the one on t'other zide. e.An.[1], Suf.[1] Dor. Now theäre's his whip-nob plum Upon the teäble vor a drum, Barnes *Poems* (c. 1869–70) 59. w.Som.[1] Thick there wall on't never stan'; why he idn plumb by up dree inches.

2. *Fig.* Sane, of sound mind; honest, straightforward.

e.Yks.[1] He's not 'xacly plumb. w.Yks.[1] He's nut quite plum; w.Yks.[3]; w.Yks.[5] My mother says he isn't plumb, 5. Wil.[1] 'A plumb man,' an upright man, one who always keeps his word.

Hence **Plum-up,** *adj.* straightforward, reliable, steady.

Wm. He's a chap at's allus plum-up (B.K.).

3. Exact, up to time.

w.Yks. I'm plum tul e minnet, *Leeds Loiners' Olm.* (1878) 19; w.Yks.[5] Ah wur thear plum' to t'time.

4. An intensitive: excellent, fine, great.

e.Dev. The room seemed all the more plum in that the air outside was frosty, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 248; The finest, fattest and plummest baby as ever I seed, *ib.* 309. **Dev.** Theer'll be some plum drinkin' by all accounts, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 180. [**Amer.** I.f I hed your gun, I'd hev plum fun, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 373.]

5. Solid, heavy, sad, as bread or land. Nhb.[1] Hence **Plumness**, *sb.* solidity.

Dor. Theophilus Dewy ... used to say there was no 'plumness' in it—no bowing, no solidity.—it was all fantastical, HARDY *Life's Ironies* (ed. 1896) 182.

6. *Comp.* (1) **Plum-bob**, (*a*) a tool to test perpendicularity, used by masons, carpenters, &c.; (*b*) the leaden weight in a plumb-rule; (*c*) the float of a fishing-line; (*d*) straight off; (2) **-daytle**, (*a*) very laborious; (*b*) a hard day's work.

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.** It consists of a 'straight-edge' or wooden rule, 4 to 5 inches wide and 3 to 6 feet long; near the bottom a pear-shaped aperture is cut, large enough to admit the free passage of a pear-shaped lump of lead. This is suspended by a long cord and swings freely from the top of the 'straight-edge.' The edge of this rule is applied to the work to be tested, when if it be not vertical the plumb-bob, instead of swinging through the hole provided, either dangles against the wood or saws the air (H.L.). **Glo.**[1] (s.v. Plim-bob). **Som.** Christopher thought it was not more than an inch [crooked] at most—and he offered to run in and fetch the plumb-bob, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 46. [**Amer.** If he is found here after twenty-four hours, they'd make a carpenter's plumb-bob of him, and hang him outside the church steeple to try if it was perpendicular, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836 1st S. v.)] (*b*) **e.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] (*c*) **w.Yks.**[2] (*d*) **w.Yks.** He fired at it plum-bob, *Bradford Citizen Wkly.* Xmas No. 1895) 3. (2 *a*, *b*) **e.Yks.**[1]

7. *adv.* Upright, straight; exactly.

Lakel.[2] Ah went ebbm reet plum tull it. **w.Yks.** Which is t'south soide of a jackass, when his tail stans plum north? BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 181, ed. 1877. **Lan.** Con God shew his sel plum contrary to whod he is? *O Bit ov o Chat* (1884) pt. ii. 4. **Nhp.**[1] This work stands plum. **e.An.**[1]

8. *Obs.* Entirely, quite, very.

Ken. Plum pleasant, GROSE (1790); **Ken.**[2] Plum wrong.

9. *sb.* The steepest part of a hill.

ne.Yks.[1] They seean gat ti t'plum o' t'hill.

10. A deep pool in a river or the sea; a perpendicular fall.

Sc. The plums were the only parts of its narrow channel that showed signs of water, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) xv. **Per.** The plums and the pools where the biggest trout lie, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 70. **Rnf.** Yon fause stream, that near the sea, Hides monie a shelve and plum, FORD *Harp* (1819) 208. **Ayr.** Come and let us ha'e a splash, Doon in the Plumb, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 241. **Slk.** Tak tent ye dinna droon me in some plum, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 235. **Cum.** Owre the dike, and in the plumb, Jenny dang the weaver, WILLIAMSON *Local Etym.* (1849) 42.

11. Phr. *off the plum*, off the straight; from the right direction.

Ayr. Aff the plum he's ne'er beguil'd Wi' Pleasure's witching e'e, man, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 218.

12. *v.* To sound, bottom; to empty.

w.Yks. Barring that Sleck's pockets had been plumbed to pay for supping-stuff, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 146.

PLUM, *v.*[2], *adj.*[2] and *adv.*[2] Rut. Wor. Glo. Ken. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **plumb** Dev. Cor.; and in forms **plume** Dev.; **plump** w.Wor.[1] Glo.[1] Ken. [plʉm.]

1. *v.* To swell; to rise, as bread. Also with *up*. Cf. **plim**, *v.*[2] **1.**

w.Wor.[1] **Glo.**[1] Let them lie for the dew and rain to plump them. **Ken.** As soaked peas or rice, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** You mussen kill a peg when the mune wis batin or the vlesh wudden plummy in cookin, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Sept. 17, 1885) 6; **Dev.**[1] To blister up. **nw.Dev.**[1] The bread plum'th well. **Cor.** There was the pan of bread set down before the fire to 'plumb,' PEARCE *D. Quorm* (1877) 32; **Cor.**[1] 'Twill plum in boiling; **Cor.**[2]

Hence **Plumming**, *sb.* yeast for leavening bread. **Cor.**[12]

2. With *up*: to swell up and resume the original shape after pressure is removed; to shake up a bed or pillow.

Cor.[2] A pillow 'plums up' again. To 'plum up' the bed or pillow, i.e. to render them soft.

3. *adj.* Light, smooth, soft; mellow, as of drinks; agreeable.

Glo.[1] **Wil.** Yielding, as india rubber (G.E.D.). **w.Som.**[1] 'This here cider's rare trade, do drink so plum's milk.' Applied to soil; thoroughly tilled, or prepared for the seed. 'Darned if we an't a-do'd zomethin' vor thick field; we've a-work-n and a-work-n gin he's so plum's a arsh-'eap.' **Dev.** An old woman said, 'The soup wer' nice and plum to her stummick,' *Reports Provinc.* (1890); Yer, Sissie, come an' toze up theäse yer bedtie and make'n plum, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 136. **n.Dev.** Plum be tha zoil a-tap their breast, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 98. **nw.Dev.**[1] The baid's nice an' plum. **s.Dev.** FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.**[1] This tye [feather-bed] is as plum as 'ool; **Cor.**[2] The dough is plum.

4. *Comb.* (1) **Plum-boil rice**, rice made soft by boiling; (2) **-cake**, a light cake; (3) **-dough**, well-risen dough; (4) **-tye**, a feather-bed.

(1) **Rut.**[1] (2, 3) **Cor.**[1] (4) **Cor.** HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 339.

5. Of the weather: mild, genial, soft, warm.

w.Som.[1] We shan't have no plum weather vore we've a-had some rain. **Dev.** Us be hevin' very plum weather, ban't us, zir? *Reports Provinc.* (1897); **Dev.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[13]

6. *Fig.* Stupid, silly.

Cor. When some great plum head bucca comes talking, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 27; **Cor.**[1] He's as plum as boften dough; **Cor.**[3] **w.Cor.** Oh, my son, why didn't they make the shell of thy noddle stronger? A es as plum as a pie-crust, dough-baked, and made too thin by the half, BOTTRELL *Trad.* (1870) 3rd S. 123.

7. *adv.* Softly.

Cor.[1] To fall plum is to fall soft, as in mud; **Cor.**[2]

PLUM, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[3] Sh.I. [plʉm.] **1.** *sb.* A fillip with the finger-nail. S. & Ork.[1] **2.** *v.* To give a fillip with the finger-nail. *ib.*

PLUMACHES, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. Plumes of feathers. A dial. form of 'plumage.'

Plumaches above, and gamaches below, It's no wonder to see how the world doth go, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 68.

PLUMB, see **Plum**, *adj.*[12]

PLUMILLION, *sb.* Nrf. A pumpkin. See **Million.**

Mother says, 'Have a bit of this here plumillion pie,' EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 341.

PLUMMEL AND LINE, *phr.* Yks. A mason's plumb-line.

w.Yks. It's as true as a plummel an' line, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1893) 57, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 28, 1896).

PLUMMET, *sb. Obs.* Sc. The pommel of a sword.

FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 382. **s.Sc.** Dickie could na win at him wi' the blade o' the sword, But fell'd him wi' the plummet under the e'e, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (ed. 1803) I. 165 (JAM.).

PLUMMOCK, *sb.* Yks. [plu·mək.] A small plum; one beginning to form on the tree. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 37. n.Yks.[2]

PLUMP, *sb.*[1], *v.*[1], *adj.*[1] and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Hnt. Nrf. Suf. Colloq. Also in form **plomp** n.Cy.; **plumb** Gall. [plump, plɛmp.]

1. *sb.* A plunge; the noise made by anything plunging into water.

Cai.[1] **Lth.** 'Twill lichten and brichten Far mair than plumps in Tyne; 'Twill clean him, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 135. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 384, ed. 1876. **I.Ma.** A heave and a plump, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 7; He went with a plump into the river (S.M.).

2. A heavy shower that falls straight down; a ducking.

Cai.[1] **Rnf.** Ye weel deserve to ride the stang, Or get a sousin' plump, BARR *Poems* (1861) 154. **Gall.** He ran peat water like a spout in a thunder plump, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 70.

3. *Obs.* A smart blow.

Suf.[1] A gon em a right good plump i' the bread-basket.

4. *v.* To plunge heavily; to flop; to sink.

Abd. Up he gat, wi' eldritch scream, . . Plumpit into Ugie's stream, Deep, deep an' miry O, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 182. **Per.** Up to the neck in a deep midden-hole, Like a trout in a bucket, I plumpit, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 130. **Fif.** They plumpit down frae whare they stood, Amang the harbour's sludge and mud, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 88. **Gall.** Whan we got tae the kirkyard the sin was just plumpin down, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 264, ed. 1876. **Lin.** I sidled awaäy an awaäy till I plumpt foot fust i' the pond, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885). **Nrf.** EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 345.

5. A term used in the game of marbles: to shoot at the marbles, by raising the hand, so that the marble does not touch the ground until it reaches the object of its aim. Nhp.[1], War.[3], Hnt. (T.P.F.) Hence **Plumpings-out**, *sb. pl.* a game played with marbles.

Nrf. We turned to and played plumpings out, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 7.

6. To speak out plainly; to accuse openly.

n.Yks.[4] Ah plump'd him wi' 't tiv his feeace. He advised him to plump. w.Yks. I plumpt him to his face, *Hlfx. Courier* (June 12, 1897); Ah plumped him wi' steylin' mi eggs, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 28, 1896). n.Lin. There's nothing for it but plumping Sir Lionel with it, Peacock *M. Heron* (1872) III. 204. Nhp.[1] He plumpt it out. War.[3], Hnt. (T.P.F.)

7. *adj.* Candid, frank, straightforward.

Yks. Nay, let's have plump doings. He's plump in what he says (C.C.R.).

8. *adv.* With a 'plump,' straight, face to face.

Frf. Plump twa in a hole did row, Morison *Poems* (1790) 27. Ir. The best way . . . to avoid danger, is to meet it plump, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) I. xvii. Don. At length one day the Dain met him plump, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 201. Cum.[1] He went plump down like a steänn. n.Yks.[4] Ah tell'd him plump oot what Ah thowt. It cam plump doon i' t'frunt o' ma. s.Not. He slipped and fell plump into the water. We runned plump agen each other (J.P.K.). Nhp.[1] I met him plump in the face. War. Ran plump for Heyford Banks, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Nov. 25, 1896); War.[3], Hnt. (T.P.F.) Colloq. And down Harry Waters went plump on his knees, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Dead Drummer.*

9. *Comb.* (1) **Plump down**, outright; (2) — **out**, straight out, without equivocation.

(1) w.Yks. Up to nah, shoo'd hardly passed me a wreng word, an' done ivverything shoo could to please ma except plump dahn refusin' to wesh t'dog, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 9. (2) I sez, plump aht, 'They wor my mates, but I'll fell onny on 'em 'at does it ageean,' *ib.* 3.

10. Phr. *plump and plain*, straight out, without ceremony.

Sc. I asked him plump and plain before Isabella, Keith *Lisbeth* (1894) xvi. Abd. She tell't Kirsten, plump and plain, that she wasna ginna mak' a gawky o' hersel' for a' the pairties in the Broch, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 19, 1900). Dmb. This was plump and plain and awee provokesome, Cross *Disruption* (1844) v. n.Yks. Ah telld him plump an' plain (I.W.).

11. Completely, thoroughly, quite.

w.Yks. He gate plump stall'd, Binns *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 5; Ah'm plump jaded to t'deeath wi' wark (Æ.B.). Lan. I'm plump weary o' noather seein' nor yerin Trot potterin abeawt, Lahee *Trot Coffie*, 4; Whol a'm plump foarced to get up too, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 3. Nhp.[1] The wind is plump east. War.[3], Hnt. (T.P.F.)

PLUMP, *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Lin. [plump, plʉmp.] A clump of trees.

Abd. She wins to foot, an' swavering makes to gaäng, An' meets a plump of averans ere lang, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 25, ed. 1812. Arg. A thick plump of beech, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 100. N.Cy.[1] n.Lin.[1] Ther's a plump of French willa's in Manby Wood, just aboon Mottle-esh Hill, upo' th' No'th side.

PLUMP, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] Sc. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. [plʉmp.] 1. *sb.* A pump; a draw-well.

Wil.[1] w.Som.[1] Plase, sir, the plump's a-brokt, can't plump a drop o' water. Dev. Us ant 'ad a drap ov watter fit tü drenk zince they düed away wi' our plump, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). Cor. Ef thee poison the water in th' plump, do 'ee think 'ull come pure in th' pail? Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. II. vi; Cor.[13]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Plump-pit**, a well having a pump attached; (2) **-traw**, the trough of the pump.

(1) w.Som.[1] The plump-pit's bound to be a-cleaned out 'vore the water'll be fit to drink. (2) Dev. O Lor! 'ow 'ot I be, tü be sure! I'll go out to the plump-traw an' 'ave a güde slouch, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Slouch).

3. *v.* To pump. w.Som.[1], Cor.[1] 4. To churn butter. I.W. (C.J.V.), Cor.[1] Hence (1) **Plumper**, *sb.* a kind of churn which is worked up and down. I.W. (C.J.V.); (2) **Plump-kirn**, *sb.* the common churn. Bnff.[1]

PLUMP, *sb.*[4] ? *Obs.* e.An.[1] Bread broken or cut, with salt sprinkled and water poured over it.

PLUMP, *adj.*[2] and *v.*[3] Ken. Sur. [plʉmp.] 1. *adj.* Hard, dry, firm.

Ken When the paths after rain are almost dry, they are said to be plump, Grose (1790); Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Ken.[1] A plump whiting. The ways are plump; Ken.[2]

2. *v.* With *up*: to dry, become firm.

Sur.[1] If there comes a fine night, the ground 'ull soon plump up.

PLUMPATEEL, *adj.* Nrf. Direct, straightforward.

He never gan me a plumpateel answer, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 172.

PLUMPENDICULAR, *adj. Obs.* e.An. Also in form **plumpandikkela** Suf.[1] Perpendicular, upright, straight. Also used *advb.*

e.An.[1] Suf.[1] A floppt plumpandikkella down—gulsh.

PLUMPIT, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Plump, protuberant.

Lth. Thy plumpit kite, an' cheek sae ruddy, Are fairly baggit, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 65.

PLUMPY, *adj.* Sc. [plʉ·mpi.] Plump, chubby.

Per. Your form sae fair an' plumpy, an' your gouden curly head, Edwards *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 127.

PLUMROCK, *sb. Obs.* Sc. The primrose.

Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Kcb. Hail, lovely Spring! thy bonny lyart face, And head wi' plumrocks deck'd, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) I (Jam.).

PLUNCH, PLUNCHIN, see **Planch, Planching.**

PLUNDER, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lin. Lon. [plu·ndə(r, plʉ·ndə(r).] Profit made out of a business transaction.

n.Yks.[1] 'He's putten it in sae low, he'll get nobbut a lahtle plunder oot in't;' of a tradesman who had engaged to supply a clothing-club at very moderate prices; n.Yks.[4] w.Yks. He'll noane get mich plunder aht o' sellin' eggs fowerteen to t'shillin', this time o' t'year, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 4, 1896). Lin.[1] Shall you get much plunder by the undertaking? Lon. A common word in the horse trade to express profit, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 175.

PLUNDER, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] s.Chs.[1] 1. *sb.* A noise as of articles of furniture falling or being moved. Cf. **blunder.** 2. *v.* To make a noise, as above.

Wot)n yü goa· plün·dürin i)th daa·rk ü)dhaat·nz fuur? Wey kùd nü yü taak· ü leyt? [What'n yŏ go plunderin' i'th' dark a'that'ns fur? Whey cudna yŏ tak a leight?]

PLUNDER, *v.*[2] w.Yks.[2] [plu·ndə(r).] To endeavour, try, attempt.

A woman who was telling folk-tales to me one day said, 'The more you plunder to think, the worse you get!'

PLUNDERSTICK, *sb.* Cmb. A bar of wood, used to secure a cart to the shafts. (W.W.S.)

PLUNG, *sb.* Sh.I. [plʉŋ.] A pop such as is made when a cork is drawn. S. & Ork.[1]

PLUNGE, *sb.*[1] Nhp. Wor. Glo. [plʉnʒ.] 1. A strait, difficulty. Nhp.[1] I was put to a plunge. s.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.) 2. An illness.

s.Wor. A bad plunge, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 16; s.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.)

PLUNGE, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Suf. I.W. Som. [plʉnʒ.] 1. *sb.* A deep pool. Som. (Hall.) 2. *v.* To exercise a horse on a long rope. Suf. (C.T.) 3. To throb. I.W.[1]

PLUNGECHURN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. A churn driven perpendicularly, with both hands on the upright rod.

Edb. A wooden armed chair for the husband . . . and a few stools for the rest of the family, and a plunge churn, completes the inventory of household furniture, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 84, ed. 1815. Uls. Her duties seldom entailing anything more difficult than a two hours' spell at the plunge-churn, once or twice a week, M'Ilroy *Craiglinnie* (1900) 17.

PLUNGER, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Shr. Also in form **plonger** Shr.[1] [plu·nʒə(r.] 1. A coal-mining term: a ram or piston for forcing water. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). 2. *Comb.* **Plunger-lift**, the set of pipes attached to a forcing pump. Nhb.[1] 3. A long shaft used in trammel-net fishing.

Shr.[1] While the net is being dragged, a man in the boat occupies himself continually with plunging the shaft into the river in order to scare the fish and send them into the net; whence the name 'plunger' given to the shaft,—the 'watermen' call it a 'plonger.'

PLUNK, *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] and *adv.* Sc. Yks. Bdf. e.An. Cor. Also written **pllunk** Bnff.[1] [plunk, plʉŋk.] 1. *sb.* The sound made by a stone or heavy body falling into water, or produced by the drawing of a cork.

Sc. The king's name and the plunk of corks drawn to drink his health, resounded in every house, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1822) 313 (Jam.).

2. A sudden blow or stab.

Lth. In his guid naig's fat rump it [a dirk] stuck: Whilk nae being us'd to sic a plunk Gae suddenly a fearfu' funk, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 166. **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang* (1809) X. 140.

3. The act of propelling a marble by the thumb and forefinger. Cld. (JAM.) See **Plonk**, *sb.*[2] **6.** **4.** A short, stout, and thick-set person, animal, or thing. Bnff.[1] Hence (1) **Pllunkart**, *sb.* a person or thing, short, stout, and thick-set; (2) **Plunkie**, *sb.* a kind of sweetmeat made with molasses; 'parkin'; (3) **Plunky**, *adj.* short, thick, heavy.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] (2) **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** A pennorth o' plunkie (G.W.). (3) **e.An.**[1]

5. *v.* To drop or throw anything so as to produce a hollow sound or crackling noise; to sink down heavily.

Sc. Un syne she plunket in O', DONALD *Poems* (1867) 249. **Bnff.**[1] He pllunkit a big stane doon in o' the wall amo' the wattir. **Fif.** Whin and broom pods plunkt their peas on ruddy cheeks, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 11. **Cor.** He 'plunked-down' all-of-a-heap on a neighbouring balk of timber, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. I. i.

6. To draw a cork. Sc. (JAM.) **7.** To croak or cry like a raven.

s.Sc. The corpie plunkin' i' the bog, Made a' my flesh turn cauld, *Old Sng.* (JAM.)

8. A term in the game of marbles: to give a fair and full hit. See **Plonk**, *v.* **2.**

Per. Each boy puts a marble into the 'caup' and stands back, say 8 or 10 ft. at the 'butts.' He throws, and if he hit any out, they become his property. He loses his marble if he 'plunks' it (if it remain in the hole) (G.W.). **Cld.** To propel the bowl by a jerk of the thumb, with the intention of striking another bowl, and driving it away (JAM.). **Lnk.** Plunkin' your bools an' playing preens, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 52. **w.Yks.**[5] As boys take aim at and plunk marbles, or any object set to aim at.

Hence (1) **Plunker**, *sb.* (*a*) a large marble; see **Plonker**; (*b*) anything larger than usual; (2) **Plunkin**, *sb.* a game at marbles.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Frf.** The 'nicker,' sometimes also called a 'plunker,' was a 'pigger' that had been partly vitrified in the fire, and generally had one side burned to a darker hue than the other, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 94. **Fif.** He drew forth a large marble, and said exultingly, 'Ye haena a plunker like that,' ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 33. **w.Yks.**[5] (*b*) **Yks.** That strawberry's a plunker (F.P.T.). (2) **s.Sc.** He was engaged in plunkin, and crammin a handful o' bools into his pocket, WILSON *Tales* (1836) IV. 90.

9. *adv.* Suddenly, smartly, at once.

Bnff.[1] He leet the saxpins pllunk in o' the bottle. **Per.** They slip aff sudden in the end, and then they juist gang plunk, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 188. **e.Fif.** Afore ye cud hae said sax the train played plunk into Moncreff Tunnel, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxx. **Edb.** The cornal put his left hand plunk doon on the stakes, CAMPBELL *Deilie Jock* (1897) 318.

PLUNK, *sb.*[2] m.Yks.[1] [pluŋk.] **1.** The body of grass within a 'fairy-ring.' **2.** A gathering, collection, clump.

A plunk o' folk. A plunk o' trees.

PLUNK, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. To screw up, and tune the strings of a harp or fiddle. Cf. **pling**.

Rxb. Let Europe plunk her fiddle strings, Till them to unison she brings, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 229.

PLUNK, *v.*[3] Sc. [plɐŋk.] **1.** To desert, shirk, play truant.

Sc. I'll no plunk the schule ony mair, SMITH *Archie and Bess* (1876) 16. **Lnk.** Shinties to fung the fleeing bool, An' aiblins gar me plunk the schule, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 36.

Hence **Plunker**, *sb.* one who is accustomed to play the truant. Sc. (JAM.) **2.** To stand still, to 'reist,' like a vicious horse. Sc. (JAM.) Hence **Plunker**, *sb.* a horse that is given to 'reisting.' *ib.*

PLUNKET, *sb.* Lin. [plu·ŋkit.] A wooden vessel, for holding yeast. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 718; **Lin.**[1]

PLUNKY, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. [plɐ·ŋki.] **1.** *sb.* A trick; a practical joke.

Sh.I. Dat sanna hinder wiz frae playin' you a plunky or da winter is by, *Sh. News* (Oct. 22, 1898); Hit wis a winder 'at dy fule wyes played dee no a plunkie, Mansie, *ib.* (Mar. 25, 1899). **Or.I.** For a' she ken't, it might hae been A plunkie o' the deil, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 200, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 797; **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. *adj.* Tricky, not to be trusted. Cld. (JAM.)

PLUNT, *sb.* Wor. Glo. [plʊnt.] An oak cudgel; a walking-stick with a large knob.

s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 16; **s.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); *Gl.* (1851); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 332; **Glo.**[1]

PLUSH, *sb.* *Obs.* Der.[1] In phr. *at a plush*, at an instant.

PLUSH, see **Plash**, *v.*[1]

PLUSHES, *sb. pl.* Glo.[1] w.Cy. (HALL.) [plɐ·ʃiz.] The hoops of a besom.

PLUSHY, *adj.* Dev. [plɐ·ʃi.] Glossy, velvety.

s.Dev. People often admire that dog, he has a plushy sort of coat, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 91.

PLUT, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Also in form **plowt** Cum.[4] **1.** A term of contempt for a fat, lazy woman; a clumsy, blundering person or animal.

Nhb.[1] She's a greet useless plut (said of an ungainly, slovenly and dirty woman). 'A windy plut,' a noisy useless person. **Cum.**[4] **2.** A term of endearment for a child. Cum.[4]

PLUT, PLÜT, PLUTHER, see **Plout**, *v.*, **Plutt, Plodder**, *sb.*

PLUTHERIN, *prp.* Irel. Also in form **plutth'rin'**. Crowding.

First the neighbours come plutherin' round, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 129, ed. 1893; Cluth'rin' an' plutth'rin' together like hins, *ib.* 52.

PLUTS, *sb. pl.* Shr.[1] [pluts.] Temporary pools of water.

PLUTT, *v.* Sh.I. Also in form **plüt**. To whine, complain whiningly.

He plüts wi a wail, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 16; **S. & Ork.**[1]

PLUTTER, see **Plouter**.

PLUVYER, *sb.* Wil. [plɐ·vjə(r).] The golden plover; a dial. form of 'plover.'

Wil.[1] (G.E.D.) **n.Wil.** Not used of the pewit or lapwing (E.H.G.).

PLUX, PLWOAT, see **Plucksh, Plot**, *v.*[2]

PLY, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. I.Ma. Glo. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **plie** Sc. N.Cy.[1] [plai.]

1. *v.* To bend, twist.

Glo.[12] **I.W.** (J.D.R.); **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] I ben tryen to ply this bit o' ore. **Wil.** *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106. **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851). **Som.** See how it plies [of a saw] (W.F.R.).

2. *Obs.* To work closely; to exert oneself.

Slk. We ply a' the day, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 265. **e.Yks.** A man will rake . . . sometimes fowerteene acre a day, if hee ply, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 108.

3. To repeat.

I.Ma. And lek to plyin A text to hissen, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 209.

4. To consent. Dor. *Gl.* (1851). **5.** *sb.* A bend.

Glo.[1] A boy with rheumatism was said to have 'no ply in his joints.'

6. A fold, wrapping.

Sc. Add some five or six plies Of good Turk upon Turk, MAIDMENT *Ballads* (1844) 62, ed. 1868. **Cai.**[1] **Gall.** It was speaking from under three ply of blankets, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 199. **Kcb.** Who hath seen the foldings and plies, and the heights and depths of that glory, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 85. **N.Cy.**[1] Twee plie, three plie. **Cum.**[1] We put on three ply o' flannin for a sare throat; **Cum.**[4]

7. A strand or twist of rope, worsted, &c.

Sc. Cast twa plies round it, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) vii. **Frf.** There was a cross of oowen thread, Of twa ply twisted, blue an' red, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 18.

8. A condition, plight.

Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 297. **Dmf.** Now the riders mount to try If a' things be in proper ply, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 44.

9. Phr. *out of ply*, disordered, out of sorts.

Gall. Some animals are said to be aten out o' ply when they are extremely lean in flesh, although they have been taking a great deal of food. Thus few gourmands are very fat, they eat themselves out of ply; that is to say, overdo themselves with eating, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 22, ed. 1876.

PLY, see **Play**, *v.*[2], **Plea, Ploy**.

PLYDE, PLYM, see **Plaid, Plim**, *v.*[2]

PLYMOUTH CLOAK, *phr.* Dev. A cane, stick, cudgel.

n.Dev. 'Thou wilt please to lay down that Plymouth cloak of thine.' And he pointed to the cudgel, KINGSLEY *Westward Ho* (1855) 53, ed. 1889.

PLYPE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [pleip.] 1. *v.* To walk or dabble in water or mud; to work in liquids in a slovenly manner.

Bnff.[1] She geed plypin' through the closs wee a pail in ilky han'. Abd. (JAM.)

2. To fall, or bob into water.

Bnff.[1] Abd. Plype doon fan the jaw's comin', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) v. Rnf. (JAM.)

3. *sb.* Dabbling in any liquid or muddy substance; walking in water or over muddy ground; doing any work in liquids in a slovenly way. Bnff.[1] 4. A fall into water. Rnf. (JAM.) 5. The noise made by the fall of a body into a liquid or semi-liquid substance. Also used *advb.* Bnff.[1], Abd. (JAM.) 6. A heavy fall of rain. Rxb. (JAM.)

PLYPPER, see **Plapper.**

PLYVENS, *sb. pl.* Sc. The flower of the red clover, *Trifolium pratense.* Abd., Per. (G.W.), Cld. (JAM.)

PO, see **Paw**, *sb.*[1]

POA! POA! *int.* N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Also written **poe! poe!** N.Cy.[1] [pō-ə.] A call to turkeys.

POACH, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **pauch** w.Som.[1] Dev.[1]; **pautch** Som.; **poatch** Sc. (JAM.); **poch** Wor. Ken.[12]; **poche** Hrf.[12]; **pooch** Hrf.[2] Sus.[1] Cor.[2]; **potch** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] Stf. War.[2] Shr.[12] Glo.[12]; **pouch** Not. Glo.[1] Hmp.[1] I.W. Dev.[1] [pōtʃ, w.Cy. pōtʃ.] 1. *v.* To poke, esp. with the fingers; to thrust, push suddenly; to prick a hole; to dig; *fig.* to interfere.

s.Sc. We'll poach the fire, an' ha'e a crack aside the chumla lug, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 92; Mine keeps his een on everything I dae—eternally poachin' amang my feet, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 8, 1900). War. (J.R.W.); War.[2] Potch these oddments in the corner. These things are all potched together. Shr.[1] A little school-child was complained of to his teacher for 'potching pins' into his neighbour; Shr.[2] Potched his finger i' my eye. Potched the pikel in his leg i' the quern harrast. Hrf.[2] Glo. To potch a hole, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 336; Glo.[12], Sus.[1], I.W. (C.J.V.) Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1885); Dev.[1] Poaching es steck into the ground. n.Dev. Hur shan't be pauched about, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 62. Cor.[2] What be 'ee poochin like that vur?

2. Phr. *to potch a person*, to take his place; to take precedence of him.

s.Stf. If he's hauf a minute longer gettin his ball out o' the furnace I shall potch him, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). [*Pocher le labeur d'autruy*, to poch into, or incroach upon another mans imployment, practise or trade, COTGR.]

3. To trample soft ground into mire and holes, esp. used of cattle; to walk through soft or miry ground.

Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1], s.Sc. (JAM.), Cum.[14] n.Yks. The horses, in working, poach the furrows very much, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 84. ne.Yks. Suffer it to be eaten with sheep or poached with other stock, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 91. Chs.[3] s.Not. The ground was all poached, wi' the beästs allus stannin' about the gate (J.P.K.). Nhp.[1], Hrf.[1], War. (J.R.W.) Mid. The ground-work of cow-yards ought to be made of lime rubbish, chalk, &c., which makes a sound bottom, prevents the cows from poaching the yard, MIDDLETON *Agric.* (1798) 332. e.An.[12], Suf. (M.E.R.), Ken.[12], Sur.[1] Sus.[1] Mus' Martin's calves got into our garden last night; . . they've poached the lawn about middlin'. Hmp.[1], Wil.[1], Dor. (C.W.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] They bullicks 'll pauch thick mead all over like a ploughed field. Dev. It was in a mess with the cattle poaching it up, *Reports Provinc.* (1897).

4. Of ground: to become full of puddles; esp. from much trampling.

Suf. That fare to poach up everywhere after this wet (C.G.B.). Ess. Poaching with rain, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 169. Sur.[1] It's bad land to work in wet weather, it doos poach so. Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Wil.[1]

Hence (1) **Poaching**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* of land: wet, soft, swampy, full of puddles; (*b*) *vbl. sb.* the turning up of the sward; the trampling of it into holes; (2) **Poachy**, *adj.*, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) Ess. YOUNG *Agric.* (1813) I. 21. Dev. (HALL.); Dev.[1] 'Tis cruel poaching in the arish, 20, ed. Palmer. (*b*) s.Sc. (JAM.) Peb. The parks are extremely subject to winter poatching, *Agric. Surv.* 159 (*ib.*). (2) s.Sc. (JAM.) Peb. The land is put into a poatchy state by every heavy shower of rain, *Agric. Surv.* 158 (*ib.*). s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 15. Glo.[1] Hrt. The land is very wet and poachy in the spring, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iv. 23. Ken.[12] Sus. HOLLOWAY. Hmp.[1] Dev.[1] I zim we had best keep along the lane; 'tis cruel poachy in the field, 11.

5. To beat clothes in washing with a wooden instrument resembling a 'dolly.' s.Not. Pouch them clo'es well (J.P.K.).

6. To poke in a wet substance; to do any kind of work in a liquid or semi-liquid substance in a dirty, awkward manner; *gen.* with *at.*

Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1] Slk. Plunging and poaching to make all the fish take into close cover, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 75, ed. 1866.

Hence **Potching**, *ppl. adj.* awkward and dirty at work. Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1] 7. To drive backwards and forwards; to play about with, to mess, tumble.

Bnff.[1] To drive backward and forward. Abd., Ags. Applied to a dirty way of using food. Children are said to potch their porridge when they tumble them about in the dish (JAM.).

8. *sb.* A puddle; wet soil trampled by cattle.

Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] The hail closs wiz jist a potch.

9. A wooden instrument resembling a 'dolly,' used in washing.

s.Not. Shaped like a cross, with a long handle at right angles to its plane (J.P.K.).

10. A broad piece of wood used to open the old thatch in thatching. Oxf. (M.W.) 11. A disordered condition of affairs, a muddle, confusion. Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1] 12. Phr. *all to pauch*, of potatoes: boiled to a mash. Dev.[1] (s.v. Hauchee-pauchee).

[1. I'll potch at him some way, SHAKS. *Cor.* I. x. 15. Fr. *pocher*, to thrust, or dig out with the fingers (COTGR.).]

POACHER, *sb.* Oxf. Sus. Also in form **poocher** Sus.[1] A broad piece of wood used to open the old thatch in thatching. Oxf. (M.W.), Sus.[1] See **Poach**, 10.

POACHER-COURT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A nickname for the Kirk Session.

Ayr. I gaed a roving wi' the gun, An' brought a paitrick to the grun. . . Somebody tells the poacher-court The hale affair, BURNS *J. Rankine* (1784) st. 7, 8.

POACHIE, *sb.*[1] Sc. A child's game.

Per. O' games there were mony an' pleasures an' a'—The 'poachie,' the 'skippin' rope,' bat an' the ba', EDWARDS *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 34.

POACHIE, *sb.*[2] Sc. A child's name for porridge or pottage.

Abd., Per. Come and get yer poachie noo (G.W.).

POAD, *sb.* Ken. Sus. Also in forms **pored** Ken.[2]; **pourd** Sus.[2] [pōd.] The first few meals of milk that come from a cow lately calved; also milk that curdles in boiling; *gen.* in *comp.* **Poad-milk.**

Ken. (K.), Ken.[12], Sus. (HALL.), Sus.[12] e.Sus. HOLLOWAY.

POADDLE, see **Poddle**, *sb.*[1]

POAGE, *sb.* Irel. Also written **pogue** n.Ir. [pōg.] A kiss.

n.Ir. The Masons . . . were well mulvathered With many a pogue from the cruiskeen lawn, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 9. Wxf.[1] Each bye gae a poage, 96.

[Ir. *póg*, a kiss (Gael. *pòg*, *pàg*); OIr. *póc*, fr. Church Lat. (acc.) *pācem*, 'the kiss of peace' (MACBAIN).]

POAK(E, see **Poke**, *sb.*[1], **Puck**, *sb.*[1]

POAM, POAN, see **Palm**, *sb.*[1], **Pollan, Pone.**

POANIK, POAP, POAR, see **Pone, Paup, Pore**, *sb.*

POAT, POATCH, see **Pote, Poach.**

POB, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **pab** Fif. [pob.] The refuse of flax; freq. used as fuel; also in *comp.* **Pob-tow.**

n.Sc. (JAM.) Elg. It smells o' . . . Foosty meal-bags, tarry pob, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 147. Bnff. GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 66. Abd. Wi' a horn an' pob smokin' auld folk like bees, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 31. Per. Gar your Kate Mak' pob rocks o' her tow, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 65. Fif. At an old lint mill, . . a great heap of this refuse or pab-tow, as it is called, had been formed, *Highl. Soc. Essays*, II. 10.

POBBIES, see **Pobs.**

POBBLE, *sb.*[1] Yks. [po·bl.] A puddle. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 4, 1896); w.Yks.[3]

POBBLE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Cum. Brks. [po·bl.] **1.** *v.* To bubble. Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 209. Cf. **pabble, popple**, *v.* **2.** *sb.* The noise made by the bubbling of water when commencing to boil. Brks.[1]

POB-BOB, *sb.* Sc. [po·bob.] A hubbub.

Per. What a pob-bob that day was in Geordie's hat, Spence *Poems* (1898) 30.

POBBY, *adj.* Yks. [po·bi.] Swollen, *gen.* used of a soft swelling. w.Yks. (J.W.)

POBE, see **Pobie**, *sb.*[1]

POB-HOLE, *sb.* Yks. In form **-hoil**. A child's game.

w.Yks. We used to laik at makkin pob hoils together, Hartley *Sts. Yks. and Lan.* (1895) vi.

POBIE, *sb.*[1] ? *Obs.* Sh.I. Also written **pobe**. A father or foster-father.

If he could not prevail upon his wife to go to her pobe the devil, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 269, ed. 1891; (J.S.); S. & Ork.[1]

POBIE, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. A high hill.

Fishermen all round these islands speak of the 'Pobies o' Unst,' i.e. Saxavord Hill, 'da Muckle Pobie,' and the Hjoag o' Crusifell, 'Pobie littla' (J.S.); S. & Ork.[1]

POBS, *sb. pl.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Der. Also in form **pobbies** Lakel.[2] w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] [pobz, po·biz.] Bread and milk; pap; porridge; occas. in *sing.*

Lakel.[2] w.Yks. Ah'd swollud my milk an my pobs, Preston *Poems* (1864) 31; w.Yks.[125] Lan. Crying for its pobbies, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) ix; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] I.Ma. He was ladling the pobs into the child's mouth, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. vi. ix. Chs.[123], s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1]

POCH(E, see **Poach**.

POCHIT, *sb.* Lin. A pollard tree. (Hall.), Lin.[1]

POCK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **pok** Sc.; and in forms **pokky** Sh.I.; **puock** Abd.; **pyock** Sc. [pok.] **1.** *sb.* A bag, sack, wallet; a purse; a paper bag; anything shaped like a bag. Cf. **poke**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. He has brought his pock to a braw market, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Sh.I. Every young sheeld hed his muckle pokky o' sweeties, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 115. ne.Sc. An they got a lick oot o' this wife's pyock, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 15. Cai.[1] Bnff. Tam chewed sandy sugar from a front pock, or wallet, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 71. Abd. Tak' a lick oot o' this wife's puock, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 123. Frf. There's the pocky ye gae me to keep sewin' things in, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xx. Per. If he hadna a pock o' peppermints, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 160. w.Sc. Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 265. Fif. McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 12. Slg. Anaith the cadger's plaiding pock, Muir *Poems* (1818) 8. s.Sc. I'll juist get a pock and set up by to Sandy Laing's for a peck or twa, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 90. Dmb. I gied her a pock fu' o' raisins, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xv. Rnf. Young *Pictures* (1865) 54. Ayr. He has had his ain luck to fill his pock so weel already, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xix. Lnk. Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 104. Lth. The bairnies cam toddlin' . . . An' pookit the pocks o' the queer auld man, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 54. Edb. Meat should be let out of the pock, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. Slk. With thy pocks on thy back, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 371. Rxb. Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 200. Dmf. Quinn *Heather* (1863) 38. Gall. Aiblins the pock that hauds the meal, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 93, ed. 1897. Kcb. Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 69. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb. If I had a pock on my shouthers beggin', Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 246.

Hence **Pockful**, *sb.* a bagful, a sackful.

Sc. He'll come doon like a pockfu' o' goats' horns at the Broomielaw, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 57. Abd. 'Neath his oxter he carries a pockfu' o' meal, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 49. Frf. A pockfu' niest was fatten'd weel, Half seeds, an' capes, the other meel, Morison *Poems* (1790) 110. Ayr. Ye have a perfect pockfu' of uncos, and need only to put in your hand and graip for the first ane that comes, Service *Notandums* (1890) 5. Lnk. Three pockfu's o' tow, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 12. Peb. My heart did flutter in my breast, Just like a pockfu' living things, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 135.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Pock-nook**, (*a*) the corner or bottom of a sack; (*b*) private property; esp. in phr. *on one's own pock-nook*, on one's own means; (2) **-pud** or **-pudding**, (*a*) a bag-pudding; (*b*) a glutton; a term of contempt for an Englishman; also used *attrib.*; (3) **-shakings**, the youngest child of a family; a small, weak pig; (4) **-staff**, the light pole to the end of which a ring-net for fishing is suspended.

(1, *a*) Sc. Dugald industriously filled his pock-neuk, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 204. Dmb. Frae frien's pock-neuk the meal to gi'e, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 82. Edb. Your mouter fills mony a pock nook, Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 18. n.Cy. Or how could we keep the pickle meal in the pock-neuk, Cunningham *Broomieburn* (1894) v. (*b*) Dmb. He is fechting a hard battel to keep himselff on his own pock neuk, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xiii. Ayr. When it was thought that it would have to come out of their own pock-nook, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xiv. (2, *a*) Sc. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). (*b*) Sc. From the idea of his feeding much on pudding of this description (Jam.); They'll fright the fuds o' the Pockpuds, *Jacobite Sng.* (1745) in Mackay; A wheen pock-pudding English folk, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. Dmf. Waming themselves with a gigot of Branxholm mutton. Pah! the dirty pock-puddings! Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 213. (3) Sc. It often implies the idea of something puny in appearance. Hence it is usual to say of a puny child, that he seems to be the pockshakings. This probably alludes to the meal which adheres to a pock or bag, and is shaken out of it, which is always of a smaller grain than the rest (Jam.); The small weak pigs are nicknamed wrigs or pock-shakings, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 653. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 384. (4) Cai.[1]

3. Phr. (1) *a knight of the pock*, a beggar; (2) *the pock and string*, the practice or profession of begging; (3) *to loose* or *lowse the pock*, (4) *to open the pock*, to begin to relate one's news; (5) *to take the pock*, to take to begging; (6) *the pocks*, see (2).

(1) Dmf. Lords o' the wallet, an' knights o' the pock, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 40. (2) Dmb. Sandie Grist, dung to the pock and string, Frae Hopper Mill where he sae lang was king, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 72. (3) Abd. Sae, wi' a phrase, he lous'd his pock, His Lon'on news to tell, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 124. Per. Frae house to house still keep a troak Daily, of lies to loose the pock, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 60. Edb. Ony news that's unco rare, Come, lowse yer pock, and gie's them here, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 203. (4) Abd. She had the design to win at something she thoucht I kent, an' sae to entice me to open my pock she opent hers, Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) II. 40. (5) Edb. When [we] downa work, we'll tak' the pock, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 66. (6) Rxb. I can toil nae mair; I see nought else for't but the pocks, W. Wilson *Poems* (1824) 11.

4. A bag-shaped fishing-net; esp. one fastened to an iron ring; also used *attrib.* and in *comp.* **Pock-net.**

Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. I timed da pock weel, an' I lifted wi da first shot what filt baith wir būddies ta da baand, *Sh. News* (Oct. 2, 1897); Draw dy flee ower da pok, wha kens, der mebbie a piltik or twa oot by, *ib.* (Oct. 6, 1900); I . . . held da pok haandle atween my legs, *ib.*; S. & Ork.[1] Used for catching coal-fish.

5. The stomach of a fish. Cai.[1] **6.** A bag growing under the jaws of a sheep indicative of its having the rot; the disease itself. Sc., s.Sc. (Jam.) **7.** *v.* To catch fish in a net.

Sh.I. Ye could ha' pokket or drawn da fill o' a skjo, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 178; I came here . . . to pok sillocks, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 64.

8. Of sheep: to be seized with the rot. Rxb. (Jam.)

[1. OE. (Nhb.) *pocca*, 'pera' (*Luke* ix. 3).]

POCK, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Chs. Lei. e.An. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. [pok.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Pock-broken**, marked with small-pox; (2) **-faced**, having a face marked with small-pox; (3) **-fredden**, **-fret**, or **-fretten**, (4) **-holed**, see (1); (5) **-mark**, a scar left by small-pox; (6) **-marked**, see (1); also used *fig.*; (7) **-pit**, see (5); (8) **-pitted**, (9) **-vurden**, see (1).

(1) Rxb. He's sair pock-broken in the face (Jam.). Nhb. He's sair pock broken, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 2; Nhb.[1], e.An.[1] (2) Gall. Hang thee, pock-faced varlet, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) x. (3) N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Aa wis cock-'een'd an' pock-fretten, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 31; Nhb.[1], Cum.[14], n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 4, 1896). Chs.[123], e.An.[1] Nrf., Sus., Hmp. Holloway. I.W.[1], Dor.[1] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (4) n.Yks.[2] (5) Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. A foul lie is no so durable as pock-mark, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxi. n.Cy. (J.W.), w.Yks.[1] (6) Sc. He was a long, thin, black-a-vised man, . . rather pockmarked, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 218, ed. 1876; Common (A.W.). Nhb.[1], Lakel.[2], w.Yks.[1] Hmp. Holloway. Dor. Poor hands . . . as it were, pock-marked from

perpetual immersion in the suds, Francis *Pastorals* (1901) 110. (7) Sc. (Jam.) (8) Sc. (Jam.) Per. Pock-pitted, ill-legged, in-kneed, and broad-footed, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 47. Rnf. A grewsome face, . . A' ploukie, greasy, and pock-pitted, M^cGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 319. n.Yks.[2] (9) w.Som.[1] You must know un very well—go'th lame, and ter'ble pock-vurden; but he idn a bit the wiss vor that.

2. The small-pox; *gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. Tobacco . . . was first found out by some of the barbarous Indians, to be a preservative, or antidot against the pockes, Rait *Royal Rhet.* (1900) 36. Rnf. Hive, pock, an' measles a' at ance, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 113. Ayr. What wi' the pocks and the keenkhost, the nirls, and the branks, there's been sic a smasherie amang the bit weans o' the parish as I haena seen for mony a day, Service *Notandums* (1890) 4.

Hence (1) **Pocked**, *ppl.adj.* (*a*) marked with small-pox; (*b*) of sheep: afflicted with a disease resembling scrofula; (2) **Pocky**, (*a*) *adj.* subject to small-pox; (*b*) *sb.* a particular kind of granular limestone.

(1, *a*) Peb. Pocked Jock, and crippled Bean, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 63, ed. 1817. (*b*) Sc. (Jam.) (2, *a*) Sc. As for curing of the pockes, it serves for that use among the pockie Indian slaves, Rait *Royal Rhet.* (1900) 47. (*b*) Lei.[1] So called from its blotchy appearance.

3. The eruption caused by inoculation.

Sc. Has he got the pock yet [has he been inoculated] (Jam.).

[1. ME. *pokke*, 'porrigo' (*Prompt.*); OE. *pocc*, a pock, pustule (B.T.).]

POCK, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] Som. Cor. [pok.] 1. *sb.* A shove; a push, a 'poke.'

Cor. Sich pocks and sich touzing, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 20; Cor.[12]

2. *v.* To shove, push.

Som. (Hall.) Cor. You may laid thom—not pock thom—to go the right way, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 75.

POCK-AART, **POCKARD**, see **Pock-arred**.

POCK-ARR, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. [po·k-ā(r.] A scar left after small-pox. See **Arr**, *sb.*

Sc. (Jam.), n.Cy. (Hall.), N.Cy.[1] (s.v. Arr), Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[14], ne.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1]

Hence **Pock-arrie**, *adj.* full of the marks of small-pox. Cld. (Jam.)

POCK-ARRED, *adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Also in forms **pock-aart** Cum.; **pockard** Dur.[1] w.Yks.[2] n.Lin.[1]; **pock-arr't** Cum.[14]; **pock-err't** Cum.[14]; **pockey-ort** Slk.; **pockiawrd** Gall.; **pock-yawr'd** Ayr. Marked with small-pox; also used *fig.* and *subst.* Cf. **arr**, *sb.*

Ayr. A black-avised, pock-yawr'd, knock-kneed dominie, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xix. Slk. Hecate a beauty! I aye thocht she had been a furious fright—black-a-viced, pockey-ort, wi' a great stool o' a beard, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 327. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). N.I.[1] n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] Cum. Thoo ugly pock-aart spaffles, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 201; Cum.[14] Wm.[1] He's ter'bly pock-arred. n.Yks.[123], ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Tha'll see t'basement storey al be doin i' t'pockard style, *Yksman. Xmas No.* (1878) 15; w.Yks.[125], Chs.[1] (s.v. Arred), Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 347. n.Lin.[1]

POCKET, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [po·kit.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Pocket-brass**, spending money; (2) **-flush**, flush of money; (3) **-hanky**, a pocket-handkerchief; (4) **-hole**, a placket hole; (5) **-napkin**, see (3); (6) **-neckcloth**, a piece of cotton used either as a neckcloth or as a pocket-handkerchief; (7) **-pick**, to pick a person's pocket; (8) **-prospect**, a pocket-telescope; a glass through which objects are viewed.

(1) w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. An' divide er pocket-brass wi' one another, Waugh *Hermit Cobbler*, xi. (2) s.Wor. (H.K.) (3) Cai. She wudna mak' a pocket-hankie to dicht her nose, Horne *Countryside* (1896) 125. Frf. Plenty o' places whaur a flag couldna hing were decorated wi' a pocket-hanky, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 195, ed. 1889. (4) Ir. Little old Mrs. Kilfoyle, too, might for many years be met pattering along with a clean white flannel petticoat over her head, and her face looking out quaintly through the pocket-hole, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 165. (5) Sc. Like a doggie with a pocket-napkin, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xii. ne.Sc. She wis stan'in at ane o' the windows wi' her pocket-naipkin in her han', Grant *Keckleton*, 74. Fif. Ye can put them up in ane o' my red pocket-napkins, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 44. Ayr. She took out her pocket-napkin and began to wipe her eyes, Galt *Lairds* (1826) vii. e.Lth. Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 202. Edb. Bob . . . had contrived to twist his poket-naipkin roond his neaves to protect them, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 43. (6) e.Cum. (J.Ar.), w.Yks. (E.G.) (7) Dmf. Thy pained victim, Doon, feckless sprawlin', whar ye've laid, An' pocket-picked him, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 139. (8) Sc. Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 66.

2. A measure of hops, about 168 lb.; also the bag in which kiln-dried hops are put.

Wor., Hrf., Glo. The crops . . . are estimated at from 24,000 to 26,000 pockets, of which 4417 pockets have already passed the public scales. There have been more hops on offer than for many years past, *Standard* (Sept. 20, 1887) 3, col. 7. Ken. A Kent pocket is 3 feet wide, and 7½ feet long, to consist of 5 yards of cloth at 7*d.* the yard, to weigh 5 lb., and to contain 1 cwt. 2 qr. 5 lb. gross weight of hops, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1855) II. 318; Tempe . . . looked with something of awe upon the high massy bags which the Kentishman dubs pockets, and fills with hops packed with a denseness which suggests that should these bags fly open, the catastrophe would be great, Keeling *Return to Nature* (1897) xx; Ken.[1] Sur. 1¼ cwt., measuring about 5¾ feet in circumference, 7½ long; 4 lbs. being allowed for the weight of the canvas, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Sus. He has . . . to make the pockets (or sacks) by sewing the sackcloth, Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 82.

3. A hole in the stiff clay in which rain-water accumulates. n.Lin.[1] 4. A kind of pouch in a cow's udder, which retains the milk and prevents it from flowing freely through the teats. s.Chs.[1] 5. *v.* Of a cow: to secrete milk in a 'pocket.' *ib.*

POCKETLE, *sb.* Chs. Stf. [po·kitl.] A pocketful.

s.Chs.[1] Ée)z got·n ŭ pok·itl ŭ braas· [He's gotten a pocketle o' brass]. n.Stf. (A.P.)

[For the suff. *-tle* or *-le*, representing the *-ful* of lit. E., see s.Chs.[1] 57.]

POCKEY-ORT, **POCKIAWRD**, see **Pock-arred**.

POCKIE, *sb.* Nhp. A pocket.

The other day ye wore a pockie, Clare *Remains* (1873) 204; I believe that a pockie is the large loose pocket worn by women under the dress (C.A.M.).

POCKMANTEAU, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lin. Also in forms **pockmankle** n.Lin.[1]; **pockmanky** Sc. (Jam.); **pockmantel** Nhb.[1]; **pockmanty**, **porkmanky**, **porkmanty** Sc. A portmanteau.

Sc. Baith ends o' the pockmanky full, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxv; The porkmanky, . . is Martha and me no' to bring it? Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 85. Cai.[1] Abd. In a pockmanteau or a wallet, Meston *Poet. Wks.* (1723) 3; I luikit a' up and doon the street till I saw somebody hine awa wi' a porkmanty, Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) 204. s.Sc. (Jam.) Lnk. Lifted his pockmanty off the furm, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 208. e.Lth. He micht as weel pack up his pockmanty and tak the road sooth, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 101. Nhb.[1], n.Lin.[1]

[This form repr. lit. E. *portmanteau*, with the substitution of **Pock**, *sb.*[1] (q.v.) for the first element.]

POCK-YAWR'D, see **Pock-arred**.

POD, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lei. Nhp. War. Brks. e.An. Sus. Hmp. [pod.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* **Pod-thistle**, the broad-leaved thistle, ? *Carduus acaulis.* Nhp.[1] 2. A large, protuberant stomach. Brks.[1], e.An.[1] Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Hence (1) **Pod-bellied**, *ppl. adj.* round-bellied, pot-bellied; (2) **Pod-kite**, *sb.* (*a*) a person with a protuberant stomach, a stout person; a glutton; (*b*) a puffed-up, conceited person; esp. a pompous official; (3) **Poddy**, *adj.* stout, obese; (4) *to run to pod*, *phr.* to become obese, to have a protuberant stomach.

(1) Nhb.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf., Sus. Holloway. (2, *a*) N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] (*b*) Lakel.[2] A lal brossen podkite, 'at is ta. Wm. Thou puffin podkite, brasent feayce, Thou's far ower big, grown for thy pleayce, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 50, ed. 1896. (3) Suf.[1] I am a gitten kienda poddy. (4) Suf. Forby *Vocab.* (1830).

3. A complaint to which young rabbits are liable. Nhb.[1] Cf. **podge**, *sb.*[1] 4. 4. The body of a cart. s.Cy. (Hall.), Sus.[12] 5. A net used for fishing in small streams; an eel-net; a purse-net; also in *comp.* **Pod-net.**

Lakel.[2], Cum. (M.P.) e.An. In this long wall of net are three

or four openings, to which purse-nets, about eighteen feet long, stretched on hoops like bow-nets, are attached, the far ends being closed. These 'pods,' as they are called, are extended down stream and attached to stakes in the river bottom, their positions being marked by floats, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1892) 88. **Nrf.** Drawing his crook towards the middle of the net, he drew the pod up stream; it was taut and heavy with eels, *Fishing Gazette* (Feb. 14, 1891) 85.

6. A little person; any animal small and neat of its kind.

Bnff.[1] Sic a dear pod o' a loonie.

7. Card-playing term: see below.

Lei.[1] A 'pod' is when the pool at cards is empty, and each player has to pay something towards filling it again. **War.**[3]

8. *v.* Of beans, &c.: to produce pods.

Nrf. The cold seems to have prevented them [beans] from podding satisfactorily, HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (May 1899) 39.

9. With *up*: to pay up into the pool at cards; to pay up generally.

Lei.[1] Kidney-beans having formerly been in common use for counters. 'Ah'll Caounty Coort ye, an' mak ye pod up.' **War.**[3]

POD, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Also in form **poddy** w.Yks.[2] [pod.]

1. *sb.* A foot, esp. a child's foot. Cf. **pad,** *sb.*[2]

n.Cy. (HALL.) **w.Yks.**[1] Put down thy lile pods. **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. A child's shoe. w.Yks.[2] **3.** *v.* To walk, esp. with short, unsteady steps, as a child or old person; to put down the feet awkwardly and cautiously; to walk softly; to go on the tramp. Cf. **pad,** *v.* 6.

Rxb. (JAM.) **n.Cy.** To put down awkwardly, GROSE (1790). **Lakel.**[2] Podden aboot i' t'dark. **w.Yks.** They're poddin away wi ther feet it treddlehoyle, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1873) 62; **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[2] A word used by nurses when speaking of children. **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Ah podded oop steers wi' my shews off. Come, do you pod into the parlour. **War.**[3]

Hence *to pod the hoof, phr.* to go on the tramp; to walk off.

Chs.[1] If he does na behave hissel, he'll have to pod th' hoof.

4. To potter about; to work leisurely at trifling jobs; *gen.* with *about.*

w.Yks. Ah see shoo pods abaht yit, an' Ah'm seure Ah niver thowght to see her aht o' deur ageean, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 4, 1896); (S.P.U.) **sw.Lin.** I seed her podding about in the garden. He pods about, and does odd jobs (R.E.C.).

POD, *sb.*[3] Sc. Irel. Also in form **pode** N.I.[1] [pod, pōd.] A louse.

Bnff.[1] **N.I.**[1] Children are warned that if they do not allow their heads to be combed with a 'fine tooth comb,' the podes will make ropes of their hair, and drag them into the sea and drown them.

POD, *sb.*[4] w.Yks.[2] [pod.] A small, pointed knife with a short handle.

POD, *v.*[3] Cum. Wm. Lan. [pod.] **1.** To poke; to prod.

Cum.[14] **Wm.** He podded mi i' t'ribs wi' his walkin' stick (B.K.).

2. To shoot a marble unfairly by jerking the hand. ne.Lan.[1]

POD, *v.*[4] Lan.[1] [pod.] To sulk.

POD, *int.* Sc. [pod.] A call to pigeons. Per. (G.W.)

PODAR, *sb.* Cor. Also written **poder.** [pō·də(r).] **1.** Mundic, pyrites. Cor.[2] **2.** *Obs.* The name by which copper was originally called.

(S.R.); PARR *Guide to Mount's Bay* (ed. 1824) 179.

[1. OCor. *podar,* rotten, corrupt, good for nothing (WILLIAMS).]

PODART, *sb.* Lin. [po·dət.] A young sheep. (HALL.), Lin.[1]

PODDEL, see **Poddle,** *sb.*[1]

PODDER, *sb.* Chs. Lei. [po·də(r).] **1.** One who gathers field peas for market. Chs.[1] **2.** Card-playing term: the holder of the pool. Cf. **pod,** *v.*[1] 9.

Lei.[1] You don't play fair; I'll be podder myself.

PODDER, *v.* Sc. To 'potter,' to do anything slowly and with little progress; to walk slowly, to go to and fro.

Dmf. (J.M.) **Gall.** Cauld poddering, and foddering The nought amang the biels, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 333, ed. 1876.

PODDER, PODDERY, see **Podware, Pothery.**

PODDIGE, PODDIL, see **Poddish, Poddle,** *sb.*[1]

PODDINGER, *sb.* Cum. Wm. [po·dindʒər.] A coarse earthenware pot or mug used for porridge. See **Porringer.**

Cum. Poddingers on ivery truncher stood, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 204; **Cum.**[14] **Wm. & Cum.**[1] Some gay gud hawns, Fell tea wa poddingers an' cans, 201.

PODDISH, *sb.* and *v.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **podish** Wm.; and in forms **poddige** Wm. Lan.; **podditch** Lan. [po·diʃ.] **1.** *sb.* Porridge; pottage or broth made from oatmeal; freq. used as a *pl.*

Dur. BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846); **Dur.**[1], **w.Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Cud ta mak me a lal few poddish? *Joe and Landlord,* 6; Always used as a plural (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Yan gat an poddige twice a day, GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 67; She gave us a few of their poddish, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 560. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**[3] **ne.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 337. **m.Yks.**[1] A hound's mess of flesh and oatmeal is poddish. **w.Yks.**[1] Lile Dick hed naa sooner gitten his poddish, ii. 287; **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.** Boh it leet weell atth' podditch wur naw scawding, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 61; I can git poddige for mysel' and t'barns, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 4. **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Poddish-kite,** *sb.* a gluttonous child or youth; a big-bellied person or animal; (2) **-pan,** (3) **-pot,** *sb.* a pot used in making porridge; (4) **-stick,** *sb.* a stick used for stirring the boiling pot.

(1) **Cum.**[1] It's nut t'skin of a clap keàkk 'at'll sarra that poddish kite; **Cum.**[4] (2) **Cum.** As black as a poddish pan, *Willy Wattle* (1870) 7. **Wm.** She's net o' that mak 'at'll leeak ez tha cuddent Say 'Poddish-pan lid,' *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 30. **w.Yks.** Doon chimler hang a gert chean . . . at which they yused to hing t'poddish pan, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 217. (3) **Dur.** Put on the poddish-pot, BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846). **ne.Lan.**[1] (4) **Cum.**[4] She'll lick a lean poddish-stick, Bobbie, that weds the like of thee, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 19, ed. 1891.

2. Phr. (1) *to put one by one's poddish,* to take away one's appetite; (2) *to save one's wind to cool one's poddish,* not to waste words or labour needlessly; to hold one's tongue.

(1) **Wm.** What, thoo'll nivver come nar neea mair? Let me tell thi that'll put nin on us by wer poddish (B.K.). (2) **ne.Lan.**[1]

3. Anything that has a slimy, semi-liquid appearance.

Wm. T'taties hez o boiled ta poddish (B.K.).

4. *Fig.* Nonsense, absurdity.

n.Yks. Pretha hod thi noise; A believe it's all poddish ta's saying. What poddish sum fooaks duz turrn ower. Ay, an' what poddish sum fooaks is ready ta believe (W.H.). **e.Yks.**[1] He talked a lang whahl, bud it was all poddish.

5. *v.* To eat one's porridge, to take a meal of porridge.

Cum. So they poddish't at eebnin seünn, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 214.

PODDLE, *sb.*[1] Wm. Yks. Lan. Cor. Also written **poddel** w.Yks.[2]; **poddil** w.Yks.[5]; and in form **poaddle** Wm. [po·dl.] A puddle; a small pool; also in *comp.* **Poddle-hole.**

Wm. A dirty poaddle, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 113, ed. 1821. **w.Yks.**[2][3][5], **e.Lan.**[1] **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 359.

[Podel, *lacuna, Prompt.*]

PODDLE, *sb.*[2] Cor. [po·dl.] A quart. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

PODDLE, *v.* Sc. Nhp. War. Cor. Also written **podle** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] [po·dl.] **1.** To walk with short, unsteady steps, as a child or stout person; to move about the feet irregularly. See **Pod,** *v.*[2] 3.

Bnff.[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) **Nhp.** The ruddy child nursed in the lap of care, . . Beside its mother poddles o'er the land, CLARE *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 69; **Nhp.**[1] **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 359.

2. With *about*: to potter about in the wet.

War.[3] Don't poddle about in the rain. Come in doors; what are you poddling about in that muddy road for?

3. To poke about; to meddle, interfere.

Cor. *N. & Q. ib.*; **Cor.**[1] She goes poddling; **Cor.**[2]

PODDLIT, *ppl. adj.* Rxb. (JAM.) Of poultry: plump; in good condition.

PODDOCK, PODDOCK-CRUDS, see **Paddock,** *sb.*[1], Paddock-rud.

PODDY, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sus. A farmer.

Ya know how 'tis wud poddies now, Dey wont employ de lads, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 15.

PODDY, see **Pod,** *sb.*[2]

PODDYWIG, *sb.* Lei.[1] [po·diwig.] A tadpole. Cf. **podle,** *sb.*[2]

PODE, *sb.* Som. [pōd.] A jumping-pole. (M.A.R.)

PODE, see **Pod**, *sb.*[3], **Uphold.**

PODER, PODGAL, see **Podar, Podgel.**

PODGE, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. [podʒ.] **1.** Anything very thick and sticky. Wil.[1] **2.** A miry place; a pit, hole; a cesspool. Cf. **pudge**, *sb.*[2] Nhp.[1] Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 333. Ken. (Hall.), Ken.[1]

Hence (1) **Podge-hole**, *sb.* a puddle-hole; (2) **Podgey**, *adj.* of land: heavy, wet.

(1) s.Not. She stepped into a podge-'ole, an' squotted 'er all ower. Look at yer boots! Y'ave bin dancin' in a podge-'ole (J.P.K.). (2) Hmp. Garden be too podgey to dig in, it be that (W.M.E.F.).

3. A short, fat person; a fat and dirty person; a fat child; also a small, but strong and thick-set animal. Cf. **pudge**, *sb.*[1]

Bnff.[1], n.Yks.[124] m.Yks.[1] Come hither, thou old podge, and I'll be the kissing of thee to death! w.Yks. Shoo is a podge. When shoo puts her fooit dahn shoo shaks all t'bieldin', *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 4, 1896). Cor.[2] Quite a podge. Colloq. (A.B.C.)

Hence **Podgy**, (1) *adj.* short and fat; in *gen.* colloq. use; (2) *sb.* a short, fat person.

(1) Abd. She brak a haddock in twa wi' her plump podgy hands, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* Sept. 15, 1900. n.Cy. (J.W.) Cum.[4] He was a laal shwort podgy fella, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 206. n.Yks.[4] e.Yks.[1] What a lahtle podgy chap he is! why he's ommost as brade as lang. w.Yks.[2], Lan.[1] s.Not. She was a podgy little woman (J.P.K.). War.[3] w.Sus. With podgy hands resting on short, thick thighs, Gordon *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 64. Cor.[12] (2) Cum.[1]

4. A disease in rabbits resulting from constipation. Cf. **pod**, *sb.*[1] 3.

s.Not. His rabbit's got the podge with eating so much green stuff (J.P.K.). Lei.[1]

[1. *Brouet*, any liquor, podge or sauce, Cotgr.]

PODGE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Dur. Yks. Nhp. War. e.An. Hmp. Cor. [podʒ.] **1.** *v.* To walk with short, uneven steps. Bnff.[1] **2.** To poke about; *gen.* with *about.*

Cor.[1] Podging about the house. In this thing, and podging in that.

Hence **Podging**, *ppl. adj.* stupid, clumsy. Cor.[2] (s.v. Pokemen). **3.** To mend or patch clothes clumsily. Nhp.[1] **4.** To punch; to give a blow with the fist. Cf. **poach.**

War.[2] Come down the railway And see a jolly fight, Two dead men Podging left and right, *Flk-rhyme.*

5. To stir the fire violently. w.Dur.[1] **6.** With *down*: to press down forcibly and roughly. e.Yks.[1] **7.** To stir and mix together. e.An. (Hall.), e.An.[1] **8.** *sb.* A poke; a nudge; a blow.

Hmp. I'll give you a podge in the guts, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); Hmp.[1] **9.** A jumble, mixture.

Ayr. Such a precious but unutterable podge of pleasant musings, Ainslie *Land of Burns* ed. 1892) 71. **10.** A hurry, bustle, state of confusion. Per. (Jam.)

PODGEL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Not. Shr. Also written **podgal** Sc. (Jam.) [poˑdʒl.] **1.** *sb.* A strong, thick-set person or animal. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1], Cld. (Jam.) See **Podge**, *sb.*[1] **3.** **2.** *v.* To do anything in a clumsy way.

Shr.[1] Whad bin 'ee podgellin' at?

Hence **Podgelling**, *ppl. adj.* (1) clumsy, awkward; (2) short and fat; (3) of a dress: baggy, loose.

(1) Shr.[1] I never seed sich a podgellin' fellow. (2) s.Not. A podgelling little chap, as broad as 'e wor long (J.P.K.). (3) It meks the dress look so podgelling (*ib.*).

PODGER, *sb.*[1] Ess. [poˑdʒə(r).] A fat person. *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) III. 186. See **Podge**, *sb.*[1] **3.**

PODGER, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *obsol.* w.Cy. Dev. A pewter dish; also an earthen platter, porringer, or pipkin.

w.Cy. (Hall.), Dev.[1] n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 333; Tha wut . . . slat the podgers, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 248.

PODISH, see **Poddish.**

PODLE, *sb.*[1] Lth. (Jam.) A pet name for a healthy child. Cf. **pud**, *sb.*[3] 2.

PODLE, *sb.*[2] Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A tadpole. Cf. **poddywig.**

PODLE, PODLER, see **Poddle**, *v.*, **Podley, Poodler.**

PODLEY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **poddlie** Fif.; **podlie** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1]; and in form **podle** Lnk. [poˑdli.] **1.** The immature coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius.* Cf. **poodler.**

Sc. 'Tis neither angel, nymph, nor bride—'Tis Podley Jess of Dubbyside! Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 128. n.Abd. (W.M.) Frf. Fishing through a knot-hole in the pine flooring for podlies in the water beneath, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 254. Fif. Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 19. Lnk. Lobsters, partans, podles, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 220. Lth. (Jam.) Edb. Sillock, known at Edinburgh under the name of 'Podleys,' Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 25, ed. 1891. Nhb.[1]

2. The pollack, *Merlangus pollachius.* Sc. (Jam.)

PODN, *sb.* Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] Mine dust. Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.*

PODSY, *adj.* Sc. A dial. form of 'podgy.'

e.Fif. In staps a little fat podsy body, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxx.

PODWARE, *sb.* Ken. Also in form **podder** Ken.[12] [poˑdweə(r).] **1.** A name given to beans, peas, tares, vetches, and such vegetables as have pods.

(Hall.); Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Ken.[12]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Podware-gratten** or **-grotten**, the stubble of beans, peas, &c.; (2) **-hook**, a hook used in reaping peas.

(1) The hagister was in the podder-grotten, Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736) (s.v. Libbit); Ken.[12] e.Ken. To leave a quantity of podware gratten, for a wheat tilth on farms where some sorts of podware is the worst tilth known to sow wheat upon, Boys *Agric.* (1794) 31. (2) Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 440.

POETER, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A poet.

Slk. Ane wad think the poeter that made it had the second sight, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 16, ed. 1866.

POFF, POFFLE, see **Puff, Paffle**, *sb.*

POG, *sb.*[1] Yks. [pog.] **1.** A bog. Also in *comp.* **Pog-hole.** w.Yks.[2] It's a regular pog-hole.

Hence **Poggy**, *adj.* boggy; sloppy, as a field in wet weather. w.Yks.[25] **2.** A shallow pit near a coal-pit; see below.

w.Yks. Pits about six ft. deep near coal-pits. Said to be made when looking for a place to make a shaft or to find coal, and called 'Sharbston Pogs' or 'Smith's Pogs' after the place or owner. There are generally from six to a dozen close together (W.F.).

POG, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Stf. Wil. Som. [pog.] **1.** *v.* To push; to thrust with the fist, occas. with the foot. Cf. **pug**, *v.*[3]

Wil.[1], s.Wil. (G.E.D.), Som. (W.F.R.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] I never didn never hat'n 'tall, plase sir, I on'y jis pog'n. **2.** Phr. *pog off*, be off! Stf. (I.W.), Stf.[1] **3.** To plant potatoes; to set beans. Wil.[1], s.Wil. (G.E.D.) **4.** *sb.* A push; a thrust with the fist; an obtuse blow. Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1]

POG, *int.* Wor. Also in form **poggy.** A call to calves.

POGICIAN, *sb.* I.Ma. A dial. form of 'position.'

Tuk up a pogician, As the bobby said, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 6.

POGRAM, *sb.* e.An. Slang. Also written **pogrim** e.An.[1]; and in forms **pogramite, pogrimite** Nrf. [poˑgrəm.] A nickname for a Nonconformist.

e.An. *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 237; e.An.[1] Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 11. Suf.[1] Slang. So called from a well-known dissenting minister of this name, *Slang Dict.* (1865).

POGUE, POI, see **Poage, Pie**, *sb.*[1]

POICH, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Yks. Lan. Also in forms **pyche** w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **pytch** Lan.[1] A bee-hive, esp. one to take bees immediately after they have swarmed.

Yks. (Hall.) w.Yks. Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 544; w.Yks.[14], Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

POIDLES, *sb. pl.* w.Yks.[3] Also in form **pawdles.** [poiˑdlz.] Fancies.

Said . . . of a . . . little boy temporarily lame, 'Eh, poor bairn, he's all poidles.'

POIGNARD, *sb.* Dor. [poiˑnəd.] The iron rod used by thatchers for combing down the thatch; a 'groom.'

His ricking-rod, groom, or poignard, as it was indifferently called—a long iron lance, sharp at the extremity and polished by handling, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxxvii.

[The same word as Fr. *poignard*, a poniard (Cotgr.).]

POIK, *v.* and *int.* Cum.[4] Also in forms **poiks, powk.** 1. *v.* To take up a marble that is in play, in an irregular manner; to steal. 'What's te poikin that for?'

2. *int.* See below.

'Poiks!' is called out when a game at marbles must cease, then each player calling this out, is entitled to appropriate as many marbles which are in play as he can.

POIK, see **Pike,** *v.*[2,3], **Poke,** *sb.*[1], **Puke,** *v.*

POIKE, POIKEL, see **Pike,** *v.*[2], **Pikel.**

POIN, see **Pine,** *v.*[1], **Poind,** *v.*

POIND, *sb.*[1] ? *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. A silly, useless, inactive person; one easily imposed upon.

Rxb. Hout! he was aye a puir poind a' his days (Jam.). Nhb.[1] Poind occurs in the name applied to one of two monoliths which stood near Shafto Crags. They were known as the 'poind and his man.'

POIND, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Also written **poynd** Sc.; and in forms **poin** Elg.; **poon** Dmb.; **poyn** Sc. [poind, pīnd.] 1. *v.* To distrain; to seize and sell under warrant; to impound. Cf. **pind,** *v.*

Sc. Ye may poind for debt but not for unkindness, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 936; He who finds cattle trespassing on his ground, is said to poind them, when he shuts them up, till such time as he receives a sufficient compensation from the owner for damage done (Jam.). Or.I. It sall be leisom to him to poynd and uplift the saids paines, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 6. Elg. Jock Frock poin'd the whole, Tester *Poems* (1865) 136. Abd. Gordon poinded some stirks belongan' to Forbes that had gone across the march, Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 120. Per. Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) II. 235. w.Sc. Her crony, whose effects Jock had lately poinded, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 165, ed. 1877. Dmb. When sent to poon a neighbour's house, This active man was bald and crouse, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 17. Rnf. Some harsh laird . . . commanded you to . . . poind the all Of some poor soul, and turn him out Of house and hall, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 103. Ayr. He'll apprehend them, poind their gear, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 98. Lnk. Their goods were na poinded by limbs o' the law, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 100, ed. 1897. Edb. The flocks upo' the bent Are poindit, to gie lairds their rent, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 171. Slk. His effects were poinded and sold for ready money by auction, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 299, ed. 1866.

Hence (1) **Poinded,** *ppl. adj.* distrained, impounded; (2) **Poinder,** *sb.* the distrainer; the official who impounds strays; (3) **Poinding,** (*a*) *sb.* a distraint; an impounding; a warrant for distraint; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* distraining; (4) **Poinding-plea,** *sb.* a suit to distrain.

1) Sc. Getting back their poyned goods, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 404. Lnk. The mere liftin' o' a spectral han' against the can'le licht winna fail to skail the beagles, an' set your poinded body free, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 17. (2) Sc. I'll . . . get my bit supper frae Ringan the poinder up by, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxiv. Frf. The whole sum . . . Wadna pay the poinder, Sands *Poems* (1833) 26. (3, *a*) Sc. He'd gat his share o' pleas an' jars, O' hornin's, poindin's, an sic wars, Donald *Poems* (1867) 20. Or.I. Under pain of poynding, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) *App.* 32. Abd. Ony lane widow whase landlord had sent A scur wi' a poinding to roup for her rent, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 139. Per. Summonses, hornings, and poindings for debtors, Stewart *Character* (1857) 35. w.Sc. He had a strong love for poindings and sequestrations for rent, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 98, ed. 1877. (*b*) Frf. Claith an' seams o' yon bode thrift, An' will prevent the rarein' O' poinding night, Morison *Poems* (1790) 87. (4) Ayr. The Laird from wham the lan' was took, Was boun' . . . To lay the poinding plea aside, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 185.

2. *sb.* A distraint.

Dmb. Glad to catch him with your poind and horn, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 63. Gall. We hadna siller to gie for't; A poind was ca'd, we maun remove, For saying things we couldna prove, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 71, ed. 1897.

3. *Comp.* **Poynd-fauld,** *obs.,* an enclosure for strays; a pound.

Fif. Ther were neuer such a company of bedlames driuin wnto ane poyndfauld as wee, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) I. 211.

[1. ME. *punden,* to impound (Stratmann).]

POINER, see **Piner.**

POINT, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **poynt** Wm.; and in forms **peint** s.Chs.[1]; **pint** Rnf. Lnk. (Jam.) [point, Midl. **paint.**] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Point-bitch,** *obs.,* a bitch pointer; (2) **-game,** a curling term; see below; (3) **-hold,** an introduction; in phr. *to have gitten point-hold,* to have received an introduction; (4) **-skeet,** a mining term: the conductor in a pit-shaft; see below.

(1) Edb. O' chaps than point-bitch wad been stauncher Upo' the set, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 90. (2) Slg. Point and rink games were played for prizes offered by enthusiastic patrons of the sport, Fergusson *My Village* (1893) 158. Gall. Point games are those which each member of the curling club plays by himself, at the various shots, generally for a medal. In the rink games he is one of a band of four players on one side. The medal for 'points' is called the single-handed medal, that for rinks, the rink medal, in Galloway (A.W.). (3) n.Yks.[2] As a nail to be driven first enters by the point. (4) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Terminating below the opening at bank and above the opening at the bottom of the shaft where the tubs are changed, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

2. Phr. (1) *at point,* on the watch; (2) *to bring to a point,* to prove; to put into practice; (3) *to make his point,* of a hunted deer: to strive to reach some particular region; (4) *to stretch a point,* to walk quickly, to make haste in order to accomplish a purpose.

(1) Per. For a winter Domsie had been at point, racing George through Caesar, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 10. (2) Hmp. She gave me good advice an' now I'm thinkin' of bringin' it to a point (W.M.E.F.). (3) w.Som.[1] n.Dev. Shall he not make his point in the cliffs beyond Combe Martin? Whyte-Melville *Katerfelto* (1875) xxiii. (4) w.Yks.[1]

3. A thorn.

Nrf. I picked up an old snake's slough and a marshman saw me carrying it. 'That's good for drawing points out of your hand,' Emerson *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 231.

4. The branch or projection upon a stag's horn.

w.Som.[1] Those which grow at the end of an old deer's horns are called 'points upon top.' To be able to 'count his points' is to tell his age. n.Dev. An antler is judged by the number of points or tines which spring from the beam. The beam is the main stem, and the points are the branches, Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) iv.

5. A string for tying; a boot or shoe lace; a stay-lace; a thin strip of leather used as a thong for a flail, &c.

Sc. There's 'Eleven Points to bind up a Believer's Breeches,' Pitcairn *Assembly* (1766) 62. Sh.I. Shü cam' inby, an' began to lowse da points o' hir bōits; an' da ledder o' dem wis juist grey, *Sh. News* (Sept. 15, 1900). Cai.[1] Elg. Nineteen points o' gospel whang, To tie believers' breeks, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 70. Slg. Dear shoon gars us wear strings for buckles . . . Points prevail, Galloway *Poems* (1792) 41. Rnf. Ye want the pints frae baith your shoon, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 126. Lnk. (Jam.) Dev. Nuts, points, and farthings to be scrambled for on Perambulation Day, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

6. The ornamental part of a stocking extending above the ancle. Dur.[1] 7. The brow of a hill.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy)v jüs-tŭmeyt met-n yai-r Tüm, wi ŭ ky'aa-rt-lóoŭd ŭ brik- ŭpŭ)th peynt ŭ)dh il yaan-dŭr.

8. *Obs.* The left-hand side of a 'bandwin' (q.v.); the portion of the harvest-field reaped by the left half of the 'bandwin'; the leader of a 'bandwin.'

Sc. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Gall. He . . could shear a point baith fast and slaw, And thresh, and dike, and ditch, and maw, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 42, ed. 1897; He wha had been touned out wi' tenants, Would soon be head man to the laird—A point at baith shearin' and mawin', *ib.* 194; The person who first entered (at the point end) of a bune, or band, of shearers, who was thus pacemaker for the whole. 'He's aye cuttin' afore the point,' alluding to one who was too eager, or meddlesome, in anything. The 2nd, 3rd, &c., had to keep up with 'Point,' who was an important person. He was generally the farmer's own man (J.M.).

9. *v.* In phr. (1) *bread,* or *potatoes, and point,* a meal of bread, or potatoes, only; see below; (2) *to point ground, earth, floor,* &c., (*a*) to set one's foot to the ground; (*b*) to touch the ground with a stick in walking; (3) *—one's clogs* or *one's nose in any direction,* to travel towards; (4) *—out,* a mowing term; see below.

(1) w.Sc. The inhabitants subsist largely on dried fish in the winter months. The fish are suspended from the roof of the apartment, and in times of scarcity the potatoes are eaten, the ordinary accompaniment being merely pointed to and kept for another day, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 443. N.I.[1] Myo. We're in the hoight iv

good luck! Herrins, it is, and it might have been only pitaties an' point, . . that is whin there is only wan herrin' amongst a crowd—too little to give aich a taste, and so they put it in the middle and point the pitaties at it to give them a flaviour, STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) i. **Cum.** Their habits o' leevin was poddish at mworn, And taties and point at neunn, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 237. **Wm.** Thoo wad nivver hev a dinner if it was nobbut tatis en poynt, ROBISON *Kendal C. News* (Sept. 22, 1888). **w.Yks.** 'What are we bahn to hae for dinner?' 'Potatoes an' point,' *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Nov. 28, 1896). **Lan.** It meant a modicum of salt—or none at all, according to circumstances, the mineral being so dear that poor people had often to content themselves with pointing at the empty salt-cellar. Hence the expression—'potatoes and point,' WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 275. **w.Som.**[1] It is said that 'maister' has the meat, while the 'purntice' points at it by way of seasoning to his potatoes. **Dev.**[2] **Cor.** *N. & Q. ib.* (2, *a*) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'I can't point grund wi' 'it,' said of a lame foot. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 4, 1896); He hesn't pointed t'plat for moor nor a fortneet (S.J.C.); **w.Yks.**[1] I've streeaned ya guider o' my leg seea mich at I cannot point t'eearth wi my foote. **n.Lin.**[1] A man or beast so lame as to walk with much difficulty is said to be 'hardlin's aable to point grund.' (*b*) **n.Yks.**[1] (3) **w.Yks.** Hoamwards aw'll point mi owd clogs, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (1868) 1st S. 55; He mun point his noas up to th' big haase, *ib.* 13. (4) **s.Wor.** It was formerly a stipulation made with mowers of the grass that they should 'knoll down and point out.' It is still expected of them to do so. It means that they should . . . make a sufficiently wide blow or sweep of the scythe, bring the 'point' of it out far enough to ensure regularity in the swathes (H.K.).

10. To hold up the foot as though it were tender.

Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* W. Pratt, cross-examined, said the horse 'pointed' its foot, but did not go lame, *Oxf. Times* (Oct. 9, 1897).

11. To go away; of a hunted deer: to make off in a certain direction.

s.Chs.[1] Kùm, peynt, wùn yŭ? [Come, peint, wun yŏ?] Ey pey·ntid of fûr wom [Hey peinted off for wom]. **w.Som.**[1] At first the deer pointed for the forest, and a grand moorland run appeared on the cards, *Wellington Wkly. News* (Aug. 19, 1886).

12. To make known.

w.Som.[1] I told'n to be sure and pointy when he was comin'. **n.Dev.** Es marl ha dont pointee whot's in tha meend o' en, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 629.

POINT, *v.*[2] Dor. Dev. [point.] To appoint. Dor. *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. viii. 45.

Hence **Pointment**, *sb.* an appointment.

Dev. I have made a pointment with Mr. —— to-morrow, *Reports Provinc.* (1885).

POINTED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. and Amer. Also in form **pinted** Sc. Amer. [poi·ntid.] Of a person: particular, accurate, precise, decided; punctual in payment; also tidy.

Sc. *Glasgow Herald* (Apr. 3, 1899); There are other two passages . . . and I doubt nothing of the truth of them in my own mind, though I be not pointed in time and place, WALKER *Peden* (1727) 30 (JAM.); The minister's very pinted about his parritch, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 45. **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** He's a great han' for splorin' about his punctuality in ordinary transactions, and of what a pointed man his father was, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 283. **Edb.** Ye're sae precise an' pointet, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 78. **Nhb.** Sir Hugh's a pointed man . . . and has made up his mind what figure he'll bid, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 90. [**Amer.** He's a mighty p'inted an' a orful sot in 'is way, *Cent. Mag.* (Mar. 1885) 678.]

Hence **Pointedly**, *adv.* exactly, accurately; distinctly; punctually, without fail. Sc. (JAM.)

POINTER, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Can. Amer. Also in form **pinter** Can. [poi·ntə(r.] **1.** A coal-mining term: a guard to a rail end. w.Yks. (J.P.) **2.** *Fig.* A hint, clue, 'tip.'

Don. I'll give ye a pointer or two on these Sents o' yours that 'ill be useful to ye, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 106. [**Can.** I'll give you a pinter that i'm the only man in the nayborhood that kin rede and rite, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 29, 1901). **Amer.** Can you give me a pointer on Jim Matheson? *Cent. Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 297.]

POINTING, *ppl. adj.* and *vbl. sb.* Wor. Ken. Sus. Som. Also in forms **pwinting** se.Wor.[1]; **pwointing** Som. [point, pwaint.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Pointing-end**, the gable end of a building; (2) **-post**, a signpost; (3) **-stethe**, a small anvil or stithy; (4) **-study**, see below.

(1) **Som.** The pointing-end of Jacob Handsford's house, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 45. **e.Som. W. & J.** *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] There's th' ouze, you can jis zee the pwointin' een o' un 'twixt the trees. (2) **Ken.**[1] (3) **Sus.**[1] (4) **s.Wor.** An old-fashioned appliance used by smiths for pointing horse nails, when they were not made or sold pointed as they are now. An upright post supports a tray, and in the middle of the tray is an upright 'stud' of iron, flat-topped, about 2 ins. high, on which the nails were pointed, the tray holding them (H.K.).

2. *vbl. sb.* Fishing with a rod and line. se.Wor.[1]

POINT-VICE, *adv.* and *adj.* Dur. Yks. [poi·nt-vais.]

1. *adv.* In perfect order.

w.Yks. Oh! he is a very particular man, and will have everything about his place point vice, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 255.

2. *adj.* Exact, perfect.

Dur.[1] The term is applied to any one who is neat and nice in person.

[1. Sche coude tricke it point device, *Miller of Abington* (HALL.). Cp. ME. phr. *at point-devys*, exactly, perfectly. Up rist this Ioly lover Absolon, And him arrayeth gay, at point-devys, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 3689. Cp. OFr. *a devis, par devis*, 'en bel ordre, d'une manière bien ordonnée' (GODEFROY). 2. You are rather point-device in your accoutrements, SHAKS. *As You*, III. ii. 401.]

POINYEL, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Ayr. (JAM.) A bundle carried by a traveller.

[OFr. *poignal*, 'qui remplit le poing' (LA CURNE).]

POIREEN, *sb.* Irel. Very small potatoes. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

[Ir. *póirín*, a small potato (O'REILLY).]

POISE, *sb.* Yks. War. Also in form **poyzer** War. [poiz.] A lever. n.Yks.[2], War. (J.R.W.) Cf. **paise**, *sb.* 3.

POISE, POISES, see **Pause, Posy.**

POISON, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **peighson** Lan.; **piezen** Suf.[1]; **pizen** Dev.[3]; **pizon** Oxf.[1] Dev.; **pooshin** Sh.I.; **poozhan** Cai.[1]; **poushin** S. & Ork.[1]; **powson** Dev.[3]; **pueshen, pushen** Sh.I.; **pushion** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.[1]; **pushon** Ayr.; **pusion** Abd.; **puzzen** Nhb.[1] Cum.; **puzzum** n.Cy. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1]; **pwizon** Oxf.[1] [poi·zən, Yks. pui·zən, Midl. **pwai·zən**, Sc. pū·ʃən.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Poison-berry**, (*a*) the fruit of the black briony, *Tamus communis*; (*b*) — of the woody nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*; (*c*) — of the mountain-ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia*; (*d*) — of the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*; (*e*) — of the stinking iris, *Iris foetidissima*; (*f*) — of the holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*; (*g*) *fig.* an ill-natured, malicious woman; (2) **-daisy**, the stinking camomile, *Anthemis Cotula*; (3) **-faced**, ugly, dirty-looking; (4) **-flower**, the woody nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*; (5) **-maur**, the root of the wild orchid, *Orchis mascula*, and of the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*; (6) **-pate**, the sting-fish, *Cottus scorpius*; (7) **-poppy**, the common red poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas*; (8) **-rhubarb**, the butter-bur, *Petasites vulgaris*; (9) **-root**, the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*; (10) **-weed**, any species of stonecrop, *Sedum.*

(1, *a*) **Ken., Sus.**[1], **Wil.**[1], **Dev.**[4] (*b*) **se.Sc., n.Cy., Nhb.**[1], **Oxf.** (B. & H.) (*c*) **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** Tha moan't eyt that, doy. It's a poois'n-berry! *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 4, 1896). (*d*) **n.Yks., Wil.**[1], **Dev.**[4] (*e*) **Dev.**[4] (*f*) **n.Yks.** (*g*) **w.Yks.**[2] 'Old poison-berry' is a term applied to a woman who slanders or speaks ill of her neighbours. (2) **Sus.** (3) **n.Yks.**[2] (4) **Hrt.** (5) **Dev.** I chud reckon hers ginged yeng Haenton, cause 'un's dark i' th' eyes, by gieen' on un' thae pizon-maurs her prinks in sher's hair, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) 208; **Dev.**[3] (6) **Cor.**[3] (7) **n.Bck.** Doubtless in allusion to the supposed noxious properties of the plant (B. & H.). (8) **n.Yks.** (9) **Wil.**[1] (10) **Hnt.** *Nature Notes*, No. iii.

2. Phr. (1) *all poison abune the plook*, see below; (2) *a poison on*, an imprecation; see **Pize**, *sb.*[1]; (3) *what a poison*, 'what the dickens'; see **Pize**, *sb.*[1]

(1) **Ayr.** They're no for a man that likes a free house and a fu' measure. A' might be pushon that's aboon the plook wi' them, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xviii; Scotch pint-stoups, before the reformation of the imperial measure, were made to hold something more than the standard quantity; but at the point of the true measure a small papilla or plook projected, the space between which and the brim was left for an *ad libitum*, an exercise of liberality on the part of vintners and other ministers to haustation. When, however, measure was regulated by the scrimp rule, it was said proverbially of those

who did so, that of their liquors all was poison abune the plook, *ib. note.* (2) **Suf.**[1] A piezen on 'em. (3) Why, law, what a piezen ar' yeow a dewin? *ib.*

3. An eyesore; anything offensive; esp. used as a term of contempt for a disagreeable person.

Sh.I. A fantit ting o' a grice aboot a hoos is shürely wan o' da greatest pushens 'at can be seen, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898); He's a oot-o-da-wye pueshen, sib alto' he is, *ib.* (Nov. 17, 1900). **Abd.** He's a pusion o' a craitur. He's a perfit pusion, GREGOR *Notes to Dunbar* (1893) 40; Faugh! it's jist pushion to think o't, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 4, 1898). **Cum.** Ilk dud she wears upon her back Is puzzen to the e'e, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 45. **n.Yks.**[2] 'A parfit puzzom,' morally, a thoroughly pernicious individual. **Oxf.**[1] If uuy bee nuth'n but u saa'rvunt, uuy bent pwuuy'zn [If I be nuth'n but a sarvunt, I ben't pwïzon].

4. Spite, malice. n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1] **5.** *v.* In *comb.* **Peighson-guts,** uneatable, poisonous food.

Lan. Aw didn't need axin twoice to pitch th' bottle away. In less than two minnits it wur . . i'th dust oth ashpit; the fittest place, Sayroh said, for aw sitch peighson guts, STATON *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 28.

6. To spoil, mar, esp. to render unfit for food.

Frf. Ye've pushioned a' the kail wi' sute, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 95. **Wor.** That galvanizing poisons the iron (W.C.B.).

7. *adj.* Bad, contemptible, disgusting; *gen.* of persons.

Sh.I. He's a pooshin wadder-head, a dirty sõal i' da sea, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 240; **S. & Ork.**[1] A poushin crater. **Cai.**[1] A poozhan moniment.

POISONING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Also in form **poosioning** Abd. **1.** In *comb.* **Poisoning-berries,** (1) the fruit of the black briony, *Tamus communis.* w.Yks. (B. & H.); (2) —of the woody nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara. ib.*; (3) —of the white briony, *Bryonia dioica. ib.* **2.** Poisonous, noisome.

Abd. What can we expect from brocks but a poosioning flavour? RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 37, ed. 1889.

3. Salt-making term: see below.

Chs.[1] Said of a pan when some ingredient is put into it to make the brine work differently; or to prevent it working freely and properly.

POISONOUS TEA PLANT, *phr.* Oxf. The woody nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara.* (B. & H.)

POIST, *v. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **poost, puist. 1.** To urge, push. SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802) (JAM.). **2.** To cram the stomach with more food than is necessary. Rxb. (JAM.)

POIST, see **Post,** *sb.*[1]

POISTER'D, *ppl. adj.* Abd. (JAM.) Petted, indulged, spoiled.

POIT, *sb.* Yks. Pem. [poit.] **1.** A particle, a minute fragment or portion. n.Yks.[12] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 4, 1896). **2.** *Obs.* A link of yarn; a piece of thread.

s.Pem. Gi' me a poit of yarn to mend the stockin' (W.M.M.).

POIT, *adj.* ? *Obs.* e.An. Assuming airs of importance, 'uppish,' excessively pert. (HALL.), e.An.[1]

POIT, see **Pote.**

POITERED OUT, *phr.* N.I.[1] Also in form **poutered out.** Of land: exhausted and having received only slight superficial cultivation.

POIT-HOLE, *sb.* Yks. [poit-oil.] A cavity in the roof of a mine, from which a piece of rock or fossil has dropped. w.Yks. (B.K.)

POITIBROD, *sb.* Sh.I. A piece of a broken kettle for holding oil. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 34.

POITIK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **pootyek.** In *comp.* **øli-poitik,** an oil-pot. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 34.

POK, POKASSUN, see **Pock,** *sb.*[1], **Pokeassin.**

POKE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **poak** Wm. w.Yks.[5] Lan.; **poake** Wxf.[1] e.Yks.; and in forms **poik** Sc.; **pooak** Lakel.[2] Wm. n.Yks.[24] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. n.Lan.[1]; **pook** Nhb.[1] ne.Lan.[1] w.Som.[1]; **pooke** Wxf.[1]; **pouk** Dmf.; **powk** Sc.; **pwoak** n.Yks.[3]; **pwok** Cum.; **pwoke** Cum.[134] [põk, poək, pwõk.]

1. *sb.* A bag, sack; a wallet; a pocket. Cf. **pock,** *sb.*[1]

Sc. I've jist ta'en doon the poke frae the east bedroom lum, SWAN *Aldersyde* (ed. 1892) ii. **Sh.I.** Da boy . . . airmed wi' a poky o' süt, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 31. **Per.** She gaes up tae her room an' taks oot a pokie o' rose-leaves we dried in the simmer, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 282. **Lth.** Four gude sacks, an' a poik, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 110. **Dmf.** Wi' a pouk, Gaun oot some neebours pit [of potatoes] tae houk, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 228. **Gall.** My gudeman follows after, wi' the cuddy, powks and keel, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 69, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1], **Wxf.**[1] **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.** Millery! millery! mounty poke, Put in your hand and steal a loke, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 273. **Dur.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] Flour-poke. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[1] Nivver buy a pig in a pwoke; **Cum.**[3] He pang't beath o't ledder pwokes as full as they wad hod, 3. **Wm.** Lost poak, hoaf a steaan a woo, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 17; To let t'cat oot o' t'pooak, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 32. **n.Yks.** Late some pokes, and put up our seed-corn, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 82; **n.Yks.**[1234], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Afore wee putte it in the poake, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 104; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Am nuən bān tə bai ə pig in ə puək (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[1345] **Lan.** Som brout wiskets, som baskets, an' som poaks to put their different lots in, DONALDSON *Rossendell Beef-neet*, 9; In my boyish days every cottager had a 'meal poke' to fetch meal from the grocer's for porridge. It would hold about one or two pecks (S.W.). **n.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** I ud put 'em i' his poke, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 14. **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Lin.** The mice charmed the harden poke and let out the chisels, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv. **n.Lin.**[1] **Rut.**[1] 'What wur that poke as you wore of yewr back?' (a question asked by a farmer of a Cambridge graduate after the first occasion when he had worn in church his master-of-arts' hood. 'Her milk-pokes' (of a cow). **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[3], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (C.W.B.N.) **Suf.** If he be given a handful of chaff . . . in a poke on his nose, STRICKLAND *Old Friends, &c.* (1864) 325; **Suf.**[1] Less than a coomb sack. **Ken.** A bag for putting green hops into, immediately on picking them (A.E.C.); **Ken.**[1] **Sur.**[1] Don't make such a noise there, or the master'll put you in the poke. **Sus.** He has been to get a poke of chaff to help to make up his bed with, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 137; **Sus.**[1] **Dev.** The second had an ordinary sack partly filled, and was taking it up, when the first shouted, 'Never mind the poke.' *Reports Provinc.* (1895). [**Amer.** He had a poke of peanuts, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 373.]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Poke-bag,** (*a*) a sack, bag; (*b*) the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*; (2) **-band,** the string of a bag; (3) **-brass,** pocket-money; (4) **-cart,** a miller's cart; (5) **-day,** the day on which an allowance of corn in part payment of wages is paid to labourers; (6) **-horse,** *obs.*, a pack-horse; (7) **-mitten,** a glove knitted without the fingers being divided; (8) **-needle,** a large needle used for mending sacks; (9) **-nook,** the bottom or corner of a bag; the corner of a plaid; (10) **-piece,** a 'pocket-piece'; a keepsake coin; (11) **-pudding,** (*a*) a pudding boiled in a bag; a sausage; (*b*) a contemptuous name for an Englishman; (*c*) see (1, *b*); (12) **-purse,** a bag-purse; (13) **-rent,** the money a farmer spends on sacks of flour when his own corn has not sufficed; (14) **-sack,** a long, narrow, coarse bag; (15) **-shakings,** the last and inferior flour shaken out of the sack; also *fig.* the youngest child of a family; the smallest of a litter of pigs.

(1, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **Shr., Glo.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 32; **Glo.**[1] (2, 3) **n.Yks.**[2] (4) **e.An.** (HALL.); **e.An.**[1] Laden with the pokes belonging to his customers. (5) **e.An.**[1], **Suf.** (HALL.) (6) **Nhb.**[1] Lead ore was formerly transported from the mine to the smelt mill in pokes, carried by galloways on the top of a wood saddle. (7) **Cum.** Now for pwok-mittens on dinnellan hands, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 220; **Cum.**[14] (8) **n.Lin.**[1] (9) **Gall.** Keeping it with one or two other books in the pokenook of my plaid whenever I went to the hills, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 60. **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Newk). (10) **n.Yks.**[2] (11, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** My countrymen . . . all over Scotland, are dignified with the title of Poke Pudding, which . . . signifies a glutton, BURT *Lett.* (1754) I. 13, 138 (JAM., s.v. Pock-pud). (*c*) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Shr.**[1] **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**[1] (12) **n.Yks.**[1] A canvas or brown-holland purse, with a division in it so as to make separate receptacles for gold or silver, square or oblong in form, and with a string-slide or tie to close the mouth; **n.Yks.**[2] (13, 14) **n.Yks.**[2] (15) **Abd.** (A.W.) **N.I.**[1] The last child borne by a woman—supposed to be puny. 'That's a brave chile, it's no the poke shakins I'm thinkin'.' **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **Cum.**[14], **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1]

3. Phr. (1) *more poke than pudding,* more show than substance; (2) *the poke's as good as the sack,* one person is as good as another; (3) *to get the poke,* to be dismissed from employment; 'to get the sack'; (4) *to give the poke,*

to dismiss; (5) *to open one's poke and sell one's wares*, to open one's mouth and speak one's thoughts; (6) *to tie up the poke before it is full*, to leave off eating before one has had sufficient; (7) *to throw the poke off one's own shoulders on to another's back*, to clear oneself at the expense of another.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* July 23, 1887; **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **w.Yks.** (S.O.A.) (4) **w.Yks.** He's gi'en him t'poake, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* Apr. 4, 1896. (5) **n.Yks.**[2] 6 **e.Yks.** 'Did tha hev a good tuck oot at your young maisther's weddin?' 'Nay, nut mich! They meead ma tee up pooak afore it was full,' NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 5. (7) **w.Yks.**[1] I wod be waa for't saak o' clearin wersells to thraw't poke off wer awn shooders on yower backs, ii. 316.

4. The bag of a bagpipe.

Kcd. Piper Tam had got his smoke, And fill'd again his airy poke, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 102.

5. A purse-net in fishing.

Wgt. The free salmon fishing that proved sic a boon Tae the puir fisher-folk, Wi' their stake net and poke, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 47.

Hence **Poke-end**, *sb.* the bottom of the bag part of an eel-trap.

Nrf. Down tu the poke end they wriggle, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 51.

6. A cover used for wrapping section warps in. w.Yks. (S.K.C.) 7. A finger-stall. (J.W.), w.Yks.[1] 8. The belly; the stomach; the salted stomach of a calf from which rennet is made.

Lan. The encouraging injunction of our hostess to 'fill yo'r pokes,' as she quaintly expressed herself, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) xiii. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] 'I wish you'd tell me where you get your rennet.' 'Why, I buys a vell and zalts-n in.' 'A vell? whatever is that?' 'Don'ee know hot a vell is? Why a pook, be sure!'

Hence (1) **Poke-blown**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) having a distended stomach so that any exertion leads to breathlessness; (*b*) out of breath; (2) **-brussen**, *ppl. adj.*, see (1, *a*); (3) **Pookie**, *adj.* fat, stout.

(1, *a*) **n.Yks.**[12] (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[2] 'A pooak-brussen weean,' a fat wheezy woman. (3) **Som.** So and so looks rather pookie (M.A.R.).

9. The rot in sheep.

Sc. *Prize Essay Highland Soc.* III. 456 (JAM., s.v. Pock). **Per.** That disease called by sheep-farmers the poke (a swelling under the jaw), *Statist. Acc.* XX. 469 (JAM.).

Hence **Poked**, *ppl. adj.* having the rot.

Nhb.[1] **Cum.**[1] Sheep tainted with rot or consumption often exhibit the symptoms of a poke or bag under the jaws; **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.**[1]

10. *v.* To carry corn or grist to and from a mill.

e.An.[1] To go a poking.

Hence (1) **Poker**, *sb.* (*a*) *obsol.*, the person who carries flour ground at the local mill to customers in the country; (*b*) the miller's cart; (2) **Poking-cart**, *sb.*, see (1, *b*).

(1, *a*) **Nhb.** The miller—the 'Poker,' as he was termed—came through the village, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 273. (*b*) **e.An.**[1] The miller's cart, which is laden with the pokes or flour-bags belonging to his customers. (2) **e.An.**[1]

11. To glean a corn-field a second or third time.

se.Wor.[1] Probably so-called because most of the gleanings consist of ears of corn only, which have to be put into a poke.

12. Of tumours, &c.: to swell.

w.Yks. His bile poaked up varry near an inch, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 11, 1896).

Hence **Pooak'd**, *ppl. adj.* swollen. n.Yks.[2] 13. To dismiss a workman.

w.Yks. He wor poaked baht noatis, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1878) 14; I wor poked afore eleven o'clock t'next mornin', BURNLEY *Saunterer's Satchel* (1880) 41; **w.Yks.**[5]

[1. They walwe as doon two pigges in a poke, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 4278. ON. *poki*, a bag (VIGFUSSON).]

POKE, *sb.*[2] Sc. [pōk.] The small-pox.

I've had the poke five times, nae less, TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 28.

[Norw. dial. *poka*, the small-pox (AASEN).]

POKE, *sb.*[3] Ken.[12] [pōk.] A cesspool; the nasty pool into which the stable and all its dung 'sews.'

POKE, *sb.*[4] Lin.[1] [pōk.] Scurf in the head.

POKE, *v.*[2], *sb.*[5] and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **pawk** Don.; **pooak** n.Yks.[2]; **pook** Ken.[1] Hmp.[1] I.W.[1]; **powk** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] [pōk, poək.] 1. *v.* In *comb.* **Poke-up**, turned up, 'tip-tilted.'

Ayr. Wi' your little poke-up nose and your little lock o' hair! AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 287.

2. Of cattle: to gore, push with the horns.

n.Yks. (I.W.), **Glo.**[1] **Ken.** COOPER *Gl.* (1853). **Sus.**[2] The cow poked him with her horns. **Hmp.**[1]

3. To project, to bulge out. w.Yks.[1] 4. To dawdle, loiter; to perform work, such as digging or quarrying, in a slow, clumsy manner.

Bnff.[1] He wiz powkin' an' howkin' a big hole, fin a geed in aboot. **Nrf.** Wherever have you been poking to, bor? EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) xxxii. **w.Som.**[1] Come on, soce! look sharp! b'ee gwain to poky there all's day? I zeed'n pokin' along, just the very same's whip a snail. **Dev.** I only just poke about, *Reports Provinc.* (1877). [**Amer.** This train pokes, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 210.]

Hence **Poking**, *ppl. adj.* slow, dawdling.

w.Som.[1] Whatever d'ye have sich a pokin' old fuller's he vor?

5. To grope about in the dark.

Bnff.[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) **Nhp.**[1] I went poking along, for I couldn't see.

6. With *about*: to pry, esp. with a view to pilfering; to go about in a sly manner.

Brks.[1] What be at pokin' about yer. **I.W.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Th' old man's always pokin about, way his nose int' everything.

Hence **Pokey**, *adj.* prying, inquisitive. Cor.[3] 7. To walk in such a way as to produce a dull, heavy footfall.

Bnff.[1] He powkit up an' doon the burn fishin'. **Cld.** (JAM.)

8. With *at*: to meddle with.

Ayr. If you will be poking at a business of this kind, ye maun just abide the consequences, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxv.

9. To give offence. n.Cy. (HALL.) Hence **Poked**, *ppl. adj.* offended.

N.Cy.[1] He was sair poked. **Nhb.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] He's getten hissel' poked. **n.Yks.**[2]

10. With *at*: to make fun of.

Dmf. Broth? Ye're pokin' at me noo, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 15.

11. *Comb.* **Powk-powking**, a repetition of the acts of thrusting, striking, digging; of groping; of walking with a dull, heavy step. Bnff., Cld. (JAM.) 12. *sb.* In phr. *a poke in the eye with a burnt stick*, a phr. setting up a standard than which any existing or hypothetical circumstance is better. Lei.[1], War.[3] 13. A blow, esp. one which produces a hollow sound.

Bnff.[1] He ga' a powk or twa o' the heed o' the bowie wee's stick. **Cld.** (JAM.) **s.Don.** Esp. that given to the gauley in playing commons, SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **w.Som.**[1] The bar vall'd down and gid me a poke in th' aid.

14. A dull, heavy sound; the hollow sound caused by a blow or by anything falling into a hollow place.

Bnff.[1] A hard the powk o' the stane, fin it strack the botham. **Cld.** (JAM.)

15. The peak of a cap; the projecting part of a bonnet. War.[23], se.Wor.[1], Oxf. (G.O.), Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1] Hence **Poke-cap**, *sb.* a cap with a peak. Oxf. (G.O.) 16. The act of groping after anything in the dark or in a hole. Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.) 17. A person who stoops in walking.

w.Som.[1] D'ye ever zee sich a old poke in your life?

18. A dawdler; a slow, inactive person.

w.Som.[1] A riglur old poke, one step to-day and another to-morrow. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 392.]

19. *adv.* In phr. (1) *to fall powk*, to fall suddenly and with a hollow sound; (2) *to go powk*, to walk awkwardly and with a heavy footfall.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] He fell powk heelstergoudie in o' a hole i' the ditch. (2) He geed powk powk ben the fleer, *ib.*

POKE, see **Pook**, *sb.*[1], **Pouk**, *sb.*[1]

POKEASSIN, *prp.* I.W. Also written **pokassun** I.W.[1] [pō·kəsin.] 1. Prying about; following people slyly to find out what they are doing; *gen.* with *about*. I.W.[12]

2. Pottering about, spending time to no purpose. I.W.[2]

POKED UP, *phr.* w.Som.[1] Confined in space; inconvenienced for want of room. Cf. **poking**.

POKE-FACE, *sb.* Lon. A mask.

They don't seem to have ordinary faces, but nasty ugly faces, as if they had poke-faces on (A.L.M.).

POKEFUL, *sb.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **poak-** w.Yks.; and in forms **pokel** Chs.[23]; **pokle** Chs.[23]; **pooakful** Wm. n.Yks.[2] [pō·kful, pō·kl.] A bag-ful, a sackful; also *fig.* a sufficiency, surplus.

e.Sc. A man to read our grand auld ballads just to gather a pokefu o' words, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xviii. **Wm.** A pooakful of meal (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[12] **w.Yks.** Of a man with a too large family it will be said, 'Nah, he's getten a poke-full hes yond,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 11, 1896); (J.W.) **Lan.** Like a greyt pokefull o' sleck, WAUGH *Owd Bodle*, 260. **Chs.**[23]

POKE-HOLE, *sb.* Glo.[1] [pō·k-ōl.] A small or wretched building. 'It's only a poke-hole of a place.'

POKEL, see **Pokeful.**

POKEMANTIE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also in form **poke-mantle** N.Cy.[1] A packman's portmanteau. Cf. **pock-manteau.**

Gall. Of coorse, a man canna gang aboot six year wi' a poke-mantie withoot seein' somethin' o' baith sides o' hfe, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 56. **N.Cy.**[1]

POKEMEN, *adj.* Cor.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] Stupid, clumsy. 'Such pokemen ways.'

POKER, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Nhp. Lon. Nrf. Ken. Cor. [pō·kə(r, poə·kə(r.] **1.** In phr. (1) *as stiff as a poker*, rigid, esp. rigid in death; (2) *poker and tongs*, the noise made by a horse when the hind-leg strikes the fore-leg.

(1) **Sh.I.** Gud feth, he'll be as stiff as a poker'ithin five meenits, *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898). **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

2. A mining tool; see below.

Cor. Strong stout form [of pick] with curved sided point, used in the St. Just district for working in jointy ground, BAUERMAN *Geol. Models* (1865) 19.

3. The head of a bulrush; also *pl.* the bulrush, *Typha latifolia.*

Chs.[1] **Nrf.** The taller bulrushes, whose big brown 'pokers' flung their shadows over them, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 11. **Ken.** (B. & H.)

4. A casual labourer in the dockyard timber-trade.

Lon. There are occasionally as many as forty casual rafters, or 'pokers,' as they are called, from their poking about the docks for a job, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 295.

POKER, *sb.*[2] Lin. Nrf. Hmp. [pō·kə(r).] The pochard, *Fuligula ferina.*

Lin. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 160. **Nrf.** We blazed away several times, pickin' up near twenty pokers, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 85. **Hmp.** SWAINSON *ib.*

POKEY, *sb.* Yks. [poə·ki.] A slang term for goods paid on the 'truck' system; see below.

w.Yks. The descriptions of goods made were dobbies, tammies, and moreens, and it was no uncommon thing for part of the wages to be taken out in 'pokey,' CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 173; Goods brought home in the 'piece-poker,' in which they carried pieces. Many of the old manufacturers employing hand-loom weavers kept a shop with groceries and drapery, &c., and forced the weavers to take part-payment in goods or 'truck,' i.e. pokey (J.F.).

POKEY, see **Pawky.**

POKEY-HOKEY, *sb.* e.An.[12] A bugbear with which to frighten children.

POKING, *ppl. adj.* Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. [pō·kin.] Of a house or building: small, inconvenient, insignificant; built in a dull situation.

Not.[1] **Lei.**[1] There was only a poking little inn there. **Nhp.**[1] What a poking place. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

POKING-NEEDLE, *sb.* Yks. [poə·kin-nīdle.] A large needle used to mend sacks. See **Poke-needle,** s.v. **Poke,** *sb.*[1] **2** (8).

n.Yks. He's mending t'secks wi' t'pooakin needle (I.W.).

POKIT, POKKY, POKLE, see **Porket, Pock,** *sb.*[1], **Pokeful.**

POKUM, *sb.* Dev.[3] [pō·kəm.] A dilatory person. Cf. **poke,** *v.*[2] **4.**

POKY, *adj.* Ess. [pō·ki.] In a state of semi-intoxication.

He was a bit poky (G.A.W.).

POKY, see **Pawky.**

PÖL, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **poyll.** [pœl.] A small rounded bight.

Sees du yon whillie rowin ower da pöl? SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 241; JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 99.

POL, see **Poll,** *sb.*[1]

POLAND, *sb.* Oxf. A hornless cow. (A.P.) Cf. **polled.**

POLANDER, POLANT, see **Polliant.**

POLAT, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Cor. See below.

It is a common expression in Cornwall to call a great man, a great polat, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1864) 15.

POLDACH, see **Polch, Poulch, Polder.**

POLDAVY, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Lan. Cor. Also in forms **powdavy** Lan.; **powle-davies** Cor.[2] Coarse hempen cloth; sail-cloth.

Lan. A weaver of 'pow-davy,' a kind of sail cloth, WAUGH *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) iii. **Cor.** Moils, poldavy, tin-stuff, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 20; **Cor.**[2]

POLDER, *sb.* Sc. Ken. Also in form **poldach** Ags. (JAM.) [pō·ldə(r.] A marsh; a piece of boggy soil, esp. marshy ground lying by a body of water.

Ags. (JAM.) **Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**[1] There is also a place still called Polders, between Sandwich and Woodnesborough.

[Du. *polder*, a tract of low land reclaimed from the sea by means of high embankments.]

POLE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **pawl** Ken.[1]; **poll** Hrf.; **pow** w.Yks.[1] Lan. s.Chs.[1]; **powl** Cai.[1] w.Yks.[1] [pōl, poul, pou.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Pole-chain,** a chain by which a horse's collar is attached to the front of the pole, to enable it to guide and keep back the carriage; (2) **-loup,** a pole-jump; (3) **-man,** a person employed in hop-gardens; (4) **-piece,** a strong strap by which a horse's collar is attached to the front of the pole; (5) **-pitching,** setting up poles in a hop-garden; (6) **-puller,** the man employed to pull the hop-poles out of the ground and lay them down for the pickers; (7) **-pulling,** taking out the hop-poles at the end of the season; (8) **-ring,** the ring which fastens the scythe-blade to the 'snead'; (9) **-strap,** a leather strap which fastens the hames together above the collar of a cart-horse; (10) **-swarming,** climbing a pole; (11) **-work,** a long, tedious business.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] (s.v. Pole-pieces). (2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Hrf.** (E.M.W.) (4) **w.Som.**[1] (5) **w.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] (6) **Sus.**[1] In former times, at the commencement of the hop-picking season, the pickers purchased a neck-cloth for the pole-puller. The article was of some showy colour, to make him more conspicuous in the hop-garden, and its purchase seems to have been attended with some convivialities, if we may judge from the following extract: 'September 23, 1756. —Halland hop-pickers bought their pole-pullers nick-cloth and, poor wretches, many of them insensible.' (7) **w.Wor.**[1] (8) **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1], **Som.** (W.F.R.) (9) **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) (10) **Lan.** Is there to be no seck races, wheelbarrow races, nor pow swarmin? *Ab-o'th-Yate, Oddlad* (1884) 12. (11) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

2. A strut or prop placed against a building to support it. **Ken.**[1] **3.** The long handle of a scythe or other implement.

w.Yks.[1] **s.Lan.** Scythe pow, stang pow (S.B.). **s.Chs.**[1]

4. A walking-stick; a crutch.

Cai.[1] **nw.Dev.**[1] Vetch ma ma pole.

5. Cloth-making term: a long pole used for working the wool or cloth in dyeing.

w.Yks. The four mates who worked together were distinguished as 'Short powl,' the one nearest the cam-pot; 'Long powl,' the one most distant, and 'Cross powl' on either side (J.T.); (H.H.)

6. *v.* In phr. *to pole the hops*, to put in poles for the hops to cling to.

s.Cy. They are talking of poling the hops, JEFFERIES *Hdgrow.* (1889) 16.

7. To heap or move grass or reeds, &c. on long poles.

Nrf. Arter we had mowed the tro', I say, we'll pole it out now. . . We began to pole it inter the boat, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 172.

Hence **Poled-litter,** *sb.* 'litter' or sedge that has been cocked on long poles and left standing.

Nrf. Of the harriers that roost on the wall, or heaps of poled

litter that dot the marshland, *ib. Marsh Leaves* (1895) 58, ed. 1898; Where the ground is too soft for carts to go, the rough crops are carried to heaps and cocked on two long poles: this stuff, a mixed crop of sedges, &c., is called 'litter.' These heaps of litter are often left standing in the spring for a long time on the marshes, and then they become roosting and feeding places for various birds (P.H.E.).

8. Cloth-making term: to work the material with a pole or stang. w.Yks. (H.H.)

POLE, see **Poll**, *sb.*[1], **Pool**, *sb.*[1], **Powl.**

POLEAN, *sb.* Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] The brent goose, *Bernicla brenta.*

That other goose that sails by the Broadlands, and rarely alights on the marshes, is what they call the 'polean,' EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 210.

POLEAPS, *sb.* I.W.[12] Also written **polehaps** I.W.[2] [pō·l-æps.] A leather strap fastening the harness at the top of a horse-collar; lit. 'pole-hasp.' See **Hasp**, *sb.*[1]

POLER, POLEY, see **Powler, Poll**, *sb.*[2]

POLICE, *adj. Obsol.* Sc. In *comp.* **Police-dung** or **-manure**, manure derived from towns.

Sc. The manure derived from towns was called street or police manure, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1855) II. 413. **Edb.** The land oot here is noo quite tired o' police dung, RAMSAY *Remin.* 170.

POLICY, *sb.* Sc. [po·lisi.] The pleasure-grounds of a country house or mansion; properly the place or tract within which one has authority to administer affairs.

Sc. Larches . . . ower trim and garden-like for my taste, and only fit for gentlemen's policies, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 260, ed. 1894. **Abd.** When Cosmo reached the gate of his lordship's policy, he found it closed, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) lvii. **Rnf.** On a considerable eminence . . . stands the present mansion-house of Greenock. . . Its policy (as they call it), or pleasure ground, has been extensive, but has fallen into decay, *Statist. Acc.* V. 568 (JAM.). **Ayr.** A pleasant policy adorned with jonquils and jelly-flowers, and all manner of blooming and odoriferous plants, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) i. **Lth.** The game they played on a loch within Sir John M[c]Lelland's policy, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 268. **Gall.** If you come on the policies again he will have you prosecuted for trespass, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 110.

POLIN(G, *sb.* Nhb. Der. Also in form **polling** Der.

1. A lead-mining term: a stake or plank, driven above the head-tree, where the roof is of a soft or loose nature.

Nhb.[1] **Der.** Small poles driven over the tops of stemples to keep rubbish from falling into the mine or works, MANDER *Miners' Gl.* (1824); MAWE *Mineralogy* (1802 .

2. The dressing of calc-spar, &c. off the lead preparatory to its being roasted and crushed. TAPPING *Gl. to Manlove* (1851).

POLISH, *v.* Irel. Yks. [po·liʃ.] 1. To eat up entirely.

w.Yks. He worn't lang i' polishin that an' cutting another, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (1868) 105; Ther's Jim Umpleby comin'. He'll polish t'gooise if onnybody can, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1879) 35, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 11, 1896).

2. With *out*: to pull out; to succeed in pulling.

n.Ir. He soon polished out Three beauties—the purtiest darlin' big trout, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 15.

POLISHED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also in form **polist** (JAM.). [po·liʃt.] 1. *Obs.* In *comb.* **Polished lair**, educational accomplishments; a 'finishing' education.

Edb. I sent my daughter into E'inbrugh, where A hantle maidens gang for polish'd lair, . . She's brung hame accomplishments anew, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 296.

2. Finished, complete; used in opprobrium, esp. of a fawning, designing person.

Sc. A polist loun (JAM.). **Lnk.** Losh preserve us a' the day, ye polisht vagabond, ye; ye ken ower muckle aboot my man, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 146.

POLISHER, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A policeman.

Rnf. The polishers o' towns are a set o' greedy loons, That wi' tyranny would try to control us, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 104.

POLISSER, *sb.* Dev. A smock-frock. (HALL.)

POLITITIONER, *sb.* Chs.[13] [politi·ʃən(r).] A politician.

POLKA, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **polky** w.Yks. [po·lkə.] 1. A woman's jacket.

Sh.I. Shü grippid da needle in her teeth an' poo'd her oot o' da breest o' da polka—a auld ane o' Girzzie's, *Sh. News* (Sept. 23, 1899); Shü cuist aff her wincey polka, an' pat on a white slug oot ower her waests, *ib.* (June 23, 1900). **Lnk.** I hae a veil an' polka tae, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 46.

2. A cotton skirt worn by factory girls.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 11, 1896).

POLKE, POLKY, see **Pulk**, *sb.*[1], **Palky.**

POLL, *sb.*[1] and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **pol** Or.I.; and in forms **pole** Sc. Chs.[13] Hmp. Dev.; **poul** Wxf.[1]; **pow** Sc. (JAM.) Irel. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Lakel.[2] Cum. Wm. n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **powe** Sc. Cum.[134] e.Lan.[1]; **powl** Lakel.[2] Cum.[1] Wm. w.Yks.[1] Suf.[1] Dev.; **powle** e.Lan.[1]; **pul** Wxf.[1] [poul, pōl, pou, pau.] 1. *sb.* The head, esp. the human head; a skull; a head of hair; the top or crown of anything.

Sc. Fat paunches bode lean pows, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I** Frosty pows . . . an' cankersome, countermashious nature, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 11. **Cai.**[1] **Mry.** Bullsegs will wave their nigger pows, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 55. **Elg.** Wi' a pow as white's a ewe, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 146. **Bnff.** TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 3. **Bch.** Vengeance light Upo' your graceless pow, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 32. **e.Sc.** Barin' his silver pow an' vowing vengeance, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. **Abd.** STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 139. **Kcd.** GRANT *Lays* (1884) 28. **Frf.** There was wit in that pow, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 23. **Per.** He strakes the white-haired callants on the powe, STEWART *Character* (1857) 182. **Fif.** ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 63. **Slg.** TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 124. **se.Sc.** Black-coats wi' their powder'd pows, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 164. **Rnf.** PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 88. **Ayr.** I placed my hand on the fair curly pow of the biggest boy, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 280. **Lnk.** *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 53. **Lth.** Singe the hair upon your pow, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 31. **Edb.** One of them had a red pow, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx. **Hdg.** LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 146. **Bwk.** My pow was early grey, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 170. **Peb.** AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 99. **Slk.** Scratched their grey polls, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 400, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** The powdered pows to work war willin', RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) III. **Dmf.** QUINN *Heather* (1863) 99. **Gall.** A man with a cropped black poll, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 231. **Kcb.** I'll . . . smooth the shinin' gowden pow O' daddie's bonnie doo, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 36. **Wgt.** To put a souple gab afore a grey pow, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 184. **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-62). **Dwn.** Auld men wi' white pows, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 29. **Wxf.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** When Spring pops in her bonny pow, *N. Minstrel* (1806-7) pt. iii. 36. **Dur.** Daft was thy poll, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 96. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Thy curly pow, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 110; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] There's little within his powe That lichts a candle at the lowe; **Cum.**[4] A clowse mouth shews a wise pow. **Wm.** Put thi hat on thi pow (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] Luke at his poll. **Lan.** Soon to drop i' white ashes fro it bare pow (J.T.C.). **Chs.**[23], **Der.**[2] **nw.Der.**[1] A carroty pow. **Suf.**[1] **Hmp.** Stoats don't eat rabbits, they only suck they blood from t'back o' they poles (W.M.E.F.). **Dor.**[1] Sting wi' nettles oone ō'ms poll, 131. **Som.** This word, as used here, does not denote the whole of the head, but the lower part of the back of the head (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] I baint gwain 'long way they there bwoys, vor t'ave my hat a-hat off an' the poll o' un a-brokt. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Dev.** The ladies . . . Poked vorth their powls, PETER PINDAR *Royal Visit* (1795) pt. i. 156, ed. 1824.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Poll-fag**, (*a*) to fatigue the brain; to tire, exhaust; (*b*) a haggard-looking person; (2) **-fagged**, (*a*) tired out, exhausted; distressed; (*b*) of mowing: bad, rough, as though done by wearied mowers; (3) **-fagging**, exhausting work; trouble, difficulty; (4) **-high**, as high as the head; (5) **-money**, *obs.*, a poll-tax; (6) **-piece**, (*a*) the top or ridge of a roof; the piece of timber against which the rafters are fixed to form the apex of the roof; (*b*) part of a cart or wagon; see below; (*c*) a woman's caul; (7) **-shaking**, a shake of the head; (8) **-sheet**, the top fixed bar of a rack or frame for stretching woollen cloth; (9) **-sickness**, see below; (10) **-wow**, a term for a child's head.

(1, *a*) **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **Lan.** That redmad powfag readin th' papper, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 334. (2, *a*) **Lakel.**[2] Ah's aboot powfagg'd wi' t'heat an yah thing an' anudder. **w.Yks.** Aw're sooary to see him soa powfagged an' ill (D.L.). **Lan.**[1] 'Tha looks terribly powfagg'd.' 'Aye, aw've been wanderin' abeawt seechin' for wark for weeks.' **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13] (*b*) **Chs.**[1] (3) **Lan.** Thy plan con leod to nowt but trouble un powfaggin, MULLINS *Johnny,*

ii; After the powfaggin ut hoo'd gone through durin th' day, STATON *B. Shuttle Manch.* 81. (4) **Lnk.** Ye might . . . carry your noddle Perth-Provost-pow-high, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 63, ed. 1897. (5) **Sc.** Retention, sess [cess], and pole money Have done enough to danton mee, MAIDMENT *Ballads* (1844) 21, ed. 1868. **Or.I.** He has not considerable tenants to help him with pol-money, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) 160. (6, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] (*b*) The transverse piece of wood upon which the body rests, and which bears on the springs, or on the axle. It is always directly under the 'pillar-piece,' *ib.* (*c*) **Dev.** (HALL.) (7) **Ayr.** I heard that far awa hints and pow-shakings were gaun on, SERVICE *Dr. Dugnid* (ed. 1887) 141. (8) **w.Som.**[1] The continuous upper row of tenter-hooks is driven into the poll-sheets. (9) **Nrf.** He replied that he was suffering from 'poll-sickness,' which he had caught from a horse by sleeping in a rug belonging to the said horse. Poll-sickness, it seems, is a kind of sore or abscess which horses get from knocking their heads against low doorways, and is commonly supposed to be incurable, HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* in *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1899) 529. (10) **Lnk.** Wee curly pow-wow, an' fair broo, M^c^LACHLAN *Thoughts* (1884) 41.

3. Phr. (1) *the deil sit in thy pow*, an imprecation; (2) *to wag one's pow in a pulpit*, to preach; to become a clergyman. (1) **Sh.I.** Oh! diel sit i' dy pow, dere im I cleev'd da face o' me toom, *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898). (2) **Sc.** Their bairn might wag his pow in a pulpit yet, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) ii. **Per.** Gin ye dinna tak tent, ye'se no wag yer pow in a poopit this mony a day, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 107, ed. 1887. **w.Sc.** Tae wag yer pow in her faither's poopit, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 20, ed. 1877. **Gall.** (A.W.)

4. The striking part of a hammer, the head. S. & Ork.[1] Hence **Poll-pick**, *sb.* a mining tool; see below.

Cor. Poll pick, single-armed pick with a short bluff point, used for hard veins and working into rock where the slitter is too slight, BAUERMAN *Geol. Models* (1865) 22.

5. A cutting of the hair of the head.

w.Yks. Ah'm bahn to t'barber to hev a powl (Æ.B.); (J.W.)

6. *v.* To cut the hair.

Per. MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) II. 276. **n.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] At the barber's for haircutting, we have come to get powd, *Firecrack* (1896) 26. **Wm.** Can ye powl mi? (B.K.) **w.Yks.** He has powed me some bare (D.L.); **w.Yks.**[1234]; **w.Yks.**[5] Ahm bown to get polled. **Lan.** If he'd shave that wool off an' get his yead powed, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 54, ed. 1884; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] You mun pow me. **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **w.Cor.** I broft in our Johnny cheeld to-day to git un polled, for the 'ead o' un was like a moolan (M.A.C.).

Hence (1) **Polled** or **Pown**, *ppl. adj.* close-cut, shaven; (2) **Poller**, *sb.* a haircutter; a barber.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] Ther short poud heeads, 'bout powther, ii. 296. **Lan.** As mad as a pown haund, *Takin' th' New Year in* (1888) 9. (2) **w.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[13]

7. With *up*: to raise up the head; to show the head. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 385, ed. 1876. **8.** To cheat.

Lin.[1] 'Two poll one,' i.e. two confederates to cheat another person. **Lon.** As the contractor had nothing which he could truck with his men, and if 'he polls us hisself,' the man said, 'he's not likely to let anybody else do it,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 220.

9. ? To win, secure.

Hdg. Whare's worthy Leslie wi' his plan, Anither Bannockburn to poll? LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 3.

POLL, *sb.*[2] Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Ken. Sur. Hmp. and Aus. Also in forms **poley** Aus.; **polly** Cum.[24] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Not. Lin.[1]; **poly** Ken. Sur.[1]; **powley** Ken. [pol, po·li.] **1.** A hornless cow or ox. See **Polled, 1.**

Cum.[24] **w.Yks.** Yond's a poll, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 11, 1896). **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Ken.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **ne.Ken.** (H.M.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Poll-cow**, a hornless cow; (2) **Poll-sheep**, a hornless sheep.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 11, 1896). **s.Chs.**[1] **s.Not.** Who does that polly cow belong? (J.P.K.) **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.** Th' owd poll-coo kep' him . . . i' a corner o' th' hoam-cloäse, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 78. **Sur.**[1] [**Aus.** I'd like to have that dark bay colt. . . If he can't gallop I'll never say I know a horse from a poley cow, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) v.] (2) **Hmp.** Hornless, or as they call them, 'poll-sheep,' WHITE *Selborne* (1788) 121, ed. 1853.

POLL, see **Pole, Powl.**

POLLACHIE, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) The crab, *Cancer pagurus.* Cf. **pellock**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

POLLAN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Also in forms **poan, powan** Slg. (JAM.); **pullan** N.I.[1] **1.** The fresh-water herring of Lough Neagh, *Coregonus pollan.*

n.Ir. Confined to two or three loughs in Ireland, KEDDIE *Highl. Routes*, No. vii. 59; **N.I.**[1]

2. The fresh-water herring, *C. clupeoides.*

Slg. (G.W.); Besides the fish common to the loch [Lomond] are Guiniads, called here Poans, PENNANT *Tour* (1769) 245 (JAM.); This is one of the three fishes which have passed under the denomination of Fresh-water Herrings. . . By this name and that of Powan it appears to have been long known as a distinct species to the people living near . . . Loch-Lomond, COUCH *Fishes*, 295, in MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING (1899) *Notes on Jam.* [SATCHELL (1879).]

3. The vendace, *C. Willoughbii.*

Dmf. Peculiar to the lakes of Lochmaben district, KEDDIE *ib.*

4. The Gwyniad powan, *C. fera.* Cum. KEDDIE *ib.*

POLLARD, *sb.* Hmp. [po·ləd.] A large post. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); Hmp.[1]

POLLARD, see **Polled, Pow-head.**

POLLARDS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. Glo. [po·lədz.] **1.** Spoilt grain ground for feeding pigs. Nhb.[1] **2.** A mixed crop of beans and peas. Glo.[12] Cf. **poults.**

POLL-DAVY, *sb.* Stf. A game of cards; the same as 'Lady Coventry' (q.v.). BAKER *Gl.* (1854) (s.v. Lady Coventry).

POLLECK, see **Pollet.**

POLLED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Der. Lin. Nhp. Hnt. Suf. Som. Cor. Also in forms **pollard** Nhp.[1] Hnt.; **powled** Suf.[1] **1.** Of cattle: hornless, having the horns sawn off. See **Poll**, *sb.*[2]

Per. Driving off Drumsheugh's polled Angus bull, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 273. **Slg.** Special sale of West Highland, cross, black polled, and Ayrshire cattle, *Falkirk Herald* (Oct. 28, 1899). **N.I.**[1], **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.**[2] A cow without horns is polled. **n.Lin.** Our best cow, she was a red fleck't poll'd un, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 108. **Suf.**[1]

Hence **Polled-cow**, *sb.* a hornless cow. n.Cy. (HALL.), nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf.[1] **2.** Of fish: beheaded. Cor.[2] **3.** *Comb.* **Polled stone**, stone hewn into shape, and faced ready for building. Som. (W.F.R.)

POLLEN, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Nrf. A hen-roost; also in *comp.* **Hen-pollen.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

POLLEN, *sb.*[2] e.An. A pollard tree. e.An.[1] Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 297, ed. 1849. Cf. **pollinger.**

POLLER, *sb.*[1] e.An. Also written **pollar** e.An.[12]; and in form **puller** Nrf. [po·lə(r).] A loft in which poultry or doves roost. Cf. **hen-poller**, s.v. **Hen**, *sb.*[1] **1** (39).

e.An.[12] **Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787); (HALL.)

POLLER, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* e.An. A pollard tree. e.An.[1] Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 297, ed. 1849.

POLLER, *sb.*[3] Cor. A top hat.

Pack oal yer best clooas, high poller an oal, *T. Towser* (1873) 90.

POLLER, *v.* Chs.[23] Also in form **powler.** [pou·lə(r).] To beat in the water with a pole.

POLLER, see **Powler.**

POLLET, *sb.* Cor.[12] Also in form **polleck.** [po·lit.] A crooked stick, knobbed at one end.

POLL-HEAD, see **Pow-head.**

POLLIANT, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. Nrf. Also in forms **polander** Nrf.; **polant** Nhp.[1]; **pollyante** Lan.; **pollyaunt** Yks. [poli·a·nt.] A corruption of 'polyanthus.'

w.Yks. Ah bid Pollyaunts and Sweet Williams a good-bye, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Exhebishan* (1857) 25. **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Nrf.** (B. & H.)

POLLICATE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **pulicate** Lnk. A weaving term; see below. Also used *attrib.*

Fif. When pollicates wove in a 1000 reed were advanced to 5*d.* per ell for weaving, and 1½*d.* per shilling additional in name of out-house wages. . . The pollicates that hae nae fauts Are five pence ilka ell, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 47. **Lnk.** There was Will Lightbody, the pulicate weaver, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 232.

POLLING, see **Polin(g.**

POLLINGER, *sb.* e.An. [po·lindʒə(r).] A pollard tree. Cf. **pollen**, *sb.*[2]

e.An.[1] **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 297, ed. 1849. [Now lop for thy fewell old pollenger growen, That hinder the corne or the grasse to be mowen, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 78.]

POLLINGER, POLLONIAN, see **Porringer, Polonaise.**

POLL-PARROT, *sb.* Nhp.[1] In *comb.* **Poll-parrots' beaks or bills**, the fossil shells known as *Gryphaeae.*

POLLRUMPTIOUS, see **Polrumptious.**

POLLUTE, *v.* Sc. Irel. [pəlū·t.] **1.** To tamper with.

N.I.[1] The other man polluted the mearing [tampered with the boundary].

2. *pass.* To be overrun, beset with.

Sc. (A.W.) **N.I.**[1] The house is polluted with books. **Uls.** I have heard it said of a charitable . . . lady, who was . . . beset by beggars, 'she is polluted with them,' meaning merely that they crowded about her, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 426.

POLLUTED, *ppl. adj.* Irel. Puffed up with pride; conceited. **N.I.**[1] Them people's got quite polluted.

POLLY, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Cum. Stf. Lin. War. Wor. Glo. e.An. Wil. Dor. Som. [po·li.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Polly-cot**, (*a*) an effeminate man; one who busies himself with woman's work; (*b*) of a man: to be busied with woman's work; (2) — **dishwasher**, the pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*; (3) **-doddle**, see (1, *a*); (4) —**wash-dish(es**, see (2).

(1, *a*) **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 702; **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.) (2) **Wil.**[1] (3) **Stf., War., Wor., Glo.** NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* 1894). (4) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46. **Dor.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 44. **w.Dor.** (C.V.G.) **Som.** Nothen' else was muvvyen' zave a little Polly wash-dish, who was a' poppen' her tail in water, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 98.

2. The magpie, *Pica rustica.* Cum.[4] **3.** An effeminate man; one who delights in doing woman's work.

n.Lin.[1] He was a straange polly; he'd get up at foher e' th' mornin' to rub th' dinin'-room taable bright.

4. *v.* Of a man: to do woman's work.

n.Lin. He's perpetiwell pollyin' i' th' hoose (M.P.).

POLLY, *sb.*[2] Wil.[1] [po·li.] A pollard tree.

A . . . man, on being told by the hospital surgeon that his arms would have to be amputated, exclaimed, 'Be I to be shrowded like a owld polly?'

POLLY, see **Poll**, *sb.*[2], **Poullie.**

POLLY-ANDREWS, *sb.* Glo. Wil. A corruption of 'polyanthus.' Glo.[1], Wil. (W.C.P.)

POLLY-ANN, *sb.* Hrf.[2] A corruption of 'polyanthus.'

POLLYANTE, POLLYAUNT, see **Polliant.**

POLLYSQUIGGLE, *sb.* Dev. [po·liskwigl.] A cuttle-fish.

n.Dev. If it had been a pollysquiggle it would have got you fast directly with its suckers, FENN *Boys* (1890) xi.

POLLYWAG, see **Pollywig.**

POLLYWIG, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Lei. Nhp. e.An. Hmp. Dev. and Amer. Also written **polliwig** e.An.[1]; and in forms **pollywag** Per.; **pollywiggle** Lei.[1] Suf.[1]; **pollywog** Lan.[1] Suf. Hmp. Dev. Amer.; **pollywriggle** Nhp.[1]; **polwiggy** Nrf. [po·liwig.] A tadpole; frogs' spawn. See **Porriwiggle.**

Per. He filled the dish wi' newts an' frogs an' pollywags, FERGUSSON *Vill. Poet* (1897) 179. **Lan.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 35. **Suf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 215; **Suf.**[1], **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.), **Dev.** (W.L.-P.) [**Amer.** Little ponds never hold big fish; there is nothing but pollywogs, tadpoles, and minims in them, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 2nd S. xix.]

[*Polewigges*, tadpoles, young frogs (FLORIO); *Polwygle*, wyrme, *Prompt.*]

POLLYWIGGLE, POLLYWOG, POLLYWRIGGLE, see **Pollywig.**

POLONAISE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **pelonie, pollonian** Sc. (JAM.); **polonian** S. & Ork.[1]; **polonie** Sc. (JAM.) **1.** A dress for young boys; an old-fashioned, long, tight-fitting overcoat.

Sc. The dress of the old man had . . . been changed . . . to a sort of clothing peculiar to the men of the distant Isles, resembling a waistcoat with sleeves, and a petticoat, all made in one piece. This dress was laced from top to bottom in front, and bore some resemblance to that called Polonaise, still worn by children in Scotland of the lower rank, SCOTT *Leg. Mont.* (1818) xvii; The blue polonie that Effie made for him . . . was the first decent dress the bairn ever had on, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) v. **Cai.**[1], **Heb., s.Sc., Cld.** (JAM.) **Slk.** They will have to put on their pollonians o' the pale colour o' the fair daylight, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 77, ed. 1866.

2. A person dressed in old-fashioned garments; an oddity. S. & Ork.[1]

POLONY, *sb.* Yks. [pəlō·ni.] A Bologna sausage. w.Yks. (J.W.), w.Yks.[2]

POLP, see **Pulp.**

POLRUMPTIOUS, *adj.* Lin. Ken. Cor. Also written **pollrumptious** Ken. [polrʉ·mʃəs.] Restive, rude, obstreperous, uproarious.

Lin. Thou dost not look so polrumptious as thy play-fellow yonder, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxxii. **Ken.** GROSE (1790); **Ken.**[12] **Cor.** I'll get the loan o' the Dearloves' blunderbust in case they gets polrumptious, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xvii; **Cor.**[12]

POLSH, *v.* e.Lan.[1] To prepare eggs by beating; to poach.

POLSTEAD-CHERRY, *sb.* Suf. The bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus.*

Perhaps named as being plentiful at the village of Polstead (B. & H.).

POLSTERER, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lon. [pou·stərə(r.] A shortened form of 'upholsterer.'

Sc. That vile lubberly baist the polsterer, *Sc. Haggis*, 86. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lon.** Their labour is devoted, with the rarest exceptions, to the 'slaughter-houses,' linendrapers, 'polsterers, or warehouses, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 224, ed. 1861.

POLSY, *adj.* Chs.[13] [po·lsi.] Bad, spoilt.

POLT, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also in forms **poult** Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3] Hrf.[1] Suf.[1]; **powlt** Wil.[12]; **pult** Hmp.[1] [poult.] **1.** *v.* To knock down fruit from the trees with a long pole; to beat, strike.

Lei.[1], **War.**[2] **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875); I be goin' polting apples (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[12], **Glo.**[1], **Ken.**[1] **Sus.** I aim'd ma an levell'd well To polt un on de head, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 138.

Hence (1) **Polting-iron**, *sb.* an instrument used for beating the awns off barley; (2) **-lug**, *sb.* a long stick used for knocking fruit off the trees; (3) **-pole**, *sb.*, see (2); (4) **Pulting**, *sb.* a beating.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] (2) **Hrf.** You will see the 'polting lugs,'—long slender poles with which apples are beaten off the trees, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xi. **Glo.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I; **Glo.**[1] (3) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (4) **Hmp.**[1] To give one a pulting with a stick.

2. *sb.* A knock, thump; a hard, driving blow; a blow with a stick.

Der.[2], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] I gave him a good poult on the head for his pains. **War.**[23], **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY. **Suf.**[1] **Ken.** LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**[2] **Sus.** So hold your tongue, you foolish jolt, Or may be you will gain a polt, LOWER *Stray Leaves* (1862) 9; **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** I'll gie thee a polt presently, BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[12]

3. A rat-trap which falls down. Ken. LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); Ken.[12]

[1. Cp. Hit wule pulten on him, *Anc. Riwle* (c. 1225) 366.]

POLT, *v.*[2] Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To cut, shave. (HALL.)

POLT, *adj.* Ken. [pōlt.] Saucy, audacious. GROSE (1790); Ken.[1]

POLT, see **Poult.**

POLTED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [po·ltid.] Of work: half done; indifferently done. See **Polting.**

w.Yks. It's a polted piece o' wark (Æ.B.); (J.W.)

POLTENS, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* e.An.[1] Crutches.

POLTER, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lakel. Yks. Also in forms **polther** Ir.; **pouter** Sc.; **pouther** Don.; **powter** Sc. (JAM.); **pyowter** Abd. [pou·tə(r, pau·tə(r.] **1.** *v.* To poke about, to rake as among ashes; to stir with the finger or some instrument; also used *fig.*

Sc. There's no the like o' him ony gate for powtering wi' his fingers amang the het peat-ashes and roasting eggs, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxiv; I'm ready for Andra wi' Scripture for this day's wark if he has onything to pouter about, DICKSON *Kirk Beadle* (ed. 1892)

55. **Bnff.**[1] **w.Sc.** Na, Betty, just gang awa out and pouter a few frae the roots o' the shaws wi' your hands, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 133. **Rnf.** At street corners pouterin' stood, Wi' stick in han', Drench'd 'Charlies,' reddin' weel's they could the chockit stran', YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 127; [They] pouter'd lang wi' spades and shules Before they try'd the plowing, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 156. **Ayr.** He powtered aboot the dresser and in the press, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 18. **Lnk.** I began to grape for't syne, Thrang pouterin' wi' my staff, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 24, ed. 1897. **Lth.** After a wee he poutert the ase wi' his forefinger to see gin he couldna fin' some sma' unburned remnant, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 208.

2. To work in a careless, unskilful manner; to patch and mend, to do little, easy jobs.

Bnff.[1] **Cld., Slk.** (JAM.) **Don.** Masther M^cGrane called shame on Neil to let Phelim Ruadh, who was only poutherin' through the books, bate him like that, *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 477. **Lakel.**[2]

3. To go about aimlessly or so as to cause annoyance or confusion; to walk backwards and forwards; to trifle.

Bnff.[1] **Abd.** While Inglis, thus opprest wi' drink an' care, Pyowtered alang, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 45. **Cld.** (JAM.) **n.Yks.** He was polterin on (I.W.).

4. To make a noise in a liquid. Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.)

5. To rain heavily and with a great noise.

Ir. It settled to polther an' pour, an' the sky overhead grew as black as the bottomless pit, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 86, ed. 1893.

6. *sb.* A poking, stirring; the noise made by such actions.

Ayr. Gie the fire a pouter (JAM.).

7. A heavy downpour of rain.

Ir. You're abroad in great ould polthers, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 95.

8. A person who works carelessly or who goes about in an aimless manner. Ayr. (JAM.)

POLTER, *v.*[2] *Obs.* e.An.[1] Also in form **poulter.** To shoot with a cross-bow.

POLTHOGUE, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Also written **polthoge** Ir.; **poltogue** s.Don. **1.** *sb.* A heavy blow; esp. a blow with the fist. See **Palthogue.**

Ir. John Grimes hot him a polthoge, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 169. **Don.** He draws the flail one polthogue at the lad in the door and just barely missed him, MACMANUS *Chim. Corner* (1899) 164. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

2. A heavy downpour of rain.

Ir. Wid the storms an' the mists an' the polthogues o' rain, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 19, ed. 1893.

3. *v.* To rain heavily.

Ir. Polthoguin' fit to drownd a water-rat, *ib. Idylls* (1892) 78.

[Ir. *palltóg*, a thump, blow (O'REILLY).]

POLTING, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Of work: shuffling, poor, indifferent, bad. See **Palting, Polted.**

w.Yks. Tha hes made a poltin' job o' that, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 11, 1896); It's a poor poltin' job (Æ.B.).

POLTOGUE, POLTS, see **Polthogue, Poults.**

POLWIGGY, POLY, see **Pollywig, Poll,** *sb.*[2]

POLYN, *sb.* Cor.[12] Also written **pol-yn** Cor.[1] A stick. (s.v. Pollet.)

POMACE, *sb.* Wor. Shr. Hrf. Hrt. e.An. Sur. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **pomice** Wor. Shr.[1] e.Som.; **pommace** Som.; and in forms **pommey** Hrf.; **pommy** Dor.; **pummace** e.An.[1] Suf. Som.; **pummey** Som.; **pummy** Hrt. Suf.[1] Sur. Wil.[1] Dor.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev.; **pummice** Dor. Som.; **pumy** e.Som. [pu·mis, pɐ·mis; pɐ·mi.] **1.** Apples crushed to a pulp in the process of making cider, must. Also in *comp.* **Pumy-squat.**

Wor. The pomice or must after cider abstraction, *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 16, 1897). **Shr.**[1] **Hrf.** You may witness the effects of pressure upon apples in the thick cakes of 'pommey' that come from under the screw, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xi. **e.An.**[1] The mass of apples mashed under a stone roller before they are placed between layers of straw or the cyder-press. **Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Dor.** Ware o' the pommy, ma'am; 'twill spoil yer gown, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) lii; Smells of pomace, and the hiss of fermenting cider, *ib. Woodlanders* (1887) I. i; **Dor.**[1] Substance of apples after the cider is expressed from it. **Som.** (W.F.R.); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); The pummice is wrung in hair bags, after which it is put in a tub, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 523. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Always so called before the juice is expressed; and the same word is applied to the refuse when pressed dry; this latter is, however, sometimes called cider-muck.

2. *Fig.* Anything crushed to a pulp; a soft pulpy condition; *gen.* in phr. *all of a pummy, all to a pummy.*

Hrt. We must dig deeper there, sir, it's all of a pummy like (G.H.G.). **e.An.**[1] I will beat you to a pummace. **Suf.** Them scraps are all of a pummy (M.E.R.); My leg fare all of a pummace and that doke in good tidily, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); **Suf.**[1] 'All of a pummy,' said of heap of over-ripe pears. **Sur.** It was all squabbed to a pummy, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 239. **Wil.**[1] To beat all to a pummy. **Dor.** I shall be churned into a pummy, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 172, ed. 1895; **Dor.**[1] Breakèn buones, an' bèâtèn heads to pummy, 93. **Som.** Young Jan Hodge . . . had a had his head a knocked about till ha wur nothen but a apple-pummy, RAYMOND *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 112. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 345.

POMATE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **pomet** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy. [pəmē·t, pəmea·t.] **1.** *sb.* Pomatum.

Sc. (JAM.) **Edb.** The pomet slaister'd up his hair, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 206, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

2. *v.* To grease with pomade.

Ayr. His hair, with the heat he was in, was as if it had been pomated, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xiv.

POMDASH, *sb.* Yks. [po·mdeʃ.] An individual accompanying a brass band; see below.

w.Yks. In the Wilsden and Bingley districts this term is well known, and is applied generally to the person who accompanies brass bands on their playing expeditions, he burling out the ale that is given by publicans at whose houses brass bands frequently stop for gratuitous libations; he also may be seen relieving the drummer by carrying the drum, and sometimes the drummer himself has this term applied to him. A Bingley man has explained the origin of the word to me in this way. The brass band of that town used to have a drummer who was deaf. When about to begin drumming he gave the signal in the words, 'Pom—dash!' The first stroke of the stick being made on the pronouncement of the last word, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 11, 1896).

POME, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A young rabbit. (HALL.)

POME, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To pelt continuously. (HALL.)

POME, POME-PECKERT, see **Palm,** *sb.*[12], **Pawmpeckled.**

POMELL, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Also in form **pomeale.** A fool.

POME-PIRK, *sb. Obs.* Hrt. Also in form **pompirkin.** A drink made from apples. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iv. 15.

POMET, see **Pomate.**

POMEWATER, *sb.* Hmp. [pō·mwō̤tə(r).] A large kind of apple.

(J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1] Tempting to the sight, but excessively sour. [When a pome-water, bestucke with a few rotten cloves, shall be more worth than the honesty of an hypocrite, *Vox Graculi* (1623) 49, in BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1848) I. 17.]

[Ripe as the pomewater, SHAKS. *Love's L. L.* IV. ii. 4.]

POMFER, *v.* Lei.[1] [po·mfə(r).] To pilfer.

POMFRET CAKE, *phr.* Yks. [po·mfrit keək.] A cake of liquorice.

w.Yks. Little round cakes of black Spanish liquorice juice, about the size of a halfpenny, stamped with a castle in 'exergue.' Pomfret is Pontefract where liquorice is grown, DYER *Dial.* (1891) 108; Very common (J.W.).

POMICE, POMMACE, see **Pomace.**

POMMEL, *sb.* Yks. [po·ml.] The knob of a door or drawer. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 11, 1896); w.Yks.[5]

POMMEL, see **Pummel.**

POMMELLER, *sb.* Shr.[1] A pavior's mallet. Cf. **punner.**

POMMEY, POMMY, see **Pomace.**

POMMY-STONE, *sb.* Oxf. A pumice-stone. (G.O.)

POMP, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Lan. Wor. [pomp.] **1.** *sb. Obsol.* Good health, the prime of life.

Lan. Owd 'Siah, not being so nimble as he was when in his 'pomp,' lumbered after, BRIERLEY *Tales* (1842) 90; 'He's losing his pomp,' i.e. by senile decay or by disease, &c. In the latter case he might recover his pomp (S.W.).

2. *v.* With *off*: to dress smartly.

s.Wor. [The ladies] wuz hall pomped hoff and togged up, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896).

3. With *up*: to pamper, spoil; to feed up.

s.Wor.[1] Spoiled children are said to be pomped-up; also horses and other animals for sale.

POMP, *v.*[2] Som. [**pomp.**] To promise.

Not unfrequently to the question in the Catechism, 'What did your godfathers and godmothers then for you?' they reply, 'They pomps and vows three things in my name,' *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 156.

POMPER, *sb. Obsol.* Shr.[1] Also in form **pompet**. A shallow vessel of coarse earthenware for setting milk in for skimming. Cf. **pimpert**.

POMPER, *v.* Not. Lei. [**po·mpə(r).**] To feed up. A dial. form of 'pamper.'

Not.[1] **Lei.**[1] The beast look rayther poor, Mister. An' th' dew! The'll dew well wi' yew; the' een't bin pompered.

POMPET, see **Pomper**, *sb.*

POMPEY, *sb.* Dur. Yks. Lan. Dor. [**po·mpi.**] **1.** A small boy; a dwarf. e.Dur.[1] **2.** A tea-kettle.

Lan. Pompey was singing away on the 'crow,' BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1859) 6. **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1860) 3rd S. ix. 96.

3. The House of Correction. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 11, 1896); w.Yks.[3]

POMPIDOO, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Some article of clothing; see below.

Per. Noo she's got a 'pompidoo,' the pattern o' my sark, Whilk sairs in turn a pinafore an' dishcloot at her wark, EDWARDS *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 126.

POMPION, see **Pumpion.**

POMPIOUS, *adj.* Lan. [**po·mpiəs.**] A dial. form of 'pompous'; self-sufficient.

He were a short, fat, pompious chap, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 467.

POMPIRKIN, see **Pome-pirk.**

POMPLE, *adj.* Som. [**po·mpl.**] Responsible, trustworthy. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

POMPOCALI, *sb.* w.Yks.[5] [**pompəkē·li.**] Remains of Roman and Saxon fortifications.

At Scarcroft, near Leeds, there are remains of Roman and Saxon fortifications; in one instance consisting of a mound, twenty yards high, and of great extent, and thus called by the inhabitants.

POMPREN, *sb.* Pem. [**po·mprən.**] A rustic foot-bridge. (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** We canna cross the pompren, the waäter is over it. *Obsol.* W.M.M.

[Wel. *pontbren*, a wooden bridge.]

POMPS, POMPSTER, POMPSY, see **Pomster.**

POMSTER, *v.* and *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **pompster** Som.; and in forms **pomps** Som.; **pompsy** Dev.; **pomstry** n.Dev.; **pounster** e.Som. [**po·mstə(r).**]

1. *v.* To act as a quack-doctor; to treat illness without knowledge or skill in medicine; to tamper with disease.

Som. Who'll have to pomster un up wi' his rheumatics? RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ii; Old doctor used to say 'twas no manner o' use to pomster in the ear—you did more harm than good (W.F.R.); The word 'pomps' I have heard used by two persons in a small village on the Mendips at different times. They were saying they had been recommended several remedies for their complaints, but could not 'pomps' themselves to use them, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 78; JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Don't get pompsying thyzull, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842 126, ed. 1871; **Dev.**[1] A hath always zome glam or tother and makes em worse by pomstering, 32, ed. Palmer; **Dev.**[2] **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 333; And net ha' pomster'd about et, as moather ded, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 26. **Cor.** Thcie's doctors as pomsters all sorts of diseases, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 17; **Cor.**[1]

2. *sb.* A quack. Cor.[2]

[Cp. OCor. *ponster*, quackery, giving improper medicines (WILLIAMS).]

PON, see **Pan**, *sb.*[1]

PONACKS, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] Also in form **ponnack.** [**pō·nək, po·nək.**] A diminutive or pet term for a pony.

Kŭm, gy'et ülŭng, poa·nŭks [Come, get alung, ponacks].

PONAGE, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The place of a ferry.

POND, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lon. Sus. Hmp. Som. [**pond.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Pond-fish**, large gold or silver fish; (2) **-garth**, an enclosure round a pond; (3) **-pudding**, a roly-poly pudding made with currants; (4) **-skater**, the common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus.*

1 **Lon.** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 78, ed. 1861. (2) **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Fold-garth). (3) **Sus.**[1] (4) **Hmp.** Three fiddlers, or pond-skaters, . . come skating into sight on the space of bright water, *Longman's Mag.* Jan. 1900, 266.

2. *v.* To dam back water.

w.Som.[1] Here, Jim! urn down and onchuck the gutter, the water's pondin all back the road. 'Tis the hedge 've a-rused in and a ponded the water, the gutter idn a-chuck'd.

PONDER, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Cum. Wm. Chs. and Sus. Also in form **punder** Wm. **1.** *v.* To puzzle: *gen.* with *up.*

Wm. (HALL.) **Sus.** I was quite pondered up (G.A.W.).

2. With *after*: to hanker after.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy)kn sey ey)z pon·dŭrin aaf·tür sùm wensh.

3. *sb.* A 'brown study,' a reverie.

Cum. You's ayways in a ponder, BLAMIRE *Poet Wks.* (c. 1794) 212, ed. 1842.

PONDER, *sb.*[2] Cum.[4] [**po·ndðər.**] In *comp.* **Ponder-how**, see below.

In the Cockermouth district, the accommodation lanes are so called.

PONDLE-TREE, see **Pundle-tree.**

PONE, *sb.* and *v.* Sh. & Or.I. Also in forms **poan** Sh. & Or.I.; **poanik** Sh.I. [**pōn.**] **1.** *sb.* A thin strip of turf, esp. one used for the purpose of roofing.

Sh.I. Instead of flaas the Shetlanders frequently substitute what they call 'pones.' These . . . materials for roofing are nothing more than swards of earth cut very thin, upon the surface of which grows a short grass. . . Pones are thinner than fails, and they are never used for the construction of dikes, but for the sole purpose of roofing, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 21, ed. 1891; The wood of the roof is first covered with thin turf called pones or flaas, and afterwards thatched with straw, EDMONSTONE *Zetl.* (1809) II. 48 (JAM.); Shü süde pechin' an' tryin' ta taer aff a poanik, *Sh. News* (May 19, 1900); JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 55; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** A braw new hoose nived wi' poanes, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 162.

Hence **Pone-spade**, *sb.* a spade used for cutting 'pones.'

Sh.I. I ran fir da door, an' fistid daa's pone spaed, *Sh. News* (July 20, 1901).

2. *v.* To pare off the surface of land.

Sh.I. Shü poned aff o' da upper moor o' da bank afore me, *Sh. News* (May 19, 1900); Hae, boy, laek a güde sowl, poan aff dis bit for me, *ib.*; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** This practice of paring, provincially poning, the surface of grass and heath grounds in a state of common . . . has had an effect so destructive and extensive as hardly to be believed without being seen, *Agric. Surv.* 100 (JAM.).

3. To thatch with pieces of turf. Also in *comp.* **Pone-tack.**

Sh.I. 'To yar-poan de ruiff': to 'double-poan,' to put on two layers of sods (in thatching) and not the usual layer of straw, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 46; We hae da röf o' wir lambhoos ta ponetack, he's rinnin' in da watter apo' da tings o' lambs, *Sh. News* (Sept. 16, 1899).

PONES, see **Pounce**, *sb.*[2]

PONEY, *adv. Obs.* Yks. In a litter. w.Yks. PIPER *Sheffield Dial.* (1824).

PONGER, *v.* and *sb.* Hrf.[2] [**po·ŋgə(r).**] **1.** *v.* To wander in mind, to be delirious. **2.** *sb.* In phr. *to be on the ponger*, to wander, be delirious.

His head was on the ponger all night.

PONGER, PONNACK, see **Punger, Ponacks.**

PONOMMERINS, *sb. pl.* Chs. [**po·nomərinz.**] Light fleecy clouds dappling the sky; see below.

'I thought it wur goin' to rain, didna yo see those ponommerins this morning?' So called from their resemblance to pan-hammerings: the markings on new pans (E.M.G.).

PONSHARD, see **Panshard.**

PONT, *sb.* N.I.[1] [**pont.**] A kind of boat carrying thirty hundred-weight of turf, used on Lough Neagh.

PONTCH, *v.* Som. Also in form **paunch** w.Som.[1] To tread or trample in soft, wet ground.

e Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] They bullicks . . . didn ought to a-bin a-let out, paunchin about, such weather's this.

PONTED, *ppl. adj.* War. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form **punted** War. Som. [**po·ntid, pʊ·ntid.**] Bruised with indentation; esp. used of fruit with the notion of incipient decay; tainted, rotten.

War. (J.R.W.) **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**[1] Deas vish is a-ponted. **Som.** Any person whose skin or body generally is puffed up by disease, and subject to occasional pitting by pressure, is said to be

'ponted'; but the primary meaning is applied to fruit, as, a ponted apple, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Like a punted apple (W.F.R.). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** Theäse apple's a pontid, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 126, ed. 1871.

PONTIC, *sb.* Lin.[1] [ponti·k.] A slang word for credit; an abbreviation of 'upon tic.'

PONY, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Ess. Also in forms **pownie** Sc. (JAM.); **powny** Cum.[4] [pō·ni, poə·ni.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Pony-lugged**, of a horse: having short, small ears; (2) **-putter**, in mining: the lad who brings the tubs from the working-places to the flat with a pony.

(1) **Cum.** Peculiar to certain strains of the thoroughbred (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[4] She's a fair picter! but just a wee bit pony-lugged. (2) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) [*Reports Mines.*]

2. A general name for a horse. w.Sc. (JAM.) **3.** A small trestle for supporting temporary tables or benches. Cai.[1] **4.** Of beef: six ribs and the shoulder.

Ess. A butcher sued another for thirty shillings, the value of a pony of beef, *N. & Q.* (1896) 8th S. x. 47.

PONY, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Chs. Nhp. Amer. Also written **poney** Nhp.[1] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *to ride the pony*, to receive money in advance for work not completed. Nhp.[1]

2. *v.* To pay.

s.Chs.[1] To 'pony out,' a slang term. [**Amer.** Come, Mr. Brown, pony up that account, BARTLETT (1877).]

[1. Cp. 'pony,' an old slang word for money, see *Lex. Balatronicum* (1811); in mod. slang twenty-five pounds, see BARRÈRE & LELAND.]

PONY, *sb.*[3] Yks. [poə·ni.] A fringe of hair cut with an even edge. w.Yks. (S.K.C.), (J.W.)

POO, see **Pool**, *sb.*[1], **Pow**, *sb.*, **Pull.**

POOATLE, POOC, see **Pottle**, *v.*, **Pook**, *sb.*[1]

POOCH, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Lan. Der. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Ken. Sus. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **pootch** Dev. Cor.; **pouch** nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[12] Oxf.[1] Sus.; **poutch** Hrf.[1]; **putch** Dev.[2]; and in form **peawch** Lan. [pūtʃ, putʃ, w.Cy. pētʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A pursing or protruding of the lips in a sulking or pouting manner.

nw.Der.[1] Tha does 'ing thỹ pouch. **w.Som.**[1] Look to the pooch [pèo·ch] o' 'er! Well, her's a beauty, and no mistake! **Dev.** My eymers! there's a pūtch! Whot's 'er sticked out like that vur? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[2] Dith'n Sarah look purty? look at her pūtch.

Hence (1) **Pooch-mouth**, *sb.* a pouting mouth; a mouth with thick, protruding lips; (2) **Poochy**, *adj.* (*a*) having thick, prominent lips; (*b*) sullen, sulky; (3) **Poochy-mouth**, *sb.*, see (1).

(1) **w.Som.**[1] A gurt pooch-mouth, nif her purty face idn enough vor to turn all the milk so zour's a grig. **Cor.**[1] (2, *a*) **Cor.**[2] (*b*) **Nhp.**[12] **n.Dev.** Hur used vor ha' a poochy way, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 21. (3) **Cor**[2]

2. The projecting rim of a vessel. Lan. (S.W.) **3.** *v.* To stick out, protrude, esp. to protrude the closed lips; to pout; to cause to protrude; *gen.* with *out.*

Lan. (S.W.) **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**[2] Don't pooch your mouth at me like that. **Shr.**[1], **Hrf**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] **Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**[1] When I axed him for a holiday, I see his lip pooched out purty much. **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Cy.** (HALL.), **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** Look at his pocket how 'tis pooching out (E.H.G.). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] I'll make thee poochy [pèo·chee] vor something, s'hear me! can't spake to thee, I s'pose, 'thout always zeein' thy purty mouth a-pooch'd up thick farshin vor a quarter day. **Dev.**[1] Hog pooched out es mouth, and look't glum, an didn't know what to zay, 18. **n.Dev.** Whan tha com'st to good tackling, thee wut poochee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 188. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** Don't pooch your lep, DANIEL *Poems*; **Cor.**[12]

Hence (1) **Peawchin**, *ppl. adj.* having a projecting rim; (2) **Pootcher**, *sb.* a pouting mouth.

(1) **Lan.** A full peawchin mug o' whoam-brewed, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 18, ed. 1868; 'A full peawching mug' means a drinking vessel made of brown or stone ware which holds a pint and has a projecting rim all the way round (S.W.). (2) **s.Dev., e.Cor.** (Miss D.)

POOCH, *sb.*[2] Shr.[1] [putʃ.] A wicker strainer placed over the spigot-hole within the mash-tub to prevent the grains passing through into the wort.

POOCH, *sb.*[3] s.Cy. A pot, a jug. (HALL.)

POOCH, POOCHER, POOCHIN, see **Poach, Poacher, Pootchin.**

POOCHY, *sb.* Ken.[1] [pū·tʃi.] A bathe; a paddle in shallow water. Cf. **poach, 6.** 'Let's go and have a poochy.'

POODLE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A 'pattle,' a small spade used to clear away the earth from the ploughshare.

Rnf. Robert Campbell accused of also beating and abusing Patrick Speir in Chapelton with the poodle of ane plough, HECTOR *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 214.

POODLER, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also in forms **poadler** Nhb.; **podler** Nhb.[1]; **puddler** Nhb. [pū·dlər, pō·dlər.] The immature coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*, when about a foot in length. Cf. **podley.**

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** Occasionally we got a gurnet or a poadler, DAVIES *Rambles Sch. Field-club* (1881) xxxv; Codlings and puddlers, WHITE *Nhb. and Border* (1859) 273; **Nhb.**[1] They increase by September to one foot in length, and are then called poodlers, OLIVER *Rambles* (1835) 23.

POODLOCK, see **Pudlock.**

POOF, *int.* Sc. n.Cy. [pūf.] An exclamation of contempt or disgust.

Ayr. Mountain daisy! poof! That was ane o' the whim-whams o' Doctor Gregory, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) p. xxxiii. **n.Cy.** Poof, Tim, man, that's nothing, RHYS *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 269.

POOF, see **Puff.**

POO-IK, *int.* Shr.[1] [pū·-ik.] A call to pigs at a distance. (s.v. Call-words to Animals.)

POOK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Brks. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. and Nfld. Also written **pooc** Cor.; **pooke** Wil. n.Dev.; and in forms **poke** Sus.[2] Som. Dev.[1]; **puke** n.Dev. Cor.[1]; **puuk** Cor. [pūk, w.Som. pēk.] **1.** *sb.* A haycock; a heap of corn; a small rick; a mound of turfs. Cf. **puck**, *sb.*[3]

Brks. (W.H.E.), **Hmp.** (H.E.), **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.** The old gallybeggar by the corn pook, MONCRIEFF *Dream* (1863) l. 42; **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** In a pook may be put a load or two, LISLE *Husbandry* (1757) 211; **Wil.**[1] **Dor.**[1] Haymiakers among ther pooks, 84. **Som.** Varmer Trevinnek's laast poke o' hay was harled, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 67. **w.Som.**[1] **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** Tha wind'th ablawed tha pooks awl awver tha place, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 113; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **nw.Dev.**[1] **w.Dev.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **s.Dev.** FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 334; O'er shoading-heaps and pooks of turves, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 20; **Cor.**[123] [**Nfld.** PATTERSON *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

2. *v.* To gather hay, barley, &c. into heaps.

Brks. (W.H.E.), **Sus.**[2] **Hmp.** Pook that straw all up into a heap, HOLLOWAY. **I.W.**[2] **Wil.** Hay, barley, and drodge (mixed crop) are pooked (G.E.D.); **Wil.**[1] To hold for 21 years, paying yerely of rent the thirdes and tythes of the corne growing upon the errable land; the tenant to sow and dress 60 acres with wheat, and 60 with barley; to cut down, sheafe, pooke, and rake the said thirdes and tenths, *Wil. Rent Roll* (c. Eliz.) in *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 277. **Dor.**[1] Thy pookèn don't goo on not auver sprack. Why I've a-pook'd my wiale, 126. **w.Som.**[1] Take and pook'n up avore you lef work. **e.Dev.** I was pooking hay in the Park that morning, JANE *Lordship Passen and We* (1897) 41.

Hence (1) **Pooker**, *sb.* a woman employed to gather up hay, &c. into heaps. Wil.[1]; (2) **Pookers'-tea**, *sb.* the yearly treat given to the 'pookers.' *ib.*; (3) **Pooking-fork**, *sb.* the large prong, with a cross-handle, for pushing along in front of the 'pookers,' to make up the hay into 'pooks.' *ib.*

POOK, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Also in forms **pouk, powk, puik** Sc. (JAM.); **puk** Rnf. Lnk. [pūk, puk.]

1. *v.* To pull with nimbleness or force; to pull gently; to pluck a fowl; to pull the hair; also used *fig.*

Sc. (JAM.); Pookin' an' pooin' is Scots folk's wooin', MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899); I'm pookin the hairs out o't (JAM. *Suppl.*); Ye pookit a' the wee lintie; but ye'se no pook me, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 60. **Per.** FORD *Harp* (1893) 210. **Fif.** She pouked Tam by the airm, M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 30. **Rnf.** WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 136. **Ayr.** The weans haud out their fingers laughin, And pouk my hips, BURNS *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 14. **Lnk.** WATSON *Poems* (1853) 53. **Lth.** The bairnies . . . pookit the pocks o' the queer auld man, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 54. **Edb.** BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* **Bwk.** Noo bairns' bairns roun' us rin, An' pouk thee by

the goun, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 117. **Slk.** A craw to pook wi' us even now, HOGG *Tales* 1838 292, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** [I'll] . . . pouk yere rosie kame, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 74. **Gall.** Was for ever pook-pooking at the lasses, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 201. Wgt. And so they pooked a cock alive, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets* 1st S. 362. **n.Ir.** Sanny pookit my coat-tail, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 30. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** A pookit the Meer's coat tail, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 74.

Hence (1) **Pooked**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) pulled; (*b*) plucked; (*c*) pinched, starved-looking; lean and bony; shabby in appearance; (*d*) scrimp or short of measure or amount; (*e*) stingy; (2) **Pookie**, *adj.*, see (1, *c*); (3) **Pookit-like**, *adj.* (*a*) having a puny, meagre, and half-starved appearance, like a plucked chicken; (*b*) diminutive.

(1, *a*) **w Sc.** Ye needna expect to get ony thing in this house when you come back but a pouket lug, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 44. (*b*) **Ayr.** Hides like the skin o' a pouket guse, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxvi. **Lnk.** A forretsome-looking young chiel, wi' a skin like a puket goose, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xv. **Edb.** My skin grew all rough, like a pouked chicken, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **Gall.** I had not the spirit of a pooked hen, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) lv. **Wgt.** Just like a scauded pookit cock, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 1st S. 362. (*c*) **Cld.** (JAM.) **Dmb.** The pookit waif o' some jook-halter crew, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 70. **Ayr.** Wee Jackie Creighle from the Linn, who toiled up the kirk-style on his pookit wee pins, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 180. **Edb.** They werena like the pookit body rattlin' awa at tunes, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 309. **Dmf.** Ye see yon pookit pyfering face, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 371. (*d*) **Cld.** (JAM.) (*e*) **Cld., Edb.** (*ib.*) (2) **Cld.** (*ib.*) (3, *a*) **Sc.** I had forgotten the loss of the flap of my coat, which caused no little sport when I came to recollect what a pookit-like body I must have been, walking about . . . like a peacock without my tail, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1820) 472 (*ib.*). **Ayr.** What a pookit-like body I must have been, GALT *Legatees* (1820) v. **e.Lth.** He's a puir, poukit-like cratur, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 20. (*b*) **Sc.** They hadnae thae pooket-like taps ye hae noo, FERRIER *Marriage* (1818) xxxv.

2. Phr. *to pook and rook*, to pillage.

Ayr. Pooking and rooking me . . . o' my ain lawful jointure and honest hainings, GALT *Entail* (1823) lii.

3. To moult.

Sc. Because the angels were poukin at the time, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 320.

4. To lift or take in small quantities.

Sc. He just pouks at his meat (JAM. *Suppl.*).

5. *sb.* The disease to which fowls are subject when moulting.

Cld. Denominated from the effect, as they appear as if plucked (JAM.).

6. Phr. (1) *to be in* or *on the pouk*, of a person: to be in a declining state of health; (2) *to play pouk*, to pluck at.

(1) **Cld.** (JAM.) (2) **Dmf.** There's never a corbie daur play pouk at yere tail, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 118. **Gall.** (J.M.)

7. A very small quantity; a pick.

Sc. A pouk o' oo [a minute tuft of wool]. A pook o' meat [a very small quantity of food (JAM. *Suppl.*).

8. *pl.* The short unfledged feathers on a fowl when they begin to grow after moulting. Rxb. (JAM.) **9.** Down or any similar substance adhering to one's clothes; the end of threads; unconsidered trifles.

Sc. (JAM.) **Rnf.** Wee Bawsy will before us nod, And feed on pooks about the hedges, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 32. **Gall.** Why should I myself immure Eternally 'mang powks and stoure? I like the breath o' air that's pure, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 344, ed. 1876.

POOK, *v.*[3] Dev. To kick. (HALL.)

POOK, see **Poke**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], **Puck**, *sb.*[1]

POOKA, *sb.* Irel. [pūˑkə.] A supernatural being. Cf. **phooka**.

Ir. On November Eve they [the fairies] are at their gloomiest, for according to the old Gaelic reckoning, this is the first night of winter. This night they dance with the ghosts, and the pooka is abroad, and witches make their spells, and girls set a table with food in the name of the Devil, that the fetch of their future lover may come through the window and eat of the food. After November Eve the blackberries are no longer wholesome, for the pooka has spoiled them, YEATS *Flk. Tales* (1888) 3; The pooka . . . essentially an animal spirit; . . a wild staring phantom, *ib.* 94. **Don.** In whose valleys and woods all sorts of goblins, pookas, and even the terrible *each-uisge*, are making their last stand against the vain, unholy scepticism of the age, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) *Introd.* viii.

[Ir. *púca*, an elf, sprite, hobgoblin (O'REILLY).]

POOKAWN, POOKE, POOKFOIST, see **Pookhaun, Poke**, *sb.*[1], **Puckfeist.**

POOKHAUN, *sb.* Irel. Also written **pookawn.** A one-masted fishing-smack; a 'hooker.'

Ir. I do be tellin him 'tis as good as biddin' the say wather rise up and do disthruction on him to go proddin' an oar into it out of any such a quare little pookawn, BARLOW *Kerrigan* (1894) 110; Wid the coffin just skimmin' and swimmin' away down the sthrame ahead of them, as aisy and plisant as if it was a bit of pookawn, *ib. Lisconnel* (1895) 170. **w.Ir.** There is the bay, very near indeed, with, perhaps, a 'pookhaun' or a hooker upon it, LAWLESS *Grania* (1892) II. 103.

POOKY, *sb.* Sh.I. [pœˑki.] **1.** A very young infant. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **2.** A corpulent person. *ib.*

POOL, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Chs. Shr. e.An. Ken. Som. Dev. Also in forms **pole** w.Som.[1]; **poo'** Cum.[1]; **pow** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Cum. Cmb. Nrf.; **powe** Cum.[14]; **pull** Wm. s.Cy. Som. [pū(l.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Pool-pipes**, various species of horsetail, *Equisetum*; (2) **-reed**, the common reed, *Arundo Phragmites*; (3) **-snipe**, the redshank, *Totanus calidris*; (4) **-spear**, see (2).

(1) **Wm.** (B. & H.) (2) **Som.** A long reed growing in ditches and pools, used for ceilings instead of laths, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] (3) **Ken.** SON OF MARSHES *Within an Hour of Lond.* (ed. 1894) 256. (4) **s.Cy.** (HALL.); (B. & H.)

2. A large sheet of natural water; a small lake; a wide and watery ditch; a large open drain. N.Cy.[1], Cum.[1] (s.v. Sowe), Chs.[3], Shr.[1] Hence **Pow-dike**, *sb., obs.*, a ditch cut through the fens and fortified with banks of sand; a sea or river bank of sand. Cmb., Nrf. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 338. **3.** A slow-moving rivulet, esp. in 'carse' land.

Sc. (JAM.) **Per.** The country is intersected in different places by small tracts of water called pows, which move slowly from the N. to the S. side of the carse, and which are collected mostly from the trenches opened for draining the ground, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 490 (*ib.*); A very slow-running water is . . . called a dead pow (JAM.).

4. A watery or marshy place; a swamp.

Slg. Powmilne and Polmaise appear to be derived from pow, a provincial word signifying a watery place, *Statist. Acc.* X. 113 (JAM.). **Cum.** If paddocks crowk in t'pow at neet We may expect baith win' an' weet (E.P.); **Cum.**[14]

5. A small creek which affords a landing-place for boats; a wharf, a quay.

Per. (JAM.) **Clc.** The quay is built of rough hewn stone in a substantial manner, and runs within the land and forms a pow, or small creek, where the rivulet that runs through the NE. end of the town falls into the river, *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 595 (*ib.*); A cargo of peats from Ferintosh were discharged this week at Cambus Pow, *Caled. Merc.* (Jan. 24, 1824) (JAM.). **Slg.** (JAM.) **Gall.** A pool in an estuary where small vessels may lie for cargo (J.M.).

Hence **Pow-lady** or **-lord**, *sb.* the woman or man employed in driving coals to the quay. Sc. (*ib.*)

POOL, *sb.*[2] Som. Dev. [pœˑəl.] **1.** The space on each side of the threshing-floor of a barn, where the corn is piled up before being threshed.

w.Som.[1] We always clean out the pool [pèoˑul] of the barn gin sheep-shearing, 'cause 'tis so handy 'bout keepin' o'm in the dry, like. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 333.

2. Building term: see below.

w.Som.[1] In building, it is usual to speak of 'a pool of joists'; meaning the number of joists sufficient for the space between the wall and a beam or girder, or between two beams, into which the joists are either fixed or ready to be so. The word only applies where main beams or short joists between dwarf walls are used; when the joists reach from wall to wall, the number for any room is called a 'floor of joists.' 'Well, I consider 'twas purty near time to part; he never done'd a stroke vor a wole day's work, more'n to drow in they two pool o' jice.' Also used for a similar space on a roof, which is covered by a 'pool o' rafters.'

POOL, *v.* Cor.[2] [pūl.] To cut holes in granite.

Granite is split by applying wedges to holes cut or pooled in the surface of the stone, a few inches apart.

POOLEY, *sb.* Irel. w.Cy. Also written **pooly** w.Cy. [pūˑli.] Urine. Ir. (A.S.-P.), w.Cy. (HALL.)

POOLIE, see **Powlie**.

POOLLY-WOOLLY, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. The cry of the curlew, *Numenius arquata*.

Slk. We'll never mair scare at the pooily-woolly of the whaup, nor swirl at the gelloch of the ern, HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) I. 288 (JAM.).

POOLTER, POOMER, see **Pulter**, *v.*, **Pummer**, *sb.*[1]

POON, see **Poind**, *v.*, **Pound**, *v.*[3]

POONCER, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [pū·nsər.] Anything large or inflated; *fig.* an untruth; a 'bouncer.'

'Ma wordy, that's a pooncer' (said of a huge trout).

POOP, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Der. A gulp in drinking; *gen.* in *pl.* n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.[2], Der.[1]

POOP, *v.* War. Wil. Cor. Also in form **pup** War.[2] Wil. Cacare, used of and by children. War.[2], Wil. (G.E.D.), Cor.[2]

POOP, POOPLE, see **Proop, Popple**, *sb.*[1]

POOR, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **peer** Sc. Bnff.[1]; **pore** Dor.; **pour, puir, pure** Sc. (JAM.) [pō(r, poə(r, Sc. also pīr.]

1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Poor body**, (*a*) a poor creature, a sickly, delicate person; (*b*) a beggar; (2) — **case**, a hardship, grievance, injustice, wrong; (3) — **creature**, a sick person; a person mentally afflicted; (4) — **doings**, a bad business; (5) — **folk**, labourers; (6) — **ground**, allotments, garden-plots; (7) -('s-**house**, the workhouse; (8) — **hoy**, ? see (2); (9) — **John**, a cod found in poor condition in shoal water; (10) — **lights**, a bad example; (11) — **look-on** or **look-out**, a dismal prospect; (12) — **luck**, cat's dung; (13) — **man**, (*a*) see (1, *b*); (*b*) a labourer; (*c*) a frame for holding fir candles; see below; (*d*) the devil, the personification of evil; (*e*) a heap of corn-sheaves, consisting of four set upright on the ground with one laid across them; (*f*) the blade-bone of a shoulder of mutton; the broiled remains of a shoulder of mutton; (14) — **man's friend**, (*a*) a sea-gull, *Larus canus*; (*b*) an edible plant [not identified]; (15) — **man's goose**, a cow's spleen stuffed and roasted; (16) — **man-of-mutton**, see (13, *f*); (17) — — **man's punch**, ale-posset; (18) — **mess**, a sick person; an invalid; (19) — **money**, bad money; (20) — **out**, in phr. *to make a poor out* or *outs of anything*, to do badly, to obtain a poor result; (21) — **page**, see (13, *c*); (22) — **stock**, store cattle; (23) — **tale**, a bad business, something much to be wondered at and little to be proud of; (24) — **tanner**, a children's game [not known to our correspondents]; (25) -**tempered**, ill-tempered; (26) — **thing**, see (23); (27) — **tipple**, small beer; weak drink; (28) — **widow**, a game; see below; cf. **silly old man**; (29) — **Willie**, the bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica*.

(1, *a*) **Fif.** (E.M.M.) **Dur.** GROSE (1790 *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*b*) **Sc.** I took ye for some gentleman, at least the Laird of Brodie; . . Are ye the poor bodie? HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 28 (JAM.). **Slk.** She had a' the poor bodies to lodge, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1866) 65. (2) **s.Ir.** That's a poor case [to have to go to jail for a mistake], LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 474. (3) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** If she's a poor crater, 'er 'usband made 'er one (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] He's a strange poor creature I reckon. She's nobut a poor crittur, poor old lass: Doctor says she must have plenty of good support. (4) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] It's poor doings you can't keep out o' the house in hay-harvest. **War.**[3] (5) **Oxf.**[1] 'Ee's that stuck up sence a got pŭt an to work the talegraph, a wunt 'ardly spake t' poor folk. (6) **Dev.** At Culmstock a labourer about 50, speaking of a covey of partridges, said, 'I count they be in the poor-ground. . . You ant a tried the poor-ground,' *Reports Provinc.* (1891). (7) **Sc.** I suppose ye've gotten anither bairn hame? Ye'd better set up a puirshoose at once, SWAN *Aldersyde* (ed. 1892) 209. **Elg.** TESTER *Poems* (1865) 3. **Abd.** It's a sair fecht that's nae better nor the peers house, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 6, 1898). **Frf.** A commonplace, every-day affair as a puir hoose, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 32, ed. 1889. **Fif.** Her bits o' gear is to gang to the sale; but she's no' to gang to the puir's-hoose, HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 10. **Lnk.** I was glad to become a wee Puir's-hoose laddie, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 45. **Kcb.** ARMSTRONG *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 125. **Ir.** Why don't yer take the craythur to the poorhouse? LAWSON *Sacrifice* (1892) 16. **Dwn.** The teers wur stannin' in Peggy's ee'n as we went past the Poor-hoose, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 82. **Dor.** There be the pore-house vor we when our backs be bent, and our hair be grey, AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 152. [**Amer.** You was his brother, an' well off, an' hadn't ought to let him go t' the poorhouse, WESTCOTT *David Harum* (1900) xxii.] 8 **Dur.** It was a poor-boy yan cudn't git what yan wanted fer payin for, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 5. (9) **S. & Ork.**[1] (10) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] It's poor lights as they set to the parish. **War.**[3] (11) **Sc.** (A.W.) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Stf.** It would be a poor look out if folks didn't remember what they said and did when they were lads, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) xvi. **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] (12) **Lin.**[1] (13, *a*) **Sc.** They'll rive a' my meal pocks, and do me mickle wrang. .. O dool for the doing o't! Are ye the poor man? PINKERTON *Ballads* (1783) II. 34 (JAM.). (*b*) **Oxf.**[1] 'What's your 'usband?' ''Ee's a poor man, ee göös t' work.' (*c*) **ne.Sc.** The peer-man was of various shapes—a common kind consisted of a small roundish block of stone, perforated with a hole in the centre, in which was inserted a piece of wood about three feet in height, having on the top a cleft piece of iron into which the candle was fixed with the flame towards the door, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 54. **Mry., Nai.** The rude iron frame which held the fir candle is locally known by the name of the peer-man, from the fact that when a vagrant begged and obtained food and shelter for the night he was expected to make himself useful in return by holding the fir candle while the household discharged their usual nightly tasks, RAMPINI *Hist. Moray and Nairn* (1897) 307. **Bnff.**[1] It consisted of a stone with a hole in the centre, into which was fixed a pillar of wood of about four feet high, with a cleft piece of iron into which the candle was fixed. **Abd.** 'Peer-man,' used langsyne for haudin' fir, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 9. **Fif.** The village had long passed the age of the bog candles and the peerie-man, a stand with a notched stick a-top to hold the spails previously dried behind the cruck and in the ingleneuk, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 10. (*d*) **Sus.** 'The Devil's Dyke' near Brighton was formerly called Poor Man's Wall, SAWYER *Leg. Devil's Dyke*, 2; 'The Poor man' is the Sussex peasant's name for the Devil, whom he is most anxious not to mention, *ib.* 5. (*e*) **Cld., Dmf.** This is practised in wet seasons. The name might originate from the supposed resemblance of the figure, when seen at a distance, to a beggar covered with his cloak (JAM.). (*f*) **Sc.** The Earl . . . replied to his host's courtesy: 'Landlord, I think I could eat a morsel of a poor man' (JAM.); HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 152. (14, *a*) **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.) (*b*) **Sus.** How the gentlefolks could like to eat 'Poor Man's Friend,' EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 5; (G.A.W.) (15) **War.**[2] (16) **Sc.** (JAM.); Permit me to return to my . . . poor-man-of-mutton, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xix. (17) **Der.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 482. (18) **Rut.**[1] O, sir, I'm a poor mess! (19) **Cor.**[1] (20) **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 19; **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Suf.**[1] (21) **ne.Sc.** Thin splinters of bog-fir, from one to two and a half or three feet long, fixed in a sort of candle-stick called the . . . peer-page, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 54. **Bnff.**[1] (s.v. Peer-man). (22) **w.Som.**[1] I never didn know poor stock so dear. (23) **n.Stf.** It's a poor tale you couldn't come to see the pudding when it was whole, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) liii. **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** It's a poor tale you couldn't keep your frock clean (J.P.K.). **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] (24) **Suf.**[1] (25) **Cor.**[12] (26) **s.Not.** It's a poor thing you can't do it without being told (J.P.K.). (27) **Cor.**[2] (28) **Nai.** 'There was a poor widow left alone, and all her children dead and gone. Come, choose you east, Come, choose you west, Take the man you love best. Now they're married, I wish them joy, Every year a girl or boy, I hope this couple may kiss each other.' One child is chosen to act the part of the widow. The players join hands and form a circle. The widow takes her stand in the centre of the circle in a posture indicating sorrow. The girls in the circle trip round and round, and sing the first five lines. The widow then chooses one of the ring. The ring then sings the marriage formula, the two kiss each other, and the game is continued, the one chosen to be the mate of the first widow becoming the widow in turn, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 63. **Kcb.** *ib.* 451–2. **Ant.** I. Here's an old widow who lies alone, Lies alone, lies alone, Here's an old widow who lies alone, She wants a man and can't get one. Choose one, choose two, choose the fairest. The fairest one that I can see Is [Mary Hamilton], come unto me. Now she is married and tied to a bag, She has got a man with a wooden leg. II. There was an old soldier he came from the war, His age it was sixty and three. Go you, old soldier, and choose a wife, Choose a good one or else choose none. Here's a poor widow she lives her lone, She hasn't a daughter to marry but one. Come choose to the east, choose to the west, And choose the very one you love best. Here's a couple married in joy, First a girl and then a boy, Seven years after, and seven years come, Pree young couple, kiss and have done, *ib.* 62–3. **w.Cor.** 'I am a poor widow go walking around, Go walking around, go walking around, my own. And all of my children are married but one, Are married

but one, are married but one, my own. I put on a nightcap to keep her head warm, To keep her head warm, to keep her head warm, my own. Then rise up my daughter and choose whom you please, And choose whom you please, and choose whom you please, my own.' The mother then joins the circle, and the daughter becomes the poor widow. On the mention of the nightcap a white handkerchief is spread over the head, the circle walking around slowly, and chanting the words slowly and dismally, *ib.* 452. (29 e.Lth. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 198.

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Poor Jan's leaf,** the houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*; (2) — **land daisy,** the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; (3) — **man's blood,** the early purple orchis, *Orchis maculata*; (4) — **man's flannel,** the great mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; (5) — **man's geranium,** the creeping saxifrage, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*; (6) — **man's mustard,** the garlic mustard, *Alliaria officinalis*; (7) — **man's pepper,** (*a*) the biting stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; (*b*) the field pepperwort, *Lepidium campestre*; (8) — **man's salve,** (*a*) the water figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*; (*b*) the knotted figwort, *S. nodosa*; (9) — **man's tea,** the germander speedwell, *Veronica Chamaedrys*; (10) — **man's treacle,** the garlic, *Allium sativum*; cf. **Charles' treacle**; (11) — **man's weather-glass,** (*a*) the common pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*; (*b*) the woody nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*; (12) — **oats,** bearded wild oat-grass, *Avena fatua*; (13) — **Robin,** (*a*) the red campion, *Lychnis diurna*; (*b*) the red eye-bright, *Bartsia Odontites*; (14) — **widow,** the sweet scabious, *Scabiosa atropurpurea.*

(1) **Dev.**[4] The people have great faith in the healing properties of the plant, whence its peculiar designation. (2) **Nhp.** From its growth on poor clay land; **Nhp.**[1] (3) **Ken.** *Science Gossip* (1881) 211. (4 **Bck.** *Science Gossip* (1866 83. (5) **Dev.**[4] (6) **Lin.** (7, *a*) **Not. s Not.** J.P.K.), **Sus.** (*b*, **War.**[3] (8 *a*, *b*) **s.Dev.** (9) **Cum.**[4] (10) **Chs.**[1 3] (11, *a* **Lnk.** PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 113. **Cum.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **w.Chs.** From its closing its flowers before rain. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Hmp.**[1] (*b*) **Bnff.** GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 287. (12) **Som., w.Som.**[1] (13, *a*) **Dev.**[4], **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.) (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] (14) **Dev.**

3. Phr. (1) *as poor as a coot,* in great poverty; (2) *it's a poor heart that never gives nature a fillip,* he is a poor creature that never gets drunk; (3) *poor fool* or *poor old fool,* an expression of pity for a suffering animal, esp. a horse or a dog; (4) — *Mary sits* or *is a-weeping,* a game; see below; (5) — *pride,* ostentatious grandeur without the means to support it; (6) — *wretch,* a term of endearment; (7) *to go poor,* of milk, &c.: to turn sour; (8) *to make a poor mouth,* to complain of poverty or trouble; to plead poverty when in easy circumstances.

(1) **Cor.**[2] (2) **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] (3) **w.Som.**[1] The 'poor' expresses the pity, and the 'fool' the lack of reason. **nw.Dev.**[1] (4) **n.Sc.** Poor Mary is a-weeping, a-weeping, a-weeping, a-weeping, Poor Mary is a-weeping, on a fine summer's day. Pray tell me what you're weeping for? &c. Because my father's dead and gone, is dead and gone, is dead and gone; Because my father is dead and gone, &c. She is kneeling by her father's grave, her father's grave, &c. Stand up and choose your love, choose your love, &c., GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 55. **w.Yks.** *ib.* **Stf., Lin.** *ib.* 51. **s.Wor.** *ib.* 48. **Brks.** *ib.* 51-2; All the children in the ring sing the first two verses. Then the boys alone in the ring sing the next verse; all the ring singing the fourth. While singing this the kneeling child rises and holds out her hand to any boy she prefers, who goes into the ring with her. When he is left in the ring at the commencement of the game again, a boy's name is substituted for that of 'Mary. There appears to be no kissing, *ib.* 61; The . . . version introduces the apparently unmeaning incident of Mary bearing a shepherd's cross, *ib.* 62. **Cmb.** *ib.* 53. **Suf.** Poor Mary is a-weeping, a-weeping, a-weeping, Poor Mary is a-weeping on a fine summer's day. What is she weeping for, weeping for, &c. She's weeping for her sweet-heart, &c. Pray get up and choose one, &c. Pray go to church, love, &c. Pray put the ring on, &c. Pray come back, love, &c. Now you're married we wish you joy; Your father and mother you must obey; Love one another like sister and brother; And now it's time to go away, GURDON *County Flk-Lore,* 66-7, in GOMME *ib.* 50. **Ess.** GOMME *ib.* 49-50. **Sur.** *ib.* 47-8; A ring is formed by the children joining hands. One child kneels in the centre, covering her face with her hands. The ring dances round, and sings the first two verses. The kneeling child then takes her hands from her face and sings the next verse, still kneeling. While the ring sings the next verse, she rises and chooses one child out of the ring. They stand together, holding hands while the others sing the marriage formula, and kiss each other at the command. The ring of children dance round quickly singing this. When finished the first 'Mary' takes a place in the ring, and the other child kneels down, *ib.* 61. **Wil.** *ib.* 53. **s.Dev.** Poor Mary is a-weeping, a-weeping (*bis*), On a fine summer's day. What is she weeping for? &c. She is weeping for her lover (*bis*), &c. And who is her lover? &c. Johnnie Baxter is her lover, &c. Her lover is a-sleeping, a-sleeping (*bis*), Is a-sleeping at the bottom of the sea. [Another version has] this variation only in the last line, 'Kiss her once, kiss her twice, kiss her three times over,' *N. & Q.* (1892) 8th S. i. 249-50. (5) **Sc.** (JAM.) (6 **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851). (7) **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[3] This milk is gone poor. (8) **Sc.** It's no right o' you to be aye making a puir mouth, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1822) 307 (JAM.). **Ayr.** From being in a very wee way and making aye a poor mooth [he] got suddenly very gash and bien, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 141. **Lnk.** A decent, douce bodie, Ne'er kenn'd to mak a puir mouth to a neebor or frien', HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 289, ed. 1885. **N.I.**[1] **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). [**Amer.** To put up a po' mouth, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 231.]

4. Thin, lean, out of condition; *gen.* used of live stock.

Sc. (A.W.) **Cav.** That's a very poor beast though it is well fed (M.S.M.). **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** They are as poor as reeaks (I.W.). **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**[1] As poor as a rook, 60. **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] She'd ha' been sent to jaail fer pinin' her herses and things while th're that poor thaay hevn't strength to stan'. Them beäs o' Butterwick Haale's all as poor as wood; sum on 'em 'll be deein' if thaay're let to oher-stock it e' this how. He couldn't eät, an' was as poor as a craw, soä missis hed him shutten. **War.**[24], **s.War.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Sus.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] 'They bee-us be shockin' poor.' 'Poor's a crow' is the regular simile, though 'poor's a rames,' i.e. skeleton, is sometimes heard. 'Poor's a rake' is a phrase used by 'gen'l vokes' very often, but not by the working class.

5. Bad, worthless; tainted, decayed, rotten; also small.

Ken.[1]; **Ken.**[2] Poor weather. A poor day. **w.Som.**[1] Poor job wadn it, sir? Very poor lot o' things, nothin' there worth ort. Shockin' poor trade; what they do draw into 'White Bear' tidn fit to drink. **Cor.** A rotten apple would be said to be 'poor'; we also speak of a 'poor temper,' and shoes that are wearing out are described as 'coming poor,' HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 337; **Cor.**[2]; **Cor.**[3] Poor luck. . **Guer.** There is a poor little bit yet (G.H.G.).

6. A term of endearment.

Sc. *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 239. **Abd.** Peer thing [of a boy], ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. **Mid.** 'Poor dear.' A term of endearment applied to animals (H.B.).

7. *sb.* A poor creature; one who is in any sense unfortunate or contemptible.

Sh.I. Dey wir nedder fûles or pûirs, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898); Lat alaene a creepin puir o' a twayer'ld, *ib.* (May 13, 1899).

8. *v. Obs.* To impoverish.

Sc. Till drink and dice have poored him to the pin, *Priests of Peebles* (JAM. *Suppl.*).

Hence **Pourit,** *ppl. adj.* impoverished, meagre. **Sc.** (JAM.)

POOR, see **Pour.**

POOR AGIN ER HOW, *phr.* Ken. See below.

Poor-agin-er-how is the plu. used by the farm servants to one another when they meet at the Canterbury Michaelmas hiring. When they meet one says to his mate 'poor-agin-er-how?' which means 'pork again or how?' If the person addressed is remaining in the same situation he answers 'poor-agin,' and his questioner passes on; but if he replies 'how' then the questioner stops to learn all the particulars of his mate's new situation (W.F.S.).

POORD, *sb.* Som. A pole used by snipe-shooters.

A pole with a flat wooden foot used by snipe-shooters to enable them to leap ditches, the foot being intended to prevent the pole's sinking in the mud, *Quekett's Sayings* (1820) 13, ed. 1888.

POORIE, *sb.* Sc. Som. Also in form **purie** Or.I. (JAM.) **1.** A small, meagre person. Or.I. (JAM.) **2.** A small quantity of anything. **Bnff.**[1] **3.** A term of endearment. Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

POORIE, see **Pourie.**

POORISH, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Hrt. Dor. Dev. Som. Also written **poreish** Dor. [pō·riʃ, poə·riʃ.] **1.** Rather poor.

Sc. (A.W.) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Dor.** It strikes I, ma'am, that you got hold of a poreish specimen of a man,

Windsor Mag. (June 1900) 64. **Som.** An' a poorish han' too, sim zo, RAYMOND *Smoke of War*, 18. **Dev.** 'Tis poorish keep on the moor. MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 289.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Poorish do**, a poor affair, a bad business; (2) —**few**, (3) —**twothree**, a small number.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Hrt.** I'm a-thinkin' it'll be but a poorish do, a poorish do, when they gits it all their own way, GEARY *Rur. Life* (1899) 95. (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 11, 1896).

POORISHLY, *adj.* Wm. Biggish; freq. used as an augmentative. 'A poorishly cofe' [a 'bigishly' lad] (T.C.).

POORLY, *adv.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. e.An. Also in form **puirly** Sc. [pō·(r)li.] **1.** *adv.* In poverty.

Ayr. No longer mourn thy fate is hard Thus poorly low, BURNS *Vision*, II. st. 2.

2. Used pleonastically with 'ill'; as 'poorly ill.' **e.An.**[1]

3. In a sickly manner, in a state of mental or bodily suffering. **Cld.** He put owre the nicht very puirly (JAM.).

4. *Obs.* Softly, gently.

Sc. Young Branxholm peep'd and puirly spake, O sic a death is no for me, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 253, ed. 1848.

5. *adj.* Sickly.

n.Yks. The headache and the poorly feeling ... were no pretences, ATKINSON *Lost* (1870) xvii; **n.Yks.**[2]

6. *Comb.* **Poorly end**, an unfavourable result. **n.Yks.**[2]

POORTITH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Also written **pourtith** Sc.; and in forms **poortha** Sc.; **poortoth** Per.; **pörta, puirta** Sh.I.; **puirtith** Sc. Cum.; **purta** Sh.I. [pō·rtiþ.] **1.** Poverty; also used *attrib.*

Sc. Poortha parts friends, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 248; Eild and pourtith are a sair burden for ae back, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 1, ed. 1881. **Sh.I.** In sorrow may dey live an' dee, In pörta may dey pine, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 143. **Bnff.** Helicon is poortith's drugs, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 4. **e.Sc.** O Poortith cauld, an' restless love, Ye wrack my peace atween 'e, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. **Abd.** Puirtith's a teuch thing to fecht wi', GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 50. **Kcd.** GRANT *Lays* (1884) 199. **Frf.** WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 33. **Per.** Wha to the blast o' poortith crouches, STEWART *Character* (1857) 112; NICOL *Poems* (1766) 50. **w.Sc.** CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 283. **Dmb.** When we were coup an' creel in poortith's net, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 9. **Rnf.** ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 144. **Ayr.** I kent she was in poortith and bedrid, GALT *Entail* (1823) xliv. **Lnk.** To lowly puirtith I'll gae back, cauld hearth, an' empty wame, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 11. **Lth.** To wipe the tear frae poortith's e'e, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 32. **Edb.** MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 45. **Hdg.** LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 71. **Bwk.** The spot presents a picture o' puirtith an' decay, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 83. **Slk.** CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 336. **Rxb.** Wi' poortith nippit, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 175. **Dmf.** In poortith's toils I must not pause Her charms to trace, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 85. **Gall.** NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 60, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 206. **Dwn.** Though ye'd gilt auld Poortith's den, I cannae thole ye! SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 71. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** My sun is set; my eyne are wet; cauld poortith now is mine, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 161. **Cum.** Dull care and puirtith are forgot, ANDERSON *Ballads*, 165; **Cum.**[4]

Hence **Poortith-struck,** *adj.* poverty-stricken.

Elg. We're poortith struck an' penceless, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 127. **Peb.** Repine not my poortith struck brothers, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 51.

2. Leanness, weakness from want of food.

Sh.I. As I cam trow shū [a ewe] made apon her ta rise, an'...shū hed twise ta tak till her afore shū wan till her feet, an' dat wi' solid purta, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897); As fir wir flekkid whaik [quey], pairt wi' puirta an' waarbiks, shū's oot o' liftin', an' dat's a', *ib.* (May 13, 1899). **Abd.** Their ae best cow I saw them lately slay, That for plain poortith lair'd intill a bog, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 18, ed. 1812.

POORTMANKLE, see **Portmantle.**

POOS, *sb.* Sc. A sort of cake; see below.

Mry., Nai. A sort of sour cake usually called 'sour poos,' ... the leaven of which had been moistened with water poured off sowens, which gave it a peculiar acid flavour, RAMPINI *Hist.* (1897) 325.

POOSE, see **Pouse,** *v.*[2]

POOSER, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A cant term for a huge, uncouth thing. (s.v. Rammer.)

POOSK, *v.* Sh.I. To pick, collect; to search for vermin on the person. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1]

POOST, POOSTER, see **Poist, Posture.**

POOT, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb.[1] A pool, a dond.

POOT, see **Pote, Poult, Pout,** *v.*[1]

POOTCH, *v.* Wor. Hrf. [pūtʃ.] To mend a hedge. (R.M.E.)

POOTCH, see **Pitch,** *v.*[1], **Pooch,** *sb.*[1]

POOTCHIN, *sb.* Shr. Glo. Also written **poochin** Shr.[1] [pū·tʃin, Shr. pu·tʃin.] **1.** A pocket-bag to contain the seed for dribbling. Glo.[1] **2.** A wicker eel-trap. Shr.[1]

POOTHERY, POOTHY, see **Puthery.**

POOT, POOT, POOT, *phr.* Or.I. A call to young pigs at feeding time. (J.G.) See **Pooty,** *sb.*[2]

POOTY, *sb.*[1] Nhp. [pū·ti.] A snail-shell, esp. the shell of the girdled snail, *Helix nemoralis*; also in *comp.* **Pooty-shell.**

Searching the pooty from the rushy dyke, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 10; The painted pooty-shell, *ib.* II. 16; **Nhp.**[12]

POOTY, *sb.*[2], *adj.* and *int.* Or.I. **1.** *sb.* A small cod. S.&Ork.[1] **2.** A small lad. (S.A.S.) **3.** *adj.* Small, young. 'A pooty codling.' Often used of young pigs: 'A pooty grice' (J.G.).

4. *int.* A call to young pigs at feeding time. *ib.*

POOTYEK, see **Poitik.**

POP, *v.*[1], *sb.*[1] and *adv.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **pap** Sc. Ir.; **pape** Sc. (JAM.) [pop, pap.] **1.** *v.* To fire off a gun; to shoot; to clang a whip.

Frf. Even tiny urchins popt their little gun Beneath his very nose, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 99. **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] 'Poppin' about,' applied to the frequent shooting of unskilful sportsmen.

2. With *up*: to startle, rouse up suddenly.

se.Sc. Carver made work for a' the rest, He'd pop up pussie frae her nest, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 93.

3. With *out*: to divulge, 'blab.'

Nhp.[1] I didn't mean it to be known, but she popp'd it out. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

4. To put, place; to thrust suddenly or quickly; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. John pap'd in his bogle head, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 27. **Ayr.** The dyvour's pappin' twa into the mooth o'm, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 14. **Lnk.** They are papped out by those who are against the reformation, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. xxxii, ed. 1828. **Edb.** You'll ne'er dare pop your nose again Within the synagogue, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 27. **Gall.** They ... pert pop in their word and nose, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 92, ed. 1897. **Dwn.** Ivery time he wuz gaun to rise the tune he pappit the wee shugar tangs intil his mooth, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 28. **n.Cy.** Thah mun pop thi walkin' stick under thi arm (B.K.). **Nhb.** They popp'd us in a jiffy down, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 25; (W.G.) **w.Yks.** He gate th' coffin an' popped it on th' table gravestun, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Oct. 24, 1896). **Brks.**[1] To 'pop away' a thing is to secrete it hurriedly. **Som.** We ... popp'd an our best Tuskin' bannets, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 87.

5. *Comp.* (1) **Pop-abouts,** yeast dumplings; (2) **-the-bonnet,** a game; see below.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] A very appropriate name, from their lightness. (2) **Rxb.** A game in which two, each putting down a pin on the crown of a hat or bonnet, alternately pop on the bonnet till one of the pins crosses the other; then he at whose pop or tap this takes place lifts the stakes (JAM.). [This game is now played by boys with steel pens or nibs, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 64.]

6. To move quickly or suddenly; to go, run, come. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. It is usual for rogues when they have done a mischief, to pape into the next state, BALFOUR *Lett.* (1700) 238 (JAM.). **Elg.** TESTER *Poems* (1865) 130. **Ayr.** I used aften tae pap in at nightfa', AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 151. **Lnk.** He ... cam poppin' oot like a lamplichter, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 10. **Lth.** The dominie paps in, to read her the news aye, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 47. **Edb.** Pap ye down and look after the shop, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 134. **Nhb.** Ye pop intiv a hidie hole like a skeered rabbit, LILBURN *Borderer* (1896) 342. **w.Yks.** Crept up beside th' door an' pop'd aght, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1871) 35. **Lan.** Pop up to bed again, theer's a good lass, FRANCIS *Yeoman Fleetwood* (ed. 1890) 297; They poppn out o'th seet, BRIERLEY *Out of Work*, i. **Not.**[1] Ah'll pop into th' ouse and get it. **Nhp.**[1] I just popp'd in. **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Dor.** Zome of the neighbours'll be poppen in, 'zno, AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 261.

Som. For fear he should hap to pop in an' catch sight o' 'ee, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 41.

7. With *off*: slang for 'to die.'

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] Brother Bill popped off sudden, didn't he?

8. With *about*: to move from place to place, to go about.

Sc. To gang pappin about (JAM.). **Edb.** I maun just e'en pap about, And seek what nature craves, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 24. **e.Lth.** Ye micht find him ony day stan'in at his shop door, or pappin aboot his yaird, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 74; Auld Rob E., in's big coat, .. yet papp'd about, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 232. **Nhb.** Mony a day they [wild birds] might be seen as tame as piets poppin' aboot among the dogs, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1890) 325.

9. With *upon*: to meet with accidentally; applied to both persons and things. Nhp.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.) **10.** To drop; to fall quickly or lightly.

Frf. Pappin' down my cheeks like rain The saut tears ran, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 93. **Ayr.** A captain . . . pap'd on his knee, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 11, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** He pappet on his bended knee, PENMAN *Echoes* (1878) 119. **Gall.** To let anything fall lightly, is to let it pap, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

11. To vex, annoy, put out of temper; to surprise in an annoying way; *gen.* in *pp.*

w.Yks. He felt popt abaht his fancy stick, *Yksman.* (1888) 223, col. 2; CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886) *Gl.* **Lin.** Yow seem straänge and popped this morning, young mester, FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) ix; **Lin.**[1] I spoke my mind, although I could see that he was popped. **Nhp.**[1] He's terribly popp'd.

12. Phr. *to be hell*, or *the devil, to pop*, to be 'the deuce' to pay, to be a row.

n.Cy. Ther'll be hell ta pop when t'gaffer comes. There'll be the divil ta pop ower yond (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

13. *sb.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea. Gen.* in *pl.* See **Poppy**, *sb.*[3]

Hmp. The bells of the foxglove, from making a 'popping' noise, when blown out, and suddenly burst (J.R.W.); *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1896) 6, col. 1; **Hmp.**[1], **Dor.** (G.E.D.) **Som.** From the well-known habit which children have of inflating the corolla, and then striking it with the hand, so as to make a slight report (B. & H.). **w.Som.**[1]

14. A seed-pod. [Not known to our correspondents.]

n.Dev. Powder don't grow in the furze pops, does it? FENN *Boys* (1887) iii; Seed pods of furze, when dry, burst with a sharp pop! (G.E.D.)

15. A dot; a spot or speck.

e.Fif. Gin Mary Anne chance to lat a pap o' soot fa' into the kail pat, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxviii. **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] As a sheep mark it is a daub of paint on different parts of the animal. 'What's your mark?'—'Red pop o' the shouther, black o' the rump,' DALBY *Mayroyd* (1888) 104. **e.Yks.**[1] A reead hangketcher wi white pops, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.)

Hence (1) *as near as a pop, phr.* as nearly as possible; (2) *to a pop, phr.* exactly, to a T.

(1) **w.Yks.** A hit dhat märk əz niər əz ə pop. Ai it just did mis, ən dhat wər öl it wəz əz niər əz ə pop (W.H.). (2) **Cum.**[4] It just cuhs teh . . . eighteen shillin and tenpence, tull a pop, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 241. **n.Yks.** Ah knew it wad just suit tha tiv a pop, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 47; It wad just suit tha tiv a pop, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 30.

16. A short space. Lan. (HALL.) **17.** A term of endearment for a little girl. m.Yks.[1] **18.** A name given to a borer among limestone quarrymen. w.Cum. *Labour Gazette* (Apr. 1901). **19.** *Comb.* (1) **Pop-and-touse** or **Poppentouse**, a disturbance, uproar, general confusion; (2) **-bant**, thin string tied round the cork of bottles of ginger-beer; (3) **-dock**, (4) **-glove**, the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; (5) **-gun**, (*a*) a child's toy; see below; (*b*) elder-wine [not known to our correspondents]; (*c*) *pl.*, see (4); (6) **-hole**, a rabbit-hole running right through a bank; any hole through a hedge or wall, &c.; (7) **Pops-and-pairs**, a card-game.

(1) **Cor.** She'll be frightened sure 'nuff weth this pop-an'-touse all ovver town, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. i. iii; **Cor.**[23], **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.) (2) **Lan.** It'd tak a rare length o' popbant to send a kite, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 27. (3) **w.Som.**[1], **Cor.**[12] (4) **Cor.**[1] (5, *a*) **Nhp.**[1] A small tube made of the quill of a feather, the aperture fitted with a piece of stick. An inoffensive weapon, as it is generally charged with raw potato. **War.**[3] **Hnt.** Also a term of contempt for inefficient firearms (T.P.F.). **Hmp.** A piece of elder with the pith extracted, used with two wads and a stick. The wads are inserted into either end of the pop-gun. By means of the stick one wad is forced towards the other till the compressed air forces the other out with a pop (H.W.E.). **w.Som.**[1] Made with a piece of elder wood, from which the pith has been removed. (*b*) **s.Cy.** (HALL.) (*c*) **w.Som.**[1] (6) **Wil.** Subterranean galleries of the 'buries' with their cross-passages; 'blind' holes and 'pop' holes (i.e. those which end in undisturbed soil, and those which are simply bored from one side of the bank to the other, being only used for temporary concealment), JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* (1878) 116, ed. 1887; **Wil.**[1] (7) **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** At pops an' pairs laik't long an' sair, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 276; Ae neet at pops-an-pairs, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 102. **Wm.** Three handed lant, an 'paps an pars, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 80.

20. *adv.* In phr. *pop goes the weasel*, a children's game; see below.

[Children stand in two rows facing each other; they sing while moving backwards and forwards. At the close one from each side selects a partner and then, all having partners, they whirl round and round, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 64.] **w.Yks.** Half a pound of tup'ny rice, Half a pound of treacle; Mix it up and make it nice, Pop goes the weasel, *ib.* 63. **Lon.** An additional verse is sometimes sung with or in place of the above. 'Up and down the City Road, In and out the Eagle; That's the way the money goes, Pop goes the weasel,' *ib.* 64; (A.B.C.)

POP, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhp. Brks. Hnt. Lon. Hmp. Also in forms **paip** Per.; **pap** Sc. Bnff.[1] [pop, pap.]

1. *v.* To strike, knock, beat; to knock down.

Sc. I'm blessed if I can see where the knockin' bit comes in, when a' day ye're pappin on the fore-door o' a cairt, TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 210. **Abd.** Pap oot his bools. Fat are ye pappin' at? The maister pappet 's a' roun' (G.W.). **Lnk.** Recommend, without a scruple, The stuff that's pappet wi' the souple [flail], WATSON *Poems* (1853) 15. **Lon.** If we met an 'old bloke' we 'popped him,' and robbed him, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 387, ed. 1861; Then Big Tim popped it on Selby's face, *Dy. News* (Jan. 4, 1895) 3, col. 7. **Hmp.** To pop a child (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1]

Hence (1) **Pappin**, *sb.* a thrashing, beating; the sound made by hail, &c. beating against anything; (2) **Popping-hole**, *sb.* a small bump or swelling on the head produced by a blow or fall.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] **Per.** Mony's the sair paipin' she's gi'en me, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 10, ed. 1887. **Cld.** He got a guid pappin for his pains (JAM.); The pappin o' the big hailstanes on the window (*ib.*). (2) **Nhp.**[1]

2. To shoot at, aim at; to throw, pelt.

Sc. He took the note from his pouch, .. and, papping it at Donald, hit him, *Sc. Haggis*, 96. **Per.** Common 50 years ago at Perth Grammar School (A.W.). **Ayr.** Quat pappin' stanes at thae hens, sir, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 234. **Lnk.** Let's try a shot at the 'Lang Rifle Range.' . . I'm itchin' to pap the bull's eye, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 128. **Edb.** At the Edinburgh High School (A.W.).

3. *sb.* A knock, blow; a tap, pat.

Sc. Ilka pap wi' the shool on the tap o' the mool, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1857) 137. **Abd.** I'll gie yer paps for that (G.W.); (JAM.) **Brks.**[1] A 'pop on the yead.' **Hmp.** (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1] Gie that post a pop on the head wi' a bightle.

POP, *sb.*[3] Nhb.[1] [pop.] A fop. Hence **Poppish**, *adj.* foppish.

POP, see **Pope**, *sb.*[1]

POPE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **pop** Hrt.; **pwop** Dor.[1]; **pwope** Dor. [pōp.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Pope's eye**, a round piece of fat and gland in the middle of a leg of mutton or of a ham; (2) **-'s-eye steak**, a steak cut from the middle of the thigh of beef or mutton; (3) **-'s face**, a mask; (4) **-'s head**, a round-headed broom with a very long handle for sweeping ceilings, &c.; (5) **-lady**, a bun made in the form of a woman; (6) **-'s nose**, the tail-piece and oily glands of cooked poultry; (7) **-'s ode**, the monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus.*

(1) **w.Yks.**[2], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**[1] The round ball of muscle at the small end of a leg of mutton. A favourite morsel with many gourmets. (2) **Lnk.** He vowed that it was 'jist like a stale pope's e'e steak!' GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 71. (3) **Ess.** The usual word amongst the children (A.S.-P.). (4) **Nhp.**[1] (5) **Hrt.** In St. Albans, and, I believe, in other towns in Hertfordshire, certain buns are made and sold under this name on the first day of each year. They have the rude outline of

a female figure, and two currants serve for eyes. There is a tradition that they have some relation to the myth of Pope Joan, but nothing certain is known of their origin, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 341; These buns were made and sold on Lady-day in each year, and not on the 1st of January, *ib.* 412; Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1870) I. 12. (6) **War.**[3] (7) **Nhp.**[1] 'Ode' is evidently a vitiation of 'hood.'

2. An effigy of the Pope burnt on Nov. 5th.

w.Yks.[1] A long pole, to which an effigy of the pope was attached. **Ken.**[1] Please, sir, remember the old Pope! **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834).

3. A term of contempt for a person or thing; an oddly-dressed person; a bunchy thing.

Dor. *Gl.* (1851); Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**[1] **w.Dor.** Pope of a thing, Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834).

4. *Obs.* A weevil. [Not known to our correspondents.] Hmp. Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (U.) in (Hall.). **5.** *v.* To go round with a guy on Nov. 5th. Ken.[1]

POPE, *sb.*[2] Hmp. Dor. Cor. [pōp.] **1.** The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula Europaea.* Dor. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 66.

2. The red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio.* Hmp. Swainson *ib.* 47. **3.** The puffin, *Fratercula arctica.*

Cor. Swainson *ib.* 220; Willoughby *Ornithology* (1678) in Rodd *Birds* (1880) 315; **Cor.**[12]

POPE, *sb.*[3] Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Ken. Also in form **popy** Glo. Ken.[12] [pōp, pō·pi.] The common red poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas.* Nhp.[1], Glo., Oxf., Ken.[12] Hence **Poping,** *vbl. sb.*, in phr. *to go a-poping*, to weed out poppies.

Nhp.[1] It is not uncommon for weeders to say, when they are sent into the corn fields to exterminate this plant, 'We're going a-poping.'

POPE, POPEL, see **Paup, Popple,** *v.*

POPELER, *sb.* Nrf. The shoveller, *Spatula clypeata.* Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51.

POPILARY, POPIN, POPINGOE, see **Poppilary, Pappin, Papingo(e.**

POPLAIN, *sb.* Shr.[2] Hrf.[2] w.Cy. (Hall.) Also written **poplen.** [po·plən.] The poplar; var. species of *Populus.*

POPLE, see **Popple,** *v.*

POPLEN, *adj.* Rut.[1] Hrf.[1] Also written **poplin** Rut.[1]; and in form **poplern** Hrf.[1] [po·plən, -lin.] Made of poplar, belonging to poplar trees.

POPPED, *ppl. adj.* Lei. [Not known to our correspondents.] Nicely dressed. (Hall.)

POPPERS, *sb. pl.* Hmp.[1] The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.* Cf. **pop,** *sb.*[1] **13.**

POPPET, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lan. Chs. Midl. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrf. Hnt. e.An. Som. [po·pit.] **1.** A puppet; a doll; *fig.* a silly, vapid female.

n.Lan.[1], **e.An.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Poor fuller! her idn nort but a neer poppet of a thing.

2. A term of endearment for a child or young girl.

w.Yks.[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Midl.** My pretty poppet, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 102. **nw.Der.**[1] Eh, tha little poppet! **Lei.**[1] Come, my little poppet. **Nhp.**[1] You pretty little poppet! **War.**[3], **Hrf.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**[1]

3. The head-stock of a lathe.

w.Som.[1] The [drai·veen paup·ùt] is that in which the pulley works—the head-stock proper. The [vaul·een paup·ut] following poppet is the movable head or centre.

4. A tubular receptacle of wood.

s.Not. A smaller kind, called a pin-poppet, is used to hold pins and needles; a larger, called a pencil-poppet, is used by school-children for pens and pencils. 'I want a poppet to keep my needles in' (J.P.K.).

POPPET, *sb.*[2] War.[3] [po·pit.] The common red poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas*, and the long-headed poppy, *P. dubium.*

POPPILARY, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **popilary** Chs.[3]; and in forms **peppilary** Chs.[123]; **poppilar** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [po·pilәri.] The poplar, various species of *Populus.*

Lan. If hoo'd livt hoo'd neaw ha' bin like one o' thoose poppilaries, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 33, ed. 1868. **Chs.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 166; **Chs.**[123], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

POPPIN, *sb.* e.An.[1] [po·pin.] A puppet. Hence **Poppin-show,** *sb.* a puppet-show.

POPPIN, see **Pappin.**

POPPING, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhp. Som. Dev. [po·pin.] **1.** *sb.* Empty chatter, 'jaw.'

w.Som.[1] **n.Dev.** Pitha tell reaznable, or hold thy popping, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 138.

2. *ppl. adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Popping-job,** an odd job, a small piece of work; (2) **-widgeon,** (*a*) the red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*; (*b*) the golden-eye, *Clangula glaucion.*

(1) **s.Sc.** Wull there be nae other bit poppin' job when I am at it? *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 8, 1900). (2, *a*) **Mth., Lou.** Drogheda Bay, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 164. (*b*) *ib.* 161.

POPPINODDLES, *sb.* Cum. [po·pinodlz.] A boyish term for a somersault; also used *advb.*

Cum.[1]; **Cum.**[4] 'I is to tumble poppenoddles.' . . And presently the rustic young gamester is tossing somersets for a penny, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 300.

POPPLE, *sb.*[1] Rut. e.An. Cor. Amer. Also in form **poople** e.An.[12] [po·pl.] **1.** The poplar, various species of *Populus.* Also in *comp.* **Popple-tree.**

Rut.[1] Will you have the popple hulled? **e.An.**[12], **Suf.** (C.T.), **Suf.**[1] **Ess.** White *Eng.* (1865) II. 204. **Cor.**[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 342.]

2. The willow, *Salix alba.* Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 92.

[1. *Popul-tre*, 'populus,' *Prompt.*]

POPPLE, *sb.*[2] Wor. Pem. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **pipple** Wor. [po·pl.] A pebble; a smooth round stone, a cobble. Also in *comp.* **Popple-stone.**

Wor. (H.K.) **s.Pem.** (E.D.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[12] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** Up above the clear brook that did slide By the popples, Barnes *Poems* (1863) 50. **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] That there popple lime idn no good 'bout no buildin' work. They there white popples be the best vor pitchin' of a path like thick there. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 335; These popple stones be worth half-a-crown a barrowful, *Reports Provinc.* (1891); **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** I'd . . . Dra' popples wi a malley, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 35. **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[12]

Hence (1) **Popple-rock,** *sb.*, see below; (2) *-stone pavement*, (3) *-stone pitching*, *phr.* a pavement made of pebbles.

(1) **s.Dev.** The term 'Popple Rock' is sometimes applied to the conglomerates, Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 138. (2) **Cor.**[1] (3) **w.Som.**[1]

[OE. *papol*, in comp. *papol-stān*, a pebble.]

POPPLE, *sb.*[3] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. e.An. Also written **poppel** N.I.[1]; and in form **papple** Sc. [po·pl.] **1.** The corn-cockle, *Lychnis Githago*, esp. the seed of the corn-cockle.

Sc. (Jam.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824); (J.M.) **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[2], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.** (M.P.), **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.**[1] It has been . . . the custom in this district to lease out the popple and sleean from the wheat previously to thrashing. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.** (B. & H.), **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **e.An.** (B. & H.)

2. The common red poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas.* Cum.[4], n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) **3.** The mustard, *Sinapis arvensis.* Cum. (B. & H.) **4.** The seed of the catch-weed, *Galium Aparine.* Lin.[1] **5.** The seeds of all kinds of the *Brassica.* Cum.[1] **6.** The seeds of agricultural weeds in general. Cum.[4]

[ME. *Popul*, a weed, 'lolium' (Stratmann).]

POPPLE, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. e.An. Sus. Dev. Cor. Also written **popel** Dev.; **pople** Sc. (Jam.) Dev.; and in forms **paple, papple** Sc. [po·pl, pa·pl.] **1.** To bubble, boil up like water; to tumble about with a quick motion; to purl.

Sc. A . . . bonnie drapping well that popples that self-same gate simmer and winter, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. **n.Sc.** (Jam.), **Abd.** (G.W.) **s.Sc.** Till the broth pot be fairly set a poppling, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 220. **Rnf.** Used to denote the effect of heat when any fat substance is toasted before the fire (Jam.). **Lnk.** A little fount where water popland springs, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 48, ed. 1783. **Slk.** A burine poplin' by O, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 272. **Dmf.** What wiels the wee burn popples intae, Reid *Poems* (1894) 44. **Wm.** Water nymphs popple up thro' the sur-

face of the deep. HUTTON *Tran New Wark* (1785) l. 51. ne.Lan.[1] e.An.[1] As dumplins, . . when the pot boils briskly. Nrf. HOLLOWAY. Suf.[1] Cor. The brooklet popples and purls, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) 35.

Hence (1) **Poppling**, *ppl. adj.* bubbling; (2) **Popply**, *adj.* gusty, rough, tossing up and down.

(1) Sc. I've sat under it mony a bonnie summer afternoon, when it hung its gay garlands ower the poppling water, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) liii. Sus.[1] A poppling sea is when the waves rise and fall with a quick sudden motion. (2) Nrf. The wind was from the nor'-east, and was popply like, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 89.

2. *Fig.* To boil with indignation.

n.Sc. I was aw paplin (JAM.).

3. To be in a state of violent perspiration. Lnk. *ib.*

4. To pout and puff with the lips in the act of blowing. n.Yks.[2] 5. To speak foolishly, talk nonsense.

e.An.[1] Nrf. There, don't popple, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 92; How yow du popple, to be sure (W.R.E.).

6. To pop, drop.

Nhb.[1] His een was like to 've poppled out, STUART *Discourse* (1686) 45.

7. *Obs.* With *about*: to hobble about; to loiter; to stalk vainly about.

n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 335; Whare art, a popeling and a pulching? *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 616; To stalk about like a popinjay or parrot, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

8. To go about muttering, as of an old woman. n.Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

[1. The veschell may no mayr the broth contene, Bot furth it poplis in the fyre heyr and thair, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513) III. 114, ed. 1874.]

POPPOLOLL(Y, *sb.* Yks. [po·pəloli.] A drink; see below.

w.Yks. It's a liquid, an' is made wi' puttin' lumps o' Spenish juice in a bottle abaht three-quarters full o' wotter, an' shakkin' 'em up whol all t'Spenish juice's goane into t' wotter an' made it leuk like mucky wotter. Ah've made lots misen . . . when Ah wor a lad, an' enjoyed it as weel as ony lad does nahadays, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 11, 1896).

POPPY, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Lin. Wil. [po·pi.]

1. In *comp.* (1) **Poppy-knop** or **-nop**, the seed-capsule of the poppy after flowering, a poppy-head; (2) **-pill**, opium [not known to our correspondents]; (3) **-smack**, *obs.*, a vessel in which poppies were sent from Whitton to Hull; (4) **-tea**, (5) **-water**, a decoction of poppies taken as a narcotic or used for fomentations.

(1) Yks. (B. & H.), n.Yks.[2] (2) n.Cy. (HALL.) (3) n.Lin.[1] Poppies were formerly much grown at Whitton and in the neighbourhood. (4, 5) *ib.*

2. The greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea.*

Wil. Poor *Stellaria holostea* is . . . at Farley 'Poppies,' *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1891) 14, col. 1; Wil.[1] Lyneham and Farley.

3. The corn-cockle, *Lychnis Githago.* Chs.[1]

POPPY, *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. Chs. Hrf. Oxf. [po·pi.] 1. In *comp.* **Poppy-show**, a peep-show, puppet-show. See **Puppy-show.**

Per. A pin to see a poppy show, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 42. Edb. You'd mak a noble poppey-show, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 88; Cou'd you but gar the carlin trow, You meant me for a poppy show, *ib.* 96. Chs.[1] Children place flowers behind a small piece of glass, and fold all up in paper. They then cut a trapdoor in the paper, and make it into a sort of peepshow. Each person who looks at it has to pay a pin. s.Chs.[1] A pin to see a poppy-show. Oxf. A piece of glass, with bright-coloured flower-leaves underneath. Shown by children to one another for a pin a peep (G.O.).

2. A term of endearment for a child. w.Yks.[2] 3. A man who wishes to pass as a gentleman.

Hrf.[2] Oh, he can work well enough, but is a bit of a poppy.

POPPY, *sb.*[3] and *adj.* Yks. Nhp. War. Bck. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **puppy-** w.Yks.[3] [po·pi.]

1. *sb.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.* Also in *comp.* **Poppy-dock.**

w.Yks.[3] s.Bck. From the habit of children to inflate and burst the flower (B. & H.). Hmp. *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1890) 6, col. 1; (G.E.D.) Wil.[1], Dor. (C.V.G.) Som. Tryphena . . . had grown straight and bright as the poppy-docks, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 21. w.Som.[1], Dev.[4], Cor.[12]

2. The bladder campion, *Silene inflata.* Wil.[1] 3. *adj.* Soft, tender, leaving an impress after pressure, applied to a soft swelling or tumour. Nhp.[1], War.[3]

POPULAR, *adj.* Sc. Wor. 1. *Obs.* Populous.

Sc. The most popular part of Scotland, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 215.

2. Of a plant: tall. Wor. (W.C.B.)

POPULATION, *sb.* Wil. Dev. A dial. form of 'palpitation.'

Wil. Suffered from 'population of the heart,' TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 7. Dev. So bad wi' the population o' the heart, *Good Wds.* (1881) 845.

POPY, POR, see **Pope**, *sb.*[3], **Pore**, *sb.*, **Pur(r.**

PORATE, see **Potato.**

PORBEAGLE, *sb.* Cor. [pō·bīgl.] The bottle-nosed shark, *Lamna cornubica.* Cor.[2] [SATCHELL (1879).]

PORCH, *sb.* Yks. [poətʃ.] A mining term: the arch at the bottom of a colliery shaft.

w.Yks. At the bottom of the shaft Dick and I made a porch for about 6 yards. . . From the end of the porch I cleared out and packed an old bord (S.J.C.).

PORCH, *v.* Hrt. To roam, ramble.

He was a porchin about with the horses (H.G.).

PORDY, see **Purdy**, *sb.*

PORE, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **poar** Cor.[2]; **por** Cor.; **porr** Cor.[1]; and in form **purr** Cor.[1] [poə(r), pō̤ə(r).]

1. A state of agitation, fuss, fume, bother.

Dev. In sich a pore, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 175; I nivver did zee a chap in zich a pore, *Reports Provinc.* (1893). n.Dev. He waz in a wonderful pore (R.P.C.). Cor. I dooant like sich por and rows, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 7; Nothing but pors will be this night. TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 84; Cor.[12]

2. Trouble, difficulty.

Cor. When Luther . . . beginned for to praich agin un, An' get into a fine por for sayin' just the same as he, WERNER *Rozey Verran* (1892) 99; Cor.[3]

PORE, *v.*[1] Shr. Glo. Som. Dev. Also written **porr** e.Som.; and in form **paur** Dev. [poə(r), pō̤ə(r).] To supply plentifully; to cram, stuff; to thrust.

Shr.[1] I pored a sight o' thurns i' the 'edge, but a lot o' greet jowts comen an' maden another glat. Glo. You quite pore me, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 335; *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1] e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. Hur got th' ole man ta tul tha tale;—Way thick me vrends I need'n paur Cuz es hav tole min wance avaur, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1858) 1st S. 61. nw.Dev.[1] He paur'd it down the draut o'n.

PORE, *v.*[2] Sc. (JAM.) To purge or soften leather that the 'stool' or bottom of the hair may come easily off. Also with *down.*

PORE, *v.*[3] Shr.[1] To intrude.

'Er hanna invited me, so I shanna pore myself.

[ME. *poure, pore*, to look closely (CHAUCER).]

PORE, PORED, see **Poor, Pur(r, Poad.**

PORF, *sb.* Cor.[12] [pōf.] A pool of stagnant water.

PORFLE, *v. Obs.* ne.Lan.[1] To hoard, save.

PORK, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [pɔ̄k, pɒ̄ək, poək.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Pork-bolter**, a nickname for the fishermen of Worthing; (2) **-bree**, soup made of fresh pork; (3) **-cheese**, brawn, the collared rind of bacon; (4) **-ham**, a ham in contrast to a mutton ham; (5) **-pig**, a young pig, fattened for killing to be eaten as fresh pork.

(1) Sus. *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. ix. 402. (2) ne.Sc. Pork-bree was looked upon as a sovereign remedy for many diseases, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 130. (3) Lin. (J.C.W.), e.An.[1] Nrf. A compound of pig's head, beef, salt, and spices, boiled and compressed in a mould (W.H.E.). (4) Sh.I. Fader o' mercy! A hale pork ham! *Sh. News* (Mar. 2, 1901). (5) n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Yks. (J.W.), s.Wor. (H.K.)

2. A young pig fattened for killing; the meat of such a pig. s.Wor. (H.K.) 3. *v.* To fatten pigs for pork; also with *away* or *off.*

n.Lin.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.) w.Som.[1] Applied to young pigs. To fatten them for sale while very young. 'I shan't keep thick varth, I shall pork em off.' 'I s'pose you'll pork away thick lot o' little pigs.'

Hence **Porking-pig**, *sb.* a pig fattened for pork. n.Yks. (I.W.)

PORK, *v.*[2] Sc. e.An. **1.** To rout about for small articles, to grub, poke about.

Dmf. Her ase heap owre they porked an' ripéd For the wee nips that had been clippéd Aff ilka live thing, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 134. **e.An.**[1]; **e.An.**[2] To 'go a-porking,' to go picking up small pieces of wood, coal, or other fuel, on the sea-beach.

2. To poke, thrust.

Gall. He porked the bear wi' a stick till it yowled (J.M.).

PORK, see **Perk.**

PORKER, *sb.* Lan. Nhp. Wor. Oxf. Bck. Sus. Hmp. Som. A young pig fattened for killing to be eaten as fresh pork.

ne.Lan.[1], **Nhp.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Bck.** From the time that the bacon hogs go to market to May, porkers are fattened for London, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 549. **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Som.** Present entries: 30 large store pigs, 10 porkers, *w.Gazette* (1895). **w.Som.**[1]

PORKET, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Also in form **pokit** Not.[1] Lei.[1] [pō·kit, poə·kit.] **1.** *sb.* A young pig fattened for killing to be eaten as fresh pork.

w.Yks.[2], **Stf.**[1] **Not.** I think I shall keep one of these and kill the other for a porket (L.C.M.); **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] A young pig, fit to kill for pork, but not large enough for bacon. 'He reckoned as the pigs weren't fresh enough for porkets.' **Lei.** BAKER *Gl.* (1854) (s.v. Porker); **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] (s.v. Porker). **War.**[2,3], **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I shall feed up a couple o' them little pigs fur porkets, they'n do fur present use an' save the big bacon. **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** Prizes to the value of £70 will be given for . . . bacon hogs and porkets, *Oxf. Times* (Dec. 1, 1900) 2.

2. *v.* To fatten a young pig for killing. Not.[1], Lei.[1]

PORKLING, *sb.* Sc. e.An. A young pig. Sc. *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 417. e.An.[1]

[Through plenty of acornes, the porkling to fat, Not taken in season, may perish by that, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 52.]

PORKMANKY, PORKMANTY, see **Pockmanteau.**

PORKY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Shr. **1.** *adj.* Stout, corpulent, plump.

N.Cy.[1] What, the poky gentleman? **Nhb.**[1] A porky body. **Shr.**[1] 'Ow the young Maister's barnished!—'e's gettin' quite porky.

2. *sb.* A name given to a pig.

Peb. Those from whom now Porky fled, That raised such an uproar, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 69, ed. 1817.

PORKY, see **Perky.**

PORPIN, *sb.* Som. A hedgehog. (HALL.)

PORPOISE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Cor. Also written **porpus** Sc. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Cor. [po·rpəs, pō·pəs.] **1.** In *comp.* **Porpoise-pig,** a porpoise.

Yks. *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 138. **e.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Pd for a porpes pygge iijs, *Household Acc.* (1552) in *Archaeologia,* XXV. 448.

2. A very fat man.

Lin.[1] **n.Lin.**[1] He's a real porpus, scar'd o' sittin' doon e' a arm-chair, fear'd he shouldn't be aable to get oot ageän.

3. A term of contempt for a stupid or self-important person.

Mry. Deil end him, and rend him, each self-conceited porpus, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 38. **Cor.** What are ee playing at, you g'eat fat-headed porpus? (M.A.C.)

PORPY, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A porpoise.

Slk. We'll fank the porpy and the seal, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 277.

PORR, *sb.* *Obs.* N.Cy.[2] **1.** A glazier, plumber. **2.** A salamander.

PORR, see **Pur(r.**

PORRET, *sb.* Yks. Hrf. Also in forms **pouret(t** Hrf.; **purrit** Hrf. [po·rit.] **1.** *Obs.* The garlic, *Allium sativum.* Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); (B. & H.) **2.** A variety of leek. Hrf. (W.W.S.) **3.** A small onion. **n.Yks.**[4]

[With grene poret and pesen · to poysoun Hunger thei thouȝte, *P. Plowman* (B.) VI. 300. OFr. *poret.*]

PORRIDGE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Hnt. Also written **porrage** Sc.; and in forms **paritch, parrach, parrage, parratch** Sc.; **parridge** Sc. Nhb.; **parritch** Sc. Nhb. Cum.[4]; **porritch** Sc. w.Yks. m.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] [po·ridʒ, po·ritʃ, pa·ridʒ, pa·ritʃ.] **1.** Used as a *pl.*

Sc. They're gude parritch eneugh, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) vi; Ye's get a panfu' of plumpin' parrage, And butter in them, and butter in them, HERD *Coll. Sugs.* (1776) II. 182. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Cum.** They (i.e. porridge) are good meat. Can she eat them? (W.K.); **Cum.**[4] **Yks.** Will you like a few porridge for breakfast? Matilda makes them very nicely (F.P.T.). **w.Yks.** Thou willn't sup thy porridge to-neeght; they'll be naught but lumps, BRONTË *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) xiii; **w.Yks.**[3] There's not many porridge made now. **Lan.** My porritch are waitin' upo' th' hob, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 70; (S.W.) **Chs.**[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Porridge and rap,** (2) **— and stop,** porridge by itself without other food; (3) **-bicker,** a dish or vessel for holding porridge; (4) **-broo,** the water for making porridge; (5) **-cap,** (6) **-coggie,** see (3); (7) **-hale,** in such health as to be able to take one's ordinary food; (8) **-heartedness,** soft-heartedness; (9) **-hours,** meal-times, esp. breakfast; (10) **-ible,** a stick or rod used to stir porridge; see **Thible**; (11) **-kettle,** a pot or vessel for boiling porridge in; (12) **-luggie,** see (3); (13) **-meal,** oatmeal; (14) **-pan,** see (11); (15) **-pie,** a particular kind of pie; see below; (16) **-pingle,** see (11); (17) **-pot,** (*a*) see (11); (*b*) in phr. *to get any one's porridge-pot to boil,* to pay for any one's food, to furnish the ways and means; (18) **-slice,** see (10); (19) **-spurkle** or **-spurtle,** (20) **-stick,** see (10); (21) **-time,** see (9); (22) **-tree,** see (10).

(1) **w.Yks.** This, to the initiated, signifies the lowest depth of hard and frugal living (B.K.); They had to live o' 'porritch an' rap,' *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 28. (2) **w.Yks.** A local expression, relating to the hard times when power-looms were introduced. . . In those days, the working classes of the West Riding lived almost entirely on porridge, many having porridge as often as three times a day, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 2, 1897); We had nought but porridge and stop then, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 3. (3) **Dmf.** I wadna steer my parritch-bicker, Though caul' and ready, Till by my name they'd ca' me siccar, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 75. (4) **Frf.** Maggie links on the porritch broo, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 47. (5) **Per.** Although our parritch-cap be sma . . . We'll spare a sup, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 160. **Rnf.** Winter's keen breath has made him yap: He langs to see the parritch cap, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 77. **Edb.** The gudeman out-by maun fill his crap Frae the milk coggie, or the parritch cap, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 109, ed. 1785. **Peb.** Ilk wi' her paritch cap O' guid aik tree, a pint that ha'ds, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 87, ed. 1817. (6) **Bwk.** Mammie! fill the parritch coggie! CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 23. (7) **Fif.** (JAM.) (8) **Abd.** She cudna be in sic a mist o' benevolence and parritch-hertitness gien she cud lippen till a wiser, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) xl. (9) **Edb.** Ye never stick to parrach hours, Nor dinner, or late supper rules, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 45. (10) **m.Lan.**[1] (11) **Edb.** I thought I'd rung a better frae A paritch kettle, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 47. (12) **Lnk.** Twa dabs she gae me, And took my porrage luggie frae me, M'INDOE *Poems* (1805) 6. (13) **s.Sc.** To work for bread an' parritch meal, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 76. (14) **Rxb.** The parrach pan was fill'd up rather fu', W. WILSON *Poems* (1824) 11. **Lan.** (S.W.) (15) **Chs.**[1] Wilmslow and the neighbourhood. These were raised pies made of coarse flour, and the crust very hard; they were filled with a sort of batter composed chiefly of flour and treacle, and were seen at many of the farmhouses some forty or fifty years ago. They were sickly things, and by no means relished by the farm servants for whom they were made. . . They were occasionally filled with rice. (16) **Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Pingle). (17, *a*) **ne.Sc.** The man wha has his share in the same parritch pat wi' yoursels, GRANT *Keckleton,* 78. **Frf.** An empty parritch-pat ye'll claw, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 31. **Slg.** My parrach pot an' kettle, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 50. **Rnf.** It ne'er will boil my parritch pat, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 124. **Ayr.** And parritch-pats and auld saut-backets, BURNS *Grose's Peregrinations* (1789) st. 6. **Lnk.** A roun' parritch pat wi' a broken lid, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 10. **Nhb.** A' the parritch pots o' the village was dune wi' an' set awa', JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 115. (*b*) **Kcd.** When Tam got better he cannily crept to follow his rural toil, But soon again 'twas the company Gat his parritch-pot to boil, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 121. (18) **Lan.** Same as owd Douty porritch slice, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) v; A piece of hard wood about 14 inches long, 1¼ inches wide, and ¾ inch thick, to stir porridge with when in the process of cooking. When working people lived solely on porridge, two meals every day, the porridge-pan was not a very small one, and good porridge needs a long time boiling, during which they must be kept well stirred. A spoon would get too hot, so an implement of wood was kept for the

purpose, clean, and hung up by a string in the top when not in use (S.W.). (19) Lnk. The'll mak' the parritch-spurkle become closely acquaint wi' the back o' my heid, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 99. Dmf. As plain as a parritch spurtle, PATON *Castlebraes* 1898 144. Gall. I wadna byle my parritch-spurtle, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 217. (20) Lth. A parratch-stick, a mouse trap, Sax cutties, an' a spoon, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 113. e.Lth. MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 181. Edb. He's the boy that'll gie them a clean parritch-stick to lick, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 311. Lan.[1] (21) Sc. (JAM.) Fif. Richt glad his fire-hung pat to hear Singin' and dringin', token clear That merry parridge-time was near, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 112. Dmf. Now, sirs, it's porridge-time, HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 258. Gall. Comin' on for parritch-time, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) ix. (22) Cai.[1]

3. Phr. (1) *as) plain as porridge*, (*a*) very plain or explicit; (*b*) ugly in appearance; (2) *as thick as porridge*, very thick in substance, muddy, not clear; (3) *to cook the porridge*, to manage any piece of business; (4) *to give any one his porridge*, to keep him in order, to scold; (5) *to keep* or *save one's breath* or *wind to cool one's porridge*, not to spend labour or words in vain, to hold one's tongue; to mind one's own business; (6) *to sup all one's porridge*, to die.

(1, *a*) Sc. It's as plain as parridge that he was both a Roman and Socinian, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 35. (*b*) Fif. Plain as parritch, forbye! HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 60. (2) w.Yks.[1] A proverbial simile frequently applied to beer. (3) Sc. But wha cookit the parritch for him? . . Wha, but your honour's to command, Duncan Macwheeble! SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxxi. 4) Lnk. If I had my will o' the men, My certie, I'd gie them their porridge; I'd keep the loons under my thoom, M[c]LACHLAN *Thoughts* (1884) 20. (5) Sc. 'Hold your peace, Sir,' said the Duke, 'and keep your ain breath to cool your ain porridge—ye'll find them scalding hot, I promise you,' SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xxxvi. Per. If our young Captain has wance ta'en the notion, they may save their breath to cool their ain parritch, that would gainsay him, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1833) 92, ed. 1887. Nhb. Keep yer breath to cool yer parridge, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 162. w.Yks.[1] Save thy wind to keel thy porridge. Nhp.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.) (6) Lin. *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 238.

4. Nonsense, foolish talk.

Lan. Dunnot tawk sich porritch, aw prithee, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 4.

PORRINGER, *sb.* Irel. Lakel. Yks. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Hnt. Also written **poringer** n.Yks.[4]; and in form **pollinger** Shr.[1] [po·rin(d)ʒə(r.] A coarse pot or mug, *gen.* of earthenware, used for porridge, broth, &c. Cf. **poddinger.**

Tip. Taking a small porringer from a nail, KICKHAM *Knocknagow*, 151. Lakel.[2] Wm. Between a teacup and a pint pot in size and shape. Thoo's hev a porringer an' sit aside o' me ta thi tee (B.K.). n.Yks.[1] A pipkin with a loop or handle on the side, and which may be set on the fire if required; n.Yks.[2,4], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[4], Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3] Shr.[1] Al'ays bread the men's pollingers. Hnt. (T.P.F.)

PORRITCH, PORRITO, see **Porridge, Potato.**

PORRIWIGGLE, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lei. e.An. Sur. Also in forms **periwiggle** Sur.; **porwiggle** Lei.[1]; **purwiggy** e.An.[1] [po·riwigl.] A tadpole. Cf. **pollywig.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Yks. Eh! looky! he's nobbut a porriwiggle, WHITE *Month in Yks.* (1888) xiii. n.Yks.[1 2 4], Lei.[1], e.An.[1] Sur. *Nature Notes*, No. 6. Nrf. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 35.

PORRIWINKLE, *sb.* ne.Lan.[1] A dial. form of 'periwinkle.'

PORSY, *adj.* n.Lan.[1] Short of breath; pursy. Cf. **pussy**, *adj.*

PORT, *sb.*[1] Nhb. I.Ma. Suf. Ken. Sus. Dev. [pōt, poət.] In *comb.* (1) **Port-le-murrough steak**, a herring; (2) **-men**, *obs.*, the twelve burgesses of Ipswich; the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports; (3) **-reeve**, (*a*) an official of certain towns; (*b*) a tenure of land.

(1) I.Ma. 'Port-le-murrough' is the Manx for Peel, the principal herring fishery port. 'I had a couple of port-le-murrough steaks for dinner' (S.M.). (2) Suf. The government of this town is by two bailiffs as at Yarmouth. Mr. Camden says they are chosen out of twelve burgesses called portmen, DEFOE *Tour* (1772) 96, ed. Cassell's Nat. Lib. (3, *a*) Nhb.[1] The chief officer in the ancient borough of Warkworth. Ken. He held the office of portreeve in Marshton at the time I write of, *Ann. Fishing Vill.* (ed. 1892) 27; The Portreeve was chosen annually at the Court leet, *ib.* 1. Sus. An ancient official at Pevensey. An existing official of Arundel Corporation (F.E.S.). Dev. Tavistock and Holsworthy possess a Portreeve, *N. & Q.* (1897) 8th S. xi. 468. (*b*) Sus. Portreeve service. Free portreeve (F.E.S.).

PORT, *sb.*[2] Sc. [pōrt.] 1. A gate, gateway.

Sc. The access was through gates, called in the Scottish language ports, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) vi. Or.I. There are ports to all the four quarters of the world, WALLACE *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 136, ed. 1883. Abd. ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 15. Per. Its ports an' pends, hinged brigs an' slidin doors, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 89. Fif. The Protestants went out to their Kirk in the fields at St. Hugo his port, ROW *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 7, ed. 1842. Slg. I shall go down to the ports of the grave, I am drawing near to the ports of death, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) viii, ed. 1843. Ayr. In ancient times Gudetown had been fortified with ports and gates at the end of the streets, GALT *Provost* (1822) xv. Edb. We ambled leisurely down the street, until we came fornent the great port, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 159. Wgt. There were two 'Ports' in Wigtown in the olden time—the East and the West Ports, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 24.

2. *Obs.* The day for hiring harvesters; also in *comp.* **Port-day.**

Edb. The West-port of Edinburgh, or rather the Grassmarket adjoining, is the place where reapers are hired every day during harvest. Abundance of them are to be hired there, particularly on Mondays, when there are sometimes from two or three thousand at once, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 38, ed. 1801; Masters far and near hae been At port, they say, *ib.* 39; To Dun-eudain they hie with haste The next port-day, In hopes some better chear to taste, And get mair pay, *ib.* 41.

3. In curling or bowls: a passage left between two stones or bowls.

Ayr. Come thro' the port a wee bit on, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 237. Lnk. If ye get a right in-weik, Then down the port like a King's cutter, Your stane'll slide into the whitter, M[c]INDOE *Poems* (1805) 57. Lth. 'He's through the port'; and after the stone had passed between the two, David swept behind the tee, and 'saw him out o' the house,' STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 272. Peb. To draw, guard, strike, or wick, he tries, Or through a port to steer, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 38, ed. 1817. Gall. To inwick a stone, is to come up a port or wick, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 280, ed. 1876.

PORT, *sb.*[3] Sc. Irel. Also written **porte.** [pōrt.]

1. A lively tune upon the bagpipes, a catch, glee.

Sc. You, minstrel men, play me a porte, That I on this floor may prove a man, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 178. Arg. I can play—oh yes! I can play two or three ports, MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 8.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Port-vent**, part of a bagpipe; (2) **-youl** or **Portule**, a cry, howl; *gen.* in phr. *to sing portule*, to cry out.

(1) Abd. Malcolm set his port vent to his mouth, rapidly filled his bag, . . and then sent from the instrument such a shriek, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) xi. (2) Sc. I'll gar you sing Port Youl, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 397; I'll make them know they have no right to rule, And cause them shortly all sing up Port-yeull, HAMILTON *Wallace* (1722) 161 (JAM.); All folks are singing songs of joviality, but the people of God, they must sing Port-youl, BRUCE *Lectures* (1708) 62 (*ib.*). Gall. Af gangs his stane, and ay it clamps, But hoh portule, a hog—It grunts that day, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 81, ed. 1876; A singular song, commonly sung about Christmas, *ib.* 384. Ant. A'll mak' you sing portule wi' the wrang side o' your lip oot, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[1. Gaelic *port*, a tune (MACBAIN); OIr. *port*, a tune, a jig (O'REILLY).]

PORT, *v.* Sc. In phr. *port the helm*, a boys' game; see below.

Bnff. Any number may join in it. The players join hands and stand in line. The leader, generally a bigger boy, begins to bend round, at first slowly, then with more speed, drawing the whole line after him. The circular motion is communicated to the whole line, and unless the boys at the end farthest from the leader run very quickly, the momentum throws them off their feet with a dash if they do not drop their hold, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 64.

PORT, PÖRTA, PORTAY, see **Paut, Poortith, Porty.**

PORTER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **portor** Nhb.

1. In *comp.* **Porter-pokeman**, a grain porter, who carries the grain from the ship to the quay or warehouse.

Nhb. A kweer sort iv a portorpokemin chep, *Keelmin's Annewal* (1869) 30; Nhb.[1] The brawny porter-pokemen, bending under the sacks of grain, are seen steadily walking the springing planks laid from the deck to the quay edge, CHARLETON *Newcastle Town* (1885) 313.

2. A bar used as a handle or carrier, on which a smith welds a heavy piece of work, when much manipulation is required to be done to it. Nhb.[1] **3.** A weaving term: a certain number of threads forming a section of a warp. Cf. beer, *sb.*[2], porty.

Sc. A term used by weavers, including twenty splits, or the fifth part of what they call a Hundred. What the Scotch weavers term a Porter, the English term a beer, PEDDIE *Weaver's Assistant* (1814) 152 (JAM.).

PORTERAGE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **porteretch, portridg** S. & Ork.[1]; **potridge.** A portrait, likeness.

His sholmarkit lugs, juist da very porterage o' his midder's anes? *Sh. News* (June 12, 1897); If dat's no da livin' porteretch o' Gibbie dan I sall haud my tongue, *ib.* (July 17, 1897); Dey followed him a' dat gate he cudna bit see veerily enouch da potridge o' dem, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 88; S. & Ork.[1]

PORTERER, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A portrait.

They found moe papers and a Bible full of porterers, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 418, *Append.*

PORTERETCH, see **Porterage.**

PORTH, *sb.* Cor. [pōþ.] A cove, a small bay.

The . . . dwellers at Mawnan Porth, O'DONOGHUE *St. Knighton* (1864) iii; The sandy peninsula which runs out in the 'porth,' or port, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 202, ed. 1896; Cor.[1]

[OCor. *porth*, a port, harbour, bay (WILLIAMS).]

PORTIE, *sb. Obs.* Ayr. (JAM.) Air, mien, carriage, behaviour.

PORTIETH, PORTIFF, see **Porty.**

PORTION, *sb.* Lon. A dial. form of 'proportion.'

Fresh herrings is a blessing too, and sprats is young herrings, and is a blessing in 'portion, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 69.

PORTIONER, *sb.* Sc. [pō·rʃənər.] The occupier of part of a property which has been originally divided among co-heirs; the proprietor of a small portion of land.

Sc. My father was portioner of Little-dearg, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) iv; MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). Sh.I. James Jamieson, portioner of Veensgarth, *Sh. News* (June 17, 1899). w.Sc. His landlord, a substantial portioner, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 180, ed. 1877. Slg. WODROW Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 130. Rnf. HECTOR *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 15. Ayr. I'll neither hae colleague nor portioner, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxiv. Lnk. Robert Schaw, portioner in Auchmuty, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) 238, ed. 1828. Lth. *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 127. Edb. There are several Portioners of this town holding feu of the Superior, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 158, ed. 1815. Hdg. RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 57. Bwk. A neighbouring portioner or laird, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 51. Peb. Lairds and Portioners, in squads, Came down to feast their eyes, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 20, ed. 1817.

PORTIPIN, *sb.* Wm. Lan. Also written **portapin** ne.Lan.[1] A teetotum; a small top spun with the finger and thumb.

s.Wm. One form of it is used in playing a game of chance for pins (J.A.B.). ne.Lan.[1]

PORTIS, *sb. Obs.* Lin. A weaving term; see below. Cf. **porter, 3, porty.**

The hundred after the weavers accounts is five portises, every portis conteyning nineteen reeds, *Rates of Wages* (1680) in THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 765.

PORTITH, PORTIVE, see **Porty.**

PORTLE, *v.* Nhb.[1] To poke. Cf. **pirtle, powtle.**

Thor's an eel anunder that styen; aa'll get a stick an' portle him oot.

PORTMANTLE, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **poortmankle** Brks.[1] [pō·rt-, poə·t-mantl.] A dial. form of 'portmanteau.'

Sc. Leave his bill unsettled . . . and his portmantle and his fishing-rod, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xiv. Lnk. They took also a portmantle out of the coatch, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 51, ed. 1828. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], w.Yks.[1], e.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], Brks.[1], Suf.[1] Ess. There's a portmantle of his up there, BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* (1885) 179. Som. JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); (F.A.A.) Cor.[1] Did 'ee see or hear tell of sich a thing as a portmantle? Cor.[2] [Amer. What the dogs has become of my horse and portmantle? SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxxii.]

PORTMANTY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. A dial. form of 'portmanteau.'

Sc. Here lies interr'd our good old Aunty, Whom Death has catch'd in his port-manty, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 64. Lnk. Stuff them intae the portmanty alang wi' the rest o' the things, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 71. Edb. We . . . got oor portmantys and booked to Worcester, CAMPBELL *Dellie Jock* (1897) 259. Ir. Has yer honours anything but the two portmanty's? *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) II. 115. Don. Less self-consait with them, when they label their portmantieys 'Irelan',' *Harper's Mag.* (Sept. 1899) 509.

PORTRIDG, see **Porterage.**

PORTUS, *sb.* Ags. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A skeleton.

PORTY, *sb.* Yks. Also in forms **portay, portieth, portiff, portith, portive.** [poə·ti.] **1.** A woollen-trade term: a certain number of threads forming a section of a warp.

w.Yks. A number of threads which being repeated in the process of warping formed a web. A certain number was drawn from the cops placed in the creel, from 25 to 40, and one lap, from end to end of a warp, was termed a 'half,' two laps making the portith. It was and is the measure of the number of threads in a web, which are said to be 60 portiths of 30 = 60 × 60 = 3600. The standard portith was 38 threads (W.T.); A given number of ends in warping, generally 38 (J.M.); A porty is forty ends, woollen, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 11, 1896); (S.P.U.); (F.R.); w.Yks.[3]

2. *Comp.* **Porty-woof** or **-woove,** woven in a peculiar manner. w.Yks.[3]

3. A silk-weaving term: the proportion of silk thrown into the pile.

w.Yks. Determined by the revolution of the giving-off motion. 'The portray of this piece is to be so-and-so' (S.A.B.).

[Cp. Du. *portie*, a portion, share, part.]

PORVAN, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Cor. Also in form **purvan** Cor.[1][2] A rush wick for a lamp; shreds of cotton used in wick-making for a 'chill.'

Cor.[1] The purvans were rush wicks, the plaited rag wicks were called 'boobas'; Cor.[2]

PORWIGGLE, see **Porriwiggle.**

PORY, *adj.* Sh.I. Of bread, &c.: light, porous, spongy.

Slott, if hit's right made, sood be as pory an' light as a bit o' Lerrick lof, *Sh. News* (June 2, 1900); (J.S.)

POSE, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. e.An. s.Cy. Cor. Also in form **pawse** Cor.[2] A cold in the head, a catarrh.

N.Cy.[1], e.An.[1], Suf.[1] e. & s.Cy. RAY (1691). s.Cy. GROSE (1790). Cor.[2]

[OE. *geposu* (pl.), colds in the head, *Leechdoms*, I. 148.]

POSE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Also in form **poss** Edb. [pōz.] **1.** *sb.* A hoard; a secret store; savings; lit. that which has been set or laid down.

Sc. Misticot's pose had muckle yellow gowd in't, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxiv. Bnff.[1] Abd. He keepid his pose himself, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 217. Frf. MORISON *Poems* (1790) 81. Per. SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 165. s.Sc. He used to be gettin the haud o' auld wives' posies when they died, WILSON *Tales* (1836) IV. 47. Dmb. SALMON *Gowodean* (1863) 65. Rnf. Our wee bit pose is e'en nae spar'd To buy a coat as braw's the Laird, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 124. Ayr. Jenny Clatterpans . . . has a pose in her kist-nook, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxix. Edb. LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 46. Slk. It was years afore the rebels recovered frae the want o' the wages and the waste o' the pose, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (1856) IV. 86. Rxb. Gars misers loose their poses, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 187. Dmf. CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 87. Nhb. But the 'pose' was gone, the coffer had vanished, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) 91.

2. *v.* To hoard up, amass, lay up in secret. Also with *by* or *up.*

Bnff.[1] The aul' bodie hiz a houd o' siller poset up, an's eye posin' up mair.

POSE, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. To examine, question.

Sc. PITCAIRN *Crim. Trials* (1829) pt. iv. 308. Bnff. Being posed be the Moderator with sum questions, *Presbytery Bk.* (1631–54) 1, ed. 1843. Abd. Being posit, they deponed on their oath, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 80. Fif. RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 113. Slg. I will give you leave to pose me upon particulars, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) III, ed. 1843. Lnk. WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 465, ed. 1828. Rxb. When he posed me upon it, I confessed it unto him, WODROW Soc. *Scl. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 427. Gall. I did seriously pose both him and his wife upon the matter, TELFAIR *True Relation* (1695) in NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 8.

POSEN, POSES, POSET, see **Post,** *sb.*[1], **Posset,** *v.*[2]

POSH, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. [poʃ.] A rough kind of fiddle.

In cam' Jermy Tarl wi his posh, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 113; He ran his toom ower da strings, 'Is dis dy new posh 'at doo bought, Willie?' *Sh. News* Dec. 10, 1898; **S. & Ork.**[1]

POSH, *sb.*[2] Cor.[12] [poʃ.] A heaviness on the chest from mucus, occasioning a loose cough. Cf. **pose,** *sb.*[1]

POSH, *sb.*[3], *v.*[1] and *adv.* Dur. Lakel. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. [poʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A soft, pulpy condition or mass; mud, slush.

Lakel.[2] Oor land's in a fair posh sen t'rain com, 'at is 't. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.**[2] 'There's a posh on't,' a pasty looking quantity. 'T'land's all in posh'; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] T'rooads is all iv a posh. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1]

2. A sudden gush, esp. of water; a heavy fall of rain. See **Pash,** *sb.*[1]

Der.[2] **Not.**[2] There has been quite a posh of rain. **War.** Did yer see what a posh the water came down the bruck ater the thaw, and no wonder the snow was a fut deep, *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); **War.**[3 4] **Shr.**[1] Whad'n'ee think that child's done? —pool'd the spigot out o' the mashin'-tub, an' the drink come out sich a posh. Be'appen we sha'n 'ăve a posh o' wet toërt middle day; **Shr.**[2] The wâater com'd all of a posh. A grate posh o' wâater.

Hence **Poshy,** *adj.* wet, rainy, steaming; dirty. War. (J.R.W.), w.Wor.[1] **3.** *v.* To crush, beat to a pulp; to smash to pieces; to stir or poke violently; to push. See **Pash,** *v.*

Dur.[1] To posh the fire. **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Shr.**[2]

4. To dash violently with water, to souse; to beat clothes in water with a stick for the purposes of washing. Cf. **poss, 3.**

Lakel.[2] Howken amang watter an' muck. **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **s.Not.** Boh, mother, it does rain! it's poshin! (J.P.K.) **Nhp.**[1]

Hence (1) **Poshing-pin,** (2) **-stick,** *sb.* a staff or pin used to beat clothes in washing them, a 'dolly' (q.v.); (3) *poshin wet, phr.* very wet, dripping.

(1) **e.Yks.** Thet's oor poshin-pin hengin' oop theer (F.P.T.). (2) **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] A stick with feet at the end of it, used for washing heavy articles in a peggy-tub or other vessel. (3) **s.Not.** Yer cooät's poshin wet (J.P.K.).

5. To vomit violently. Lei.[1] **6.** To slip down; to fall in.

n.Lin.[1] Said of a wall, the side of a well, ditch, or drain.

7. *adv.* With a sudden gush or splash, heavily.

n.Lin.[1] Th' side o' th' draain will come posh in wi' th' wall a-top on it. **Lei.**[1] A went posh into the water. **War.**[2] The water came out, or down, posh (s.v. Pash); **War.**[3]

POSH, *sb.*[4] and *v.*[2] Yks. Not. [poʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A slang word for money. **e.Yks.**[1] **2.** A share or portion.

Not. Boys, when a comrade finds something in their company, call out 'Posh!' (a less polite 'Halves!') The finder cries 'No posh!' (J.P.K.) **s.Not.** I ain't got my fair posh. If ah'd a fun oot, ah'd a gone posh with yo (*ib.*).

3. *v.* To divide, to go shares.

Not.[1] **s.Not.** To posh up, to relinquish equal shares to others. 'Come, posh up! I seed it too' (J.P.K.).

PO-SHAY, *sb.* Der. Suf. Cor. A corruption of 'post-chaise.'

Der. 'Twas Cormoran that came by the po'-shay last night, Le Fanu *Uncle Silas* (1865) II. 11. **Suf.** For he comed in a real po-shay, Strickland *Old Friends, &c.* (1864) 8. **Cor.** He hired a ramshackle po'shay, 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* (1899) 67.

POSHIE, *sb.* Sc. [poʃi.] A child's name for porridge.

Abd. Common (G.W.). **Ayr.** See, there's yer poshie, noo, my pet, Edwards *Mod. Poets,* 2nd S. 165.

POSICAL, *adj.* Nhb.[1] [pō·zikl.] Whimsical.

POSIT, see **Posset,** *sb.*

POSKER, *sb.* Yks. [po·skə(r).] A piece of broken crockery-ware. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 31, 1884) 8.

POSNET, *sb.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also Sus. Also written **posnett** w.Yks.[1]; **posnette** Dur.; **posnit** Yks.; **posnitt** w.Yks.; **posnut** Lan.; **possnet** Yks.; **possnit** w.Yks.[5]; **postnet, postnit** w.Yks.; and in form **possinet** w.Yks. [po·snit.] An iron pot used in cooking, with a handle and three feet; a saucepan; a 'porringer.' Also used *fig.* and *attrib.*

Dur. Raine *Charters, &c., Finchale* (1837) clvi. **Cum.** Many's the drink o' whiskey I have had out o' that old posnet, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1880) II. 71, ed. 1888; **Cum.**[4], **Wm.** (B.K.) **Yks.** That big possnet holds as much water as t'fish-kettle (F.P.T.). **w.Yks.** A large iron pan, either with an overhanging curved handle, or an outstanding straight one, either with or without feet, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 18, 1896); **w.Yks.**[12345] **Lan.** Wi' ther big posnut hats on, *Accrington Times* (May 16, 1868) 3, col. 7. **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** It. one posnet, iis. *vid., Inventory* (1611) in *Local Gleanings* (Jan. 1880) VII. 264; **Chs.**[1], **Sus.**[1]

Hence **Posnetful,** *sb.* the contents of a posnet.

w.Yks. A posnitful o melted butta, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 15. **Lan.** A posnetful of ale apiece, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 336.

[*Posnet,* 'urceus,' *Prompt.* OFr. *poçonet.*]

POSS, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. War. Shr. Also written **posse** s.Lan. [pos.] **1.** *v.* To push, dash, thrust; to knock, kick, thump. Cf. **pouse,** *v.*[2] **1.**

Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 383. **Slk.** (Jam.) **Ant.** To stand over a person or animal that is lying on the ground, and repeatedly push or thrust against it with the foot placed on the belly. Butchers sometimes do this to oxen and cows after their throats are cut, with an intention to force out the blood from the inner parts, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Cy.** *ib.* (P.) **w.Yks.**[12]; **w.Yks.**[3] Of a lamb, 'See haa he's possin t'owd ewe agean'; **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.** Theer the rowltunt me, un possunt me that poke, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 10; Foak begun o thrutchin, possin, un tearin owey, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 45. **s.Lan.** Picton *Dial.* (1865) 20. **Der.**[1] As a calf or lamb does in sucking. **nw.Der.**[1] Applied to a calf, which pushes or dashes with its head the can or pail when drinking its meals.

2. *Obs.* A marling term: to inflict punishment upon a marler who is late at work. Cf. **boss,** *v.*[3]

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[2] He is held across a horse with his posteriors exposed, and struck on them with the flat side of a spade by the head-workman; **Chs.**[3]

3. To dash or shake violently in water, esp. to beat clothes in water for the purpose of washing them; to rinse with water. Cf. **posh,** *sb.*[3] **4.**

Sc. Applied to the washing of clothes; particularly to that branch of it in which the person employed drives the clothes hastily backwards and forwards in the water (Jam., s.v. Pouss). **Cld.** To poss claes (Jam.). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[1] She was possan blankets in a tub. **n.Yks.**[14] **ne.Yks.**[1] Poss them things weel. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Sha bent ovver t'peggy-tub, an poss'd, an sooapin t'cloas sha made a splash, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1896) 65; **w.Yks.**[1235], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Mae·ri, weyl yoa· bin ŭ)pos·in, yoa· mid ŭz wel pos mahy shaak·it thróo. **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] These things bin ready fur swillin', get plenty o' waiter an' poss 'em well to clier 'em.

Hence (1) **Possen,** *adv.* in phr. *possen wet,* very wet, soaking; (2) **Posser,** *sb.* a staff used to stir up or beat clothes when washing them; (3) **Possing,** *vbl. sb.* the process of beating clothes in water for the purposes of washing; (4) **-staff,** (5) **-stick,** *sb.*, see (2); (6) **-tub,** *sb.* a large tub or barrel for washing clothes.

(1) **Cum.** Oor Bob's been i' t'beck, an' his feet ur possen wet (J.D.); My feet ur possen wet, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 67. (2) **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** An inverted funnel fixed at the end of a short pole and used to stir dirty clothes amongst the water in which they are being soaked preparatory to washing them (B.K.). (3) **n.Yks.**[1] A vigorous manipulation of linen, especially heavy articles, such as sheets or table-cloths, which is carried on in the posskit by the aid of a staff; **n.Yks.**[2] The operation of 'possing' being performed by means of a staff with knobs at the immersed end, and a cross-piece for a handle at the top. The staff is worked through a hole in the lid, in the way of a pestle and mortar. (4) **Dur.**[1] (5) **n.Yks.** A washerwoman's possing-stick is cloven, but a peggy has four feet (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] A possing-stick is a handle of wood with another shorter one cross-wise, near the top, having a wooden base like a little cheese—more rounded perhaps. (6) **Sc.** 'Tis strange the good old fashion should have fled When double-girded possing-tubs were made, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1821) 432 (Jam.). **n.Cy.** A round tub, two and a half feet high, known as the 'possing-tub,' *Work and Leisure* (Oct. 1888) 273. **n.Yks.**[2] A cylindrical vessel in which linen is cleansed in hot water; **n.Yks.**[4] **w.Yks.**[5] A sort of peggy-tub, but more substantial. **Lan.** Lee *MS. Gl.* (1843).

4. *Comp.* (1) **Poss-kit,** a large tub or barrel in which clothes undergo the process of 'possing'; (2) **-stick,** the staff or heavy stick used to beat or 'poss' clothes in washing them; (3) **-tub,** see (1).

(1) n.Yks.[1 2 4], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[5] (2) Nhb.[1] A piece of timber with a heavy foot and stalk. e.Dur.[1] Cum.[4] She laid aside her poss-stick and rinsed the suds from her hands, CLARE *Pearl*, 123. n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[5] (3) N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Drop them in the poss-tub amang the wettor, WILKINSON *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1886) 16; Nhb.[1] A strong forty or fifty gallon barrel, with an open end. It is partly filled with hot water, to which soap is added; and the dirty clothes being put in are possed. e.Dur.[1], Cum. (J.D.), Yks. (J.W.)

5. To soften in water, as bread for a poultice; to steep. n.Yks.[2] **6.** To confuse, mix; also with *up*.

Yks. Weel, I've got kings, and queens, .. clergy, and poets, and good chaps, and naebodies all possed oop, FETHERSTON *Farmer*, 28. m.Yks.[1]

7. *sb.* A push. w.Yks.[2] **8.** A simple form of 'dolly' (q.v.); the staff or pin used to beat clothes when washing.

Cum.[4] The legs are replaced by two transverse cuts at the bottom of the stem where it is greatly increased in its diameter. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. The kind in common use in W. at present consists of a long handle, at one end of which is a tin cone, whose base is open and is situate at the extreme portion of the instrument. Inside the large outer cone is a smaller one. The cone arrangement is supposed to have powers of suction, as well as being useful in the churning and tossing process, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 18, 1896).

9. Phr. (1) *all in a poss*, (2) *as wet as poss*, saturated with water, very wet.

(1) Cum.[1] (2) Cum.[4] The prints were delivered to the drapers 'as wet as poss,' BURN *Brampton* (1893) 6.

10. A waterfall. w.Yks.[1] **11.** *Fig.* A mess, muddle, confusion. m.Yks.[1] Thou'll make a poss of it before thou's done.

12. A fat, heavy person.

w.Yks. Shoo is a poss, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 18, 1896).

13. A heavy fall.

w.Yks. He coome dahn wi' sich a poss! *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (*ib.*)

[1. A cat of a courte . . . pleyde with hem perilouslych and possed hem aboute, *P. Plowman* (B.) Prol. 149.]

POSS, see **Pose**, *sb.*[2], **Post**, *sb.*[1]

POSSE, *sb.* Sc. Nhp. Glo. Brks. Hnt. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Also written **possey** Sc. Brks.[1]; **possy** Glo.[2] [po·sə, po·si.] A large company of people, a great muster, in allusion to a sheriff's 'posse comitatus.'

Edb. Having at his back . . . a posse of the city-guard, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 88. Gall. A possey o' crouse honest men, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 305, ed. 1876. Nhp.[1] What a possé of them. Glo.[2] Brks.[1] Ther be a possey o' volk gone to Vaair, to-day. Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

POSSEL, *sb.*[1] Shr.[1] [po·sl.] A state of soft, wet, swampy saturation.

Yo' conna göó o' the leasow now, the ground's all of a possel.

POSSEL, *sb.*[2] Yks. [po·sl.] A broken remnant of the stems of pentacrinites.

e.Yks. To this spot [Kell Well] and its channel on the hill-side young people have resorted, time out of mind, to pick up 'kessels and possels,'. . washed out of the lias beds by the continuous action of the water. These are also found in the lias gravel on the Humber beach, at Whitton, an adjoining village. . . The star-like single joints are called kessels; the portions consisting of several of these, possels, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 470.

POSSESS, *v.* Sc. Yks. [pəze·s.] **1.** *Obs.* To give legal possession; to infeoff.

Sc. He obtained the earldome of Marr from the king, and was possest in the same, PITSCOTTIE *Chron.* (ed. 1814) 184 (JAM.). Abd. After removing of the bishop's wife from Spynie, the earl of Murray possessed his sister's son . . . therewith, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 13.

2. To inform, convince, persuade; with *with*: to persuade deceitfully.

n.Yks. Ah possessed him wi this notion (I.W.). w.Yks.[1]

3. Phr. *to be possessed within oneself*, to be taken up with thoughts of oneself.

Edb. One of the bailies was so possessed within himself that he tried to chair himself where chair was none, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii.

POSSESSION, *sb.* Der. In lead-mining: the right to a 'meer' of ground; the 'stow' or windlass placed upon a 'meer' of ground to confer such a right.

The miner calls his mine and the land granted to him by the barmaster to work in his possessions; and defends them as such from any encroachments. . . Every miner or miners having possessions should have stowces and timber in a conspicuous place for keeping possession of them, MANDER *Miner's Gl.* (1824); A cross and hole a good possession is But for three dayes: and then the custom's this, To set down stowes, timbered in all men's sight, Then such possession, stands for three weeks' right, If that the stowes be pinned and well wrought With yokings, sole-trees, else they stand for nought, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 9–14; The term is also *gen.* used to signify the stows themselves, because thereby the miners obtain possession, TAPPING *Gl. to Manlove* (1851); A Possession or Stowse of Pretence is a machine which formerly was the only apparatus for drawing up the ore in tubs from the mine, *ib.* (s.v. Stowe).

POSSESSIONING, *vbl. sb.* n.Cy. Nhp. [pəze·ʃənin.] The custom of beating the bounds of a parish in procession. See **Processioning**.

n.Cy. Going the bounds of a parish on Holy Thursday, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Nhp.[1] Going in triennial procession on Holy Thursday to perambulate a parish for the purpose of marking and retaining possession. The parochial authorities are accompanied by other inhabitants, and a number of boys, to whom it is customary to distribute buns, &c. in order to impress it upon the memory, should the boundaries at any future period be disputed.

POSSET, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. War. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Nrf. Suf. Dev. Also written **posit** w.Yks.[3]; **possett** Lakel.[2] Lan.; **possit** w.Yks.[3] Lan. Chs.[1]; **possut** Brks.[1] [po·sit.] **1.** *sb.* A warm drink, *gen.* consisting of milk and bread seasoned with ale or treacle, &c.

Ayr. Tea . . . did no harm, . . which was not the case with the possets that were in fashion before, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) iii. Nhb. An there was posset—an honey an bacon collops, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 13; Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Boilt milk wi' yal in't; good fer mowers. Cum., Wm. A dish of milk boiled with small squares of white bread and mixed with ale, sweetened and seasoned, was a common supper for strangers, when home-produce was almost exclusively used (M.P.); Wm. & Cum.[1] Before the introduction of tea, it was customary to give strangers at festival times ale-possets; they were served up in bowls called dubblers. w.Yks. A treacle posset has no meal or flour of any kind, simply milk and treacle, cracked by the addition of a little vinegar, thus forming curd, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 2, 1896); Milk boiled and broken into curds (D.L.). Lan. The possett they had imbibed, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) xvi; One of their receipts for a common cold is 'a whot churn-milk posset, weel sweet'nt, an' a traycle cake to't, at bedtime,' WAUGH *Sketches* (1855) 22; Lan.[1] Der. A Kirsmas posset i' harvest time. .. Gin i' el, an' rum, an' whiskey, an' nutmegs, an' cloves, an' ginger. I wunna hev milk—a gill o' cream wi' lump sugar's the best. An' a raand o' toast to soften et, GILCHRIST *Peakland Faggot* (1897) 93. nw.Der.[1], War. (J.R.W.), Glo.[1] Brks.[1] 'Tracle-possut' and 'Inon-possut' are considered excellent remedies for a cold. Nrf. A mixture of treacle and milk for a cough, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84. Suf. (E.G.P.) Dev. Have a cider posset on the hob to furnish inner comfort, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) xvi.

Hence (1) **Posset-cup**, *sb.* a cup of silver or pewter used for drinking 'possets'; (2) **-funeral**, *sb., obs.*, a funeral at which by the custom of the family the chief dish of the refreshment was 'posset'; (3) **-masking**, *sb.* the making and drinking of 'possets'; (4) **-pot**, *sb.* the pot or vessel in which 'posset' is made.

(1) N.Cy.[1] Wm. & Cum.[1] The posset-cup shone as an article of finery in the better sort of houses; it was made of pewter, and was furnished with two, three, or more lateral pipes through which the liquid part of the compound might be sucked by those who did not choose the bread. (2) Cum., Wm. Distinguished from the custom of other families, which had meat-funerals, or a general sort of entertainment for the whole of a village, when the bell went round to intimate that 'two were bidden from each house'; the formula when it was in words, and not a general invitation, as not being for a householder, &c. I saw, perhaps, one of the latest instances in this village [Langwathby], as a child. Long tables were laid out in the barn for those not related; they were covered with beautiful linen, and bowls at convenient intervals filled with genuine posset. From opposite sides, people, about four, reached out, dipped their spoons, and sipped the posset (M.P.). (3) Ayr. Decent ladies coming home with red faces, tosy and cosh, from a posset-masking, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) iii. (4) Lan. Yo mitn o' let'n th' possit pot bothom o' bin fund ere yo'dn kiket it oer, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 41.

2. Phr. *eating the posset*, a wedding custom; see below.

Nhb.[1] In to the [bridal] chamber was brought a bowl containing a portion of broken white bread soaked in white milk instead of wine, into which the marriage ring was dropped; the bride and bridegroom tasted the contents first, then the bowl was assailed by the lasses and lads; and whoever 'fished' up the ring was accounted to have the best chance of being first married, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1842) 344.

3. The flower of the meadow-sweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria*.

Lan. That tall, white flower, which country folk call 'posset,' spread out its curdy top among the elegant summer grasses, WAUGH *Sketches* (1855) 163; **Lan.**[1]

4. The liquid food vomited by babies.

w.Yks. Sutha, wipe me this 'posit off o' mi arm, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 18, 1896). **e.Lan.**[1]

5. *v.* Of a baby: to vomit, to throw up small quantities of food.

Lakel.[2], **Cum.**[4], **Wm.** (J.M.) **w.Yks.** Bless its little heart, it's possetting again (H.L.); **w.Yks.**[23], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.)

Hence **Posseting**, *ppl. adj.* of babies: given to vomiting.

s.Not. Posseting babies always come on (J.P.K.).

POSSET, *v.*[2] Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **poset** w.Yks.[2] [po·sit, w.Yks. pəze·t.] To dance; in dancing: to change positions for the next figure.

w.Yks.[2] The accent is on the last syllable. **Chs.**[1] Sammy, let's posset.

Hence **Possetting**, *vbl. sb.* dancing.

Lan. When it coom to th' possettin Johnny took th' opportunity to squeeze hur waist, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 50.

POSSIBILITY, *sb.* Not. Lei. War. The extent of one's means.

Not.[1] **Lei.**[1] It een't in our possibility to dew no more. **War.**[3]

POSSIBLE, *sb.* Sh.I. Nrf. Slang and Amer. [po·sibl.]

1. Utmost; also in *pl.*

Nrf. I'll do all my possibles to order it right (G.E.D.). [**Amer.** I'll do my possible that the like don't happen agin, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1830) 1st S. xxvi.]

2. *pl.* Means, wherewithal, money.

Sh.I. Doo sees 'at wi' plenty o' siller, gūde prices can be gotten, bekis folk hae da possables, *Sh. News* (Nov. 4, 1899). **Slang.** So then the hold chap as had loaned the possibles, he puts it into the boss's hands, MURRAY *Nov. Note-bk.* (1887) 64.

POSSINET, POSSIT, see **Posnet, Posset**, *sb.*

POSSIT, *sb.* Irel. [po·sit.] A shortened form of 'deposit'; used *attrib.*

Dwn. The twa banks . . . whaur a keep a wheen o' wee Possit Resates, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 81.

POSSIT, *adj.* Sc. [po·sit.] Possible.

Dmb. 'It's hangin', neck and rape!' 'Hangin's nae possit, Tam, in ony shape,' SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 88.

POSSLET, *sb.* nw.Dev.[1] [po·slit.] In phr. *pen and posslet*, in brewing: the spigot and faucet used for drawing off the wort from the keeve.

POSSUT, POSSY, see **Posset**, *sb.*, **Pussy**, *adj.*

POST, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **poist** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **pooast** n.Yks.[2]; **poss** Cor.[12] [pōst, poəst, pwust.] **I.** *sb.* Gram. forms: *pl.* (1) **Poasses**, (2) **Posen**, (3) **Poses**, (4) **Posses**, (5) **Posstes**, (6) **Postes**, (7) **Posteses**, (8) **Postesses**, (9) **Postis**, (10) **Postises**, (11) **Postisis**, (12) **Pŭo·u's**, (13) **Pwostës**, (14) **Pwostisses**, (15) **Pwusses**, (16) **Pwustes**.

(1) **War.** There'nt no finger poasses in these parts (J.B.). (2) **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Puos·n. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (3) **Lin.** Her legs were swelled up like mill-poses (R.E.C.). **Rut.**[1] For two poses of wood, 8*d.*, *Accounts* (1721). **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2] (4) **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Dev.** Can 'ee let me hev a couple of rough posses? *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 19. **s.Dev.** FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.**[1] Water will wear away stonen posses; **Cor.**[3] (5) **Cor.**[3] (6) **Sur.**[1] The giät's good enough, but the post-es be rotten. **Hrt.** (H.G.); My legs . . . as stiff as two postés, GEARY *Rur. Life* (1899) 81. **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **Wil.** (K.M.G.) **Som.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 127. (7) **Nrf.** His legs air as posteses o' marble, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 15. **Wil.** (K.M.G.) (8) **n.Stf.** (J.T.) **n.Dev.** He stands just like a pictur', with the postesses to either side of him, BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) 40. (9) **Nhp.**[1] **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852). (10) **Nhp.**[1] (11) **Mid.** GROSE (1790). **Lon.** Zounds, how you all move like so many postisis! *ib. Olio* (1796) 105. (12) **Shr.**[1] (13) **Wil.** (K.M.G.) (14) **Brks.**[1] (15, 16) **se.Wor.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Post and pan**, (2) — and panel, (3) — and petrel, (4) — and tan, terms applied to old half-timbered buildings; (5) **-bird**, the spotted fly-catcher, *Muscicapa grisola*; (6) **-holes**, holes dug in the ground for the insertion of gate or fencing posts; *fig.* nothing; (7) **-mill**, a wooden mill supported on posts; (8) **-sick**, bedridden.

(1) **Sc.** The walls were formed of upright posts tied with pans or cross-pieces of timber; and this framework was filled up with stones and black mortar, i. e. clay or mud. . . Specimens of the style may still be seen in some of our rural villages (JAM. *Suppl.*). **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] The plaster interspaces externally are sometimes filled in with ornamental devices, and the framing itself, being painted black, appears as black stripes. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Just on the top of that wall was a post-and-pan storey as dry as snuff and as inflammable as petroleum. . . That's the sort of building Leeds was composed of before bricks came in, which I reckon was about 1700 to 1720, at the earliest, for general use, *Yks. Even. Post* (June 3, 1899); **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] A deäl o' Gaainsb'r Ohd Hall's not stoän nor brick, it's poäst an' pan. (2) **sw.Sur.** The 'panel' is formed by twisting hazel-wands, hurdle-wise, round upright hazel-rods which are fixed into the oaken frame. The 'panel' is then filled up solid with a plaster of marly clay and chopped straw, NEVILL *Old Cottages* (1889) 19. (3) **Lan.** A dwelling for the young couple, of clay and wood, what is called post and petrel, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 263; **Lan.**[1] Post-and-patril wall, a mud wall. **Chs.**[1] Framed woodwork fixed on stone. (4) **Sur.** The woodmen and their 'post and tan' cottages have passed away, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 49. (5) **Ken.** From its habit of perching on a post, watching for flies, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 48; *Science Gossip* (1882) 65; **Ken.**[1] (6) **Ken.**[1] Used in n.Ken. as a comic word for nothing. 'What have ye got in the cart there?' 'Oh! only a load of post-holes.' (7) **n.Lin.**[1] **e.Lin.** And then we'd past the owd poäst mill, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 78. **Wil.** On the rising ground . . . stood one of those small wooden windmills known as Post-mills, EWING *Jan Windmill* (1876) x. (8) **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Dmf.** The thought of Marjorie lying post-sick up Ettrick water, HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 283.

2. Phr. *between you and me and the post*, in confidence. **N.I.**[1] **3.** *pl.* A sarcastic term for thick legs. **w.Yks.**[1]

4. In mining: a pillar of coal left unhewn for the purpose of supporting the roof of the workings; a perpendicular column of rock.

w.Yks. (S.J.C.); **w.Yks.**[1] It is sometimes called a horse or a rider, when a perpendicular block intercepts the horizontal beds or strata.

Hence (1) *post and stall, phr.* a method of mining; see below; (2) **-coil-getter**, *sb.*, (3) **Poster**, *sb.*, see below.

(1) **Der.** The method of post and stall, or leaving large pillars and excavating between them, is resorted to, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 118. (2) **w.Yks.** A man who gets the coal left on the road-side to support the roof, which, therefore, will have an open face and also an open end. It is generally partially crushed, and easier to get than the main body of the coal (W.H.V.); A miner who is working out pillars of coal that had previously been left to support roads or for other purposes (C.B.C.); Ask any collier who has worked for the Low Moor, Bowling, or any other of the colliery companies, what a 'post-coil-getter' is, and no doubt you will receive some enlightenment, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 2, 1896). (3) **w.Yks.** In coal-getting, the man who blasts down the roof, after the coal has been got, and sorts out the iron stone, and 'fays' the muck behind him (W.H.V.).

5. A layer of stone in a quarry; a stratum.

Sig. The stratum or post, as it is here called, of this quarry is from 10 to 15 feet thick, *Agric. Surv.* 52 (JAM.). **Nhb.**[1] Applied to any distinct, massive bed. 'Grindstone post,' the stratum from which Newcastle grindstones are obtained. 'A number of limestone bands, or posts, will be found at the head of Sills burn,' MILLER *Geol. Surv. Otterburn.* **Cum.** Each key is composed of a number of layers of stone, of a different thickness, which the workmen call 'posts,' HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 443; A layer of living rock separated by natural cleavage from the contiguous layers (E.W.P.); To expose a post of living stone from which could be hewn . . . a piece of rock, CALVERLEY *Sculptured Crosses*, 23. **n.Yks.**[1] A mass of rock in a quarry of some considerable depth or thickness, so as to be suitable for quarrying purposes. **w.Yks.** A layer of stone between two natural beds (T.H.H.); The whole of the piece of rock with the natural seams, before any quarrying is done

(W.H.V.). Nhp.[1] The beds of stone between the gulf-joints in a quarry; Nhp.[2] Morton *Nat. Hist.* (1712).

Hence (1) **Poster**, *sb.* a quarryman, a hewer of rock. w.Cum. (S.K.C.); (2) **Posting-down**, *vbl. sb.* trimming the face or edge of the posts so as to leave an approximately plumb face. w.Yks. (W.H.V.) 6. Sandstone.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Sandstone of a very firm, fine, compact grain. Nhb., Dur. Grey post, *Borings* (1881) II. 2. Dur. *Geol. Surv. Vert. Sect.* Sheet 43. Cum.[4] n.Yks. A massive bed of freestone (I.W.).

Hence (1) **Post-clyers**, *sb. pl.* nodules in a bed of sandstone; (2) **Posty**, *adj.* of the nature of sandstone.

(1) Nhb.[1] (2) Nhb., Dur. Posty mill, *Borings* (1881) II. 254.

7. *v.* With *ope*: to fasten open.

Som. His mother bustled out to 'post ope' the barton gate in readiness for the cattle to come in, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 18. w.Som.[1] Mind and post ope the door, eens he mid'n vall vast. Zomebody 've u-pau's oa'p dhu gyüt' [a-post ope the gate], an' all the bullicks be a-go to road. nw.Dev.[1]

8. To fix a gardening guide-line by sticking the short rods at either end into the ground.

I.W. He reached his line of string, which he pulled up and posted further on, when he dibbled a second row of holes along its course, Gray *Annesley* (1889) I. 159.

9. To cut trees into a square form. w.Yks.[1] 10. To lean against a wall or post, to prop, stand up; to stick, place, or push up. *Gen.* with *up*.

Why possed up in a row? J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 20; Cor.[1] With a make-wise faace, possed on top of his awn; Cor.[2] Theer a stonds possed op, lookin like a vool.

POST, *sb.*[2], *v.*[2] and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. ? Sur. Dev. Also written **pooast** n.Yks.[2] [pōst, poəst.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Post-bill**, a bank post-bill; a bill of letters transmitted by mail; (2) **-house**, a post-office; (3) **-road**, a main road used by the mail.

(1) Sc. Premium on a Bank of England post-bill, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xv. (2) Nhb. He'd keepit his place at the post-hoose for mony a year, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 212. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1] (3) Nhb. A strong fertile clayey loam . . . reaches as far as the great post-road, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 13.

2. Phr. *American post*, a children's game; see below.

Ayr. 'What kind o' games na?' 'Oh, hide-the-thimble—the American Post, cards, and such like,' Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 157; One goes outside of the room, and knocks at the door: he is asked such questions as 'Who's there? What with? For whom?' to which he answers, 'The postman: a letter,—so and so,' naming some person in the room. That person goes out with the first one, and then they both knock, and the same round of questions and answers goes on till all in the room are in the lobby or staircase. The question is also asked, 'What's to pay?' and if the answer is *2d.* or *3d.*, that involves the payment of two or three kisses (A.W.).

3. A postman; also called **Postie**.

Sc. I said to mysel', when I saw Postie linkin' round the corner, 'There's news for us the day,' Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 3. Sh.I. I mind when I saw 'Posty' come, My heart began ta beat, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 227. ne.Sc. Gordon *Northward Ho*, 94. Abd. Postie handed me a thin envelope, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 16, 1901). Kcd. Grant *Lays* (1884) 35. Frf. The postie had haen a letter to deliver at it, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 71, ed. 1889. Fif. Ther was also ther a post, that frequented Edinbruche, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 22, ed. 1842. Lnk. They that gi'e least trade to the post, Shou'd get a doonricht flyting, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 114. Nhb. Tam Buglehorn, the postie, . . . when he cam' wi' the letters, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 84. ? Sur. They pore crethurs as has to moil loike we postes, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i.

4. *v.* To convey, accompany.

Kcd. He couldna stand his lane, Till twa, ane on ilka side, Did post him to his Jean, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 76.

5. *adv. Obs.* In phr. *post alone*, quite alone. [Not known to our correspondents.] Dev. (Hall.)

POST, *v.*[3] Sc. To tread linen under foot for the purpose of washing it, to 'wauk.' Cf. **poss**, *v.* 3.

Sc. To 'post the linen' was to tread upon it with the bare feet in the washing tub, a common practice among the women of the working classes in Scotland, Mackay; In scouring woollen clothes or coarse linen when the strength of arm and manual friction are found insufficient, the Highland women put them in a tub with a proper quantity of water, and then with petticoats tucked up commenced the operation of 'posting.' When three women are engaged, one commonly tramps in the middle and the others tramp around her, Armstrong *Gael. Dict.* (1820) (*ib.*). Abd. They post clothes with hands as well as feet (G.W.).

POSTED, *pp.* Cld. (Jam.) In phr. *postit wi' sickness*, overpowered by sickness.

POSTING STAMP, *phr.* Hrt. A postage stamp.

I returns you your money in posting stamps, Geary *Rur. Life* (1899) 44.

POSTMAN'S KNOCK, *phr.* Oxf. A method of sliding on ice.

The slider moving on one foot, and tapping the ice with the other (G.O.).

POSTMANTLE, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [po·smæntl.] A portmanteau.

POSTMARTYR, *v.* Sus. To make a post-mortem examination.

He was shot by the Coast-guard and they postmartyred him, Blackmore *Springhaven* (1887) xxxix.

POSTNET, POSTNIT, see **Posnet**.

POSTURE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Oxf. Brks. Lon. I.W. Also written **poster** Brks.[1]; **postur** Oxf.[1]; and in forms **pawstjur** I.W.[1]; **pooster** S. & Ork.[1]; **powster** Fif.

1. *sb.* Position, attitude; state.

S. & Ork.[1] e.Fif. Maitters were in this powster whan the train drew up, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxx.

2. *v.* To strike an attitude, to strut conceitedly; to swagger.

Oxf.[1] Jack Harrod come in an' stood posterin' about, *MS. add.* Brks.[1] To zee that ther chap poster along, thee 'ood zay a was a Lerd! I.W.[1] That fellow finely pawstjurs about.

Hence **Posturing**, *vbl. sb.* the performance of acrobatic feats.

Lon. What is meant by posturing is the distortion of the limbs, such as doing splits, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 98, ed. 1861.

POSTY, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also written **postè** Som.; and in form **pausty** Dev. [po·sti.] 1. A post.

Som. (F.A.A.) Dev. A certain gate . . . with a posty on either side of it, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III. Lett. 40.

2. *Comp.* **Pausty-legs**, the robin, *Erithacus rubecula*.

Dev. The peasantry here have a most uncouth name for this pretty bird; they call it pausty-legs. . . Mr. Johnes told me it was intended for posty-legs, or legs like a post, Bray *ib.* Lett. 30.

POSY, *sb.* and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **posey** Nhb.[1] w.Yks. n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] Hnt.; **pozy** Glo.[2] Suf.[1]; and in forms **pooasy** w.Yks.[2] m.Lan.[1]; **pooazy** n.Yks.[2]; **poouzy** I.W.[1]; **puasy** Dur.; **pwosy** Cum.; *pl.* **poises** Lan. [pō·zi, poə·zi.]

1. *sb.* A bunch of flowers; a bouquet, nosegay.

Sc. The bank . . . was a perfect picture with wild roses; . . you could gather a posy there, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 260, ed. 1894. Per. A posy of primroses, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 257. s.Sc. Watson *Bards* (1859) 148. Rnf. Young *Pictures* (1865) 54. Ayr. And a' to pu' a posie to my ain dear May, Burns *The Posie*, st. 1. Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-1862) I. 65. n.Cy. (J.W.) Dur. Gert big pu'asies like shaffs o' stree, Egglestone *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 11. Cum.[1], n.Yks.[24], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (E.G.), w.Yks.[2] Lan. Aw show forth poises o' some sort, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 1. Der.[1], Not. (L.C.M.), Lin. (J.C.W.), n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] The children have cropped a posy in the dyke. Nhp. On this same bank I bound my posies up, Clare *Vill. Minst.* (1821) II. 16; Nhp.[1], Shr.[1] Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 335; Glo.[2] s.Oxf. Make some posies of 'em out ere, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 57. Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf. (C.T.), Suf.[1], I.W.[1] Som. He picked a posy for Sophia, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 34. w.Som.[1] Dev. A huge posy of willow-herb, Neill *Dimpses* (1893) 14.

2. *Fig.* A cluster; a small collection.

Abd. See yon children . . . Now assembled in a posy, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 56. Dmf. I send you this wab o' my weavin'—This posie o' sangs, Reid *Poems* (1894) 44.

3. *Fig.* A bouquet, used in addressing any one.

n.Yks.[2] 'Thoo bonny pooazy!' you lovely creature. Ironically, of a nauseous looking individual.

4. Any single flower.

N.I.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum. Well known here as a general name for a single flower, the first by which a country child used to hear of a flower. The use of the poets is chiefly on the side of its being plural, but not exclusively so. 'He promised to buy

me a garland of roses, He promised to buy me a garland of posies.' A garland of varied flowers, not bunches of them (M.P.); **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** Life wodn't be worth livin' if ther' wor noa posies i' t'world, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 29, 1897). **Lan.** Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 237; **Lan.**[1] 'What a pratty posy tha's getten. What is it?' 'Oh, it's nobbut a woild un—a bit o' honeysuckle 'at aw geet i' th' cloof.' **ne.Lan.** I want a dry grave, wi' a posy growin' on th' top, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 20. **m.Lan.**[1] **Shr.**[1] The plural form 'posies' is used for growing flowers. 'Dick . . . says theer'll be sich pretty posies, pollyantuses, and riccaluses, . . an all sorts.' [**Amer.** I was weeding a flower bed. . . He . . . called out sociably, 'Good mornin'! Workin' out in your posies, be ye?' *Cent. Mag.* (Mar. 1882) 766.]

5. *Comp.* (1) **Posy-bed**, (2) **-garden**, a flower-garden; (3) **-knot**, a flower-bed.

(1) **Cum.** (M.P.) (2) **Not.** Well, and how's your posy-garden looking? (L.C.M.) (3) **Shr.**[1] They bin mäkin' the paas'n's garden so nice, sich pretty posy-knots, diaments, an' rounds.

6. The garden peony, *Paeonia officinalis.* Wil.[1] **7.** A floral pattern, esp. on an article of clothing.

Nhb. Aw pat on my blue coat, . . My jacket wi posies se fine, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 88.

8. The scent of hay or clover.

n.Lin.[1] If th' raain ho'ds ther'll be nōa posey e' oor haay to year.

9. An unsavoury smell.

Ayr. The posies which cam oot from some of the jawboxes and reeking closes in the High Street, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 87. **n.Yks.**[2]

10. *adj.* Flowery, gay with floral patterns.

Nhb. Used as an adjective to express a gay coloured article of dress, especially flowered prints. 'Her cotton posey goon,' Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 15; An a posie goon Aw'll buy thee soon, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 75; **Nhb.**[1] A posey sampler.

Hence **Posey-jacket**, *sb.* the holiday jacket of a pitman, of curious patterns, and displaying coloured flowers.

Nhb. Maw posy jacket, a' bran new, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 43; **Nhb.**[1]

POT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **pott** Nhb. Dor.[1]; and in form **pat** Sc. [**pot**, **pat**.] **1.** *sb. Obs.* A wool-combing term: the comb-pot used for heating the combs; the number of men working at one comb-pot; *gen.* in phr. *a pot of one, four,* &c.

w.Yks. The number was limited by the size of the room, generally a cottage, and the size of the cam-pot. Thus there were a 'pot o' four,' &c., seldom more than six. A man who worked by himself formed a 'pot o' one' (E.W.); There might also be a pot o' three, two, or only one (J.T.); When wool was combed by hand, the steel combs were heated in a small furnace or apparatus called a comb-pot, and one of these to accommodate four workers was called a 'pot o' fower.' 'An' t'fragments of a pot-o'-fower,' Preston *Yksman.* (1880) 23.

Hence *pot o' one, phr.* a bachelor, one who lives alone; an eccentric person, one who differs from others.

w.Yks. He's a pot o' one (E.W.); Very common in the Bradford district. 'Nah, he's a pot o' one is Johnny; he's ways ov his awn an' he'll du noa other,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 25, 1896).

2. A small still.

Abd. Wi' the foreshot o' the pot rheumatics she removed, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 26; Cause bear's so ill, fouk winna yoke The whisky pot, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 30.

3. *Obs.* A tub or barrel. Wil.[1] **4.** Earthenware; china. Also used *attrib.*

Nhb.[1] A pot dolly. Them figures is made o' pot. **Cum.**[4], **Yks.** (M.P.) **w.Yks.** A lot Ov knives wi hannals made a pot, Tom Treddlehoyle *Thowts, &c.* (1845) 29; Tha's goane an brokken that pot cat an' dog, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 1, 1896); As stupid as a pot-mule, *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889). **Lan.** Lookin-glasses and pot dolls, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iii; Tinker's heawse wi' pot dolls on, *Sngs. of Wilsons* (1865) 55. **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** There was a pot dog on the chimneypiece (J.P.K.). **Lei.**[1] Yo'll say a pot man i' the windo'.

Hence **Potting-clay**, *sb.* clay used in the manufacture of china.

Cor. There are two main branches of the trade, the 'bleaching' and the 'potting': for the former only the whitest clay is available, but for the china manufacture a yellow colour makes no difference —of potting clay the bulk goes . . . to the Staffordshire potteries, Hammond *Parish* (1897) 52.

5. A vessel made of earthenware or china, occas. of glass; a mug, flagon; *pl.* crockery.

Cum., Wm. A tumulus was found here, . . and the less familiar name Urn, by which the vessel was at first known, soon began to give way in rustic speech to 't'pot' (M.P.). **n.Yks.** 4*d.* the gallon in pottes not sealed, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (Apr. 4, 1616) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) II. 117. **w.Yks.** Am bän tə weš t'pots ən panz. Är Aik nokt t'teəbl ouər ən brak ə lot ət t'pots (J.W.). **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Eh! look at the pots! who's done that? (G.H.H.) **s.Not.** They sell cups and saucers and all sorts of pots (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] A servant, having broken a glass tumbler, said: 'Pleäse m'm, I've brok' this here; I haate to braake a pot, but I didn't do it a' purpose.'

6. A boy's marble composed of coarse clay. War.[3] See **Potty**, *sb.*[1] **1.** **7.** The piece of broken crockery or flat stone used in the game of 'hop-scotch.' Cum.[4] **8.** The last division or heading in the game of 'hop-scotch.'

Bnff.[1] **Nhb.**[1] To achieve it is to get 'pot,' and subsequent steps in the game count 'one o' pot,' 'two o' pot,' and so on.

9. A measure of quantity used for fruit and vegetables; a basket holding a certain quantity of fruit or vegetables.

Wor. 5 pecks, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); The pot holds about five pecks, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 366. **w.Wor.**[1] Varying from eighty to ninety pounds. **s.Wor.**[1] Of potatoes, plums, and pears the weight is 84 lb.; of plums and onions, 72 lb.; of gooseberries, 63 lb. **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 5 pecks Bridgnorth, Corve Dale; 5 pecks, sometimes 6, Ludlow. Two pots = one bag. **Hrf.**[2] Containing 4½ to 5 pecks. **Glo.** A measure of 5 pecks (A.B.); **Glo.**[1] 84 lbs. of apples, 100 lbs. of pears, 90 lbs. of plums.

Hence (1) **Pot-basket**, (2) **-hampern**, *sb.* a hamper which holds a 'pot.'

(1) **w.Wor.**[1] A square hamper. (2) **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.** (A.B.)

10. The panniers of a pack-saddle, esp. those used for carrying dung; a dung-cart. See **Put(t**, *sb.*[1]

Chs. (K.), **Glo.**[1] **Wil.** Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1] A two-wheeled cart, made to tilt up and shoot its load. **Dor.**[1] A dung-pott, a broad-wheeled dung-cart that tips to shoot the dung. **Som.** The wicker-panniers formerly used with pack-saddles for carrying goods. Old people remember their use (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] Small D shaped boxes, placed bow side outwards, on either side of a pack-saddle for carrying heavy articles, such as manure, stones, sand, &c. Each pot has a hinged bottom, fastened by a catch, by which means the load is discharged instantly. Called also dung-pots. **Dev.**[1] **w.Dev.** Dung, sand, materials are carried in pots, or strong coarse panniers. The bottom of each pot is a falling door, on a strong and simple construction, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Dev., Cor.** Dung was commonly carried in two tubs or pots slung across a horse's back—hence the term got transferred to a cart when used for the same purpose, Davis *Agric.* (1813). **Cor.**[1] Wooden boxes without covers, and with moveable sides, formerly used to carry dung on horses' backs to the fields; **Cor.**[2]

11. A stick with a hemisphere of wicker-work as a shield, used in cudgel playing. Dor.[1] **12.** A wicker lobster-pot; a wicker vessel for catching fish. Cf. **putt**, *sb*

s.Cy. A hollow vessel made of twigs with which they take fish (Hall.). **Dor.** (C.W.)

13. A straw hive for bees. Wil. (C.V.G.) **14.** The stomach, guts, entrails, the internal organs; *gen.* in *pl.*

Dev. Oh, I be bad in my pot! doo 'ee closen the dooer, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); The maw pot, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 337. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** Ur be jet in ma pots weth a spaar ur a dagger, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 231; **Cor.**[1 2]

15. A kind of black-pudding. *Gen.* in *comb.* **Pot and pudding.**

w.Som.[1] Sausages made of pig's blood and fat. **Dev.** The pot is a hogs black pudding made with the bloud and grits unground stuff'd into pigs gutts or chitterlings. . . The pudding is more of the sausage kind, and has no bloud in it. But minced pork, and sometimes raisins and currants, and spice to season it, and many other rich materials, stuff'd commonly into larger gutts, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 337; **Dev.**[1] A thorra paced huzzy, and wid'n tern her back to any boddy for making pots and puddings and standing pies, 6.

16. A disease in rabbits. Lei.[1] Cf. **podge**, *sb.*[1] **4.**

17. *Comb.* (1) **Pot-al(l or -alley**, a boy's marble, composed of coarse clay; (2) **-apples**, fine, well-flavoured apples, distinguished from those used for cider; (3) **-bainey**, tripe minced and seasoned; (4) **-ball**, (*a*) a dumpling; *gen.* made of yeast dough; (*b*) a nickname given to the inhabitants of Rossendale; (5) **-bank**, a pottery term;

see below; (6) **-barley**, barley used for domestic consumption; (7) **-belly**, a disease among animals, consisting of an expansion of the intestines; (8) **-blossom**, a spot or blotch upon the face, resulting from intemperance; (9) **-boiler**, a housekeeper; (10) **-boiling day**, a day on which broth is made in the kale-pot; (11) **-brod**, a pot-lid or cover; (12) **-brose**, a dish consisting of milk and oatmeal; (13) **-butter**, butter put away during the summer in earthenware jars for use in the winter; (14) **-cake**, a cake baked in an iron pot; (15) **-cart**, the cart or van of an itinerant seller of earthenware; (16) **-checks**, small pieces of broken earthenware; a game played with such pieces; (17) **-chip**, a potsherd, a piece of broken earthenware; (18) **-clep**, a pot-hook; (19) **-crate**, a large coarse basket for carrying crockery; (20) **-crocker**, a boy employed in a large garden to learn gardening; (21) **-crook**, **-crake**, or **-creeak**, (*a*) a pot-hook; (*b*) *fig.* in writing: a pot-hook; (22) **-day**, see (10); (23) **-dinner**, see below; (24) **-donnock**, see (1); (25) **-dung**, farm-yard dung; (26) **-dyed**, dyed in a pot; (27) **-fruit**, eating fruit, distinguished from the rougher sort used for cider, &c.; (28) **-gronan**, soft granite-like ground in which it is easy to drive an adit; (29) **-ground**, loose ground; (30) **-gun**, a small kind of gun used for firing salutes; (31) **-gutted**, stout, corpulent; (32) **-hangel**, (33) **-hanger**, see (18); (34) **-head**, (*a*) the 'caaing-whale,' *Delphinus deductor*; (*b*) a block-head, a stupid person; (35) **-hole**, the place for the ashes under the 'set-pot' or boiler; (36) **-hook**, in phr. *pot-hooks and ladles*, the letters *p* and *q*; (37) **-jon(nock**, see (1); (38) **-keealing**, in phr. *to tend to the pot-keealing*, to see that the pot does not boil over; (39) **-kelp** or **-kilp**, (*a*) see (18); (*b*) the movable handle by which a pot or bucket is hung; (40) **-kited**, see (31); (41) **-knur**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) a round ball of clay used in the game of 'knur and spell'; see **Potty**, *sb.*[1]; (42) **-ladle**, a tadpole; (43) **-landlord**, (*a*) a person appointed by a landlord to collect rents and see to the repairs of the property; (*b*) a tenant who sub-lets a house or other property; (44) **-lid**, (*a*) a curling term: a stone placed on the tee; (*b*) a dish of stewed rabbit; (*c*) a geological term; see below; (45) **-link**, see (18); (46) **-liquor**, the water in which food has been boiled; (47) **-lug**, (*a*) the handle of a jug, the loop or hole on each side of an iron pot to which the movable handle is attached; (*b*) a bar in the chimney on which the 'cotterel' hangs to which a pot or kettle is fastened; cf. **lug**, *sb.*[8] **3**; (48) **-maker**, the man employed to mix and tread the clay and make the crucibles in which steel is melted; (49) **-man**, a dealer in earthenware; (50) **-marjoram**, the marjoram, *Origanum vulgare*; (51) **-marvil**, see (1); (52) **-metal**, cast iron; (53) **-moulds**, small, specially-cast blocks of plaster-of-Paris used to whiten the hearthstone; see **Pottery-moul(d**; (54) **-noddle**, see (42); (55) **-on day**, see (10); (56) **-pie**, (*a*) beef cut up into cubes, encased in dough and boiled in a pot; (*b*) a boys' vaulting game; see below; (57) **-piece**, *obs.*, a mortar; (58) **-posy**, vegetables used to flavour soup; (59) **-quoit**, see (1); (60) **-rack**, (*a*) a plate-rack, a rack for holding pots, crockery, &c.; (*b*) see (18); (61) **-rail**, see (60, *a*); (62) **-scar**, **-scard**, or **Potsker**, (63) **-sear** [? misprint for **-scar**], see (17); (64) **-set** or **-setten**, (*a*) of milk, &c.: burnt, adhering to the sides of the saucepan; (*b*) engrimed with dirt; (65) **-share**, see (17); (66) **-shelf**, a range of shelves fixed against a wall for holding clean pots on; (67) **-shkirt**, a piece of a broken kettle used for holding oil; (68) **-shop**, a crockery shop; (69) **-side**, the masonry in which a copper is set; (70) **-sitten**, (*a*) see (64, *a*); (*b*) see (64, *b*); (71) **-spoon**, see (42); (72) **-stick**, a 'spurtle'; a stick for stirring broth, porridge, &c.; (73) **-stuff**, (*a*) vegetables for cooking; (*b*) plants grown in pots; (74) **-wabbler**, (*a*) see (9); (*b*) a scullion; (75) **-walliner**, see (74, *b*); (76) **-walloper**, a term of contempt; a scullion; one who is fond of drinking; (77) **-walloppin**, a contemptuous epithet; (78) **-water**, water used for domestic purposes; (79) **Pots-and-kettles**, the fruit of the box-tree, *Buxus sempervirens*.

(1) **e.Yks.**[1] Made of pottery, and painted in variegated colours. **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Variegated marbles. **War.**[2] The imitations made of painted clay in the potteries are called pot-alleys (s.v. Alley). (2) **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). (3) **Nhb.**[1] This used to be sold in the streets by measure, and the familiar cry of the street vendor was: 'Fine black puddins, hinney; nice pot-bainey.' (4, *a*) **Lan.** Potbos ar scant, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 1; Oi mun ha' moor milk, an' moor male, an potboes, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 149; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **War.**[2] Usually eaten with treacle. **Shr.**[1] A piece of dough about the size of an egg is thrown into a pot of boiling water, and boiled till it rises to the surface, when it is taken out and served with hot treacle. (*b*) **e.Lan.**[1] (5) **Stf.** Countless of generations worked at the 'potbank,' *Sat. Review* (1888) LXVI. 11, col. 1. (6) **Nhb.** Great quantities are made into pot or shelled-barley, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 77. (7) **Nhp.**[2] (8) **n.Yks.**[124] (9) **e.An.** Hall., **Nrf.**, **Suf.** (E.G.P.) (10) **Cum.**[1] Commonly Sunday in country places. (11) **Frf.** (J.B.) **e.Fif.** Dinna ye be liftin' the pat-brod an' glowerin' into the pat to spy oot ferlies, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxviii. (12) **Bnff.**[1] Made by dashing compressed handfuls of meal into boiling milk, and boiling the mixture for a few minutes. (13) **w.Som.**[1] In order to keep it, larger quantities of salt are needed. (14) **Shr.**[1] A cake of dough. ''Er's messed all the bit o' laisin' away i' pot-cakes, instid o' yeätin' the oven.' **Sur.** A cake baked in a large iron saucepan, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 505. (15) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1] (16) **w.Yks.** Played with small pieces of pots, some of which lay on the floor whilst one is pitched up, and one or more picked up and retained in the hand and the one tossed up caught. 'Let's hev a gam at pot-checks' (B.K.); Small earthenware cubes, triangles, &c., used in the girls' game of 'knuckle-bones' (H.L.). (17) **Cmb.**[1] Here's a fine bit of pot-chip to play at hop-scotch with. (18) **Gall.** Upon Sabbath . . . the crook and pot-cleps were taken away, and were a wanting four days, Telfair *True Relation* (1695) in Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) II. **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] The original pot-hooks which hung down the chimney and hooked to the rim-holes at the pot-sides, when it had not the bowed handle across it by which it is now suspended. **Nhp.**[2] (19) **w.Yks.** Tom, . . . seated in a pot-crate wethaght hat, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1847) 35, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 25, 1896); Lookin' for all t'wurld az if thay wor set in a pot-crate, reedin' an' chewin' rostad apples an' shugar, *ib.* 44. **ne.Lan.**[1] (20) **Chs.**[1] One of his frequent occupations is to break up 'crocks' or potsherds with which the flower-pots are drained, hence the name. (21, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Dev.** E'en let'n suffer vor a rogue, A potcrook let'n veel, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 194. (*b*) **Cor.**[2] (22) **Nhb.**[1] On pot-days, of which Sunday is always one, flesh, broth, dumplings, and a profusion of vegetables form a kind of family feast, Mackenzie *Hist. Nhb.* (1825) I. 201. **Nrf.** (Hall.) (23) **Nhp.** A dinner cooked in one vessel, as for example beef boiled in a large pot into which, at a later stage of the cooking, different kinds of vegetables and dumplings can be placed and cooked, and the whole served on one dish. 'It is a cold day, we will have a pot-dinner' (E.S.). (24) **w.Yks.** The commonest kind, . . made of baked clay, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 25, 1896); (J.W.) (25) **Brks.** It would seem to be used at present in contradistinction to sheep's dung, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 55; Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] **Wil.** South Wiltshire farmers have no great quantity of yard or pot dung, Davis *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) vii; **Wil.**[1] (26) **Ayr.** He had on a pair o' dark-blue pat-dyed . . . worsted stockings, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) x. (27) **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1] (28) **Cor.**[2] (29) **Cor.** The latter lost his life . . . by a quantity of loose ground (called by miners potground), Tregellas *Tales* (1868) 138; **Cor.**[2] A miner's term. (30) **Nrf.** Pot-guns were short cylinders set perpendicularly in a frame 'flat-candlestick'-wise, four or six in a row; and were fired by a train of powder running from touch-hole to touch-hole, as a part of the entertainment . . . at the public grounds at Norwich, some twenty years ago, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 191; In the parish of Halvergate, a train of seventeen pot-guns is kept at the blacksmith's shop. . . Each pot-gun . . . is set in a separate block of wood, and not several in a frame together. By touching the touch-holes of each pot-gun successively with a bar of red-hot iron and with the aid of two double-barrel guns, a royal salute is fired at every wedding or festive occasion in Halvergate, *ib.* 319. (31) **n.Yks.** It macks them pot-gutted (I.W.). (32) **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Wil.**[1] (33) **Sus.**[1] (34, *a*) **Sh.I.** The whales, which were found to number 108, are of the usual 'caaing' species, or 'pot-heads,' *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898). (*b*) **w.Yks.** What's up, ye potheead, nah? *Yksman.* (Apr. 21, 1887) 235, col. 1; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 25, 1896). (35) **w.Yks.** Binns *Vill. to Town* (1882) 69. (36) **e.Lan.**[1] (37) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 25, 1896). (38) **n.Yks.**[2] 'Tend te t'pot-keealing.' Done by checking the blaze beneath it, or by adding to its contents

a small portion now and then of cold water. (39, *a*) **N.Cy.**[1] (s.v. Kelps), **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846) (s.v. Clips); **n.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**[1], sw.Lin.[1] (40) **n.Yks.**[2] (41, *a*) **w.Yks.**[2] White glazed marbles. (*b*) **w.Yks.** [At Rotherham] the knur . . . is a small round ball, made of hickory for match-players, but for the ordinary play of the lads made of clay, and covered with bright white glaze and called 'pot knurs,' *N. & Q.* (1868 4th S. i. 325. (42) **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1 2], **Nrf.** (E.M.) (43, *a*) **w.Yks.**[5] (*b*) **w.Yks.** (F.K.) (44, *a*) **Sc.** A rare patlid, I fear your play is just owre guid, *Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1893-94) 114. **Frf.** As it neared the tee it curled grandly in, makin' a clean pat-lid, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 76, ed. 1889. **Ayr.** JOHNSTON *Kilmalhie* (1891) II. 109. **Lnk.** WATSON *Poems* (1853) 63. **Lth.** His stone landed on the Tees. 'A pat-lid,' said Douce Davie, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 271. (*b*) **w.Wor.**[1] (*c*) **Nhp.** The name Pot-lids is used for certain inferior oolite limestone masses which occur in the Lincolnshire oolite, not the Northampton sand (C.A.M.). (45) **Nhp.**[1] (46) **Oxf.**[1] It is transferred to the hog-tub to be used as food for pigs. 'Poo·ŭr foa·ksiz pot lik·uur au·lus maikz dhŭ best wosh, kau·z dhai bwuuylz aul dhaa·r vit·uls tŭgedh·uur in wun pot.' **Brks.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Sometimes called green-liquor, when cabbage or other green vegetables have been boiled in it. (47, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1] The loop on the margin of the porridge-pot, one at either end of a diameter, in which the end of the bow, or handle, is made fast; **n.Yks.**[2 4] (*b*) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1] (48) **s.Yks.** (W.S.) (49) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1] (50) **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.**[1] Used to season broth. **n.Lin.**[1] (51) **Chs.**[1] The commonest kind of boys' marbles made of unglazed earthenware. (52) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Cai.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** (M.P.); 'Pot-metal brig,' a bridge on the high road between Carlisle and Glasgow over the Esk river—so called because it was made wholly of cast iron (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[4] (53) **w.Yks.** (H.L.) (54 **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 221; **Lin.**[1] (55) **e.Yks.**[1] A farm-house term, for days occurring generally three times a week, when the big kale-pot is put on the fire, and a dinner of boiled beef or mutton and dumplings supplied, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (56, *a*) **N.Cy.**[1] Yesterday morning four hundred pot pies and as many loaves of bread were distributed to poor people, *Newc. Dy. Jrn.* (Feb. 18, 1895) 5, col. 6. **Nhb.**[1] **Not.** I tould her to stew it under a pot-pie, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 52. (*b*) **e.Dur.**[1] All caps being placed on a lad's back, the rest vault over him, 'leap-frog' fashion, and the one who displaces a cap becomes vaulting-horse in his turn. (57) **Sc.** Those peeces of cannon that are farthest heard, are called pot-peeces or mortiers, MUNRO *Exped.* (1637) II. 214 (JAM.). **Abd.** Granadoes, pot pieces, and others, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 188. (58) **w.Yks.** Ther baan aght o' date is pot-posys. Aw con remember fotchin' penny pot-posys fer mi mam when aw wor a lad; . . ther wor marjram, thyme, sage, a bit o' sallery, an' a carrit an' turnop, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 29, 1897). **m.Lan.**[1] (59) **e.Dur.**[1] A large white marble made of earthenware. (60, *a*) **Der.** She moved to the pot-rack, GILCHRIST *Peakland Faggot* (1897) 111. (*b*) **Nhp.**[1] (61) **Lan.** Tried to save himself by making a desperate clutch at the pot-rail, when down it came with a run, WESTALL *Old Factory* (1885) ii; (S.W.) (62) **n.Cy.** HOLLOWAY; **N.Cy.**[2], **n.Yks.**[12] **w.Yks.** (C.W.D.); *Hlfx. Courier* (June 19, 1897); **w.Yks.**[15], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (63) **w.Yks.**[2] (64, *a*) **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); (J.W.) **Lei.**[1] When milk is pot-set it is usual to say that 'the bishop has had his paw (*or* set his foot) in it.' (*b*) **Not.**[3] Of a vessel on which dirt has become dry and hard. **n.Lin.** (E.P.) (65) **ne.Lan.**[1] (66) **Lan.** (S.W.) (67 **Sh.I.** JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 34. (68) **Yks.** She keeaps a potshop, FETHERSTON *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 9. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** I bought the basin at a pot-shop (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] (69) **w.Yks.** T'potside looks grand, check'd red an' white, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 38; **w.Yks.**[2] The brickwork of the potside is usually painted of a bright red colour, and the mortar white, so that it appears to be checked in red and white. (70, *a*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[1 2 4], **ne.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.**[2] Applied to a dirty, unwashed person. 'A pot-sitten fellow'; **w.Yks.**[4] **nw.Der.**[1] Tha 'as a pot-sitten neck. (71) **Nrf.** (P.H.E.) (72) **Gall.** (W.G.) (73, *a*) **Edb.** A wee bit yardy mete out square, Wi' a wheen pat-stuffs plantit there, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 183. (*b*) **Gall.** (A.W.) (74, *a*) **Nhp.**[1] (*b*) **Chs.** *Chs. N. & Q.* (1882) I. 229. (75) *ib.* (76) **Don.** Undher-bred lot of scullions an' pot-wallopers, ye! *Cent. Mag.* (Nov. 1899) 45. **Wxf.** You potwallopers! KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 336. **w.Yks.** T'teetotalers an pot-wallopers e Pogmoor this last year formed a sasiety ta keep public hahses oppen, *Pogmoor Ohm.* (1891) 31. **Lan.** Never thee mind that pint pot-walloper, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 4. **Chs.** *Chs. N. & Q.* (1882) I. 225. (77) **w.Ir.** Bad cess to you, you potwalloppin' varmint, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) 195. (78) **w.Som.**[1] Used for drinking and cooking, as distinguished from slop-water. 'We be a-fo'ced to vatch every drap o' pot-water down to copse.' **w.Dev.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.**[1] Not drinking water. (79) **Wil.**[1]

18. Phr. (1) *all to (the) pot*, (2) *away to pot*, ruined, destroyed, spoilt; (3) *pot or lid*, heads or tails; (4) *sure*, quite certain; (5) *to boil the pot*, (*a*) to make broth by boiling a joint of meat in the pot; (*b*) *fig.* to furnish a livelihood or means of subsistence; (6) *to hold the pot boiling*, to keep things going, to keep up the sport; (7) *to keep the pot boiling*, to live luxuriously; (8) *to make the pot to boil*, see (5, *b*); (9) *to put any one's pot on*, to make any one angry; (10) *to send to pot*, to ruin, destroy; (11) *pots or parkins*, much or little, valuables or trifles.

(1) **Elg.** Yer Lossie Banks are a' to pot, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 158. **Gall.** The brod maun be lifted with the screw the night ony way, or it will be a' to the pot or morning, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 158, ed. 1876. (2) **Lnk.** There's a haill saxpince worth o' hair-line and gut, forbye the hook, awa' to pot at a whup! GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 116. (3) **w.Yks.**[2] When boys are choosing sides in a game a cap is thrown up by one, who cries 'pot or lid?' The crown of the hat is the lid, and the interior the pot. (4) **Der.**[2] (5, *a*) **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** Mi mudder's boilin' t'pot to-day (B.K.). (*b*) **Gall.** It's an honest business. . . Aye, it boils the pot, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 118. (6) **ne.Sc.** O, dear sisters, pray on. Haud the pottie bilin', GREEN *Gordonhaven* 1887) 78. **Abd.** JAM.) (7) **Bnff.**[1] (8) **Wgt.** Labour mak's the pot tae boil, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 80. (9) **Wil.**[1] I zes 'Baa!' agean. An' that put her pot on, bless'ee! at a terrible rate, an' she zes to I, 'Who be you'—she zes,—'to zaay Baa! to I?' 215. (10) **Sc.** To send in a trice . . . The old sacrilegious villain to pot, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 5. (11) **w.Yks.** Noa chap gets his livin honestly 'at stails, noa matter whether he stails 'pots or parkins,' HARTLEY *Ditt.* (c. 1873) 2nd S. 138.

19. A game; see below; also in *pl.*

Nhb. Throwing a ball against a wall, letting it bounce and catching it, accompanied by the following movements:—1. Simply three times each. 2. Throw, twist hands, and catch. 3. Clap hands in front, behind, in front. 4. Turn round. 5. Beat down ball on ground three times and catch. 6. Again on ground and catch (once) at end of first 'pot' and twice for second 'pot,' GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 65.

20. *v.* To stew in a pot. **Sc.** (JAM.) 21. To hive a swarm of bees.

Hmp. My missus could pot 'em just as well as I (G.E.D.). **Dor.** It is considered very unlucky to 'pot' a swarm of bees after nightfall, *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 1.

POT, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lin. [pot.]

1. *sb.* A deep hole or cavity, esp. in the bed of a river, a pool; a moss-hole from which peats have been dug.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **n.Sc.** Down I fell in the black waters of the Hag's Pot, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 95. **Bnff.** A person of some note in the parish is said to have pushed back into the pot the last witch who was drowned here, *ib. Chron. Keith* (1880) 53. **Abd.** CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 190. **Kcd.** She sank into the muckle pot, Aneth the kelpie's stane, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 12. **Frf.** The Terrible Well (or Pot of Auchmithie), MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844-5) I. 345. **Edb.** Mayhap she'll get flang crossways intil a pot o' water, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 248. **Peb.** Into the hole bumbaz'd he squash'd, Like stane into a pot, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 69, ed. 1817. **Lakel.**[1] The deep circular holes generally filled with water, from which peats have been dug upon the mosses, are called peat pots. Also applied to the deep circular holes which the action of a river forms amongst the rocks in the Duddon. **Cum.** *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 90; **Cum.**[4], **Wm.** (M.P.), **n.Lin.**[1]

2. A fissure in limestone of great depth.

n.Yks. Grackpot, Soyden Pot (R.H.H.). **nw.Yks.** (J.W.)

3. *Comp.* (1) **Pot-hole**, (*a*) a circular hole worn in the bed of a river or in the earth; (*b*) in mining: the hole left by the fall of the conical mass of stone forming the bottom of a fossil tree-stem; the stone itself; (2) **-peat**, the peat cut from the bottom of the peat-bank; (3) **-stone**, cone-shaped masses of stone found in the roofs of mines.

(1, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] Circular holes in a rocky stream bed, worn out by the swirl and scour of pebbles or gravel driven violently round and round in a depression of the rocks during floods; also the sinking lines on limestone hills. 'Swally-hole' is the common name for the circular depression found along the line of outcrop of a limestone stratum. **Lakel.**[2] Pliases whar t'grund's gien way an' left a roond hollow spot. **Wm.** Found in fields and on the moors in various parts of the county—probably the result of some under-

ground stream of water. 'We fand sum grand ferns in a pot-whol on Worton Scar' (B.K.). (*b*) **w.Yks.** These stones are very dangerous because of falling out unexpectedly (S.J.C.). [*Reports Mines.*] (2) **Bnff.**[1] (3) **Nhb.**[1]

4. Phr. *pot and gallows, obs.*, the privilege of 'pit and gallows' (q.v.). Abd. (Jam.) **5.** *v.* To plant or set in a pit.

Sc. As in potting march stones; also to pit and cover as in potting potatoes in order to preserve them during winter (Jam. *Suppl.*).

[1. He gert men mony pottis ma Of a fut breid round, and all tha Var deip vp till ane manis kne, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) xi. 364-6.]

POT, *v.*[3] Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To trample soft or wet soil as cattle do. Cf. **poach, 3.**

POT, see **Pote, Put,** *v.*[1]

POTACK, *sb. Obs.* Yks. A beggarly person. w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

POTATION, *sb.* Lan. Der. **1.** An annual feast given to lead-smelters. Der.[2] **2.** *Comp.* **Potation-penny,** *obs.*, money formerly paid to the master by the scholars of Manchester Grammar School. Cf. **drinking, 4.**

Lan. Item. that every schoolmaster . . . shall teach freely . . . without any money or rewards taken therefore, as Cock-penny, Victor-penny, Potation-penny, or any other whatsoever it be, *Indenture* (1524) in Carlisle *Grammar Schools* (1818) I. 677, in *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 90; Potation penny.—Paid by the scholars or their friends to the master to enable him to give an entertainment at some season of the year (usually in Lent) to the scholars on quitting school, Wharton *Hist. Manch. Gram. School* (1828) 25, in *N. & Q. ib.*

POTATO, *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [pətē·tə, pətē·t; prē·ti, prē·tə; tē·tə, tea·tə.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Bidaade,** (2) **Partatow,** (3) **Patawtie,** (4) **Pertaayter,** (5) **Pertater,** (6) **Pertatie,** (7) **Piatee,** (8) **Pitata,** (9) **Pitatey,** (10) **Pitatie,** (11) **Pitattie,** (12) **Pitaty,** (13) **Pitawta,** (14) **Pittattie,** (15) **Pittayatee,** (16) **Poltate,** (17) **Poltatie,** (18) **Porate,** (19) **Porrito,** (20) **Potaaty,** (21) **Potate,** (22) **Potaty,** (23) **Potito,** (24) **Pottato,** (25) **Pottytu,** (26) **Prae,** (27) **Praitay,** (28) **Praitie,** (29) **Prata,** (30) **Pratee,** (31) **Pratey,** (32) **Pratie,** (33) **Prato,** (34) **Prawta,** (35) **Preaty,** (36) **Pritta,** (37) **Pueata,** (38) **Puttate,** (39) **Pyatie,** (40) **Taaty,** (41) **Taayter,** (42) **Tater,** (43) **Tatie,** (44) **Tato(e,** (45) **Tatur,** (46) **Taty.**

(1) **Wxf.**[1] *Obs.* (2) **Rnf.** A false measure ffor his partatows selling, Hector *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 145. (3) **Gall.** He disna ken a turnip frae a patawtie, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 226. (4) **Brks.**[1] (5) **Ken.** For cookin' a pertater, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 63. **Cor.** Seed pertaters, Hammond *Parish* (1897) 358. [**Amer.** *Cent. Mag.* (Jan. 1901) 444.] (6) **Sur.** I'll dish up the pertaties in a minute, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. **Dev.** Growin' pertaties, Baring-Gould *Furze Bloom* (1899) 79. (7) **Ir.** He ate the seed-piatees, Blackburne *Stories,* 13. (8) **Sc.** (Jam.) (9) **n.Ir.** *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 66. (10) **Gall.** Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 108. (11) **Lnk.** Skins o' pitatties, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 157. (12) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Ir.** A good hot pitaty's tastier any day, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) ii. (13) **Abd.** Fees yer pot o' pitawtas, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxvi. **Gall.** Like pitawta dreels, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) 35. **Wgt.** Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 376. (14) **Sc.** Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 219. (15) **w.Ir.** Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 194. (16) **Cor.**[1] (17) **Cor.** Fish, poltaties, and straungers, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 20. (18) **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Peeling sum porates, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 121. (19) **Lan.** Theau mun mak' a porrito-pie for th' dinner, Brierley *Red Wind.* (1868) xii. **e.Lan.**[1] (20) **S. & Ork.**[1] (21) **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** Pill th' potates, Axon *Flk. Sng.* (1870) 56. (22) **w.Yks.** He thowt he'd try his hand at a potaty pie, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 34. (23) **Lan.** Amos o' Copper-nob's an' his potitos, Waugh *Snowed-up,* iii. (24) **Lan.** Brierley *Layrock* (1864) x. (25) **Lan.** Meyte un pottytus, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) i. (26) **Ir.** Englishmen feeding on roast-beef, . . or Irishmen on 'wetuns' and 'praes,' Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 288. (27) **N.I.**[1] (28) **Don.** *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 603. (29) **Chs.**[1] (30) **Myo.** There's no better than the apple pratees, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. xvi. (31) **n.Ir.** As saft as a pratey in June, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 46. (32) **Ir.** All the praties were sthruck wid the blight, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 19, ed. 1893. **Lan.** Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 85. (33) **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] (34) **Wgt.** Twa bows o' rotten prawtas, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 364. (35) **Ir.** (W.W.S.) (36) **n.Ir.** Twa or three prittas, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan,* 13. (37) **Tip.** A bit of a biled pueata, Kickham *Knocknagow,* 54. (38) **w.Yks.** We've a load o' puttates, Hartley *Ditt.* (c. 1873) 2nd S. 11; *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 29, 1897). (39) **Wxf.** Wouldn't I make these pyaties look as big as I could, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 27. (40) **Cld.** (Jam.) (41) **Brks.**[1] (42) **Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Tai·tu'z, Shrewsbury; Pulverbatch. Ti'ae·tu'z, Clun. Chaat·u'z, Bridgnorth. Tit·uz, Ellesmere. **s.Oxf.** 'Twas time as the taters was lifted, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 211. **Dor.** Ye be goin' to plant yer taters, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 308. **w.Som.**[1] Tae·uteez, tae·udeez, tae·ureez, tai·teez, (taet·eez, Hill country, Dulverton to Porlock). (43) **Sc.** (Jam.) (44) **se.Sc.** 'Tatoes travel slowly down The throat, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 19. **Lnk.** Ewing *Poems* (1892) 13. **Lth.** A 'tatoe hoe, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 36. (45) **w.Som.**[1] Tae·uturz. **Cor.** Last week I was a-diggin' up my 'taturs, Pearse *D. Quorm* (1877) 100. (46) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Nhb.**[1]

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Potato-apple,** the seed-vessel of the potato; (2) **-beetle,** a potato-masher; (3) **-bing,** a potato-heap covered over for the winter; (4) **-bodger,** a dibble or instrument used to set seed potatoes; (5) **-boggle** or **-bogle,** a scarecrow; (6) **-box,** the mouth; (7) **-bread,** bread or scones made with potatoes and flour; (8) **-cake,** a small cake made with potatoes and flour; (9) **-clods,** tough sods cut from a peat-bog, used for covering potato and turnip heaps to keep off the frost; (10) **-corn,** a particular kind of oats; (11) **-creel,** a basket for carrying potatoes; (12) **-fritter,** see (8); (13) **-garth,** an enclosure in which potatoes are grown; (14) **-grave,** a hole in the ground in which potatoes are preserved during the winter; (15) **-gun,** a boy's plaything; see below; (16) **-haulms,** the tops of potatoes; (17) **-kieve,** a tub in which potatoes are kept covered with earth; (18) **-muild,** a field on which a crop of potatoes has been grown and considered sufficiently rich to give a crop of oats without manure; (19) **-oat,** see (10); (20) **-oaten,** a coarse kind of bread made of potatoes and oatmeal; (21) **-pie,** (*a*) see (3); (*b*) a pie made with slices of potato; (22) **-pit,** see (3); (23) **-pot,** a joint of meat baked in the oven on the top of a dish of potatoes; (24) **-sets,** small potatoes, or large potatoes containing eyes, set in the ground; (25) **-sheigh** or **-sheuch,** a potato-drill or furrow; (26) **-stack,** see (3); (27) **-stone,** geode from the junction of New Red marl and carboniferous limestone; (28) **-vine,** the potato-plant, that part which is above the ground.

(1) **War.**[3] (2) **Ayr.** A potatoe-beetle is not to be had, Galt *Legatees* (1820) viii. (3) **Rnf.** Potatoe-bings, in beautiful array, Contain the hopes o' mony a future day, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 25. **Ayr.** Potatoe-bings are snugged up frae skaith, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 27. (4) **War.**[2] A cross-handled implement of wood, pointed and shod with iron, for making holes in the earth into which the seed potatoes are set. (5) **Sc.** To be hung up between heaven and earth like an auld potato-bogle, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxi. **Cld.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**[1], **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (6) **Lnk.** Tingle the ivories in her potato-box, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 120. (7) **Abd.** What did please maist ilka guest, Potatoes-bread, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 210. **n.Ir.** A hale lot o' soda an' pritta-breid, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan,* 18. (8) **Ir.** The grand little pitaty-cake I had for him, Barlow *Martin's Company* (1896) 57. **Dwn.** Oat-cake, potato cake, pancakes, Lyttle *Betsy Gray* (1894) 22. **Chs.**[1] A tea cake made of mashed potatoes and flour in equal parts, buttered, and eaten hot. There is another kind called 'grathert tater-cake' [grated potato cake], which is thus made: The raw potatoes are grated on a large grater and are mixed with flour, occasionally currants, and milk to the consistence of batter. The batter is poured on a backstone and baked over the fire. (9) **Chs.**[1] (10) **Gall.** The other kind [of oats] termed 'potatoe corn,' where two grains always hang together, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 141, ed. 1876. (11) **Ir.** He brought her the full of the pitaty-creel, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 109. (12) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (13) **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Fold-garth). (14) **Lin.** *Lin. N. & Q.* (Jan. 1892) 12. (15) **Dur.**[1] Formed of a quill open at each end, and a ramrod. A potato, cut into thin slices and forced through the quill, forms the charge. (16) **Ir.** A cart-load of pratie-haulms, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 254. (17) **Cor.**[1] (s.v. Keeve). (18) **S. & Ork.**[1] (19) **Nhb.** The potatoe-oat, a truly accidental variety, being of later discovery, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 78. **Bdf.** The potatoe-oats are esteemed the most proper for good land, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 395. (20) **N.I.**[1] As coarse as

praity-oaten. (21, *a*) **N.Cy.**[1] The mound of earth, mixed with straw, in which farmers store their potatoes for winter use. **n.Yks.** Conical-shaped store-places for potatoes, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 196. **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Ess.** She found the parson making a potatoe pie for the winter, BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* (1885) 151. (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] The main ingredient is slices of potatoe, with only a very little meat therein, for the purpose of giving it flavour. (22) **Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Pit). **Cai.**[1] A potatoe pit is not an excavation. It is usually a heap surrounded by a shallow trench. **Gall.** Like fower pitatie-pits weel covered, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 108. **n.Ir.** Meal-arks, an' pitatey-pits—fifty at laste, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 66. **N.Cy.**[1] (23) **Nhb.**[1] A favourite dish. (24) **War.**[2] (25) **Don.** Both of them were digging potato-sheighs, for shovelling, *Harper's Mag.* (Oct. 1900) 794; The end of a praitie sheuch, *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 1900 603. (26) **Hrf.**[2] (27) **Mon.** Lined with crystals of quartz, and containing acicular crystals of rutile, RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* (1862) 120. (28) **Wil.** Rabbits . . . make short holes . . . under the potato-vines, finding the soil easy to work, JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* (1878) 175, ed. 1887.

2. Phr. (1) *to do* or *be the clean potato*, to do or be the right or fair thing; (2) *to carry* or *keep a stolen potato in one's pocket*, a supposed cure for rheumatism.

(1) **Sc.** Duffy didna dae the clean pit-tattie wi his siller, TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 219. [**Aus.** 'Tain't the clean pertater, is it, for a superintendent t'lay into a chap at Sunday School for things what he done outside? GILCHRIST *Rue Bargain* (1898) 311.] (2) **Nrf.** I hev carried a tater in my pocket since Christmas, an' it fare ter me it dew no good; the tater waste, but tha rheumatecs doan't go, EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 19. **Wil.** The cure for rheumatism which follows on the keeping of a stolen potato in one's trousers pocket, SWINSTEAD *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 25.

3. Applied humorously to a person.

Lan. 'Do yo know Jim Fowler?' 'Wur 'e a blacksmith?' 'Th' same owd potato' (S.W.); 'You are Sam o' Ducky's?' . . 'The same owd porrito,' said Sam, BRIERLEY *Red Wind.* (1868) iii

POTCH, *v.* n.Yks.[4] [potʃ.] To throw.

Gi'e ower potching steeans. *ib.* Elves wadn't be yabble ti potch 'em at t'beeasts, 142.

POTCH, see **Patch, Poach.**

POTE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **poat** Cum.[4] n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. nw.Der.[1] e.Lin. w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **poit** n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[184] e.Lan.[1] Dev.; **poite** w.Yks.[4]; **pooat** n.Yks.[24] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] Som. Dev.; **poot** Cor.[12]; **poyt** w.Yks.[4]; *pret.* **pot** Cum. Wm. [pōt, poət, w.Yks. poit.] **1.** *v.* To kick, push with the hands or feet, esp. in sleep, *gen.* implying a light action. Cf. **paut.**

N.Cy.[2] To pote the cloaths off. **Cum.**[24], **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[12]; **w.Yks.**[3] The child is poiting about i' bed; **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** An potes abeaut in a dark hole wi his feet, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 25; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123] **s.Chs.**[1] Used in the limited sense of 'kicking in bed.' **Der.**[12] **nw.Der.**[1] Wot ert potin' en' dooin'? **e.Lin.** To push out the feet alternately, *Lin. N. & Q.* I. 55. **Shr.**[1] Them lads han poted these sheets through a'ready. **w.Som.**[1] Our Bill do poaty mainly in his sleep. **Dev.** I can't zläpe no longer wi' sister 'Lizabeth, vur 'er dü pote zo I can't tine my eyes awl night, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 336. **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[12] **e.Cor.** In some parts of East Cornwall to pote = to push or strike with the heel as opposed to kicking (with the toe) (T.C.P.).

2. To push or strike heavily; to thump.

n.Yks.[1] **Cor.** She scatten, an screechen, an pooten, *The Exhibition* (1873) 64; **Cor.**[12]

3. To push or poke, *gen.* with a stick; esp. to stir the fire.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] He now gans pooating with a stick. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 4, 1896); **w.Yks.**[13], **Chs.**[1], **Glo.**[1]

Hence (1) **Pooatter**, *sb.* a long stick such as drovers use; (2) **Poteing-stick**, *sb.* a thick stick used to turn the clothes when in the furnace boiling.

(1) **ne.Yks.**[1] (2) **Dev.** 'Avee zeed that poteing-stick, Mary? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

4. To push awkwardly; to fumble.

n.Cy. (J.L. 1783). **Cum.**[2] Mudder was poten away over her dropped stitches, GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 3; **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1896).

5. To paw like a horse or dog.

Lakel.[2], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[4], **m.Yks.**[1] **Dev.** To push with the hind feet, as a cat or dog in a lady's lap, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 14.

6. To push through any confined opening or hole.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Cor.** At last she squeedg'd and pooted through, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 40.

Hence **Pooaty** or **Poty**, *adj.* confined, close, crammed. w.Cy. (HALL.) Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

7. *Comp.* **Pote-hole**, a small hole through which anything is pushed with a stick; a confined place. Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **8.** To struggle, *gen.* of some one lying down.

w.Som.[1] **n.Dev.** But thof ha ded viggee and potee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 216; Sheep being shorn are said to poa-tee, *ib. Gl.* **nw.Dev.**[1]

9. To make repeated efforts to reach anything, as of a child. **Cum.**[4] **10.** To walk heavily or clumsily; to walk with uncertainty as on ice; to walk in an affected manner.

Cum. Thro' the snow stark-neak't he pot, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 91; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] Sooa back we pot, 15; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** We poted alang, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 559. **n.Yks.**[14] **Lan.** We poted away deawn th' hee road, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 394.

11. To walk quietly and gently; to take a leisurely walk; to dawdle. **Cum.**[14], **e.Yks.**[1] **12.** To trifle; to work carelessly. **e.Yks.**[1] **13.** To go creeping about moodily or uneasily; to pry into little things.

Cum.[4] Ah red . . . ov a Clifton chap 'at was catch't potin' aboot t'beck wid a cannel end, *W.C.T.H.* (1894) 6, col. 2. **ne.Yks.**[1] **Shr.**, **Hrf.** A prying person is said to go about 'poting,' BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

14. *sb.* A kick or push, *gen.* implying a gentle action.

Cum.[4] A gentle blow with the flat hand. **m.Yks.**[1] An infant's playful kicks are pōats. Also pawing like a horse. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1] A small stroke on the head. **w.Som.**[1] Th' old Bob 've a-gid me a poat right in the thigh. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.**[1] This young fellow . . . gauve him a poot or two with his foot, but as to kicking him, he didn't.

15. A stick with which to poke; a poker.

s.Sc. (JAM.), **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** An walked . . . as stiff . . . As if he'd swollud t'poyt, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 10; THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[124]

16. A broad piece of wood used by thatchers to open the old thatch and thrust in the new straw. Oxf. (HALL.) Cf. **potter**, *sb.*[2] **11.**

[1. OE. *potian*, to push, thrust, strike, butt (B.T.).]

POTECARY, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Som. Also written **poticary** Gall. Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] Som.; **potticary** Cum.; and in forms **potticar** N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **pottiker** ne.Lan.[1] [po·təkəri.] An apothecary.

Gall. The main poticary and herb doctor in the city, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) xiii. **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** What they ail in head or heart Nae potticary knows, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 73. **w.Yks.**[1] I war foarced to send th' lad for t'potticar, ii. 290; **w.Yks.**[5], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'Er's bin täkin' stuff from Pugh the potecary, an' 'e's as good as a doctor, on'y 'e hanna walked the 'ospitals. **e.An.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**[1] Not now of common use, but I have heard it used disparagingly. 'Calls hissul a doctor do er! I calls 'n a drunkin old potecary, there now!' 'Potecary' is by no means a rare surname.

[ME. *potecarie* (CHAUCER); OFr. *apotecaire.*]

POTEEN, *sb.* Irel. Also in forms **potheen, potsheen** Ir.; **potteen** Don.; **pottheen** Ir.; **potyeen** N.I.[1]; **puttheen** Wxf. [potī·n.] **1.** Whisky, esp. that which has been distilled illegally.

Ir. He employed her in conveying . . . jars of potheen from a certain wholly illicit still, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 107; Heigh for the potsheen, and contrabands! BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. viii; (P.W.J.) **N.I.**[1] **Don.** The two gintlemen would get hearty at the potteen, *Harper's Mag.* (Sept. 1899) 510. **s.Ir.** CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 84. **Wxf.** KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 96.

2. *Comp.* **Potsheen-twang**, a lie; the power of lying.

Ir. Nature had not given him enough of . . . what they call the 'potsheen-twang,' BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. v. **Ant.** A double pot-sheen twang, a h-ll of a lie (S.A.B.).

POTENT, see **Potten.**

POTHER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Hnt. Ken. Dev. Cor. Slang. [po·ðə(r.] **1.** *sb.* A disturbance, stir, confusion; trouble, bother; a squabble. See **Pudder, Puther, 3.**

Sc. She rais'd such a pother 'twixt him and his mother, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 133, ed. 1871; The young hempies . . . made a little pother about their not understanding his Latin and Greek, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 9. **Abd.** What in the main is all their pother But borrowing from one another? SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 343. **Edb.** I was . . . in a mortal fright at this pother, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 19. **Gall.** Therefore quit your pother, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 129. **w.Yks.** There had been a rare pother at first, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 149. **Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] They're making such a pother over dividing their money. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Dev., Cor.** E'en then, 'tis a chance, but they get in a pother, And jostle and cross and run foul of each other, BARING-GOULD *Cy. Life* (1890) viii. **Slang.** And often among their pother and rout, When this otherwise amiable couple fell out, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (1840) 7.

2. Smoke or steam; also in phr. *a pother of smoke.*

Lin.[1] **Cor.** There be such a pother o' smoke I doubt if that you can see her, BARING-GOULD *Curgenven* (1893) xlvi.

3. Dust. Cf. **puther, 1.**

Nhp.[1] What a pother you're making. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

4. *v.* To puff from want of breath; to be overheated.

Nhp.[1] He goes pothering along; **Nhp.**[2] A jist did pother some. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

5. To shake, disturb, poke; to knock off loose apples.

Nhp.[1] And glossy green ivy Round the oak bole drest, That pothers up stivy, When boys climb the crow's nest, CLARE *MS. Poems.* **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

Hence **Pothering-pole,** *sb.* a pole used for shaking down apples. s.Wor. (H.K.) **6.** *Comp.* **Pother-hook,** a hook used for cutting a hedge; a sickle. Ken.[12]

POTHERISH, *adj.* Sus. Of sheep: affected with water on the brain, giddy. See **Patherish, Pothery.**

A sheep which has water on the brain, which causes it to fall down or move in a very weak, tottering, and uncertain manner, is said to be potherish, HOLLOWAY.

POTHERMENT, *sb.* n.Yks.[124] [po·ðərment.] A source of petty trouble or annoyance; perplexity.

POTHERY, *adj.* ? Suf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also in forms **poddery** ? Suf.; **puthery** Sus.[2] [po·ðəri.] Of sheep: affected with water on the brain. Cf. **pathery, pother,** *sb.* **1.**

? **Suf.** YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815). **Ken.**[1] Affected by a disease to which sheep and pigs are liable; it makes them go round and round, till at last they fall down. **Sur.**[1] Said of sheep when they are affected in the head, and run round in circles. **Sus.** A sheep which has water on the brain, which causes it to fall down or move in a very weak, tottering, and uncertain manner, is said to be pothery, HOLLOWAY; **Sus.**[2]

POTHERY, POTIE, see **Puthery, Potty,** *sb.*[1]

POTINGARIE, POTINGER, see **Pottinger,** *sb.*[1], **Pottinger,** *sb.*[2]

POTLE-BELL, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [po·tl-bel.] In phr. *to ring the potle-bell,* a mode of confirming a bargain among children; see below.

It was performed by the contracting parties hooking together the little fingers of the right hand, shaking the hands up and down, and repeating, 'Ring, ring the potle-bell, Banes may brack an' banes may heal, Bit gehn ye brack the bargain Ye're sure t' gang t' hell.' Or more shortly, 'Ring the potle-bell, Gehn ye brack the bargain Ye'll gang to hell.'

POTRIDGE, see **Porterage.**

POTTAGE, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **potage**; and in form **pattage.** **1.** Porridge.

Sc. Meal boiled in milk or water to a certain consistency, *Scoticisms* (1787) 70. **Abd.** Call on Jinse for their pottage, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. **Per.** Swoons and pottage, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 67. **Fif.** Keall, pattage, and fische was giffen, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 263, ed. 1842. **Lnk.** Potage and milk was her greatest feast, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 508, ed. 1828. **Edb.** Grind the corn to be his pottage, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 26.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Pottage-herb,** the rape, *Brassica napus*; (2) **-meal,** oatmeal; (3) **-pan,** a porridge-pot.

(1) **n.Cy.** (B. & H.) (2) **Abd.** Buys the pottage meal, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 332. (3) **Per.** They look a-squint upon the auld goodman, That once were fain to lick his pottage-pan, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 76.

POTTED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Dur. Yks. Oxf. Also in form **pottit** Sc. Bnff.[1] [po·tid.] In *comb.* (1) **Potted butter,** butter salted and preserved in a pot; see **Pot-butter,** s.v. **Pot,** *sb.*[1] **17**; (2) —**head,** a dish made from the head of an ox or pig; stewed meat; (3) —**meat,** *fig.* an imitation of granite graining; used *attrib.*

(1) **s.Oxf.** Some potted butter . . . bought fresh when butter was plentiful and cheap, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 180. (2) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** For makin' puddin's and pottit-heid She hasna her marrow i' the country, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Gall.** The flesh of ox-head or pig-head 'hashed,' boiled, and jellied (A.W.). **e.Dur.**[1] Stewed meat, as sold in butchers' shops. (3) **w.Yks.** Thah mun paint t'fire-jawm i' t'potted-meyt style (Æ.B.); Pottedmeyt painting, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 25, 1896).

POTTEK, *sb.* *Obsol.* Cum. Also written **pottak.** A dial. form of 'pocket.'

They gat . . . ther pottaks full eh t'maister brass, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 189; **Cum.**[1]

POTTEN, *sb.* Sc. e.An. Also in form **potent** Sc. (JAM.) [po·tən.] **1.** A crutch; *gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. *Sibb. Gl.* (1802) (JAM.). **e.An.**[12] **Nrf.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 35.

2. *pl.* Stilts. Nrf. (HALL.)

[ME. *potente,* a crutch (CHAUCER).]

POTTER, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [po·tə(r.] **1.** A hawker of earthenware.

n.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 305. **Wm.** He went aboot wi' a potter cart (B.K.). **w.Yks.** He used to boast that he could . . . wallop a potter or preach a sermon with any man in the country, DIXON *Craven Dales* (1881) 71. **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. A gipsy; a vagabond.

Cum.[4] He had seen potters camping on it, *W.C.T.* (Jan. 28, 1899) 3, col. 2. **Wm.** The 'potters,' a kind of indigenous gipsies often curiously bearing the names of the great Northern families, *Quarterly Review* (1867) II. 378; A com at a potter tent int' green lonnin, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) 38.

POTTER, *v.*, *sb.*[2] and *adj.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **pottar** w.Yks.; and in forms **potther** e.Yks.[1] Lan.; **puttah** Suf.[1]; **putter** Suf.[1] Sur. Amer. [po·tə(r.] **1.** *v.* To do anything in a feeble, ineffectual way; to work in a lazy or inefficient manner; to waste time; to busy oneself with trifles.

Sc. (A.W.) **Lakel.**[2] Potter aboot diun owt. **Cum.** He potters about, and never gets through much work (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.**[34] **e.Yks.**[1] He gans pottherin aboot shop, bud he can't deeah nowt good for owt. **w.Yks.** He goas potterin abaht doin na good, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.** As Betty wur potterin abeawt th' broth pon, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 33; **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13], **Stf.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] He's potterin' aboot doin' noht, just e' th' ohd fashion. **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] He potters so over his work. **Wor.** I gets out o' doors and potters about, and does what I can like in the garden (H.K.). **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ess.** Through potterin' here so late to-night Mayhap there'll be a row, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 168. **Wil.** Pensioned off in his old age, . . he potters about, JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* (1878) 37, ed. 1887. **Colloq.** (A.B.C.) [**Nfld.** PATTERSON *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894). **Amer.** Waal, 's I come along I seen the deakin putterin' 'round, WESTCOTT *David Harum* (1900) ii.]

Hence **Pottering,** *ppl. adj.* slow, awkward, feeble; idle; tedious, ineffectual.

n.Yks.[124] **Chs.**[1] He's a potterin' owd chap. **Der.** I'm pretty well in my potterin' way, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xi. **Lin.**[1]

2. To do necessary odd jobs which do not form part of one's regular work. n.Lin.[1] **3.** To walk slowly or feebly; to halt, hobble.

w.Yks. He's potterin cloise at mi heels, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1896) 18. **Lan.** So aw pottert off deawn th' stairs, STATON *B. Shuttle Manch.* 14; He pottert off toart th' grave, BOWKER *Tales* (1882) 236. **Nhp.**[1] A horse is said to go pottering along, when his feet are tender and he does not lift them up properly. **War.** Bless us how old Mart does potter now; he can't stand work much longer I be sartain sure, *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897). **War.**[34], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence **Pottering,** *ppl. adj.* slow or feeble in gait.

Nhp. With lingering pott'ring pace And head bleach'd bare, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 193.

4. To finger, handle, fumble; to rummage, pry, meddle.

n.Yks.[2] **m.Yks.**[1] To engage in anything requiring much manipulation, or a fussy movement of the hands. **w.Yks.** (E.G.) **Lan.** Hoo potter'd abeaut his poor winterly pate, WAUGH *Sngs.* (ed.

1871) 73; Hoo potter't an' rooted abeawt, tryin' these keighs, *ib. Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 165. **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** (C.T.); **Suf.**[1] 'A go puttah, puttah, puttah, about—alawkus! I don't mind 'em. **Sur.** She found the door wouldn't lock, but she didn't like to putter with it (J.D.R.).

5. To poke, stir up; with *out*: to work out slowly and gradually; to poke or rake out. Cf. **pote.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Potther up fire a bit, or it'll gan oot. **w.Yks.** Ah'd potter'd all t'cowks aht o' t' grate an' started o' blackleeadin' (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**[1] I tacks up't' beesom start, potters yan down, ii. 300; **w.Yks.**[23], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.**[2] Poking or pottering in the earth. **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 348. **n.Lin.**[1] Noo then, Anne, potter that fire, or it'll be deäd oot in a minnit. **sw.Lin.**[1] The bad places in the plaster want pottering out. If they get a hole, the bairns potter it out wi' their fingers. I was stood pottering the fire. **e.An.**[1]

6. With *out*: to pull out, bring forth; to pay.

n.Yks.[2] They're lang i' pottering out their brass. **w.Yks.** It's time then for rich folks ta potter aght ta t'relief a them at's poor, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1856) 31; **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** Aw wodent potter eawt foive shillin for't, *Great Eggshibishun* (1856) 17; **Lan.**[1] Come, potter-out thi brass—tha's had it, an' tha mun pay for't. **Lin.** Jim pottered out his brass, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 47. **n.Lin.**[1] Cum potter oot, or I'll see what th' coort 'll do for you. **sw.Lin.**[1] He hasn't pottered out no-but two shillings all winter. **War.** (L.M.)

7. To confuse, perplex, puzzle, bother; to vex. *Gen.* used in *pp.* Also with *up.*

w.Yks. He wor sadly pottered ower yon theear (J.J.B.); **w.Yks.**[1234]; **w.Yks.**[5] Sadly pottered an' vexed. **Lan.** Me feelin potther't a bit, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 472; Wouldno sitch o moon-shoyne traunce potter anybody plucks? Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 10; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Suf.** That wholly puttered me up (C.T.).

Hence (1) **Potterer**, *sb.* a poser, anything that puzzles; (2) **Pottering**, *ppl. adj.* bothering, vexatious.

(1) **Lan.** 'Um!' said Tummus, 'that's a potterer,' Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 4. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Its o feeoful pottering thing to be aulus oth push, an aulus behinnd, *Chat about Lahrs* (1884 pt. i. 5

8. With *up*: to crowd up; to have a superabundance of articles in small room; *gen.* in *pp.*

e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 25, 1896). **Nhp.**[1] We're pottered up.

Hence **Pottering**, *ppl. adj.* small, confined, poky.

Lan. He would lay out no more money in potterin' bits o' property like them, Hamerton *Wenderholme* (1869) xv; It's sic a lile potterin' house there's na roum for nout, Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 19.

9. To trample in soft mud, &c. Frf. (J.B.) Cf. **poach, 3.**

10. *sb.* A poker. Cf. **pote, 15.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.** T'asnook full of a cowks potter, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 115; T'women wi smoothing irons, rowling-pins, a maiden or two, potters an' tongs, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) ii; **w.Yks.**[24] **Lan.** He're expectin' th' foyer potther whiskin' abeawt his cars, Brierley *Traddlepin*, v; Th' monki wur makkin o foyar potter ov it neeburs paw, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 56. **Der.** He picked up th' potter . . . an' shoved et into th' heart o' th' fire, Gilchrist *Peakland Faggot* (1897) 45; **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 348. **n.Lin.**[1]

11. A piece of wood used by thatchers for driving pegs into the rick. Oxf. (A.P.) **12.** Confusion, agitation.

Lan. I' my potter aw'd popped my yed through t'winder, *Widder Bagshaw's Trip* (c. 1860) 6.

13. *adj.* Slow, idle, indolent. **Lin.**[1]

POTTERASHUN, *sb.* Lan. [po·tərē̤ʃən.] Vexation, excitement, confusion. See **Potter, *v.* 7.**

Hoo seemt to ha' getten o'er hur potterashun un keawrt as quiet as a wench at skoo, Staton *B. Shuttle Manch.* 20.

POTTERLLOW, *sb.* Bnff.[1] Utter ruin.

He's t' potterllow wee drink.

POTTERMENT, *sb. Obs.* w.Yks.[1] A bungler, an inexperienced workman.

POTTERTON HEN, *phr.* Sc. The black-headed gull, *Larus rudibundus.* Abd. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 208.

POTTERY, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Glo. w.Cy. [po·təri.] In *comp.* (1) **Pottery-moul(d**, small blocks of plaster-of-Paris or pipeclay, used to whiten hearthstones; (2) **-ware**, earthenware.

(1) **w.Yks.** A cleaner hearthstun never shone Wi' stripes o' pottery-moul, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 105; She had drawn an elaborate design with pottery-mould, Fletcher *Wapentake* (1895) 189; (F.L.) (2) **ne.Lan.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

POTTICAR(Y, POTTIKER, see **Potecary.**

POTTINGER, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. Also written **potingarie, potinger, pottingar.** A cook; an apothecary, druggist.

Sc. The just degree of fire which learned pottingers prescribe as fittest for the body, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xvi. **Edb.** The potingers were very crouse, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 392, ed. 1815. **Hdg.** To give ane physician . . . 40s., qrof 28s. given to the pottingar, Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 138; Proper stuarts, cunning baxters, excellent cooks and potingaries, with confections and drugs for ther disserts, Pitscottie (1728) 174, in Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 45.

POTTINGER, *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Also written **potinger** Chs.[1] [po·tin(d)ʒə(r.] A pot, mug, or cup; a porringer.

Abd. (Jam.) **N.Cy.**[1] A coarse earthenware pot with a handle. **Nhb.**[1] Old fashioned surgeries and apothecaries' shops had these pots, which were highly glazed and perforated through the handle. **w.Yks.**[1] A small pewter mug or vessel, containing about three quarters of a pint. **Chs.** xxxj potingers, . . a potinger used in the house, *Inventory* (1611) in *Local Gleanings* (Feb. 1880) VIII. 299; **Chs.**[1]

POTTLE, *sb.* Yks. Chs. [po·tl.] **1.** A small tub with a projecting stave, serving as a handle, and used in lading liquids. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **2.** A measure of two quarts. **Chs.**[3]

POTTLE, *v.* Cum. Yks. Also Dev. Also in form **pooatle e.Yks.**[1] [po·tl, poə·tl.] **1.** To trifle, dawdle; to work carelessly or ineffectually; to do odd jobs. Cf. **pawtle.**

Cum.[1]; **Cum.**[4] Said esp. of a woman. **e.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Pooat). **w.Yks.**[2] **Dev.**[3] Pottling round.

Hence **Pooatling**, *ppl. adj.* trifling, dawdling, inexpert.

e.Yks.[1] He's nobbut a pooatlin hand.

2. To poke about. **e.Yks.**[1] Hence **Poatler**, *sb.* a long stick used by drovers.

w.Yks. Held about eighteen inches from the top; it is something like an alpenstock, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 4, 1896).

POTTLE-BELLIED, *adj.* Glo. Som. Dev. [po·tl-belid.] Pot-bellied, stout, corpulent.

Glo.[1] **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 337; **Dev.**[13], **nw.Dev.**[1]

POTTOCK, see **Paddock**, *sb.*[1]

POTTY, *sb.*[1], *adj.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Not. War. Also in form **potie** Cld. (Jam.) [po·ti.] **1.** *sb.* A boy's marble; a small round ball of clay used in the game of 'knur and spell.' Cf. **pot**, *sb.*[1] **6.**

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb.**[1] Made of fine clay like porcelain. **Lakel.**[2] A lad's poorly hodden 'at's nowt on hand but potties. **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.** Large taws of hard stoneware, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); [At Rotherham] The knur is . . . a small round ball, made of hickory for match players, but for the ordinary play of the lads made of clay and covered with bright white glaze. . . Amongst them the inquiry would be 'Hast ta ony pottys?' *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. v. 325; **w.Yks.**[2] White glazed marbles. **Not.**[3] Made of baked grey clay. **s.Not.** I'll give you five potties for a stony (J.P.K.). **War.**[3]

2. *adj.* Stewed or preserved in a pot. Cld. (Jam.) Hence **Pottie-head**, *sb.* a dish made from the head of an ox or cow. Sc. (*ib.*) **3.** Phr. *gien I be potty ye're panny*, we are both tarred with the same brush. Abd. Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) II. 142. **4.** *v.* To stew in a pot. Sc. (Jam.)

POTTY, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. [po·ti.] **1.** *sb.* A dial. form of 'putty.'

Sc. Lord keep ye for a lump o' potty that can be twisted into ony shape, Smith *Archie and Bess* (1876) 6. **Cai.**[1] **Lnk.** I'm hang'd if Mattie hisna filled up the keyhole o' the door wi' potty, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) III. 45.

2. *v.* To fill up chinks, &c. with putty, to cement with putty.

Dmb. The house is gaun to wrack for want o' pottying and plaistering, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxvii.

3. *Fig.* To suit, work, do.

Ayr. 'Na! na! Johnnie,' quo' he, 'it'll no potty ava!' SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 95.

POTTY-CLOCK, *sb.* w.Yks.[5] [po·ti-tlok.] A machine used in cloth manufacture; *fig.* a foolish person.

A teeth-girt machine of small dimensions and simple construction, which regulates the quantity of thread wound on the spindles of slubbing machines and mules.

POUCE, see **Pouse**, *sb.*[1]

POUCH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Not. Nhp. War. Also in forms **pooch** Sc. Yks.; **pootch** Bnff.[1]; **poutch** Sc. [Sc. and n.Cy. pūtʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A pocket; occas. a purse.

Sc. [She] would gie the een oot o' her heid to pit her hand in your pooch, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 242. **Sh.I.** Kirstie had him upo da but-room fluir and wis huntin troo his pooches, BURGESS *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 56. **n.Sc.** She rifles the pooches o' some, thraws the neck o' ithers, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 157. **Mry.** HAY *Lintie* (1851) 30. **Elg.** TESTER *Poems* (1865) 132. **Bnff.** Wi' a toom pouch an' plenishin' but mean, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 3. **Bch.** FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 26. **Abd.** Yer waistcoat pouch, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxi. **Kcd.** GRANT *Lays* (1884) 9. **Fif.** Mony a pouch was pickit bare, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 87. **Per.** STEWART *Character* (1857) 112. **w.Sc.** The trouble of carrying your wit in your waistcoat pouch, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 21. **Fif.** ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 120. **Slg.** TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 161. **Cld.** NIMMO *Sngs. and Ballads* (1882) 116. **Dmb.** Yer pouch did pay for a', TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 76. **Rnf.** It's a crown She frae her faither's pouch has stown, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 63. **Ayr.** But just the pouchie put the nieve in, BURNS *2nd Ep. to Davie*, st. 6. **Lnk.** MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 56. **Lth.** Pouch and purse without a plack, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 146, ed. 1856. **Edb.** His waistcoat was low in the neck and had flap pouches, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. **Bwk.** CALDER *Poems* (1897) 91. **Peb.** Frae her pouch a crown she houkit, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 132. **Slk.** I'll put it in my pouch, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 72. **Rxb.** W. WILSON *Poems* (1824) 4. **Gall.** Wi' bannock and cheese in his pouch, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 75. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** Taein' some brass oot o' his pouch, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 65. **n.Yks.** Iv her awd pooch, ther money chink't, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 59.

Hence (1) **Pouchful**, *sb.* a pocketful; (2) **Pouchless**, *adj.* pocketless; *fig.* poor.

(1) **Sc.** NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 104. **Elg.** Gin ye promise to tak' hame wi' ye a pouchfu' o' notes, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 134. **Abd.** I'm gaein' a lang tramp the morn, an' maun hae a poochfu' o' breid, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) lxii. **Frf.** WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 58. **Rnf.** I've brought ye a pouchfu' o' ware, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 135. **Kcb.** ARMSTRONG *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 337. (2) **Elg.** Pouchless youth, pensive and blae, Press'd up life's weary, hopeless brae, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 105.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Pouch-companion**, a pocket-companion; (2) **-flap**, (3) **-lid**, a pocket-flap; (4) **-pistol**, a pocket-pistol; (5) **-room**, pocket-space; (6) **-strings**, purse-strings.

(1) **Ayr.** Snuff was never ony great favourite or pouch companion o' mine, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 70. (2) **Frf.** A daud o' tanned claith frae the sail o' a boat Made sonsy pouch-flaps to Jock Wobster's auld coat, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 17. **Gall.** Waistcoats with pouch-flaps side on the thee, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 263, ed. 1876. (3) **Sc.** Better at padding pouch-lids than handlin' the goose, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 296. **w.Sc.** The common gauge o' the fur was my pouch-lids, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 162. (4) **Frf.** The short poutch-pistol that had shot him dead, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 15. (5) **ne.Sc.** She's [a watch] keepit time for the best pairt o' sixty years. . . I think ye'll find her weel worth pouch-room for some years yet, GRANT *Keckleton*, 8. (6) **Edb.** Glaiket lasses, wha will tug at my pouch-strings and wheedle me, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 23.

3. *v.* To pocket; *fig.* to steal.

Sc. It shall never be said I pouched her siller, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) vi. **Elg.** TESTER *Poems* (1865) 128. **Abd.** As mickle's I cou'd pouch or eat, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 19. **e.Fif.** I pouched the newspaper on the sly, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xx. **Cld.** NIMMO *Sngs. and Ballads* (1882) 53. **Lnk.** To pouch the wage they dinna see unlaith, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 5. **Lth.** LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 276. **Edb.** They pouch the gowd, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 170, ed. 1785. **Slk.** Leave . . . bannocks . . . till they moul or be pouched by them that draff an' bran wad better hae mensed, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 74, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** How he'd fairly poutch'd the multre o' the weans's bridal shoon, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 105. **Gall.** Airchie broke my peerie and pooched the string, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 379.

Hence **Poucher**, *sb.* a person who pockets food, &c.

Gall. I would as soon become a real thief at once as a petty poucher; . . those who pouch at funerals are the most hateful race of pouchers, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 384, ed. 1876.

4. To swallow; to eat greedily or with relish.

Bnff.[1] **War.**[3] An angler will speak of a pike pouching the bait.

Hence **Pootching**, *ppl. adj.* greedy, fond of good living.

Bnff.[1] He's a greedy pootchin' busht.

5. To eviscerate an animal, esp. a deer.

s.Not. 'Ere, coom an' pouch this rabbit for me (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**[1]

6. To strike in the paunch; see below.

s.Not. When a beast is knocked down and stuck, a man holding by the tail, strikes it repeatedly in the paunch with his foot to promote the flow of blood; this is called pouching. 'The blood don't come; yer mun pouch 'im well' (J.P.K.).

POUCH, see **Poach**, **Pooch**, *sb.*[1]

POUD, *sb.* s.Cy. Sus. [ɒeud.] A boil; an ulcer; an abscess. s.Cy. BAILEY (1721). Sus. (S.P.H.), Sus.[12]

POUFF, *sb.*, *v.* and *adv.* Bnff.[1] [pūf.] **1.** *sb.* A dull, heavy blow or fall; the sound caused by such a blow or fall. 'A hard the pouff o' 'im, fin he fell aff o' the dyke.'

2. The act of walking with a heavy step, esp. through weariness. 'He keepit a sair pouff a' day through the toon.'

3. A big, stupid person. **4.** *v.* To beat with dull, heavy blows; occas. with *up*; to dash down with violence; with *in*: to drive or hammer in.

He poufft 'im our on's back. Pouff in the pailin' post.

5. To fall heavily. **6.** To walk with a dull, heavy step.

He geed pouffin' ben the fleer.

7. *adv.* With a dull, heavy fall or blow; with heavy steps.

He geed pouff against the wa'.

POUFFIN, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A big, stupid person. Cf. **pouff**, **3.**

POUGH, *sb.* and *v.* w.Yks.[3] [pau.] **1.** *sb.* The lower lip. **2.** *v.* To cry.

POUGY, *sb.* Ken. Hmp. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A ferret. (W.H.E.)

POUK, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Also written **pouke** n.Cy. nw.Der.[1] Shr. Hrf.; **powk** w.Yks. Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1]; and in forms **paak** w.Yks.[3] e.Lan.[1]; **pahke**, **pairk**, **park** w.Yks.; **peauk** e.Lan.[1]; **peawk** Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1]; **pewk** w.Yks.; **pike** Lakel.[2]; **poke** War.[2] s.Wor.[1]; **puck** se.Wor.[1]; **puke** Lakel.[2] [pouk, pōk, w.Yks. pāk, Lan. pēk.] A pustule, pimple, boil, blister; a stye on the eyelid.

n.Cy. (HALL.), **Lakel.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Bits o' pahkes on his ee, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); He's getten a pairk at t'back ov his neck (S.K.C.); (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[123] **Lan.**[1] He does na need to mak sich a greyt to-do abeawt it; it's nobbut a bit of a peawk. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **m.Lan.**[1] A peawk on his nooas end. **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **War.**[23], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[12] **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Rdn.** MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). [A water-powk, *pustula*, *papula*, COLES *Lat. Dict.* (1679).]

POUK, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Yks. Also in form **pawk**. **1.** *sb.* A fret; a fit of sulks.

n.Yks. Like a lass in a pouk, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 517.

2. *v.* To fret. *ib.*

POUK, *sb.*[3] Mry. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] A small pit or hole containing water or mire; a deep hole, whether full or empty. [Polke or pul yn a watur (*Prompt.*).]

POUK, see **Poke**, *sb.*[1], **Pook**, *v.*[2]

POUKING, *sb.* Rdn. A weak, sickly person. MORGAN *Wds.* (1881).

POUL, see **Poll**, *sb.*[1]

POULANDER, *sb.* Lin.[1] A species of domestic fowl.

POULCH, *v.* and *sb.* Lin. Nhp. Hnt. Hrt. Also in form **polch-** n.Lin.[1] Nhp. **1.** *v.* ? A dial. form of 'poach,' to take game illegally.

n.Lin.[1] **Nhp.**[1] He goes poulching about. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence **Poulcher**, *sb.* a poacher.

n.Lin.[1] Success to every polcher that wants to sell a hare, *Lin. Poacher* in *Midl. Hist. Coll.* II. 320. **Nhp.** (HALL.), **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

2. To poke, thrust. See **Poach**, **1.**

Nhp.[1] 'Poulch the fish out of the hole.' 'Poulch the clothes

down,' a washerwoman would say, when they are boiling fast in the copper.

3. *sb.* A pulp; a wet, pulpy condition. Cf. **poach, 12.**

Hrt. Turnips when thawed are apt to rot, stink like carrion, and be of a poulch, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. ii. 83.

POULEE, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Pulse.

POULIE, see **Powlie.**

POULLIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **polly** (JAM.); **pullie** Bnff.[1]; **pully** Cai.[1] A turkey; *gen.* in *comp.* **Poullie-cock** or **-hen.**

Sc. (JAM.); It is easy to recognize . . . poule d'Inde in poullie hen, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 135. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1]

POULT, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Hrt. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also in forms **polt** w.Sus. Hmp.; **poot** Cai.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[4] n.Yks. w.Yks.[12] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] Chs.[13] s.Chs.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Lin.; **pout** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Cum. Hrt. Nrf. Suf.[1]; **powt** Sc. Nhb.[1] [pūt, w.Cy. pōlt.] **1.** *sb.* A chicken, pullet; a young turkey; young game, esp. a partridge or moorfowl; an unfledged bird.

Sc. Now ye peep like a powt, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 560. Cai.[1] Rnf. That non slay any muir-pouts before the first of July, and other pouts before the first of August, HECTOR *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 199. Ayr. The wee pouts begin to cry, BURNS *J. Rankine* (1784 st. 11. Lth. THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 170. Edb. LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 62. Slk. Nourish yauping pouts, HOGG *Queer Bk.* (1832) 31. Rxb. Boil'd and roasted, partridge, powt, and pullet, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 75. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 385, ed. 1876. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Thor's five raa poots i' the nest. Dur.[1], Cum.[4], n.Yks. (T.S.), w.Yks.[12] Lan. I want no poot for t'come peckin at me, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 247, ed. 1884; Lan.[1] A young hen just ready for or beginning to lay. e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] A poot egg. Chs.[13], s.Chs.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Lin. HOLLOWAY. Hrt. Turkey-pouts, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. 146. Suf.[1] Young turkey, fit for table but not full grown. w.Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Wil.[1] w.Som.[1] The only name for black-game. 'Comin' across the hill we rosed a fine lot o' poults, sure 'nough.'

2. The sound made by a chicken. w.Sc., s.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Hence *to play pout, phr.* to utter a word, to make the least sound. *ib.* **3.** A term of affection for a child or young girl; an inexperienced young person; a woman or child who cries with little provocation; a person whose pluck fails him at the critical moment.

Cai.[1] Abd. I ance had a wife and wee pouts that charm, DAVIDSON *Poems* (1861) 47. Per. The meikle trake come o'er their snouts That laugh at winsome kissing pouts, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 20. Cum. He's a greet pout, yewlan like a barne (J.D.); Cum.[4] Lan. Aw'm nobbut a poot yet, and happen a bit gawmless, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) ii; Lan.[1] Wil.[1] A perfect poult [an awkward girl].

4. Anything small, esp. an insignificant person.

Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] He's a little black poot.

Hence **Pootie,** *adj.* niggardly, mean, stingy. Bwk. (JAM.) **5.** The ruff, *Machetes pugnax.*

Nrf. The ruffe or 'pout,' as the Broadsmen familiarly call him, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 387.

6. ? *Obs.* A small haddock, *Morrhua aeglefinus.*

Fif. We'se hae a bannock and a poot to our dinner, TENNANT *Card. Beaton* (1823) 174 (JAM.).

7. A young trout. Slk. (JAM.) **8.** *v.* To shoot at young partridges. Sc. (JAM.) Hence (1) **Pouter,** *sb.* a sportsman who shoots young partridges or moorfowl; (2) **Pouting,** *sb.* the sport of shooting at young partridges or moorfowl; the season for such shooting; (3) **Pouting-season,** *sb.* the shooting-season.

(1) Kcb. A wagtail shooter, Wi' pointers on the hill did sten', The prince o' pouters, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 114 (JAM.). (2) Sc. I can tell ye something that will keep the captain wi' us amaist as weel as the pouting, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xliii; The poutin's nearly past, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 78. (3) Ayr. The pouting season, as it is called, was to her a period of more than ordinary enjoyment. Many of the sportsmen . . . frequented her cottage, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 66.

9. *adj.* Soft, spiritless.

Cum.[4] When two lads fall out at school, a third and bigger lad holds up his finger saying 'Let the cock spit over my finger'; the cock does so, then the third says 'Say Boof,' and the one so addressed replies 'Strike, give him a good coof.' This results in a fight; he who is unwilling to fight is poot.

[1. *Pulte,* young hen (*Prompt.*).]

POULT, see **Polt,** *v.*[1]

POULTER, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **pulter** n.Yks.[2] **1.** *sb.* A poulterer. N.Cy.[1] **2.** *v.* Phr. *to pulter fowls,* to deal in fowls ready dressed for cooking. n.Yks.[2]

[To rere vp much pultrie, and want the barne doore, Is naught for the pulter and woorse for the poore, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 56.]

POULTER, see **Polter,** *v.*[2]

POULTICE, *sb.* Cum. In phr. *poultice of o' maks,* a kind of poultice made of cow-dung; see below.

Cum.[3] Not as its name seems to imply, a compound, but a simple substance, which it is unnecessary to indicate more distinctly than to mention that it was generally turned to when pleasanter applications had failed, 165; An' he keep't an oald pultess of o' maks upon't Till Joe an' his thumb warn't nice to cu' nar, *ib.* 161; Cum.[4]

POULTNESS, *v.* Hrf.[2] To poultice.

POULTRY-FOWLS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sh.I. Also in form **pouther-fools.** A tax; see below.

His lady being accustomed to the oppressive feudal impositions then laid upon the poor peasantry of Caithness, introduced some of them on her husband's estate, viz. the payment of a hen for every merk of land possessed by them, under the name of Poultry Fowls. . . The poultry is still paid, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 135, ed. 1891; Da minister . . . dat hes his teinds as sūre as da bank an' his pouther fools, fat kye, Scots horses, an' glebe, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 17.

POULTS, *sb. pl.* Glo.[12] Sur.[1] Sus.[1] Wil.[1] Also written **polts** Glo.[2]; **powlts** Wil.[1] A mixed crop of peas and beans, 'pollards.'

POUNCE, *sb.*[1] e.An. Ken. [peuns.] A blow, esp. one with a stick or the fist; a thump on the head. See **Punce,** *v.*[1]

Nrf. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv. Suf.[1] Ken. I thoft I'd fedge him one more pounce, So heav'd my stick an' meant it, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 76; Ken.[1]

POUNCE, *sb.*[2] Or.I. Also in forms **pones** (JAM. *Suppl.*); **puns.** Long meadow-grass, esp. the duffel-grass, *Holcus lanatus.*

Tethers and bridle-reins were wrought of long meadow-grasses, such as *Holcus lanatus,* which grasses here receive the name of pounce, or puns, NEILL *Tour* (1806) 17 (JAM.); S. & Ork.[1]

POUNCE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To spring upon.

Ayr. Here's Satan's picture, Like a bizzard gled, Pouncing poor Redcastle Sprawlin' as a taed, BURNS *Heron Ballads* (May 1796) iii. st. 8.

POUNCEFUL, *adj.* Wil.[1] [peu·nsfl.] Masterful, self-willed. Cf. **bounceful,** s.v. **Bounce,** *v.* **3** (2). Hence **Pouncefully,** *adv.* powerfully, forcibly.

He preached pouncefully.

POUND, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **pahnd** w.Yks.; **peaund** Lan.; **poond** Wm.; **poun'** Sc.; **powan** Abd.; **powin** ne.Sc.; **pun** Ir. Lakel.[1] Cum.[14] n.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] s.Chs.[1] Der. War.[2] w.Som.[1]; **pund** Sc. Nhb. Cum.[34] n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. Lan. Shr.[1] [Midl. **pound, paund,** s.Cy. **peun(d,** w.Yks. **pānd,** Lan. **pēnd,** n.Cy. Sc. **pun(d.]** **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Pound-butter,** butter made up into pats of a pound each; (2) **-note,** a bank-note for £1; (3) **-pear,** an old-fashioned variety of pear; (4) **-piece,** a sovereign; (5) **-pin,** a clumsy, badly-made pin, sold by the pound; (6) **— Scots,** the twelfth part of the pound sterling; (7) **-stone,** (*a*) a pebble or cobble stone as nearly as possible of the weight of twenty-two ounces; (*b*) dirt lying next under the coal; the coal-floor; (8) **Pounds-of-sugar,** the seed-vessels of the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

(1) Cum.[4], w.Som.[1] (2) Abd. It wad be weel ta'en gien ye tuik a poun'-nott the piece to the twa women, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) lxiii. (3) Chs.[1] It was very large, very hard, and most excellent for stewing, but totally unfit for eating uncooked. (4) Ayr. There are twenty gouden pound-pieces, and seven bonny white siller shillings, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 261. (5) Cor. Small piles of pins—not well made ones sold in papers, but clumsy things with wire heads—'pound-pins,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 126; He told

her . . . to get a packet of pound pins, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 320, ed. 1896. (6) **Sh.I.** The penalty of ten pounds Scots, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822 184, ed. 1891. **Slg.** Twa pair of shoon . . . For three pund Scots, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 41. **Dmb.** Five poun' Scots wad bought a jockie coat, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 90. (7, *a*) **Lakel.**[1] In old days butter was sold by the long pound, which weighed twenty-two ounces. Great care was exercised in selecting a round stone of the precise weight. **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A natural pebble or stone of a pound weight, by which farmers formerly balanced out their butter; when meat was sold by 'weight of hand,' and the quantity adjudged 'by the lift.' And here we may notice the practice among country matrons, of giving their daughters on the wedding day, if they marry farmers, a 'butter-penny,' for placing on the scale along with the pundstan, that customers may never have to complain of hard weight. **m.Yks.**[1] *b* **Shr.**[12] ;8 **Shr.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *pound o' more weight*, a rough game; see below; (2) *to come pound and yard*, to walk with a heavy step and wide stride.

(1) **Cum.**[14] **w.Yks.** A boy, or girl, lies down and calls out, 'A p'und o' more weight lig on, lig on!' and a companion comes and lies on the top of him or her, and with each addition the cry is continued, 'A p'und o' more weight lig on, lig on!' until the bottom one is fain to cry out for release, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 30, 1896); Then three or four skaters fell atop on him, as if they'd been lakin' at 'a p'und o' more weight,' *Yksman's Comic Ann.* (1877) 46 (*ib.*). (2) **n.Yks.**[2] Here he comes pund and yed.

3. A weight varying in different localities and according to the articles weighed; see below.

Sc. Trone pound, $1\frac{1}{4}$ Dutch, $21\frac{3}{4}$ oz. av.; troy or Dutch weight, 1·0888 lb. av. = $17\frac{4\,9}{1\,0\,0}$ oz. av., MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Buff.** Of butter, cheese, hay, and wool, 24 oz. av.; of meal and meat, $17\frac{1}{2}$ oz. av., *ib.* **Abd.** Of butter and cheese, 20 or 26 oz. Dutch; of malt, meal, and corn, 24 oz. Dutch, *ib.* **Frf.** Brechin, Forfar, and Montrose, 24 oz. av., Glamis, 26 oz. av., Kirriemuir, 27 oz. av., *ib.* **Ags.** Trone pound, 22 oz. av., *ib.* **Per.** Of butter and cheese, 22 oz. av., *ib.* **Arg.** Campbelton, 16 oz. av., Inverary, 24 oz. av., *ib.* **Slg.** Of butcher's meat, 22 oz. av. trone weight; of pork, $17\frac{1}{2}$ oz. av. or troy weight, *ib.* **Dmb.** 23 oz. av., *ib.* **Ayr.** Of groceries, 1 lb. av.; of butter, hay, and meat, 24 oz. av., *ib.* **e.Lth.** Of hay, hides, and tallow, 22 oz. av.; of meat, Dutch weight; of wool, avoird., *ib.* **Bwk.** Of meat, generally Dutch weight; of butter, at Berwick market, 18 oz. av.; in the country markets, $22\frac{1}{2}$ oz., which is the usual pound for cheese; that of wool is 24 oz., *ib.* **Peb.** Of butter, cheese, hay, and wool, 23 oz. av., *ib.* **Wgt.** Of butter, 16 or 24 oz., *ib.* **Dur.** Of butter in many parts, 22 oz., Stanhope, 21 oz., Stockton, 24 oz., *ib.* **Wm.** Of butter, 20 oz.; . . of wool, 12, 16, 18, and 21 oz., *ib.* **n.Yks.** Of butter, 16 to 24 oz., *ib.* **e.Yks.** Of butter, 16 to 20 oz., *ib.* **w.Yks.** Of butter, 20 oz., *ib.* **Lan.** Of butter, 18 oz., *ib.* **Chs.**[1] A pound of butter used formerly to weigh eighteen ounces generally throughout Cheshire, but in certain markets the weight varied. **n.Wal.** Of butter, 18 to 21 oz.; of wool, 5 lbs., MORTON *ib.* **Stf.** Wolverhampton, of butter, 18 oz., *ib.* **Der.** Of butter, 17 oz., *ib.* **Lin.** Louth, of butter, 18 oz., *ib.* **Lei.** Of butter, a little more than 16 oz., *ib.* **Shr.** Of butter, 17 oz., *ib.* **Hrf.** A 'pound of fresh butter,' eighteen ounces, DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804-12). **s.Wal.** Of wool, 17, 18, and 24 oz., MORTON *ib.* **Glo.** Of butter, sometimes 18 oz., *ib.* **Bck.** Of butter, sometimes 17 oz., *ib.* **Dor.** Of butter in some parts, 18 oz., *ib.* **Dev., Cor.** Of butter, 18 oz., *ib.* **Jer., Guern.** Of butter, a little more than 17 oz.; the same of bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. av., *ib.*

4. Used for *pl.* pounds. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. A thousand pound, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 238. **ne.Sc.** Jist only lat a chiel hae a hunner powin or twa i' the bank, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 84. **Abd.** I'm expectin' sax and twenty powan for him, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 6, 1900). **n.Ir.** It'll tak a cupple o' pun' at the least, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 18. **Uls.** It'll no b'lang till ye get it back again, an' ony ither twa-three pun a may hae scrapit up, MCILROY *Craiglunnie* (1900) 153. **Nhb.** The chestnut at the Mains is better by at least ten pund to my thinkin', GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 261. **Cum.**[3] Here's six an twenty pund o butter says she, 18. **Wm.** Thirty poond, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) I. 42. **w.Yks.** Altogether it cam to thirty two pahnd, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 5. **Lan.** He says he's addled fifty pund, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 76. **s.Chs.**[1] Twelve pun. **Der.** Two couple o' ducks —weighin' six pun' apiece, GILCHRIST *Peakland Faggot* (1897) 70. **Not.** (W.H.S.) **War.**[2] I gin five-pun-ten for that pony; **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] 'E gid six pund odd fur it. **Som.** Thirty-vi-pun', RAYMOND *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 88. **w.Som.**[1] Voo·urteen paew'n. Dhuur·teen p'n tai·n.

5. *v.* To make up into pats or parcels of 1 lb. weight; *gen.* of butter; to divide into pounds.

n.Yks.[2] **w.Som.**[1] We always poun's up our butter; nif tidn a-pounded, they zess 'tis pot-butter.

POUND, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sh.I. Yks. Stf. War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. and Aus. Also in form **pund** S. & Ork.[1] [**paund, peun(d, pun(d.**] **1.** *sb.* A small enclosure; a sheepfold; a pig-sty.

Sh.I. HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 184, ed. 1891; In the Mainland, the proprietors of sheep . . . gather their sheep in[to] folds or what are termed here punds, *Agric. Surv.* App. 43 (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**[1], **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1] **Dev.** At a very remote period a considerable population worked the surface of the Moor for tin, and the remains of their rude circular dwellings—usually a mere fringe of granite blocks—and their walled enclosures, or 'pounds,' point to this occupation, PAGE *Explor. Dartmoor* (1889) iii; Near most of the Dartmoor Wallabrooks there are to be found foundations of hut circles or 'pounds,' *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 513. [**Aus.** The drafting lane . . . is a long narrow yard . . . immediately connected with the pound or final yard, and leading into it by a gate, BOLDREWOOD *Colon. Reformer* (1890 II. 113.]

2. A position from which escape seems difficult, esp. in hunting.

n.Wil. Don't you think . . . you could speak to your father about these money matters; you know he's getting into a pound, he really is, JEFFERIES *Amaryllis* (1887) xxiv. **w.Som.**[1] I knowed very well hon they went into thick there field o' ground they was into a proper pound.

3. A pond; an accumulation of water.

n.Yks. Our awd meer is slidden into'th pownd, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 132. **Stf.** There were no indications to show that they were approaching a 'pound' (lodgment or accumulation of water), *Dy. News* (Feb. 8, 1895) 3, col. 6. **Shr.**[1] A mill-pound is the backwater which is held in reserve for the supply of the mill. **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1]

Hence **Pound-stakle,** *sb.* the floodgates of a pond with the posts and frame which support them. Glo. LEWIS *Gl.* (1839); **Glo.**[1] **4.** A baby's napkin.

Hmp. Baby's pounds be airin' at kitchen fire (W.M.E.F.).

5. *v.* To dam up water.

War.[3] **Shr.**[1] They'n bin gropin' fur trout I spect, I see the bruck's pounded.

Hence **Pounded,** *ppl. adj.* of milk and the mammae: pent up and overcharged.

Shr.[1] That child may well look bad, gettin' nuthin' but pounded milk every night. Tak' car' and drip them cows clane, or we sha'n be 'avin oäns i' thar elders—see 'ow a bin pounded.

6. Hunting term: see below.

War. Lord Willoughby, who did an extraordinary feat with Balloon, and pounded the field, was never far from them, *Field* (Jan. 1890) in MORDAUNT & VERNEY *War. Hunt* (1896) II. 175. **n.Wil.** He'll be pounded, JEFFERIES *Amaryllis* (1887) xxiv. **w.Som.**[1] An impassable barrier is said 'to pound the field.' So also a bold rider who clears a fence which others cannot do is said 'to pound the lot.' 'Ah! tidn the fuss time I've a zeed em a-pounded, there to thick place.'

7. To catch fish; see below.

Som. To pound fish is to practise a method of catching them in the reens by means of a pounding-net, which is placed across the reen, and men then beat the water with poles and thus frighten all the fish forward into it (W.F.R.).

Hence **Pounding-net,** *sb.* the net used in catching fish. *ib.*

POUND, *sb.*[3] Sus. A boil; an ulcer. (P.R.)

POUND, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[4] Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also in forms **poan** Cor.; **poon** n.Cy. w.Wor.[1] Shr. Hrf.[2] Rdn.; **pounn** Hrf.[2]; **pun** n.Cy. w.Yks. s.Chs.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Not.[1] Lei.[1] War.[123] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.[1] Glo.[1]; **pund** w.Yks.[1]; **punn** Nhp.[2]; **pwn** Mtg.; *pp.* **pown** e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] [**pun(d.**] **1.** *v.* To knock; to beat, pummel; to kick, stamp.

n.Cy. Ise pun him till the bitling, GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** Ah'll p'und thee, lass, if ta doesn't give ower, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 30, 1896); **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Whose face appeared to have been pown into all shapes, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) ix. **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Der.**[2] I'll pun thy shins for thee. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[2] **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[123], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** If I wants to make anybody hear, I can pound at the wall (H.K.). **Shr.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.**[1]

'Please, Ma'am, it wuz only Betsey punning Sally down to lay the cloth.' Such was the explanation given to a lady who enquired of her maid-servant the meaning of a repeated knocking she had heard at a backstairs door. Sally was not knocked down, but was reminded of her duty by Betsey 'punning at the door!' **Mtg.** I'll pwn thee head for thee if thee dusn't be quiet (E.R.M.). **Hrf.** I pooned at the door (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **Hrf.**[1]; **Hrf.**[2] Poon the door. **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.** Who's that pounds at the door so? Grose (1790); **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] If you waunts I, you pound. **Brks.**[1] To knock continuously with a stick or implement, so as to make as much noise as possible. **I.W.**[1] I'll pound thy head aal to mortar. **Dor.** (W.C.) **Cor.** I'll poan thee well (W.S.).

Hence **Pooning**, *sb.* a beating, thrashing.

Shr. I'll give you a pooning, Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

2. To grind apples for cider. w.Som.[1] **3.** Phr. (1) *to pound a horse at anything*, to rush him at it; to ride him hard; (2) *—grass*, of sheep or cattle: to trample grass in wet weather.

(1) **w.Wor.** Turn your horse about and pound him, S. Beauchamp *Grantley* (1874) I. 155. (2) **Som.** (W.F.R.)

4. *sb.* A cider-mill; the place where cider is made; also in *comp.* **Pound-house.**

Som. Jacob Handsford stayed out in the pound-house, paring down the sides, and giving another screw to his apple-cheese, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 122. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] There's a capical cider-press, and a hoss-pound 'pon the farm. **Dev.** They came down, and looked around, and poked about in the poundhouse, Mortimer *Tales Moors* (1895) 122. **nw.Dev.**[1] **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) 228. **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.) **Cor.** The roof o' the pound house be nigh blown away, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893 xvii; **Cor.**[1]

[1. OE. *punian*, to pound, beat, bray (B.T.).]

POUNDER, *sb.* N.I.[1] A person who sells pounded freestone for scouring.

POUNDING, *vbl. sb.* Chs. Dor. Also in form **punning** Chs. **1.** *Obs.* The operation of grinding gritstone into sand by small hand hammers. Chs. *Sheaf* (1879) I. 250. See **Pound**, *v.*[3] 1. **2.** *Comp.* (1) **Pounding-cote**, *obs.*, the shed or hut in which the gritstone was pounded; (2) **-ground**, the flat place where flax is beaten with a flat mallet to get the seed out.

(1) **Chs.** *Sheaf*, *ib.* 2. **w.Dor.** (C.V.G.)

POUNDMEAL, *adv.* *Obs.* Oxf. By the single pound.

The market women sell their butter by the dozen or poundmeal (K.).

POUNDSALL, *sb.* e.Yks. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A fine for impounding of cattle. (F.K.)

POUNIE, *sb.* e.Lth. (Jam.) A turkey-hen.

POUNIE, POUNN, POUNSTER, see **Pownie, Pound**, *v.*[3], **Pomster.**

POUNTLE, *adj.* Sus. [peu·ntl.] Honest, reliable.

I be pountle an no huckster as wud jostle ya, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1891) I. 433; **Sus.**[1]

POUR, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Dev. Also written **poor** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1] [pō(r, poə(r.] **1.** *v.* In phr. *to rain and pour down*, to rain very fast. Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks.[1] **2.** To pour out; to empty; to drain, esp. to drain off the water in which potatoes have been boiled.

Sc. (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Dey wir just poorin' der dinner. I mind it wis crappin heads an' tatties, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 244; He told them to put on the supper, as he was going out for a short time, and would be back by the time the kettle was 'poor'd,' Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 23; Sibbie lifts da kettle apo' da tub ta poor him [it], *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898).

Hence *to poor taties*, to kill by letting blood.

Bnff. Evidently a low term drawn from the act of pouring the water from potatoes after they have been boiled (Jam.); **Bnff.**[1]

3. *sb.* A stream; a gush; a constant, steady flow or fall; a heavy shower; *fig.* a great number.

Sc. A poor o' rain (Jam.). **Frf.** O'er her nose the sweat in sooms, In pours began to tumble, Morison *Poems* (1790) 23. **Ayr.** The coal heughs . . . brought a pour of money among us, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) viii. **Gall.** There cam' a pour o' menfolk frae 'tween the lintels, . . every man o' them wild wi' fear, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 123. **n.Dev.** Baisiers too in pours, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 49.

4. A small portion of liquid, as tea, &c. Cld., Rxb. (Jam.)

POUR, POURD, POURET(T, see **Poor, Poad, Porret.**

POURIE, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written **poorie** Bnff.[1] **1.** *sb.* A vessel with a spout for holding beer and other liquids; a small ewer; a cream-jug; a decanter.

Cld. (Jam.); Miss Jenny Macbride's side-board, . . where all the pepper-boxes, poories, and tea-pots . . . of her progenitors are set out, Galt *Legatees* (1820) x; A bonny wee china pourie full o' thick ream, *ib. Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxxviii. **Lth.** (Jam.)

2. A small quantity of a liquid. Cld. (Jam.) **3.** *adj.* Of a stream: pouring, rushing along.

Gall. A broad flat stone overhanging the little pourie burn that tinkles and lingers among the slaty rocks, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xliv.

POURING, *sb.* Sc. Also written **poorin** (Jam.). **1.** A very small quantity of any liquid.

Sc. Something exceeding a few drops; as much as may be poured but nothing more (Jam.). **Cld.** Here's a house keeps a pouring, Wi' the sign o' the Muckle Black Cow, Nimmo *Sngs.* (1852) 197. **Lnk.** I'll tak' a bit taste o't—jist the wee'st pourin', Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 35.

2. *pl.* The dregs or leavings of any liquid.

Fif. The thin liquids strained or poured from sowens, after fermentation, before they are boiled; that only being retained which gives them a proper consistence (Jam.). **Cld.** (*ib.*)

POURT, POURTITH, see **Part, Poortith.**

POUSE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Shr. Also written **pouce** N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[2]; **pous** Chs.[23] Der.[2]; **powce** Chs.; **pows** Lan.; **powse** n.Cy. Wm. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1]; and in forms **peawse** Lan.; **poust** Chs.[23] [paus, pous, pūs.] **1.** *sb.* Dust, dirt; rubbish, esp. bad food; weeds. Cf. **powse**, *sb.*[1]

N.I.[1] The floating dust in rooms where flax is being dressed. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **e.Yks.** (W.W.S.), **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** If he gets hold o' that nasty powse, Hartley *Puddin'* (1876) 166; **w.Yks.**[2] It's all pouse [it's all rubbish]; **w.Yks.**[3] Weak or tasteless liquid is called 'weary pouse'; **w.Yks.**[4] It's nowt but pouse; **w.Yks.**[5] Pretha what sort o' pouse is this thah's geen muh? **Lan.** Only a guinea for that bundle o pouse, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 37; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123] **s.Chs.**[1] Saal·i, éeŭr)z ŭ baas·kitl ŭ aap·lz dhŭ Mis·is ŭz sent yŭ; óo sez yoa· mùn pik· ŭm oa'r, ŭn pil· dhŭ best on ŭm fŭr ŭ pahy, ŭn dhen yoa)kn chùk dhŭ puws tŭ)th pig. **Stf.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Shr.**[1] The refuse of the apple pulp when all the cider has been expressed; **Shr.**[2]

Hence (1) **Pouse-dirt**, *sb.* anything inferior or dirty; a worthless person; (2) **Pousement**, *sb.* dirt, refuse, lumber, rubbish; a mischievous, worthless person; occas. used as a term of endearment for a child; (3) **Pousy**, *adj.* (*a*) dusty, dirty, untidy; (*b*) asthmatic, from the effects of inhaling flax-dust; (*c*) rubbishy, worthless, contemptible.

(1) **Lan.** I may no 'count of sich like pouse-dirt, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 28, ed. 1879; Aw wur noan sawsy to thee, pows-dirt! *Sam Sondnokkur*, pt. iv. 16; **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] 'Pousement,' however, here, is the plural of 'pouse.' When there are two or more persons to be stigmatized, the singular 'pouse' is put away and 'pousement' takes its place. **Lan.** Ger off to th' school, tha young peawsement, Lahee *Acquitted* (1883) iv; **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.** Our new parson, wi' his spon-new ways and pousement, Thornber *Penny Stone* (1845) 14. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Awd fawn asleep, and th' powcements, when they'd done ringin, . . . had laft me theer i' th' dark, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 10; **Chs.**[1] **Der.** Yo good-for-nowt little powsement, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. 39. **nw.Der.**[1] (3, *a*) **N.Cy.**[1] (*b*) **N.I.**[1], **Chs.**[13] (*c*) **w.Yks.** Good rost beef an ale; that's the stuff . . . for Englishmen. an not ther pousy 'Vin Ordinaire,' Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 45; Them boots wor powsy things; they wor done in three week, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1896); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Aw'll be noane mesturt wi sitch a pousy thing as a bottle cork, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 51. **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs** Theest powsy, *Chs. N. & Q.* (1881 I. 16. **s.Chs.**[1] Dhi)m ŭ puw·si lot, dhem Braaynz; yŭ nev·ŭr noa·d nóo·bdi kùm tŭ aan·i gùd, ŭz kùm ŭ dhaat· breyd.

2. Phr. (1) *pouse on it* or *me*, an imprecation; (2) *pride and pouse*, pride in that which is worthless.

(1) **Lan.** Pouse on me, did ever anybuddy know anybuddy else ut geet wed witheawt cooartin, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 104. **e.Lan.**[1] *Gen.* addressed to an unruly child. (2) **w.Yks.** Thale rue for gein way ta sich pride an pouse, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1855) 24; **w.Yks.**[5] He'd long risen aboon yer pride an' pouse o' fam'ly, 103.

3. A worthless fellow; a dirty person, esp. a woman; a person in low society; a mischievous or playful child; anything troublesome or destructive.

Wm. A stinkin' auld powse, she's drunk again (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Eawr Nan, t'little powse 'at hoo is, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 6; **w.Yks.**[2 3]; **w.Yks.**[5] Did yuh ivver see sich a pouse i' your life! **Lan.** We often see quallity become powse and powse become quallity, *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 353. **ne.Lan.** Ne'er heed him, owd powse ud he is, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 297. **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Rappits is wary powse. **s.Chs.**[1] **Der.**[2] Thou'rt a nasty pous. **nw.Der.**[1] Eh! tha little pouse.

4. *v.* To make a dust.

Lan. Aw dunno' mind bein' dusted a bit, owd craythe'r; so powse away, BRIERLEY *Red Wind.* (1868) xii.

[**1.** Cp. Fr. *pousse de bled*, the chaff of corn (COTGR.).]

POUSE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **poose** Nhb.[1] ne.Yks.[1]; **pouss** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.[1]; **powse** Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] w.Yks.[5] Lan. s.Chs.[1] [pous, paus, pūs.] **1.** *v.* To push, thrust, strike, knock about; to attack vigorously; also used *fig.* Cf. **poss.**

Sc. To pouss one's fortune (JAM.). **Fif.** They pous'd, they jundy'd ane anither; Their wambes afttimes were jamm'd thegither, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 98. **Ayr.** If you were going to pouse your fortune, GALT *Legatees* (1820) v. **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Nhb.**[1] Peg powsed thor jaws and myed them squall, ROBSON *War i' Sandgyet* (1851). **Cum.**[4] Ah'll powse thi' haffets. **ne.Yks.**[1] He poos'd her oot o' t'clooas. **Lan.** They conna powse th' foyer to thi likin, BRIERLEY *Treadlepin*, v. **s.Chs.**[1] Dhŭ mae·r iz puw·sin in·tŭ)dh In·di-mee·l [The mare is powsin' into th' Indy-meal].

2. To wash clothes by repeatedly lifting them from the bottom of the tub and then kneading them down with some force. Sc. (JAM.), Cld. (*ib.* s.v. Poss), N.I.[1] **3.** Of a woman: to go about in a pushing, masculine manner.

w.Yks.[5] Goas powsing abart like a man.

Hence **Powsing**, *ppl. adj.* of a woman: pushing; masculine. 'A gurt powsing woman,' *ib.*

4. *sb.* A push; a blow.

Sc. (JAM.) **Ayr.** Tho' at times when I grow crouse, I gi'e their wames a random pouse, BURNS *Ans. to Poet. Ep.* st. 2. **Dmf.** Would some but gie your lugs a pouse They'd ser' you right, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 133.

5. A pushing, masculine woman.

w.Yks.[5] My conscience! what a powse!

POUSE, *sb.*[3] Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] A hazy atmosphere. (HALL.)

POUSE, POUSHIN, POUSLE, see **Powse**, *sb.*[1], **Poison, Puzzle**, *v.*

POUSOWDY, POUSS, POUSSIE, see **Powsowdy, Pouse**, *v.*[2], **Pussy**, *sb.*

POUST, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. Power, strength, vigour. Cf. **poustie.**

Sc. Wi' poust and pushing, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 35. **Fif.** Wi' great poust o' arm and leg, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 216.

POUST, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Bnff.[1] **1.** *sb.* The person who plays second among three players in the game of marbles or 'buttons.' **2.** *v.* To put a person in the position of playing second in such a game.

POUST, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) To snuff a candle.

POUST, see **Pouse**, *sb.*[1]

POUSTED, *ppl. adj.* Or.I. [pū·stid.] Bewitched, charmed, infatuated. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

POUSTER, *sb.* Sc. Also written **pooster** S. & Ork.[1]; **pousture** ne.Sc. [pū·stər.] Power, strength, ability. Cf. **poustie.**

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), **S. & Ork.**[1] **n.Sc.** They say that he has lost the pousture of his side or arm, when he has lost the use of either, RUDDIMAN *Gl.* (1773) (JAM.).

POUSTIE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **poustee** Wxf.[1] [pū·sti.] Power, ability, bodily strength. Cf. **poust**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 297. **Abd.** Is' uphaud Ma'colm again' the haill poustie o' ye, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) xlvii. **Fif.** Her weary knicht's ilk limb and lith Gat tenfauld poustie, powr, and pith, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 147. **Wxf.**[1] T' beek up ee bathès h' had na poustee, 88.

[ME. *poustē*, OFr. *poesté*, power, ability (STRATMANN).]

POUT, *sb.*[1] Ken. Also written **powt** Ken.[1] [paut.] **1.** A small, round stack of hay or straw.

A hay-powt, GROSE (1790); **Ken.**[1] In the field hay is put up into smaller heaps, called cocks, and larger ones, called pouts; when carted it is made into a stack; **Ken.**[2]

2. A ventilator made of twisted straw placed in the top of a stack. (D.W.L.)

POUT, *sb.*[2] Hrf. Ken. [paut.] **1.** In *comb.* **Pout-ledden**, spirit-led, as by the Will-o'-the-wisp. Hrf.[1] **2.** Phr. *to play old pout*, to play the deuce.

Ken.[1] I've been out of work this three days, and that plays old pout with you when you've got a family.

POUT, *sb.*[3] Sc. A grub very destructive to springing grain; also in *comb.* **Pout-worm.** Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 385, ed. 1876; (A.W.)

POUT, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* e.An. A backward or sickly lamb. YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815).

POUT, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[5] *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Wm. Som. Also in form **poot** n.Cy. Wm. Som. **1.** *v.* To cause to pout; to render sullen.

Gall. Should some passage pet or pout them, They ken best if the bonnet suit them, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 100, ed. 1897. **2.** To cry; to blubber. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Som.(HALL.) **3.** *sb.* Phr. *in the poots*, in a bad temper.

Wm. An sair 'twad set them into t'poots If I their reet sud claim, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 14.

POUT, *v.*[2] Sc. To start up on a sudden, as from under water; to make a noise when starting suddenly from under water.

Sc. (JAM.) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

POUT, see **Paut, Poult.**

POUTCH, see **Pouch, Pooch**, *sb.*[1]

POUTER, *sb.* Ken.[1] The whiting-pout, *Morrhua lusca.*

POUTER, POUTERED OUT, see **Polter**, *v.*[1], **Poitered out.**

POUTHER, *v.* Rxb. (JAM., s.v. Peuther). To canvass, to go about in a bustling manner to procure votes. See **Peuther.**

POUTHER, POUTHER-FOOLS, POUTLE, see **Polter**, *v.*[1], **Poultry-fowls, Pewdle.**

POUT-PUNCH, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. A mining term: a tool used by the deputies in drawing timber out of a dangerous place.

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** It has a shank about 8 feet long, with a spade handle, and a head pointed and slightly curved towards the handle at one side and like a hammer at the other. It is either used as a ram to knock the props down, or to draw them out after they have been knocked down, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

POUZLE, see **Puzzle**, *v.*

POVEREESE, *v.* Sc. Also written **povereeze** Bnff.[1] [po·vərīz.] To impoverish; to exhaust.

Cai.[1] **Abd.** The lave maun be poverees't wi' sax ouks clockin', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. **Cld., Lth.** (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1]

POVERTY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nrf. Sur. I.W. Also written **puverty** Sur.[1]; and in form **pupperty** Sur.[1] [po·və(r)ti.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Poverty-bells**, the game of quoits; (2) **-box**, a cradle; (3) **-engine**, a tea-kettle; (4) **-knocker**, (*a*) a weaver; (*b*) the shuttle of a handloom; (5) **-knocking**, the occupation of weaving; (6) **-pink**, the clover, *Trifolium*; (7) **-purse**, the shepherd's purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*; (8) **-weed**, (*a*) the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; (*b*) the purple cow-wheat, *Melampyrum arvense*; (*c*) the corn-spurrey, *Spergula arvensis.*

(1, 2) **w.Yks.**[2] (3) **Nhb.**[1] So called from the increasing use of tea in place of milk and oatmeal. (4, *a*) **w.Yks.** Here the words were used contemptuously of a hand-loom weaver, whose earnings were much less than those of a power-loom weaver. Most probably the words have reference to the timed single knock, such as is made by a poor beggar, *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 396; Ah once knew a poverty-knocker 'at did sitch a thing, BINNS *Orig.* (1889) 6. **Lan.** Not used to be cawd a poverty knocker, er hond-loom weighvur, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 124; The sound made by the picking sticks which send the shuttle from one side of the loom to the other, is construed by weavers into 'poverty knock'; hence the phrase, *N. & Q. ib.* 328. (*b*) **Lan.** I've gan o'er swingin a poverty-knocker now, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 249, ed. 1884. (5) **w.Yks.** Billy Joanson wor sa varry hooat one day—t'glass wor 100 at poverty-knockin', *Pudsey Olm.* (1894) 6, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 2, 1896); Tha'll nooan be inclined to goa back to poverty knockin' after

this! Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1878) 36. (6) **Bwk.** The weed, indicative of sterility. *Denham Tracts* ed. 1892) I. 36. (7) **n.Lin.**[1] Perhaps so called because it grows on bad land. (8, *a*) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] It tells a tale of overworked or neglected land. (*b*) **Sur.**[1] I.W. Bears reference . . . to an opinion that it exhausts or impoverishes the soil, Bromfield *Flora* (1836) 357, in (B. & H.); **I.W.**[1] (*c*) **n.Yks.** (B. & H.)

2. ? The purple cow-wheat, *Melampyrum arvense.* Sur.[1]

3. The Greek valerian, *Polemonium caeruleum.*

Cum. The well-known Poverty of the cottager's garden, *Trans. Assoc.* (1883) pt. vii. 142, in (B. & H.).

4. The creeping pearlwort, *Sagina procumbens.*

Nrf. Very indicative of poor land (B. & H.).

POVEY, *sb.*[1] Hrf. Glo. Wil. [pō·vi.] **1.** The barn-owl, *Strix flammea.*

Hrf.[1] **Glo.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 126; **Glo.**[1]; **Glo.**[2] From the appearance of the bird—'puffy.' **n.Wil.** (G.E.D.)

2. The plover, *Charadrius pluvialis.* n.Wil. (G.E.D.)

POVEY, *sb.*[2] Shr. In phr. *Povey's foot,* see below.

Wm. Povey when a young man met with an accident to his foot, on the strength of which he led a life of idleness, his usual answer to any inquiry as to the welfare of his foot being that it was 'wus and wus,' and the saying 'Wus and wus, like Povey's foot,' gradually spread throughout the district (W.B.). **Shr.**[2] Wos and wos like Povey's foot. As large as Povey's foot.

POVICE, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Also written **puvice.** A sort of mushroom or fungus when soft and easily shaken into dust. (Hall.); As soft as puvice (K.).

POVIE, *adj.* Sc. **1.** Snug, comfortable, well-off.

Per. Povie folk [people possessing abundance without making any shew] (Jam.).

2. Spruce; conceited. Fif. (*ib.*)

POW, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **poo.** A crab. e.Lth., Hdg. Hence **Pow-tae,** *sb.* a crab's claw. e.Lth.

POW, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also written **pou.** A slow-running stream or runlet. Brown *Dict.* (1845).

POW, *v.*[1] Nhb. Yks. [pou.] To walk awkwardly or with difficulty; to turn in the toes. Cf. **cow,** *v.*[2] **2.**

Nhb.[1] He can hardlies pow. **n.Yks.**[12]

[Cp. Dan. dial. *poie,* to walk shufflingly, awkwardly, or laboriously (Molbech).]

POW, *v.*[2] Sc. To strike.

Bnff. Pow on's head. He weel deserves a' ye can gee 'im, Gregor *Dunbar* (1893) 328.

POW, see **Pole, Poll,** *sb.*[1], **Pool,** *sb.*[1], **Pow-head.**

POWAN, see **Pollan, Pound,** *sb.*[1]

POWART, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) A seal.

POWART, see **Pow-head.**

POW-CAT, *sb.* Cum. [pou·-kat.] **1.** The stinkhorn, *Phallus impudicus*; a dial. form of 'polecat.'

Science Gossip (1869) 45; **Cum.**[1] A fungus which grows in hedges and has a very offensive smell, 'and stinks like a powcat'; **Cum.**[4] Refers to . . . several kinds of fungi.

2. A tadpole. Cum.[4]

POWCE, POWDAVY, see **Pouse,** *sb.*[1], **Poldavy.**

POWDER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **pooder** Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Wm.; **poother** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1] Nhb.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1]; **pouther** Sc. (Jam.); **powdher** Ir.; **pudder** Chs.[1] [Sc. and n.Cy. pū·də(r, pū·ðə(r.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Powder-brand,** a disease in grain; (2) **-deil,** a small quantity of moistened gunpowder set on fire, *gen.* in the shape of a cone; (3) **-monkey,** (*a*) see (2); (*b*) ash-leaves, *gen.* with an even number of leaflets, worn by boys on the afternoon of the 29th of May; (4) **-pan,** the part of a firelock which holds the priming; (5) **-pouch,** a powder-flask; (6) **-reek,** the smoke produced by exploded powder; (7) **-room,** a powder magazine; (8) **-sugar,** crushed loaf sugar.

(1) **Sc.** The black ears in barley and oats, provincially termed powder-brand, and which are more frequently found in American barley, than in any other variety, *Edb. Even. Courant* (Apr. 7, 1818 (Jam.). (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.** When a wedding occurred, Poother Deils and choking the lums with a divot . . . made a brisk commotion below, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 71; **Bnff.**[1] (3, *a*) **Wil.** How to take the honey was not so easily settled, till they thought of making a powder-monkey, and so smoking them out. . . By damping and forming it into a cake, it would burn slowly and send up dense fumes, which would answer the same as sulphur, Jefferies *Bevis* (1882) xxxii; **Wil.**[1] Damp gunpowder, moulded into a 'devil,' or cake which will smoulder slowly, used by boys for stupifying a wasp's nest. (*b*) **Hmp.** The āsh leaves in the arternoon they calls powder-monkey. And I've got up sometimes over night to get a bit, so as to alter it at dinner-time. If you hadn't got a bit o' āsh in the arternoon, 'old powder-monkey' they used to say (W.H.E.). **Wil.**[1] (4) **Ayr.** He . . . drew his hand several times through the water, and in lifting it, took care to drop and sprinkle the powder-pans of the firelocks, Galt *Gilhaise* (1823) xxii. (5) **Elg.** Fire awa yer feus-de-joie Till ammunition lack again. Yer pouther pouch again gae fill, Tester *Poems* (1865) 162. (6) **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (7) **Or.I.** For fear of a train to the pouther-room, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) 222. (8) **Suf.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *a powder-and-lead divine,* a parson fond of shooting; (2) *by the powders,* (3) *by the powders of delf,* (4) *by the powders of war,* (5) *in the name of powder,* oaths, exclamations.

1) **Sc.** A shootin' minister! . . Irreverent, poachin', poother-an'-lead Divine! Leighton *Wds.* (1869) 19. (2) **Don.** Well, by the powthers, but I'm looking for a sarvant, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 160. (3) **Ir.** Be the powdhers o' delf, nothin' barrin' the downright grace o' God, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) 171. (4) **w.Ir.** By the powdhers o' war, I'm all right, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 166. (5) **Don.** In the name of powdher where did you get the mait? Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 167.

3. Dust; stifling smoke.

Chs.[1] What a poother tha kicks up wi' thi brush! **s.Chs.**[1] A person entering a room full of smoke or dust would say, 'Wey! wot ŭ póo·dhŭr yi)n got·n éeŭr' [Whey! what a poother ye'n gotten here]. A puff of tobacco smoke directed into a person's face would be a poother.

4. Curling term: strength, force, speed, the 'way' on a curling-stone in motion.

Ayr. I carena though ye're twa ells short—Hands up—there's walth o' pouther, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) 196; Canny, clap a guard an ell from this stane. Eh, ye have oure much powther—man, you're raging like a pest, Johnstone *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 111. **Gall.** The player . . . is not to give it [stone] powder, and shove all to lochhead of desolation, but simply to brak an egg, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 62, ed. 1876.

5. *Fig.* A hurry, bustle.

Lakel.[2] He was gaan at a tremendous pooder. **Cum.** Heame set he in a powder, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 275; **Cum.**[1] Off he went in sec a pooder; **Cum.**[4]

6. *v.* To sprinkle, esp. to sprinkle butter or meat with salt; to cure meat for immediate use; occas. with *down.*

Sc. I'll . . . pouther his pow wi' a watering can, *Whistle Binkie,* II. 309 (Jam.); To powder beef, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 435. **Suf.**[1] Putting pork, &c., into a tub with salt is called 'powdering down.'

Hence (1) **Powdered,** *ppl. adj.* slightly sprinkled with salt, corned; (2) **Powdering-tub,** *sb.* a salting-tub.

(1) **Sc.** A priest whose teeth did head and legs swell, Did still eat powder'd beef and eggs twell, Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (ed. 1796) II. 90; And there a piece of powder'd fish lies, *ib.* 129. **Cor.**[1] A powdered cod; **Cor.**[2] (2) **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1]

7. With *up*: to dress the hair with powder.

Lnk. Ca' Bessie in frae 'mang the kye, An' pouther up her hair, An' stick her newest kame abun't, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 93.

8. To discomfit an adversary in a conflict; to 'pepper' him. Nhb.[1] **9.** To bustle, hasten; to fidget about.

s.Ir. Away powdhered the horse, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 434. **Lakel.**[2] Ah pooder'd off fer t'doctor as hard as Ah could liddur. **Wm.** I poodert efter him es fast es iv̆var I cud, *Kendal C. News* (Sept. 22, 1888). **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Oo kon·ŭ bi kwai·t—au·viz briv·itin ŭn póo·dhŭrin ŭbuw·t.

POWDIKITE, *sb.* Lakel.[2] [pou·dikait.] A boastful, self-conceited person.

POWE, see **Poll,** *sb.*[1], **Pool,** *sb.*[1]

POW-EE, *sb.* Frf. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A small, fresh haddock.

POWEED, see **Powhead.**

POWER, *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **paur, pawer** Wm.; **peawr** Lan.; **pooar** Wm.; **pooer** Abd. Cum.; **poor** Lakel.[2]; **pour** Edb. [pau·ə(r, Sc. n.Cy. pū·ər, w.Yks. pā·ə(r), s.Cy. peu·ə(r).] **1.** In phr. *power of good,* a supernatural benefit.

Wil. She believed in the power of good held by a large flat-iron in her cottage. It kept the disk of the fender bright. It also kept strange cats from the cottage, TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 24.

2. A large number or quantity; a great deal; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. Methuselah must have been worth a power o' money when he dee'd, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 233. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** This has taen a heap o' time, an' a pooer o' painsfu' labour, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) xxiv. **Ayr.** He made . . . a power of profit, GALT *Provost* (1822) xv. **Edb.** To say them nae A pour o' times, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 141. **Gall.** They shot off a power of powder after him, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvi. **Ir.** There's a power of things a-wantin' around, BARLOW *Kerrigan* (1894) 61. **N.I.**[1] **s.Ir.** There's a power of ivy growing on the old church, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 30. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Lakel.**[2] It does me a poor o' good. **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 20; Thear wur a paur a fowk et berrin, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 50, ed. 1821. **s.Wm.** Ye ta'en some power o' Fleaks, HUTTON *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 31. **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] A power of brass; **w.Yks.**[23] **Lan.** FERGUSON *Moudywarp's Visit*, 4. **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[1] *Obs.*, **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Ther' was a power o' foäks at th' camp-meetin'. **sw.Lin.**[1] There's been a power of rain. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[23], **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[1] If I'd a knowed as I'd a bin so thirsty to-day, I'd a drank a power more isterd'y; **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** Ye've a power o' gumption, that ye have! GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 115; **Glo.**[12] **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 140. **e.An.**[1] There was a vast power of gentle-folks at the music. **Sur.** It's done me a power of blessing for one, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. 54. **w.Sus.** She has cured a power in Silford, GORDON *Village and Doctor* (1897) 254. **I.W.** I've putt a power o' quality underground, let alone the common zart, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) x. **Wil.** A's got a power o' plaguy long spikes all auver's body, AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 118; **Wil.**[1] A power o' volk. **Som.** A power of rain, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.**[1] I've hard her had a power of sweetharts, 6; **Dev.**[3], **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** Powers of people from Cornwall, FORFAR *Exhibition* (1859) st. 1; **Cor.**[1] Maade of pasty-board, with powers of beads and looking-glass; **Cor.**[23] [**Amer.** CARRUTH *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

3. *Obs.* A military force.

Sc. If he refused, to take the power of the countrey with him, and take them out by force, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) I. 119. **Ayr.** A most respectit and pious officer of the town's power, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xiv.

4. Power to dispose of; possession.

Ayr. I wad be ayont fifteen, a sturdy fellow, feth! but hadna the power o' a bawbee, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 19.

5. Security for money advanced, lent, or deposited.

n.Yks.[1] Ah's got power for tweea hunder pund i' ma' pocket.

6. The power-cod, *Morrhua minuta.* **Cor.**[12] **7.** *pl.* Evil powers; the powers of darkness.

Wil. She kept a bunch of gorse thrust far up her chimney when there was no fire. It blocked it completely, and, she said, kept the Powers out, TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 24.

8. *pl.* Used in various quasi-oaths and expletives.

Dwn. Oh, powers o' war, but this wull be a day an' a nicht, LYTTLE *Betsy Gray* (1894) 20. **Dev.** What in the powers be up to? MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 210.

POWERATION, *sb.* Chs. Stf. Shr. Hrf. A great quantity.

Chs.[1] **s.Chs.**[1] It kos·iz ŭ puw·ŭrai·shŭn ŭ mŭn·i [It cosses a poweration o' money]. **Stf.**[1] **Shr.**[1] A poweration o' rain. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

POWERFUL, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Wor. I.W. Dev. and Amer. Also in forms **pooerful, poorfil** Sh.I.

1. *adj.* Great, considerable.

s.Ir. Yowz live to a powerful age here under the water! CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 201. **Nhb.** It wud tak' a tarr'ble powerfu' sinner to hide up on these desolate fells, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 134. **w.Wor.** Ha sid'm a powerful lot o' toimes, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 213. **I.W.** I breckon Squire Rickman'll hae a powerful weight of hay this year, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) II. 122.

2. Of liquor: strong.

Sh.I. 'Man, dat's poorfil!' William said, after he took da dram, an' rubbid his mooth, *Sh. News* (Dec. 22, 1900).

3. Plentiful.

Sh.I. Da craws wis aboot her most pooerful, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 45.

4. *adv.* Very, extremely.

Ir. The man looks powerful poor and weakly, BARLOW *East unto West* (1898) 193. **I.W.** She's powerful high. . . She's most too high vur work-a-days, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. 163-4. **Dev.** I've comed a powerful long road, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 258, ed. 1896. **s.Dev.** They'm powerful took up in their pickters, *Longman's Mag.* (May 1901) 44. [**Amer.** She would like mannyfac mighty well ef 'tweren't so powerful weak, *Cent. Mag.* (May 1883) 147.]

POWET, POWEY, see **Pow·head, Puy.**

POW-HEAD, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Nhp. Also written **powe-head** Cum.[1]; and in forms **paw-heed** Cum.[14]; **pollard, poll-head** Nhp.[1]; **pohead** n.Cy.; **po-heed** Nhb.[1]; **pow** Wm.; **powart, poweed** Sc. (JAM.); **powe-heed** Cum.[4]; **powet** Bnff.; **pow-heed** Nhb.[1]; **powheid** Lnk.; **powie** Per. (JAM.); **powit** Bnff.[1]; **powlick** Per. (JAM.); **powowit** Edb.; **powrit** Fif. (JAM.); **pwoad** Cum. [**pou·ed, -iəd, -īd.**] **1.** A tadpole; also used *attrib.*

Sc. The poor pow-heads are all baked up together in a mud-pie, *Blackw. Mag.* (Apr. 1822) 485. **Bnff.** No end of horse-leeches, powets, frogs, and other creatures that abound in fresh or muddy water, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) I. 8, ed. 1879; **Bnff.**[1] **Per.**, **w.Sc.**, **Fif.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** I would as soon meet wi' a pow-head in my porridge, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xliii. **Lnk.** Wee powheids in plenty that soom in a plate, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 133. **Edb.** The pug-like smilan' Pegh; Wi' the powowit poll, *Carlop Green* (1793) 119, ed. 1817. **Slk.** A' the world's hotchin wi' authors noo, like a pond wi' powheads, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 239. **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Gall.** Puddock-reed is fu' o' e'en, And every e'e's a pow-head: But Nelly's twa beats them clean, She is a charming pow-head, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 389, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** Powheads spartle in the oosy slosh, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 12. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Here may be fund the po-heed, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 13; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** A silly sackless pwoad, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 93; **Cum.**[14], **Wm.** (J.H.), **Nhp.**[1]

2. *Obs.* A musical note.

n.Cy. So called perhaps from their resemblance to tadpoles (HALL.); 'To play by the poheads,' to play by the notes, GROSE (1790).

3. A Vesuvian match, so called from its resemblance to a tadpole. Gall. (A.W.) **4.** The minute-hand of a clock.

Rxb. Perhaps from a supposed resemblance in its form or motion to a tadpole (JAM.).

5. The reed bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus.* Nhb.[1]

POWIE, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) A young turkey. See **Poullie.**

POWIE, POWIT, see **Pow·head.**

POWK, see **Poke,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], **Pook,** *v.*[2], **Pouk,** *sb.*[1]

POWL, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. War. Pem. Also in forms **pole, poll** w.Yks. [**ɒoul.**] **1.** To walk or move rapidly, to hasten. Cf. **powler.**

Ayr. He turn't on his heel, and powled himsel awa wi' his stilt, GALT *Lairds* (1826) iv. **Don.** Brave Billy powlin' away for Sthrabeg, with his head higher, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 605. **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); Down the hill we polled, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) v. **War.**[3] Shoddy sportsmen and townsmen who powl about on their hacks, ANDERTON *Lett. from Cy. House* (1891) 39.

2. To eat fast and greedily; to 'polish off.'

Nhb. An' then a plate o' pie, the thief! An' powls them off like fun, man, WILSON *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 251. **s.Pem.** A was as hungry as a beest, a powld a whole loáf in noá time. Give 'n to me, I'll powl 'n (W.M.M.).

3. To leave off work in order to go to an alehouse. s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). Hence *powled off, phr.* made drunk.

Nhb. Stiff drownded i' the ragin' tide—powl'd off at last—eehoo! 'od bliss him! GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 7; If there's ony left that sees When Willy's tap runs thinnish, Let them be powl'd off at The Keys, Or at the Black Horse finish, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 79; **Nhb.**[1]

POWLDOODY, *sb.* Irel. An oyster.

Wonderfully large supplies of exquisitely flavoured 'powldoodies,' and other kinds as well, used to be obtained from 'the waters that break upon the shores of the Green Isle,' and at one period these were sold at a cheap rate in Dublin, *Standard* (Dec. 26, 1890) 6, col. 4.

POWL(E, see **Pole, Poll,** *sb.*[1]

POWLED, POWLE-DAVIES, see **Polled, Poldavy.**

POWLER, *v.* Lan. Chs. Flt. Der. War. Also written **powlar** Lan.; and in forms **poler** Chs.[18]; **poller** Chs.[1]; **powlurt** Lan. [**pou·lə(r).**] **1.** To prowl, esp. with a

view to picking up trifles; to work or walk shiftlessly and aimlessly; to ramble or get about. Cf. **powl.**

Lan. I ran thro' aw maks o' by gates, un bits o' tracks ut e coom to, powlurtink o'er hedges un doytches, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 21; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] After a bit o' snow th' grass is sweet, and th' sheep powlern after it like annythink; **Chs.**[3] He died worth a power o' brass, but he'd been scratting and powlering for it aw his loife. He could poler about a bit—not do a day's work, but just poler. **s.Chs.**[1] Ky'ee·ps puw·lŭrin ŭbuw·t iz biz·ns [a man 'keeps powlerin abowt his busin'ss']. **nw.Der.**[1] **War.**[3] On his tricycle powlering along the road at fire-engine speed, ANDERTON *Lett. from Cy. House* (1891) 116.

Hence **Powlerer**, *sb.* a rambler.

Awth' rest mun be powlerers, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 15.

2. To work hard.

Lan. Aw know'd heaw aw'd powlart an' teighlt, RAMSBOTTOM *Phases of Distress* (1864) 21; **Lan.**[1] **nw.Der.**[1] He powlers an' works booth neet an' day.

3. To make a rambling noise. Flt. (T.K.J.)

POWLER, see **Poller**, *v.*

POWLERT, *ppl. adj.* Lan. Knocked about; also *fig.* distressed, broken down, impoverished.

Gettin powlert up an down, WAUGH *Sngs.* (1866) 46, ed. 1871; Those at took sides wi' em, an' could never expect havin any benefit eaut o' th' row, coome as badly off as their leeaders, an geet powlert in a fearful way, BRIERLEY *Jingo and Bear* (1878) 7; **Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

POWLEY, **POWLICK**, see **Poll**, *sb.*[2], **Pow·head.**

POWLIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **poolie**, **poulie.** [pū·li.] A louse.

Dmf. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 363, ed. 1876; (A.W.)

POWLSE, **POWLT**, **POWLTS**, see **Pulse**, *sb.*[2], **Polt**, *v.*[1], **Poults.**

POWLURT, **POWN**, see **Powler**, **Pound**, *v.*[3]

POWNIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **pounie**, **powney.** A peacock.

Sc. Pounie-cock (JAM., s.v. Pollie-cock). **n.Sc.** (*ib.* s.v. Pawn). **Lnk.** I wad rather hae a bit good powny an' a pound o' cheese, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 24.

[The painted pawn with Argos eyis, MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie* (ed. 1615) in *Evergreen* (ed. 1761) II. 99; Duck, drake, brissel-cock and pawnies, PITSCOTTIE *Hist. Scotl.* (1575) ed. 1728, 146 (JAM., s.v. *Brissel-cock*). Fr. *paon*, a peacock (COTGR.).]

POWOWIT, **POWRIT**, see **Pow·head.**

POWP-HEAD, *sb.* Wm. A blockhead. s.Wm. (J.A.B.)

POWS, see **Pouse**, *sb.*[1]

POWSE, *sb.*[1] Lin. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Also written **pouse** Shr.[1] Glo.; **pousse** Wor. 1. Peas, beans; pulse. Cf. **pouse**, *sb.*[1]

Wor. It seems to kill the beans, pousse, &c. (R.M.E.) **s.Wor.** The powse 'll be in by another fortnight (H.K.). **Shr.**[1] A mixed and varied crop of grain and pulse, as oats, pease, and vetches; oats and vetches; oats, barley, and pease—frequently used as green fodder for horses. **Hrf.** DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–12). **Glo.** Often sown on fields skirted by game covers, and therefore planted merely for the game who ruin other crops (H.G.H.); (S.S.B.)

2. The fragments of pods after threshing pulse, or of clover when the seed has been milled out. Shr.[1] 3. Silly talk. n.Lin.[1]

POWSE, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Cum.[4] 1. *sb.* A curly head of hair. 2. *v.* To pull the hair.

POWSE, see **Pouse**, *v.*[2], *sb.*[1]

POWSELS, *sb. pl.* Chs.[123] Dirty scraps and rags; also in *comb.* **Powsels-and-thrums.** Cf. **pouse**, *sb.*[1]

POWSEN, *sb.* Pem. A louse.

s.Pem. Don' go anear 'n, the doorty fella, a's full of powsens, they be creepin' over 'n (W.M.M.).

POWSEN, *sb. pl.* Glo. Wooden frames to protect young trees in orchards.

'What be ee cutten up t'wood for?' 'I be makin o' powsen for't yung trees in maister's orchard' (E.W.P.).

POWSEY, **POWSON**, see **Pussy**, *adj.*, **Poison.**

POWSOWDY, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Also written **pousowdy** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **powsoddy** N.Cy.[1]; **pow's-sowdy** Peb. [pou·soudi, -sodi.] 1. Sheep's-head broth; meal and milk mixed together; any mixture of incongruous sorts of food.

Sc. Making some pousowdie for my lord, for he doesna eat like ither folk, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) XXXV. **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Bnff.** A young Quyne be pringit in Some trypal an' powsowdie, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 131. **Rnf.** Fouth of good gabbocks of skate, Pow-sowdie, and drammock, and crowdy, SEMPILL *Bridal*, st. 7. **Edb.** May, that mak's pow-sowdy weell, *Carlop Green* (1793) 139, ed. 1817. **Peb.** Pow's-sowdy, king's-hoods, mony-plies, Sheep's trotters hot and hot, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 92, ed. 1817. **N.Cy.**[1] A pudding placed under the roast. **Nhb.**[1]

2. An ale-posset; see below.

Lakel.[2] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] A favourite dish was powsowdy. Ale warmed in a kail-pot or set-pot sweetened and spiced, laced with rum, toasted shives of bread cut into little pieces and put into the liquor, and served up smoking in basons.

Hence **Powsowdy-night**, *sb.* the night on which 'pow-sowdy' is eaten.

Cum. The ale-posset continues to appear at the village tavern on what is called the Powsowdy night, and consists of ale boiled with bread, and seasoned with sugar and nutmegs, SULLIVAN *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 169.

POWT, see **Paut**, **Poult**, **Pout**, *sb.*[1]

POWTLE, *v.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **powtel** Nhb.[1]; **powtil** Nhb. [pau·tl.] 1. To poke, stir up; to rout about.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **Nhb.** The moudies powtelit out o' the yirth, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 141; **Nhb.**[1] 'What are ye powtellin at?' To 'powtel about a burn side' is to poke in order to start trouts from their hiding places. Young pigs enjoy themselves when powtellin among loose straw. To powtel a fire is to stir the ashes out of it.

2. To work feebly. Nhb. (HALL.), Nhb.[1]

POWTER, see **Polter**, *v.*[1]

POWZE, *v.* e.Yks.[1] [pouz.] To spill water.

POX, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. [poks.] 1. *sb.* In phr. *to cut for the pox*, to vaccinate. Sc. (A.W.), N.I.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) Cf. **pock**, *sb.*[2] 2. A plague; used only in imprecations.

Sc. Pox tak' such deils, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 10. **n.Sc.** A pox upo' their lodomy, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 247, ed. 1875. **Bnff.** Pox o' your snotties An' i' your coatties, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 25. **Edb.** A pox confound the solan goose, MAIDMENT *Garland* (1824) 52, ed. 1868. **s.Chs.**[1] Poks taak·sich frit·nt wuurk.

3. *v.* To plague.

Slg. Tho' we are pox'd wi' poverty and law, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1802) 70.

4. To break so as to be useless.

Gall. The common term in the stone trade about Dalbeattie for any total damage in working (J.M.).

POX-STONE, *sb. Obs.* Stf. A hard stone of greyish colour found above the coal-seam.

So hard, that if a cleft be found in it, they soften it by fire K.). **Stf.**[1]

POY, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) 1. To work diligently and anxiously. Cld. 2. With *upon*: to use persuasion so as to unduly influence another. Per.

POY, **POYER**, **POYN(D**, see **Puy**, **Pur(r**, **Poind**, *v.*

POYT, see **Pote.**

POYTHE, *sb.* Pem. Wedding presents. s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

POZY, **PRAAL**, **PRAAM**, see **Posy**, **Prall**, **Pram**, *sb.*

PRAAV, *sb.* Cor.[3] [preav.] A sea-worm, of the family *Nereidae*. [OCor. *pref*, *prĕv*, a worm, reptile.]

PRABBLE, *sb.* w.Yks.[3] [pra·bl.] A quarrel, squabble; ? a dial. form of 'parable.'

Au darn't differ wi' him for fear on a prabble.

PRACCAS, **PRACHEMENT**, see **Prachis**, **Preachment.**

PRACHIS, *sb.* Irel. Also written **praccas**, **pracus.** [pra·kis, -əs.] A prize, a fortune; a large number or quantity; a sensation; freq. used *iron.*

n.Ir. He'd miss'd all the prachis he'd cum for, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 56. **Uls.** So and so for a husband would be a fine pracus. Also used as a reviling epithet: 'a dirty pracus' (M.B.-S.). **Tyr.** (*ib.*)

PRACTICAL-EYED, *adj.* Wm. Observant.

A vara practical-eyed man, a man as seemed to see aw that was stirrin', RAWNSLEY *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 167.

PRACTIQUE, **PRACUS**, see **Pratik**, **Prachis.**

PRADE, *sb.* Glo.[1] [prēd.] A talk, chat.
I met him going to the Doctor's, and had a prade with him.

PRAE, see Potato.

PRAENT, *adj. Obs.* Dor. [Not known to our correspondents.] Arch; saucy; smart. (W.C. c. 1750.)

PRAETHA, PRAETIKEN, see Prithee, Pretiken.

PRAG, *v.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *pragged with things*, having a great abundance.

PRAH, PRAHD, see Pray, *v.*, Proud.

PRAHEEN-CARK, *sb.* Irel. The hooded crow, *Corvus cornix.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 86.

PRAISE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Cor. [prēz.] 1. *sb.* Used in ejaculatory phrases as a synonym for 'God.'
Sc. 'Praise be blest,' God be praised. This is a common form . . . with such as, from reverence, decline to use the sacred name, Callander *Poems* (1782) 5 (Jam.). Sh.I. Lat dem come, tanks da praise we're no needin', *Sh. News* (Dec. 31, 1898). Abd. We've a' thing safe an' soun'—sae Praise be blest, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 28. Fif. Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 146. Ayr. Praise be blest, thy mind's at rest, Burns *Tither Morn*, st. 3.
2. *pl.* Phr. *praises be!* an ellipsis for 'praises be to God.'
Cor. He can combine gospel and drink, . . which is a gift. Praises be! If you will come along, Baring-Gould *Gaverocks* (1887) xlv.
3. *v.* Phr. *praised be*, an ellipsis for 'praised be God.'
Yks. Please, sir, I've got a little lad at last, praised be, and I want to have him baptized, *Cornh. Mag.* (Feb. 1887) 189.

PRAISE, see Prize, *v.*[123]

PRAISEACH, *sb.* Irel. Also in forms **praisseagh**-Ir.; **prasaugh**- Wxf.[1]; **prashagh** Don.; **prassia** Ir.; **presha** N.I.[1]; **pressia** Dwn.; **prushus** N.I.[1] The wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*; also in *comp.* **Praiseach-buee, -buigh**, or **-bhwee.**
Ir. Threlkeld *Hibernicarum* (1727) in (B. & H.); The growing oat crop struggles with the perennial thistle, dock, and prassia, McGrath *Pictures*, 113 (*ib.*). N.I.[1] Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-62) VII. 278. Dwn. (C.H.W.) s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). Wxf.[1] Kaayle an nettles, ee-mixt wee prasaugh buee, 94.
[Ir. *praiseach*, cabbage; *praiseach bhuidhe*, yellow cabbage, wild rape (O'Reilly).]

PRAITIE, PRAIY, see Potato, Pray.

PRAJANT, *adj.* I.W.[1] [prē·dʒənt.] 'Swaggering'; conceited.

PRALL, *v.* and *sb.* Cor. Also written **praal** Cor.[3] [prǭl.] 1. *v.* To beat. Cor.[3] She praal'd Bertie.
2. To attach anything to the tail of an animal, or to the back of a person.
Cor. We . . . pralled them with old lattice pans, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 8; Cor.[1]
3. *sb.* A blow. Cor.[3]

PRAM, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **praam.** [pram.] A mixture of milk and meal.
Unboiled. The meal used is chiefly that called 'burstin' (J.S.); S. & Ork.[1] Toasted meal stirred in with cream or milk.

PRAM, *v.* Sh.I. [pram.] To press; to straiten for room; to overcrowd.
I widna expeck 'at ye wid be ony wye prammed fûr room i' wir skule, *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897); Da crû is prammed wi' sheep an' folk, *ib.* (July 24, 1897); S. & Ork.[1]
[Cp. MLG. *pramen*, to press (Schiller-Lübben).]

PRAMBLE, see Preamble.

PRANCE, *v.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **pronse** m.Yks.[1] [prans.] To dance, gambol, caper; to pace ostentatiously.
Sh.I. To see queer fishes prance in a new-fashioned dance, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 36. Frf. He tunes his winsome reed, The wee things loup and prance, Morison *Poems* (1790) 47. Per. And first Sir Andro, he maun prance, And he maun show his paces, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 22. Rnf. Barr *Poems* (1861) 107. Ayr. Fu' o' fun we'll wheel and prance, Till baith fa' doon, White *Jottings* (1879) 193. Lnk. Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 25. Edb. Glass *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 53. Peb. Whilst they [youngsters] touzle, ramp, and prance, The carles took their gill, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 93, ed. 1817. Rxb. A sad mischance . . . which gart me caper, loup, and prance, W. Wilson *Poems* (1824) 10. Dmf. To see the folk sae busy dancin', And hear the tunes that kept them prancin', Shennan *Tales* (1831) 36. Gall. Then roun' him ring, and prance, and squeel, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 93, ed. 1897. m.Yks.[1]
Hence **Prancer**, *sb.* a dancer.
Rnf. They ken . . . A' the fam'd equestrian prancers That grac'd their stages, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 119. Ayr. Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 326. Lnk. My fegs, but he's a prancer. . . Ye ne'er saw sic a dancer, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 131.

PRANK, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Yks. I.W. [praŋk.]
1. *sb.* In phr. *to be like the prank*, to be likely to play any particular prank.
s.Sc. E'en bonnie Peg Gibson sae slee and sae cannie, Yes, yes! she was liker the prankie than any, Allan *Poems* (1887) 14.
2. *v.* To play tricks on; to play fast and loose with.
Frf. It formed a halesome lesson to him no' to prank wi' blue or red fire for a while again, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 88, ed. 1889. Per. I think the gentles micht hae better to do, nor prankin' wi' the gude name o' a puir lass 'at ne'er wranged them, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 66, ed. 1887.
3. To prance.
Sc. Behold the pedlar, how he pranks With merchants marching in their ranks, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844-5) I. 172. Frf. Ye playfu', prankin', prattlin' thing, Wi' sunny locks an' gowden hair, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 62. I.W. (C.J.V.) [His nag did kick and prank, Halliwell *Nursery Rhymes* (1842) 114, ed. 1886.]
4. To be forward or pert. w.Yks.[1] 5. To amuse oneself. N.I.[1]

PRANK, *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. Sur. Hmp. I.W. Cor. Also in form **pronk** w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] [praŋk, præŋk.] To decorate, deck out; to dress. Cf. prink, *v.*[1]
Fif. A mitre prank'd his pow, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 37. Ayr. The spreading landscape... appeared pranked with spots altogether familiar to her eyes, Ochiltree *Out of Her Shroud* (1897) 361. Lnk. First we'll prank a sprig o' thorn, wi' crimson daisies fair, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 133. Hdg. Prank't in the blase o' fashion, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 72. Dmf. Reid *Poems* (1894) 72. Nhb. Spring pranks midst her blossoms and flowers, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 78. e.Yks. Noon has passed, and the baby, after a fretful and wakeful night, is only awaking, but bright and refreshed. The nurse takes him, and, swinging him in her arms, keeps time to the following nursery rhyme—'Pranky iddity; pranky aye, Baby hezn't been pranked ti-day. But let timorra come ivver sa soon Baby sall be pranked bi noon,' Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 15; e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Cor. A person dressed out fine, is said to be pranked out (W.S.).
Hence (1) **Pranked**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) decked out, adorned, ornamented; (*b*) variegated, mottled, speckled; of a cow: brindled; (2) **Pranked-jay**, *sb.* the jay, *Garrulus glandarius*; (3) **Prankied**, *ppl. adj.* spotted, mottled; (4) **Pranking**, *ppl. adj.* dressing gaudily; (5) **Pranky**, *adj.*, see below.
(1, *a*) Nhp.[1] Kings cannot wear Robes prankt with half the splendour of a flower, Clare *Rur. Muse* (1835) 7. War.[3] I.W.[1] (*b*) Sur. (T.S.C.) Hmp.[1] A pranked butterfly, a pranked kerchief. I.W.[12] (2) I.W.[1] (3) I.W. As prankied as a snake (J.D.R.). (4) w.Yks.[1] (5) e.Yks.[1] Pranky iddity, pranky aye, Tommy must be a good boy to-day, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

PRANKET, *sb.* Sc. [pra·ŋkit.] A childish prank.
Kcb. They'd better fyle their wylie coats, An' fecht me wi' their prankets, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 144.

PRANKLE, *sb.* I.W. [præ·ŋkl.] A prawn. (Hall.), (C.J.V.)

PRANKLE, *v.* I.W. [præ·ŋkl.] To prance. (C.J.V.)

PRANKSOME, *adj.* Sc. [pra·ŋksəm.] Lively, full of pranks.
Lth. The weans shall daff in their pranksome play, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 24.

PRAN(N, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **pron** (Jam.) Bnff.[1]; **prone** Mry. [pran, pron.] 1. *v.* To bruise, hurt; to squeeze; to crush.
Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] The horse lay doon o' the fine bit earikie, an' pront 'ir t'death. Abd. Leave them to be pran't or ill-guidet ony gate, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xx. Frf. There's few but I baith pran'd and paikit, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 32, ed. 1882; John pran'd him down among the mud, *ib.* 33. Rnf. (Jam.)
Hence (1) **Pran'd**, *ppl. adj.* bruised, wounded. Bch. (Jam.); (2) **Pronning**, *sb.* a bruise; a squeeze. Bnff.[1]
2. To scold, reprimand.
Abd. We'll baith be prann'd for biding out, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 31.

3. *sb.* A bruise; a squeeze.

Bnff.[1] He ga's finger a pron atween twa stanes.

4. Any substance crushed to fragments; coarsely-ground oatmeal; also 'flummery' made from such oatmeal.

n.Sc. (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **Mry.** Prone, the bran of oatmeal, of which sowens is made, *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.)

[1. Cp. Gael. *pronn*, to pound, bray, mash (Macbain).]

PRAPEEN, *sb.* Irel. [prapī·n.] A mixture of oatmeal and milk.

Wxf. I have not a thing under the roof I could offer your honor but a mug of prapeen, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 210.

PRAPPER, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A prop, support.

Edb. Thae hingin' sprays that bield the mavis' eggs, Will sune be prappers for its younglin's legs, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 116.

PRAP-PRAP, *v.* Sc. Of tears: to trickle, form in drops.

Edb. The tears prap-prapped down his cheeks, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxi; I found the warm tears prap-prapping to my een, *ib.* xxv.

PRAR, see **Prayer.**

PRASAUGH, PRASHAGH, see **Praiseach.**

PRASKEEN, *sb.* Irel. [praskī·n.] An apron, esp. a large, coarse apron.

Ir. Winding the strings of her praskeen, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 147; He added gratis some yards of the stoutest grey holland in his stock to make Stacey a couple of large aprons—praskeens she called them, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 209. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

[Ir. *praiscín*, an apron (O'Reilly).]

PRASSIA, see **Praiseach.**

PRAT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **pratt**; and in forms **prate, pret, prot** Sc. (Jam.) [prat, pret, prot.]

1. *sb.* A trick; a piece of roguishness; a wicked action. See **Ill-prat**, s.v. **Ill, II. 1** (129).

Sc. To detect an' expose the bits o' prets, by quhilk they inveigle the public to buy their beuks, *Scotsman* (1812) 29 (Jam.). **n.Sc.** (*ib.*) **Cai.**[1] **Bch.** Your prats, she says, are now found out, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 29. **Abd.** Lear it prots it never saw, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 18. **e.Fif.** It was high time for me to set aff to the schule, if no to learn, at least to keep me oot o' ill-pratts, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **Lnk.** Pate o' the Pans play'd a sad prat, by casting in twa pounds of candle among the kail, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 231. **Rxb.** For witches play their dev'lish prats, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 112.

Hence (1) **Pratful**, (2) **Prattie**, *adj.* tricky, mischievous.

(1) **Lth.** (Jam.) **Edb.** A pratefou callan' lately set a girn, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 325. (2) **Sc.** A prattie, peevish, monstrous beast, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 33. **n.Sc.** (Jam.)

2. Phr. *to take the prate*, to become restive.

Rxb. Nor did I prance, an' tak the prate Up braes when in a pinch, A. Scott *Poems*, 61 (Jam.).

3. *v.* To become restive; esp. of a horse or donkey.

Lth. Thomson *Poems* (1819) 152. **Peb.** I never pretit onie where, At mid-day, night or morn, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 60. **Rxb.** (Jam.)

[OE. *prǽt*, craft, art, wile, trick (B.T.).]

PRATA, see **Potato.**

PRATE, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. War. Bdf. e.An. s.Cy. I.W. Dev. Cor. Also in form **preyat** I.W.[1] [prēt, preət.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Prate-apace**, a chatterbox; a forward, talkative child; also used *attrib.*; (2) **-roast**, a talkative child.

(1) **War.**[2] What a prate apace that wench is, to be sure. **s.Cy.** (Hall.), **I.W.**[1] **Dev.** Didee iver yer sich a prate-a-pace little 'aggage? 'Er tell'th twenty tū tha dizen! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] I have zummet to zay to you, Mrs. Prate-apace. **Cor.**[3] (2) **nw.Der.**[1]

2. Of a hen: to make the peculiar noise indicating she is about to lay.

w.Yks.[2] Hens are said to prate when they go about in search of food. **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Dhaat· blaak· en)l bi lee·in sóon; ahy)v éeŭrd ŭr prai·tin fŭr ŭ fau·rtnit. **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] I heard her [a hen] prate and went out. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** If the hen doant prate she oant lay, Spilling *Molly Miggs* (1873) 6.

3. With *at*: to scold, give a talking to.

sw.Lin.[1] He might have prated at him and let it go by,

4. *sb.* Impudence, impertinent talk. **m.Lan.**[1] **5.** A scolding.

Dev. I'm crüel dissappointed wi' 'er prate, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 59.

PRATE, PRATEY, see **Prat, Potato.**

PRATICK, *sb.* Sc. Also written **prattick** Sc.; **prattik** (Jam.); and in forms **practique, protick** Sc.; **prottick** Bnff. Abd. **1.** Practice. Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **2.** A form of procedure in a court of law; a precedent; a piece of policy.

Sc. He's mock'd by the age, and his practiques forgotten, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 362. **Lnk.** Be [by] this practique several ministers have been put to hard suffering, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 302, ed. 1828.

3. *Obs.* A warlike exploit; an achievement, esp. one depending on a stratagem.

Sc. Grose (1790 *MS. add.* C.) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Bch.** My proticks an' my doughty deeds, O Greeks, I need na' tell, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 4.

4. An experiment, project.

Sc. Habbie was nae given to proticks, But guided it weel eneuch, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 293. **Abd.** I'm nae jist vera keerious aboot that doctor's protticks, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxv.

5. A mischievous trick.

Sc. It is eith learning ill praticks, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737) 45, ed. 1776. **Bnff.** There's the littlans again at their protticks, Gregor *Notes to Dunbar* (1893) 178. **Bch.** For proticks past, She blew me here before the wind, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 29. **Abd.** Gin he try to play protticks wi' Muirton, he'll maybe grip him as ticht's vera mony, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 152.

6. Phr. (1) *to prieve pratick*, to attempt to play a trick; to try a ridiculous experiment; (2) *to play one's praticks*, to play one's cards well.

(1) **Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Lnk.** Ramsay *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **Rxb.** You'll need to rise a wee thingie airlier, an you wad prieve your pratticks on Trimmie, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 206; Dinna prieve your pratticks on me (Jam.). (2) **Bwk.** Had ye but played your praticks weel, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* 1856 168.

[Fr. *prattique, practique*, practice, experience; the course of pleading, or of proceeding (Cotgr.).]

PRATLY, see **Prattily.**

PRATT, *sb.* Sus.[1] [præt.] The bar of a plough to which the traces are fastened.

PRATT, see **Prat.**

PRATTER, *v.* and *sb.* m.Yks.[1] [pra·tə(r).] **1.** *v.* To prate. **2.** *sb.* Prating.

PRATTILY, *adv.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. Also in forms **pratly** w.Yks.[3]; **prattley, prattly** w.Yks.[5] [pra·t(i)li.] **1.** Softly, quietly, gently, cautiously; also used *attrib.* A dial. form of 'prettily.'

N.Cy.[2] **w.Yks.** Talk prattley, Hartley *Budget* (1867) 8; **w.Yks.**[1] Gang prattily, er thou'l't wacken' t'barn; **w.Yks.**[3] A child who takes short steps walks pratly. A tap runs pratly when it lets out only a small stream in proportion to its size. **nw.Der.**[1]

2. Well, in good health.

w.Yks.[5] 'How's t'māaster to-dāay, missis?' 'He's prattly, thenk yuh.'

PRATTLE-BASKET, *sb. Obs.* w.Yks.[1] A prattling child.

PRATTLY, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [pra·tli.] Prattling, chattering.

PRATTLY, see **Prattily.**

PRAUNGE, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. [prōn(d)ʒ.] **1.** *v.* To ramble about; to search for game. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** *sb.* A time of wild enjoyment.

m.Yks.[1] We had a rare day's praunge of it.

PRAUNTING, *ppl. adj.* Shr.[1] [prō·ntin.] Of a horse: prancing, curvetting. Cf. **aunty-praunty**, s.v. **Aunty**, *adj.* **2.**

PRAWCH, *v.* Wil.[1] [prōtʃ.] To stalk, 'swagger.'

I see un come a prawchin' along up the coort.

PRAWL, *v.* Wor. Hrf. Also written **proll** s.Wor.[1] [prōl.] To sew roughly or carelessly; to patch or mend clothes. se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1], Hrf.[2]

PRAWTA, see **Potato.**

PRAY, *sb.*[1] Sur. [prē.] A long, narrow foot-bridge, consisting of a plank and a rail, *gen.* across a ford; a path by or over a brook or pond.

Cattle . . . go through the ford—pedestrians walk along by the pray, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 239; *ib.* (1889) 7th S. vii. 66; (R.D.B.); (W.W.S.)

PRAY, *sb.*[2] Glo.[1] [prē.] A wooden pin used in thatching.

PRAY, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **praiy** s.Wor.; **preigh** Wm.; **prey** Nhb. w.Yks.[35] Lan. Der.[1]; and in form **prah** Suf.[1] [prē, preə.] **1.** In *comp.* **Pray-book**, a prayer-book.

n.Lin.[1] What's all them gran'faathers an' gran'muthers e' th' pray-book for?

2. Phr. (1) *pray dear*, an exclamation of impatience or annoyance; (2) *—goodness* or *to goodness*, an exclamation of surprise; (3) *—pretty Miss* or *Priperty Miss*, a game; see below; (4) *—ye, —you, preya*, or *preo*, a form of entreaty, often used redundantly; (5) *to be prayed for*, (*a*) to have one's banns published in church; (*b*) to be churched.

(1) **Suf.** Prah dear! don't stan garpen there. Prah dear! don't put on them airs (M.E.R.). (2) **w.Yks.** Noan bahn to stop? pray goodness, lass, Gie me thi bonnet, *Pudsey Olm.* (Feb. 1894) in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1896). (3) **Elg.** 'Priperty Miss, will you come out, Will you come out, will you come out? Priperty Miss, will you come out To help us with our dancing?' 'No!' 'The naughty girl, she won't come out, &c. Priperty Miss, will you come out,' &c. 'Yes!' 'Now we've got another girl,' &c. All the players stand in a line except two, who stand facing them. These two join hands crosswise, and then advancing and retiring, sing to the child at the end of the line the first four lines. The first child refuses, and they then dance round singing the second verse. They sing the first verse again, and on her compliance she joins the two, and all three dance round together, singing the last verse. The three then advance and retire singing, the first verse to another child, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 65-6. **w.Yks.** 'Pray, pretty Miss, will you come out to help us in our dancing?' 'No!' 'Oh, then you are a naughty miss, won't help us in our dancing. Pray, pretty miss, will you come out to help us in our dancing?' 'Yes!' 'Now we've got our jolly old lass to help us with our dancing,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* V. 87, in GOMME *ib.* 66. **Sus.** *Obs.*, GOMME *ib.* 66-7. **Cor.** A ring is formed, a boy and girl standing alternately in the centre. The child in the middle holds a white handkerchief by two of its corners; if a boy he would single out one of the girls, dance backwards and forwards opposite to her, and sing the first verse. If the answer were 'No!' spoken with averted head over the left shoulder, he sang the second verse. Occasionally three or four in turn refused. When the request was granted the words were changed to the fourth verse. The handkerchief was then carefully spread on the floor; the couple knelt on it and kissed: the child formerly in the middle joined the ring, and the other took his place, or if he preferred it, remained in the centre; in that case the children clasped hands and sang together the first verse over again, the last to enter the ring having the privilege of selecting the next partner, *ib.* (4) **Nhb.** Aw sez tiv her, 'prey ye if ye please,' BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 15. **Wm.** Preigh ya stop a lal bit, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 167. **w.Yks.** What's it abaht, preya? BYWATER *Gossips*, 4; **w.Yks.**[23]; **w.Yks.**[5] Preya gi'e ower. **Lan.** Preo na, tell meh ha theese lung nemes leet'n, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 33. **Der.**[1] (5, *a*) **e.An.**[1] Mr. Hunnard was prayed for in church to-day. **Cor.** HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 340. (*b*) **w.Yks.**[1]

3. Used redundantly.

Suf.[1] 'Well, John, how are yow?' 'Pure well, thanky sir; prah how de yeow dew, prah!' **Dev.**[1] Than pray a call'd her a purting glum-pot, 5.

4. To take care, mind; always used with *best*.

s.Wor. You'd best pray I don't catch you again, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 11; I'll forgive him this once, but he'd best praiy I don't come across him again (H.K.).

PRAY, see **Prey, Pry**, *v.*

PRAYER, *sb.* Lan. I.Ma. Shr. Sus. Dev. Also in form **prar** Shr.[1] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Prayer-day**, a day of devotion; (2) **Prayers-going**, a service in church.

(1) **Lan.** Being under promise to go to a prayer day at Jennet Parkinson's, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 88. (2) **Sus.**[1] We only have prayers-going once on a Sunday at our church.

2. Phr. (1) *to take a prayer*, to pray audibly and extempore; (2) *to give a person the prayers of the Church*, to read the burial service over him without a fee.

(1) **I.Ma.** Brother Cowin was ast [asked] to take a prayer and he went arrit full belt (S.M.). (2) **Dev.**[3] Plaize, zur, Jack Stiggins is dead, and us come w'ether you'll gie 'un the prayers o' the Church.

3. Divine service.

Dev.[3] If 't plaize yeur honour, will yeu tell us when pray'r go'th in up here?

4. An imprecation; a witch's curse.

Lan. A class of people whose curses or 'prayers,' as they were called, were much dreaded, BLACK *Flk-Medicine* (1883) i. **Shr.**[1] I gid 'im a prar.

PRAYING-BOOK, *sb.* Sus.[1] A prayer-book.

PREACE, see **Preeze**.

PREACH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Dev. Also in forms **praych** Dev.; **preych** w.Yks. [prītʃ, w.Yks. preitʃ.]

1. *v.* To make an excited statement, *gen.* of admonition; to talk, chatter.

Yks. Lauk hoo tha preached, INGLEDEW *Ballads* (ed. 1842) 275. **w.Yks.** A, he did preych at 'em t'first time he coome across on 'em. He'll preych thee a sarmon, nah, an' reight an' all, when he gets ho'd on tha, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1896). **s.Dev.** Passon be never tired of hearin' Job praychin' on hees old tales, *Longman's Mag.* (May 1901) 51.

2. Phr. *to preach up the times*, to discuss politics and the business of the State in the pulpit. Sc. HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 325. **3.** *sb.* An excited statement, *gen.* of admonition.

w.Yks. A, he did mak' a preych when he fan aht 'at someb'dy 'd stown his eggs, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1896).

PREACHING, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Amer. [prī·tʃin, prē·tʃin.] A sermon; a religious service, esp. a Communion service.

Per. Wasna yon a fine preachin' the day? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 62, ed. 1887. **w.Sc.** On the Tuesday after the preachings, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 132. **Fif.** He aft gaed streachin', Sax, aught, or ten miles to a preachin', GRAY *Poems* (1811) 75. **Slg.** Dureing that time I wrote all the preachings before I preached them word by word, WODROW Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 135. **Cld.** To fairs and to bridals, and preachin's and a', NIMMO *Sngs.* (1882) 117. **Ayr.** She was wont to attend the tent sermons of the Kilwinning and Dreghorn preachings, GALT *Legatees* (1820) vii. **Lnk.** They . . . brought thee out of the kirk on the Sabbath-day betwixt the preachings, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 55, ed. 1828. **Lth.** For fairs and for preachings I hae but ae gown! MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 206, ed. 1856. **Edb.** Mony a preachin' round our bound I hae been at, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 33. **Slk.** At fair, or at preaching, nae wooing, nae fleeching, BORLAND *Yarrow* (1890) 72. **Gall.** On washing o' dishes too I'd mak a preaching, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 109, ed. 1876. **Dwn.** The furst Sunday that my brither Wully wuz at hame a tuk him tae the preachin' wi' me, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 16. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 392.]

Hence (1) **Preaching-box**, *sb.* a pulpit; (2) **-tent**, *sb.* a covered erection for an open-air pulpit.

(1) **Dor.** Passon, he'd take I fast by the ear, an' car' I up alongzide o' he in the preachen-box, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 29. (2) **Gall.** His full bell-like voice sounded out from the preaching-tent over their heads, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 166.

PREACHMENT, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. War. Wor. Som. Also in form **prachement** Lan. se.Wor.[1] [prī·tʃ-, prē·tʃ-.] **1.** A sermon.

Per. On the Kirk he's fit to go For to hear a preachment, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 80, ed. 1853. **Edb.** He had . . . pickl'd up some scrapes o' lair Frae preachments an' life debonair, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 56. **Lan.** If t'runners han' scent o' our prachement, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 167. **ne.Lan.**[1] **War.**[3] A simple homely preachment, ANDERTON *Lett. from Cy. House* (1891) 120.

2. A long, tedious dissertation or admonition, *gen.* implying reproof.

n.Cy. I'm skeddled if I'll swaller any preachments from any one in this house, RHYS *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 264. **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[124], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). **War.**[3] He gave me a fine preachment about it. **se.Wor.**[1] **Som.** These here agitators, you zee, do come . . . wi' a wonderful preachment 'bout reform, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 27. **w.Som.**[1] Hold thy noise! mus'n a fuller zit down half an hour 'thout all this yer preachment?

PREAL, see **Prial**.

PREAM, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] [priəm.] A lengthy discourse, a wordy narration, either written or spoken; a shortened form of 'preamble.'

He wrote her a great long prêam of a letter.

PREAMBLE, *sb.* Wor. Sur. Hmp. Wil. Also in forms **pramble** Hmp.; **priamble** Sur.[1] Wil.; **pryomble** se.Wor.[1] [prī·ambl.] **1.** A long, rambling story, long and diffuse speech. See **Peramble, 2.**

se.Wor.[1] Hmp. She made a great preamble about such and such a thing (T.L.O.D.). Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892).

Hence **Pramble-talk**, *sb.* evasive, unsatisfactory talk.

Hmp. Blackley *Wd. Gossip* (1869) 168.

2. Phr. *to make a long priamble*, to raise difficulties.

Sur.[1] He made a long priamble about it, and so I declined.

PREASE, see **Preeze, Prize**, *v.*[1]

PREASER, *sb. Obs.* Yks. Also in forms **pressur, prissur.** Rennet.

n.Yks. I stale a keslup, Nan, fra thy fatther, Which made me a deel of dainty preaser, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 624; *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xii. 51.

[Fr. *presure*, rennet (Cotgr.).]

PREAS(S, PREAVE, see **Preeze, Prove.**

PREAW, PREAWT, PREAZE, see **Prow, Prowt**, *sb.*, **Preeze.**

PRECEESE, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. [prisī·s.] **1.** *adj.* Particular. A dial. form of 'precise.'

Sc. I'm in a preceese hurry, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii.

2. *adv.* Precisely, exactly.

Fif. He lichts, preceese at aucht o'clock, On Crail's auld steeple's weathercock, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 23. Gall. (A.W.)

PRECENT, *v.* Sc. To lead the singing; to play the part of a precentor.

Abd. Johnny Gibb precented, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii.

PRECENTOR, *sb. Obs.* Yks. An officer formerly elected by the ratepayers to protect public footpaths.

w.Yks. The person who last held the office of pinder and precentor in Stainland is still there, *Hlfx. Courier* (May 29, 1847).

PRECEPT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A law term: a legal injunction or document.

Sc. He, be ane precept and wryting subscryuit be my Lord Regent, wes chargeit to persew the saidis persones, Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (1829) pt. i. 17. Sh.I. The precept or sasine desires the Bailie to pass to the ground of the foresaid lands and pertinents thereof, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897). Abd. A precept to the tenantes to paye their silver rentes for that yeare to them, Blakhal *Breife Narr.* (1667–7) 74, ed. 1844. Per. I . . . had a precept from Pitmidden For rents to Bishops now forbidden, Smith *Poems* (1714) 105, ed. 1853. Fif. Direct no precept upon the retours, *Scot. Apolog. Narration* (1644) 216, ed. 1846.

PRECIOUSER, *adj.* I.Ma. Som. [pre·ʃəsə(r).] Dearer, more costly.

I.Ma. More preciouser till any pearl, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 71. w.Som.[1] These here be more preciouser, but I count they be cheapest, come to last. [Litil foli at a tyme is preciousere than wisdom and glorie, Wyclif *Eccles.* x. 1.]

PRECKET(T, PRECKLE, see **Pricked, Prickle.**

PRECOGNITION, *sb.* Sc. A law term: a preliminary judicial inquiry by examination of witnesses.

Rnf. Several are taken up, and lawyers have taken a precognition, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) II. 505, ed. 1843. Lnk. At his desire precognition was taken in all business relating thereto, *ib. Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 133, ed. 1828. Wgt. By a precognition led before me of this date, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 73.

PRECOGNOSCE, *v.* Sc. A law term: to make preliminary legal inquiry by examination of witnesses.

Arg. I'm not disposed to precognosce every lodger in Tyree upon his politics, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 277. e.Fif. Havin' precognosced Mrs. Snifters an' her servant lass . . . as witnesses for the defence, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xv. Lnk. The manner of the crimes objected . . . will not be found expedient to be tossed in public, or touched with every hand, but rather to be precognosced upon by wise, sober, noble and judicious persons, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* 1721 I. 133, ed. 1828.

PRECUNNANCE, *sb.* Sc. A prearrangement; a condition; an understanding.

Abd. Upon this 'precunnance' matters stood, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 156; The Session itsel cudna relieve ye, man, upo' nae ither precunnance, *ib.* 223.

PREDIKANTER, *sb. Obs.* Sh.I. A preacher, minister.

He had many other names, such as, for instance, de predikanter, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 26.

PREDNEY, *adv.* I.W.[2] [pre·dni.] A corruption of 'presently.' 'I'll gi' ye a belting predney.'

PREDOMINANT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A dominant sin or passion.

Slg. Beware, I pray you, of predominants, these devils that cannot be cast out but by fasting and prayer, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 269. Kcb. You have never cleared yourself of many predominants and bosom sins, whereof I both spake and writ to you, *ib.* I. 391.

PREE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also written **prie** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. [prī.] **1.** *v.* To prove, experience, venture upon; to attain; a contracted form of 'prieve.' See **Prove.**

Abd. We've pree'd the pangs o' hunger, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 82. Per. Such pleasures as happy hearts ever shall pree, Ford *Harp* (1893) 217. Fif. May they share o' ilka blessin', Sorrow never pree ava, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 113. Lth. Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 139, ed. 1856. Edb. May the bargain fit That ye sae eithly pree, M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 217.

Hence **Preeing**, *sb.* proof, experience.

Ayr. Which was the first taste and preeing of what war is, when it comes into our hearths, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xvii.

2. To taste, partake of, drink; to give relish to.

Sc. And prie the wine amang, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 179. n.Sc. If ye hadnae preed the critur at a', ye wad hae contentit yersel' wi' a 'gude-day' tae the maister, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 173. Cai.[1] Elg. He, honest carle, whiffs awa', Or pries his mill, Couper *Poems* (1804) II. 15. nw.Abd. Say awa, an' pree the cheese, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 30. Frf. The preserves had to be pree'ed and praised, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 155. Per. At our bridals wha wad prie Until they sair the Minister? Stewart *Character* (1857) lxvi. w.Sc. Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 115. e.Fif. Mr. Muckhawkie brocht oot his New Year's bottle, an' garred them pree a wee lickie o't, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. Slg. They prie sae nice, they need nae spice, Galloway *Poems* (ed. 1795) 41. s.Sc. To prove the pudding is to prie't, Watson *Bards* (1859) 75. Cld. Weary on your niggard drone That never prees the kame, Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 89. Dmb. Fairy prospects do we see Whan we thy healin' barm do pree, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 20. Rnf. Sempill *Bridal*, st. 9. Ayr. Pree her cherry bounce, Galt *Legatees* (1820) viii. Lnk. M'Indoe *Poems* (1805) 50. Lth. Something guid their gabs to prie, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 34. Hdg. Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 7. Bwk. O' our roast pig thou shal't prie, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 13. Peb. Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 121. Slk. And he that comes near these bullets shall prie, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 86. Rxb. We'd surely prie't wi' little priggin, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 77. Dmf. Sweet maiden, will ye pree? Cromek *Remains* (1810) 6. Gall. They cracked owre a' the news in town, And preed a drap to synd them down, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 62, ed. 1897. Kcb. His brother bees around him run in troops To prie the new-earn'dsweets, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 75. N.I.[1] n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb. He shakes his head above the trough, But dares not prie the corn, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 83. Cum. To gang an' pree anudder bicker, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 143.

Hence **Preeing**, *sb.* a testing, tasting; a taste, bite; a drinking, tippling.

Abd. Regretting that they hadn't likewise brought a 'preein' o' her hame-brewn,' Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 184. Frf. Sands *Poems* (1833) 115. Per. The pruif o' the puddin's the preein' o't, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 64, ed. 1887. w.Sc. I hae gotten baith my cheese an' whisky laid in. So you'll maybe come and get a preeing o't at New'r-day, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 114. Ayr. Their preein's began to tell on their breath, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 145. Lnk. Watt *Poems* (1827) 17; Your sugars and teas, If e'er I thought wordy the preeing, M'Indoe *Poems* (1805) 104. Edb. The proof of the pudding's in the preeing o't, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 62. Kcb. They canna tak' a dram o' liquor now without ha'ein' as mony mimins and preein's to gang through, as if they were a' born gentry, Elder *Borgue* (1897) 31.

3. To kiss; *gen.* in phr. *to pree the mouth.*

Sh.I. Her sweet cherry lips did he pree, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 237. Elg. Let my lips again Thy lips sae ruby pree, lassie, Tester *Poems* (1865) 213. Bnff. I pried her mou' an' thumt her chin, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 57. Abd. I clasp'd her i' my arms, an' then, I pri'd her mou', Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 119. Kcd. He cheered the bonny lass, And pree'd her mou' among the grass, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 5

Frf. He had no thought o' preeing lasses' mouths now, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 215. **Per.** Cum pree ma mou, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 199. **e.Fif.** At the conclusion there was a general kissin' o' the bride, causin' Tibbie to blush to the very tips o' her lugs at havin' her cherry lips thus pree'd 'afore folk,' LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv. **Slg.** TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 151. **Dmb.** Yer sucker mou' she ne'er wad pree, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 75. **Rnf.** *Harp* (1819) 8. **Ayr.** Fu' sweetly then I pried her mou', LAING *Poems* (1894) 81. **Lnk.** Syne Johnnie pried the widow's mou', ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 83. **Lth.** THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 65. **Edb.** BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 245. **Bwk.** I . . . pree'd her sweet mou', CALDER *Poems* (1897) 284. **Peb.** Fain wad I pree thy bonie mou', AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 134. **Slk.** Aye he pree'd her cherry mou', HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 93. **Gall.** Ilk time that a smack o' her mou' I did pree, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 109, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** The miller has taen me hame, An' preed o' my rosy mou', ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 20. **Cum.**[3] An' aye he preed the lassie's mou'.

4. To stop at any place in order to make trial for fish. Or.I. (JAM.) **5.** *sb.* A small portion; a taste.

Rnf. Sae after some drams I gat a pree, I bade gude day, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 182. **Ayr.** Gie me a pree, but no my fill, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 169. **Lnk.** Puir souls, they've forgotten its pree! WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 126.

[**1.** 'Thei wol alleggen,' quod I, 'and by the gospel preuen, *Nolite iudicare quemquam*,' *P. Plowman* (B.) XI. 88.]

PREEAFLINS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.[2] In phr. *to see the preeaflins*, to be convinced by the proofs.

PREEAN, see **Preen,** *sb.*

PREEART, *adj.* e.Lan.[1] [priət.] A dial. form of 'pert.'

PREEAY, *int.* Sc. [prī·i.] A cry used for calling calves. Abd. (G.W.) Cf. **proo.**

PREEDY, *adj.* and *adv.* Cor. [prī·di.] **1.** *adj.* On an even balance, and ready to turn or vibrate with a very slight difference of weight. Cor.[12] **2.** *adv.* Easily, creditably.

That lock goes mighty preedy (HALL.); **Cor.**[1] She does it bra' and preedy; **Cor.**[2] Putty preedy.

PREEDY, PREEF, see **Pridy, Proof.**

PREEK, *sb.* Lnk. (JAM.) Impatient eagerness to accomplish anything.

PREEK, see **Prick.**

PREEM, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [prīm.] A cotton-trade term: a comb used by weavers to loosen the yarn. Lan. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 268. s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). Prob. the same word as 'preen,' *sb.* (q.v.) Hence **Preemer,** *sb.* a boy who cleans teazles. w.Yks. (F.M.L.)

PREEN, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Cth. Pem. Also in forms **preean** Lakel.[2]; **prein** Sc. (JAM.); **prin** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Cum.[1] n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1]; **prine** Sc. [prīn, prin.]

1. *sb.* A pin.

Sc. And for twice fifty thousand crowns I value not a prin-O, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 178, ed. 1871; Begin with needles and prines and leave off with horse and horn'd nout, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 68. **Sh.I.** His een lookit at me as sharp laek as preens, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 12. **ne.Sc.** Steal a needle, steal a preen, Steal a coo or a' be deen, GREGOR *Flk Lore* (1881) 20. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** The mistress bad 's seek some preens, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. **Per.** Drobbin' him wi' prins, an' what no, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 232, ed. 1887. **w.Sc.** CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 274. **Slg.** FERGUSSON *My Village* (1893) 132. **Rnf.** PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 125. **Lnk.** Braw ribbons, pocket napkins, needles and preens, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xii. **Lth.** Few at first will steal a cow, But needle or prin will pu' Frae out a sleeve, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 115. **Edb.** She sold oatmeal and red herrings, needles and prins and what not, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. **Slk.** A prinkling through a' my veins and skin like needles and preens, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 75. **Gall.** Even a preen . . . will not be touched, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 210, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** He . . . staps pushion'd preens through bonnie wee butterflies, ARMSTRONG *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 167. **Wgt.** FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 309. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Thor's a preen on the floor. **Cum.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *a preen the better, worse*, &c., any better, worse, &c.; (2) *as neat as a preen*, (3) *like a (new-made) preen*, very neat and tidy; (4) *not to care* or *mind a preen*, (5) *not to give a preen*, not to care in the least; (6) *not worth a preen*, of exceedingly small value, worthless.

(1) **Sc.** And never been a preen the waur, OLIPHANT *Lover and Lass*, 130. **e.Fif.** Withoot makin' me ae preen the better, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xviii. **Ayr.** A bit birz that I'll soon no be a prin the waur o't, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) iii. **e.Lth.** Naebody wad be a preen the waur, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 206. **Edb.** The rogue will no be a preen the waur, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 205. (2) **Bwk.** Their mither looks after the roguies An' keeps them as neat as a preen, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 70. (3) **Sh.I.** Shö keeps da house laek da preen, BURGESS *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 57. **Elg.** Isa—like a new-made preen, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 191. **Abd.** Busk ye trig's a new-made preen, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 144. **Lnk.** A' things are polish'd like ony new preen, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 37, ed. 1897. **Dmf.** The hoose was shinin' like a new preen, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 158. **Lth.** Every corner is as clean as a new preen, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 189. (4) **n.Sc.** The lassie never care't a prin for him, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 108. **Abd.** OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 75. **Per.** Either she disna care a preen, Or else she kens I'm leein', HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 17. **Lnk.** It's no the taties I care a preen for, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **e.Lth.** HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 24. **Edb.** MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 91. **Bwk.** CALDER *Poems* (1897) 66. **Slk.** She disna mind my love a preen, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 269. **Gall.** Your gran'faither only pleased her by pretendin' no to care a preen for her, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxiii. (5) **Fif.** I dinna gie a preen's value for either Baudrons, the hoose, or dynamite, MCLAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 63. **s.Sc.** For half o' yer pedantic lore I wadna gie a preen, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 198. **Dmb.** I wood not give a preen to see her, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xiii. (6) **Rnf.** I had not been the man I am, nor ever worth A penny preen, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 65. **Ayr.** My memory's no worth a preen, BURNS *To W. Simpson* (May 1785) st. 19. **Lnk.** MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 115. **Lth.** Sugar dirt, no worth a prin, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 24. **Bwk.** Reckoned at their fullest value They're no worth a raw o' preens, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 258. **Rxb.** WILSON *Poems* (1824) 42. **Gall.** No worth a preen, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 368.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Preen-cod,** (*a*) a pincushion; (*b*) *fig.* a little, fat person; (2) **-cushion,** see (1, *a*); (3) **-head,** a pin-head; (4) **-headed,** *fig.* small-brained; (5) **-point,** a pin-point; (6) **-'s worth,** the worth of a pin.

(1, *a*) **Per.** A preen-cod, aged fifty years, Aye danglin' at the side, FORD *Harp* (1893) 210. **Ayr.** The nabob made them presents of new gowns and princods, GALT *Provost* (1822) v. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). (2) **Lnk.** Like a bunch o' daurnin' needles in a sawdust preen-cushion, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 65. (3) **Sc.** 'No worth a preinhead,' a phrase commonly used to intimate that the thing spoken of is of no value (JAM.). **Rxb.** I canna mind ae single Armstrong o' Whithaugh worth a prein-head, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 207. (4) **Abd.** Fat's that preen-heidit ablach deein there? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiv. (5) **Frf.** No' carin' a preen-point for the sorrow they left ahint them, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 42, ed. 1889. **Lnk.** Down she sits with all her weight on the prin point, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 112. (6) **Ayr.** Lord, there's no a preensworth but Thou kens, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 20.

4. A hook, used in fishing. Also in *comp.* **Preen-hook.**

Sh.I. Shüs juist left me da upper preen o' mi new gut-flee, *Sh. News* (Oct. 2, 1897); I flang by me grain o' hoe-busk an' me preens an' guid for da door. 'Can ye tell me, gudeman, what dis is 'at ye're claedin your preens wi'?' (J.I.); Fishin' tackle o' a' descriptions, frae a preen-hook till a troot waand an' Zulu flee, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 60.

5. A knitting-needle.

Cth. (W.W.S.), **Pem.** (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421; (W.M.M.)

6. A hairpin. s.Pem. (W.M.M.) **7.** *pl.* A game; see below.

Frf. Monypenny was willing to let him join in . . . the preens, or whatever game was in season, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 161; A circle was made on the ground and each player put a pin in it. They played in rotation. The player wetted his thumb and pressed it on a pin. If this made the pin adhere to his thumb till the hand was clear of the ring, the pin became his property and he played again, and so on until he failed, when the next player got his chance. The pin often fell as it was being withdrawn from the ring (J.M.B.).

8. *v.* To pin.

Sc. She took the dish-clout aff the buik And preen'd it to her cockernonie, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 408. **Sh.I.** Shü . . . dan

preen'd up her cot behint her, *Sh. News* (Dec. 17, 1898). **n.Sc.** And wha will prin my sma' middle? BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 98, ed. 1875. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** I canna hae the bairns aye preen't to my tail, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlii. **Frf.** Puir crazy Meg may preen cloots to her goon, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 59. **Per.** CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 262, ed. 1887. **e.Fif.** Preened inside the mou' **o' the** pock was a wee bit paper, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) v. **Ayr.** A clean cambric handkerchief very snodly preened over her breast, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxiv. **Lnk.** Tak' care o' the feathers, for they're jist preen'd in, as ye may see, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 36. **Lth.** THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 195. **Edb.** Them that like may either prin their faith to my coatsleeve or not, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. **Dmf.** CROMEK *Remains* 1810 241.

9. To dress up, deck oneself out; to comb and dress the hair.

Sc. She's prink'd hersell, and preen'd hersell, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 7. **Frf.** Ne'er price a weardless, wanton elf, That nought but pricks and prins herself, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 81. **Lnk.** Ay scraping and washing at hersel, picking and prining, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 55. **Lakel.**[2] Applied to persons who are given to an extreme regard for personal appearance—'preeanen hersel afoor t'glass.' **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **Cum.**[4]

[1. OE. *prēon*, a pin, brooch, fastening.]

PREEN, *adj.* Cor.[3] [prīn.] Pretty, bright with colour.

PREEVE, see **Prove.**

PREEZE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also written **prease** w.Yks. Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **preas(s** Sc.; **preaze** n.Yks.; **preese** Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; and in forms **preace, preise, preiss** Sc. [prīz.] **1.** *v.* To press, importune; to invite.

Sc. To vrge and preise his Maiestie to subscrybe signatours, PITCAIRN *Crim. Trials* (1829) pt. i. 105. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Efter Joe hed preezt meh at iver he preezt meh ah dud promish, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 176; **Cum.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] [DUNCAN *Etym.* (1595).]

2. *Obs.* To endeavour, try, set oneself.

Sc. I have preissit schortly in this lytill paper, to mak, as it wer, ane memoriall of the same, ROGERS *Reformers* (1874) 81. **Fif.** Let us . . . preass to imitat their patience, pietie, wisdom, and courage, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 266, ed. 1842. **n.Yks.** He was weel to-day, And preaz'd to git ore'th hedge into our fog, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 147.

3. To strain, to make ineffectual efforts to evacuate the bladder or bowels. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] **4.** *sb. Obs.* Pressure, tribulation; a difficulty.

Sc. He was put to ane preace, Quhen that the Quene of tressoun did accuse him Before hir Lordis, ROGERS *Reformers* (1874) 87. **Fif.** But pruff thy preas can nocht be understude, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 496, ed. 1842.

5. Choice; invitation. w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

PREFACE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. **1.** *sb. Obs.* A profession, pretence.

A man of many pious prefaces, but who never missed an occasion of embracing this present world, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 136.

2. *v.* To give a short practical paraphrase of those verses of the psalms which are to be sung before prayer. (JAM.)

PREFERMENT, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] Probation.

Young unmarried women are said to be on their preferment when they are waiting to be preferred by some young man. 'If yo'd been a young woman now on your preferment I'd have overlooked it.'

PREG, *sb.* Lin. [preg.] A peg.

n.Lin. We went to catch bullheäds wi' a tarmarl line and a preg, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 122; **n.Lin.**[1]

PREGNANT, *adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Full, sufficient; full of promise, clever.

Sc. The most part of the Counsell resolved to hear more pregnant proofe, that accusation was not sufficient, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) I. 117; Being a lad of pregnant parts, he takes them up at his own hand, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 7.

Hence **Pregnancy,** *sb., fig.*, fullness, ripeness.

Rnf. The same continued still upon the groweing hand untill it did come to that pregnancy that you must be eased thereof, HECTOR *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 99.

PREIGH, PREIN, see **Pray,** *v.*, **Preen,** *sb.*

PREISE, PREISS, PREITHE, see **Preeze, Prithee.**

PREJINK, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **prejinct.** Exact, prim, neat; with an ultra-mannerism, hypercritical. See **Perjink.**

Sc. Baith my childer, son and dochter, as prejink and genteel . . . as the best born that was there, *Sc. Haggis*, 157. **Fif.** (JAM., s.v. Perjink). **Edb.** As for Mr. Batter, he looked as prejinct as a pikestaff, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828 xxiv. **Gall.** (J.M.)

Hence **Prejinctly,** *adv.* with minute accuracy.

Ayr. A young genteel man, with a most methodical gravat, prejinctly tied, *Steam-boat* (1822) 180 (JAM.).

PREJUDGE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To prejudice; to be to the prejudice of.

Sc. This is not to prejudge the labours of anye godly learned brethren, ROGERS *Reformers* (1874) 158; Quhatsumevir thing the Aduocat did, in the persuit of thame, sould nocht prejudge nor hurt his actionne, PITCAIRN *Crim. Trials* (1829) pt. i. 91. **Or.I.** Thai are heavily hurt and prejudgit be divers and sundry crafty, malicious and invyous personis within the countrie, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) App. 42.

PREMIER SHEADING, *phr.* I.Ma. The largest parish of the island.

Then the coroner of the premier sheading began to recite the same titles in Manx, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. v. xi.

PREMUNITORIES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Premonitory symptoms of illness.

w.Sc. Jist write him a bit caird letter that ye've been suddently ta'en wi' the premunitories, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 20, ed. 1877.

PRENE, *sb.* Som. An iron pan. (HALL.)

PRENK, see **Prink,** *v.*[12]

PRENNY, *sb.* Lin.[1] [pre·ni.] A ploughing-match.

Aist go to Donnington prenny?

PRENSLEY, *adv.* Sus. [pre·nzli.] A dial. form of 'presently.'

Sus.[1] [So prensley I sees the stoät, *Gent. Mag.* (May 1890) 469.]

PRENT, see **Print.**

PRENTICE, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **prentas** Cum.[1]; **prentis** w.Yks.[1] nw.Der.[1] Cor.[2]; and in forms **perntice** w.Som.[1]; **printice** I.Ma. [pre·ntis.] **1.** *sb.* An aphetic form of 'apprentice'; apprenticeship; also used *attrib.*

Sc. The tailor wi' the goose and the twa prentices, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 83. **Abd.** Hard ahint, wi' the shears an' goose, His wee, pechin' 'prentice trampin', MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 2. **Ayr.** He's there but a prentice I trow, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 101. **Edb.** BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 81. **Dmf.** PONDER *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 15. **Ir.** A red-hot Orangeman, vice-chairman of the ''Prentice Boys,' LEVER *H. Lorr.* (1839) vi. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Nhb.** It was baith my uncle's wish an' my mither's it I sud gang 'prentice to him, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 19. **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Nrf.** In our prentice days, FORBES *Odd Fish* (1901) 89. **Lon.** After I finished my 'prentice articles, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 80, ed. 1861. **w.Som.**[1] He wadn nothin' but a parish perntice, same's myzul. Why, we sar'd our perntice together 'long way th' old Farmer Venn. **e.Dev.** Absalom (my prentice lad), JANE *Lordship* (1897) 41. **Cor.**[2]

Hence (1) **Prentice-foy,** *sb.* an entertainment given upon completing one's apprenticeship; (2) **-hand,** *sb.* a first attempt, the effort of a novice; (3) **Prenticeship,** *sb.* apprenticeship.

(1) **Per.** There used also to be 'prentice foys in the homes of blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and such-like country craftsmen, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 17. (2) **Ayr.** I have lang wondered that a man come to your time o' life . . . should not as yet have tried his prentice haun at the pen, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 6; Her prentice han' she try'd on man, BURNS *Green grow the Rashes*, st. 5. (3) **Ayr.** My prenticeship I past where my Leader breath'd his last, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 34. **Edb.** I . . . was at my prenticeship in Edinburgh, BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 129. **Don.** This was Jack come home again afther sarvin' his 'prenticeship, and he had the thrade back, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 213. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** Finish'd ther 'prenticeship, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1889) 38, col. 2; **w.Yks.**[1]

2. *v.* To apprentice.

Fif. He was willing to 'prentice him in the autumn, MELDRUM *Grey Mantle* (1896) 203. **Don.** What thrade will I 'prentice him to? MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899 210 n.Cy., Yks. J.W.) **I.Ma.** Prenticed, you know, to a docthor in London, BROWN *Doctor* (1887)

25. **s.Oxf.** Wot shall us 'prentice 'im to? ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 79.

3. *Comb.* **Prentice-my-son-John,** a game; see below.

War.[2] A game at pitchback. The players fix on a trade,—say that of a butcher. Each player has a chosen joint or portion of a beast for formula, which he utters as he pitches the back. But before one player makes the back, he arranges in secret with the leader that to name a certain joint or portion shall put the speaker in his place, i.e. 'down,' e.g. one player pitches, crying 'steak' perhaps; another says 'kidney,' and so on, until one unfortunate, who has chosen 'liver,' say, for his formula, finds himself forced to make the back, 'liver' having been the portion prohibited.

PREPARATION, *sb. Obs.* Lan. In *comp.* (1) **Preparation-day,** a day of religious service; (2) **-sermon,** a sermon preached on such a day.

(1) It being preparation day, I got ready for chapel, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 31. (2) I would come and preach his preparation sermon to-morrow, *ib.* 46.

PREPARE, *v.* Yks. Chs. **1.** In phr. *to prepare their bobs,* of fir-trees: to enlarge their cones with the advance of spring. Chs.[13] **2.** In dyeing: to mordant previous to dyeing with coloured matter. w.Yks. (H.H.)

PREQUEER, see **Perqueer.**

PRESBYTERIAN, *adj.* Chs. Ess. In *comb.* (1) **Presbyterian road,** the wrong way of passing a bottle. Chs.[13]; (2) **—trick,** a dishonest bargain, a knavish trick. Ess.[1]

PRESCRIVE, *v. Obs.* Sc. Also written **prescryve.** To prescribe.

Sc. Prescrived and appointed be the law of this realm, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 8. **Abd.** My grannie may prescrive an herb for me, DAVIDSON *Poems* (1861) 77. **Fif.** Machiavel himselff could nocht haiff prescryvit it sa weill as I haiff, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 20, ed. 1842. **Slg.** Nane hes power to appoint ony part of his service, or prescrive ony part of his worshipping, but onely God himselfe, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) iii, ed. 1843.

PRESENT, *sb., v.* and *adv.* Sc. Lan. Hrf. Suf. Ken. Wil. Som. Dev. [pre·zənt.] **1.** *sb.* A white spot on the fingernail. Cf. **gift, 2.**

ne.Sc. The nearer the spots are to the points of the nails the nearer are the gifts, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 26. **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Dev.**[1] Supposed to augur some approaching good fortune.

2. *v. Obs.* To make presents to a woman after childbirth.

Lan. July 7, 1617. Father, Mother and Coz Radcliffes wyfe, to Whalley, a p̄senting my coz. Assheton's wyfe that lay in, ASSHETON *Jrn.* (1617) in *Cheth. Soc.* (1848) XIV. 21; This custom is said to have died out about 1750, *ib.*

3. To bring before a judge.

Abd. Donald M'Kenzie was taken, . . presented to the sheriff of Murray, assized, convicted, and hanged to the death, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 32.

4. *adv.* Presently; at present, now.

Suf.[1], **Ken.**[12] **n.Wil.** Tell 'un I'll be thur present (E.H.G.). **w.Som.**[1] I'll go an' do it present. **Dev.** I could do thick job present-like, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 103.

Hence **Present-an-bye,** *adv.* presently.

n.Wil. The form used at Yatesbury (G.E.D.).

PRESENTLY, *adv.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Som. Dev. Amer. [pre·zəntli.] At the present time, now; immediately, instantly.

Sc. He lives presently in London, *Scoticisms* (1787) 66; The noble Lord Glenvarloch presently prisoner in your Royal Tower of London, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxi. **Ayr.** This Dundonald plan or scheme That presently is but a dream, LAING *Poems* (1894) 144. **w.Yks.**[3], **Chs.**[3], **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.** I will go and do it presently (E.S.). **War.**[3] I have heard the word used in this sense in rural War. but not in recent years. **w.Som.**[1] Still used habitually by elderly people of the better class. **Dev.** Her drugs had cured someone presently, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 103. [**Amer.** One hundred and ten cases of the 'caisson disease,' of which three were presently and probably more finally fatal, *Harper's Mag.* (May 1883) 945, in ELWORTHY *Gl.* (1888).]

PRESERVATION, *sb.* Dev. A dial. form of 'perspiration.'

'Er wuz proper-terrified, I can tellee! Tha preservation stude out ov her vor'ead like gert pays, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Proper-terrified).

PRESERVE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also in forms **presairve** Fif.; **presarve** Sc. Ir. [prize·rv.] **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *preserve a' livin',* (2) *—me,* (3) *—us,* (4) *—us a',* exclamations of surprise, fear, &c.

(1) **Abd.** 'Preserve a' livin!' ejaculated Mrs. Donaldson, holding up her hands, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 20, 1900). (2) **Lth.** Preserve me, George, that's liker a risp than a razor, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 42. **n.Ir.** 'Presarve me!' sez I, 'didn't a think ye wur gien me a sail fur naethin',' LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan,* 13. (3) **Kcd.** 'Preserve 's,' he cries, 'the hale concern's Nae worth a bunch o' thrums,' GRANT *Lays* (1884) 8. **Per.** 'Presarve us, Johnny!' exclaimed the Muckle Wife o' Bithergirse, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 91, ed. 1887. **Cld.** Preserve 's! it has fingers and taes on't, NIMMO *Sngs.* (1882) 196. **Lnk.** 'Preserve 's!' quo' Dick, 'it's Will Muirfit,' WATT *Poems* (1827) 62. **Edb.** She cried, 'Preserve us! whare's the cow?' *Tint Quey* (1796) 15. **Nhb.** Preserve us! did you ever think how time's been runnin'? GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 74. (4) **ne.Sc.** 'Preserve 's a'!' cried she, 'what's the maitter wi' ye, Lizzie?' GRANT *Keckleton,* 45. **Cai.** Preserve us a', Mistress Dool, wisna ma puir wife as dead's ever she'd be? HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 64. **Abd.** Preserve 's a'! Ye're a sicht for sair e'en, Maister MacPhail! MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) lv. **Per.** But preserve us a'! What's yon he's carryin' afore him? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 28, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Presairve us a'! Oh, me! Oh, dearie me! HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 113. **Dmb.** Preserve's a', Mr. Jimes, but ye're early up! CROSS *Disruption* (1844) ii. **Lnk.** A cat, preserve us a'! a cat! a cat! BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 177. **Lth.** Keek in at twal, or thereabout! Preserve us a'! THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 147. **Gall.** Preserve us a'—we maunna raise a finger against the brat, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 20.

2. *sb. pl.* Spectacles which magnify little or nothing, worn to preserve the sight. Sc. (JAM.)

3. *Comp.* **Preserve-pudding,** a pudding made with preserved fruit.

w.Yks.[5] The dough, or 'dōaf,' is rolled out into an oval form, of a moderate thickness, and the fruit laid on. It is then rolled up, care having been taken not to lay the fruit too near the sides for it to escape at the two ends when the paste is thus being rolled up. It is then put into the 'poke,' or bag, and the open end being sewn up, is dropped into the pan of boiling water on the fire (s.v. Roll-pudding).

PRESES, *sb.* Sc. [prī·sīz.] The president or chairman of a meeting.

Sc. Have apologised for not attending the Royal Society Club, who . . . seemed to count much on my being the preses, SCOTT *Jrn.* (Jan. 17, 1826) 83, ed. 1891; The preses of a meeting, MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 67. **Or.I.** Patrick Blair of Little Blair, preses and convener, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) 189. **Lnk.** With submission to the preses, I would speak anent the steeple's height, M'INDOE *Poems* (1805) 16. **Slk.** I had the honour of having been named preses, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 162, ed. 1866.

[Lat. *praeses,* one who presides or guards.]

PRESHA, see **Praiseach.**

PRESIDENT, *sb.* Dev. A pond or pool near a stable or farm-yard, the moisture of which drains into it.

GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **s.Dev.** Papers . . . on the Melioration of Water by Lime, and the Improvement of Lands by erecting Presidents, CORNISH *Cultivation of Potatoes* (1795) 5; President is a name the South Devon Agricultural Society have adopted for a pond, the water of which is enriched by the drain of an adjoining linhay, and the addition of a bag of lime at different times, *ib.*

PRESS, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Chs. Der. Nhp. Oxf. Also in form **prass** w.Yks. [pres.] **1.** *v.* To crowd.

Gall. Although the shop was e'er sae prest, He'd spier for her and a' the rest, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 58, ed. 1897.

2. *sb.* A squeeze, pressure.

Per. To repay him, a kiss I will gi'e, And a press o' the hand, and a glance o' the e'e! NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 163.

3. A crowd, mob.

Nhp. Calling out like a press after thieves, CLARE *Remains* (1873) 329.

4. A machine used for pressing cloth.

w.Yks. (J.M.); The press was to harden and Mellor assisted at hardening the press, PEEL *Luddites* (1870) 116.

5. A large shelved cupboard, esp. one built into the wall.

Sc. KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) vi. **Bnff.** I' my press draw'r I hae some cash, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 64. **Elg.** In a neuk i' the press she's a wee drap dram Reserv'd for his ain lov'd sel', TESTER *Poems* (1865) 185. **Abd.** Ilk little Sunday suit, neat folded, lies, In press,

or drawer. Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 19. **Frf.** There was a 'press' or cupboard containing a fair assortment of cooking utensils, Barrie *Licht* (1888) ii. **Per.** Gae ben the hoose, an' rype the press, An' what ye find o' whisky fess Soberly oot, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 40. **Dmb.** More jamb and geely than she can find room for in her presses, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xiii. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 211. **Rnf.** Young *Pictures* (1865) 165. **Ayr.** He powtered aboot the dresser and in the press, Service *Notandums* (1890) 18. **Lnk.** Thomson *Musings* (1881) 46. **Lth.** The press, weel fill'd wi' milk an' meal, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 73. **Edb.** At the opposite wall stands the ambry, or shelved wooden press, in which cow's milk, and other family provision are locked up, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 83, ed. 1815. **Peb.** *Lintoun Green* (1685) 165, ed. 1817. **Gall.** Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 28. **Ir.** Bewailing her loss, to which the rifled press bore witness, Barlow *East and West* (1898) 285. **Dwn.** Maxwell to his press had turned about To bring his best of gin and whiskey out, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 187. **Cum.** (J.Ar.), **Cum.**[2], **w.Yks.** (G.H.) **Chs.**[1] A linen or clothes chest. **Der.** Thaa 'lt stan' i' a press full o' Crown Derby, Gilchrist *Peakland Faggot* (1897) 94. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

Hence **Pressful**, *sb.* a cupboardful.

Lnk. Her books;—a muckle pressfu' In her cozy room did stan', Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 40.

6. A coffin. Chs.[13] 7. *Comp.* (1) **Press-bed**, a box-bed with sliding doors; (2) **-boards**, the boards between which Woodstock gloves are pressed when finished; (3) **-clog**, a strong wooden block on which bales are packed; (4) **-door**, the door of a cupboard; (5) **-room**, the room in which cloth is pressed.

(1) **Sh.I.** A small private apartment including within the recesses of its walls two or three press beds, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 242, ed. 1891. **e.Sc.** Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 143. **Abd.** One [salmon] was reported to have been found in a press-bed, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxxiii. **Edb.** The press-bed doors, stools, tables, and other furniture, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 22. **Cum.**[4] (2) **Oxf.**[1] (3) **w.Yks.** (R.H.R.) (4) **Rnf.** Setting his back to the press door wher the webb was, Hector *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 216. (5) **w.Yks.** Start with Sowden and bring him into the press-room, Peel *Luddites* (1870) 84.

PRESS, *adj.* Dev.[2] [pres.] Pleased, satisfied with, proud of. 'Susie is wonderful press on her new hat.'

PRESSER, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. [pre·sər.] **1.** A press or cupboard, esp. one that can be easily moved. Nhb.[1]

2. A folding-bed. Also in *comp.* **Presser-bed.**

Nhb.[1] Made to imitate a presser when closed. **Dur.** A bed capable of being compressed into a small space during day, Raine *Charters, &c. Finchale* (1837) 155.

PRESSER, see **Preaser.**

PRESS-GANG, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [pre·s-gaŋ.] A group of romping children. Also used *attrib.*

Lth. An' where's the chields that like sae fine To hae a press-gang row? Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 37. **Nhb.**[1]

PRESSIA, see **Praiseach.**

PREST, *adj.* and *adv.* e.An.[1] [prest.] **1.** *adj.* Ready. **2.** *adv.* Presently. 'I will be with you prest.'

[I am prest to fette hym when yow liste, Chaucer *Troilus*, III. 917. OFr. *prest*, ready, prompt.]

PRESTABLE, *adj.* Sc. Payable. See **Prest.**

I shall give you an acknowledgment for it, and I will keep it prestable at a moment's warning, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxi; The first suspensioun for liquid soumes or deeds presentlie prestable, *Act. Sederunt* Jan. 29, 1630 (Jam.); Francisque Michel *Lang.* (1882) 383.

PRESTE, *sb. Obs.* Yks. A sepulchral tumulus. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 16, 1896); (Hall.)

PRESTINGOLVA, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also in form **prostingolva** Sh.I. A clergyman.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**[1] A term used by the fishermen of Unst. **Or.I.** Fishermen studiously refrain from saying the word 'kirk' while setting out upon a fishing excursion... Ministers must not be spoken of either. They are mentioned as upstanders, hoydens, or prestingolva, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 165.

PRET, see **Prat.**

PRETEND, *v.* Wor. [prite·nd.] To offer, come forward. **s.Wor.** Some on 'em ud pretend to wrustle (H.K.).

PRETENSION, *sb. Obs.* Sc. An intention, pretext. **Kcd.** These catherans aft cam o'er the hill,..And good pretensions didna bear, Maist paid a visit ilka year, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 107.

PRETERMIT, *v.* Sc. To omit.

We should be unjust... if we were to pretermit a narrative which he held essential to his fame, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xliii; In testimony we have neither pretermitted nor forgotten your faithful service, *ib. Nigel* (1822) xxxii; (A.W.)

PRETHA, PRETHE(E, PRETHY, see **Prithee.**

PRETIKEN, *sb.* S. & Or.I. Also written **praetiken** Sh.I.; **prettikin** S. & Ork.[1] [pre·tikin.] A feat, trick, gambol. See **Prat.**

Sh.I. Yon wis only da praetiken o' ane lost der wits, *Sh. News* (May 20, 1899). **Or.I.** Thus a' t'rough merry Islington This pretikens he did play, *Orcad. J. Gilpin*, st. 34, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 807; **S. & Ork.**[1]

PRETTY, *adj., adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [pri·ti, pre·ti, pra·ti; pə̄·ti.]

I. Dial. forms: (1) **Perty**, (2) **Pirty**, (3) **Pooty**, (4) **Praitie**, (5) **Pratty**, (6) **Prĕtty**, (7) **Pritty**, (8) **Protty**, (9) **Proty**, (10) **Prutty**, (11) **Purty**, (12) **Putty.**

(1) **Der.**[2] **Som.** I'll own it yent perty, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 35. (2) **ne.Lan.**[1] **Hrf.**[2] A pirty set out. **e.Dev.** Yeu pirtist o' umman-vawk, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 9. (3) **Mid.** A pooty little Bayby, Thackeray *Miscell.* (1855) 153. [**Amer.** The wannut logs shot sparkles out Towards the pootiest, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1848) 10.] (4) **S. & Ork.**[1] (5) **n.Cy.** (K.), **Dur.**[1], **w.Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** Thoo knoas she's parlous pratty, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 50. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[125], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.**[1] I see u'r pratty child, 232. **s.Dev.** Yer's a pratty stirredge! *Longman's Mag.* (May 1901) 47. (6) **Rut.**[1] Pronounced as with 'e.' (7) **War.** There's nobody 'ud think as anybody could be so pritty, Geo. Eliot *S. Marner* (1861) 90. **Ess.** I nuver saa sich pritty draffs as these, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 124. (8) **Sc.** Ye look'd sae protty, Stewart *Character* (1857) 39. **Abd.** As protty horn speens as ever Young turn't oot, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. **Lan.** Bess Demdike's too yunk an' too protty, for a witch, Ainsworth *Lan. Witches* (ed. 1849) i. (9) **Bch.** Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 17. (10) **m.Yks.**[1], **Cor.**[3] (11) **N.I.**[1] **w.Ir.** Where I showed you the purty watherfall, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 12. **Wxf.** A smart purty little schoolmistress, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 394. **m.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Purty landskip, Saunders *Abel Drake* (1863) iii. **Der.**[2], **Ken.**[1], **Sus.**[1] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** 'Er wuz a purty maid, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1899) 335. **Cor.** That so purty a story as ever you reed, Forfar *Jan's Crtshp.* (1859) st. 12. [**Amer.** A stream—the purtiest that ever washed gold, *Cent. Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 294.] (12) **I.Ma.** Brown *Doctor* (1887) 30. **Cor.**[2] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 333.]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Pretty-and-little**, the Virginia stock, *Malcolmia maritima*; (2) **—Bet**, the London pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*; (3) **— Betty** or **Betsy**, (*a*) the red valerian, *Centranthus ruber*; (*b*) see (2); (4) **— dancers**, the Aurora Borealis; (5) **— little girl of mine**, a children's singing-game; (6) **— maids**, the white meadow saxifrage, *Saxifraga granulata*; (7) **— Miss Pink**, see (5); (8) **— money**, coins preserved as a curiosity and not spent; (9) **— Nancy**, see (2); (10) **— pretty creature**, the yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella.*

(1) **Dev.**[4] (2) **Nhp.** (B. & H.) (3, *a*) **Don., Oxf., Ess.** (B. & H.), **Ken.**[1], **Sus.** (S.P.H.), **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (*b*) **Nhp.** (B. & H.), **se.Wor.**[1], **Suf.** (B. & H.) (4) **Sc.** (Jam.) (5) [This game is played in the same way in all the different variants... A ring is formed by the children joining hands—one child stands in the centre. The ring dances or moves slowly round, singing the verses. The child in the centre kneels down when the words are sung, rises and chooses a partner from the ring, kisses her when so commanded, and then takes a place in the ring, leaving the other child in the centre. In those cases where the marriage formula is not given, the kissing would probably be omitted, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 76.] **Gall.** 'Kneel down on the carpets, we shall kneel; The grass grows away in yonder fiel', Stand up, stand up upon your feet, And show me the one you love so sweet. Now they get married, I wish them joy, Every year a girl or a boy; Loving together like sister and brother, Now they are coupled to kiss together.' The kissing match sometimes degenerates into a spitting match, according to the temper of the parties concerned, *ib.* 76. **Ant.** Down on the carpet you shall kneel, While the grass grows on your field, &c., *ib.* 73. **Dwn.** See what a pretty little girl I am. She gave me many a bottle of wine, Many a bottle of wine, and a biscuit too, See what a pretty little girl can do. On the carpet you shall kneel, &c., *ib.* 70–71. **w.Yks.** King William was King David's son, And all the royal race is run, Choose from

the east, choose from the west, Choose the one you love best. Down on this carpet you shall kneel, While the grass grows in yond field. Salute your bride and kiss her sweet, Rise again upon your feet, *ib.* 74–75; [At Wakefield] On the carpitt you shall kneel, &c., *ib.* 74. **Lan.** [Liverpool and the neighbourhood] On the carpet you shall kneel, While the grass grows fresh and green. Stand up straight upon your feet And kiss the one you love so sweet. Now they're married, &c., *ib.* 74; [At Colleyhurst, Manchester] See what a pretty little girl I am! They brought me many a bottle of wine, &c. . . My sister's going to get married. . . Ee! Ii! Oh! Open your gates as wide as high, And let the pretty girls come by, And let the jolly [*or* bonny] matrons by, One in a bush, Two in a bush, Ee! Ii! Oh! *ib.* 72. **Stf.** [At Eccleshall] On the carpet you shall kneel, &c., *ib.* 72. **n.Stf.** On the carpet you shall kneel, &c. . . — **Is** married with a good child, First with a girl and then with a boy; Seven years after son and daughter, Play with a couple and kiss together, *ib.* 73. **Der.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* I. 385 (*ib.*). **Not.** Gomme *ib.* 73. **Nhp.** Oh! this pretty little girl of mine, Has cost me many a bottle of wine, &c., *Nhp. N. & Q.* I. 214 (*ib.*); *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 450. **Shr.** On the carpet you shall kneel, Where the grass grows fresh and green. Stand up, stand up on your pretty feet, And show me the one you love so sweet, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 509. **Mid.** Gomme *ib.* 73. **Suf.** See this pretty little maid of mine! She's brought me many a bottle of wine. . . Take her by the lily-white hand, Lean across the water [at these words the two in the centre lean over the arms of those forming the ring]. Give a kiss,—one, two, three, To Mrs. ——'s daughter, *ib.* 71, 76. **Ess.** Here's a pretty little girl of mine, She's cost me many a bottle of wine. . . Down on the carpet she must kneel, &c., *ib.* 70. **Hmp.** Oh, this pretty little girl of mine, Brought me many a bottle of wine. A bottle of wine and a guinea, too, See what my little girl can do, &c., *ib.* 68; [At Gambledown] Here's a pretty little girl of mine, Who's brought her bottle and glass of wine, &c., *ib.* **Dor.** [At Symondsbury] Here's a pretty little girl of mine, She's brought me many a bottle of wine. . . On the carpet she shall kneel, &c., *Flk-Lore Jrn.* VII. 207 (*ib.*); [At Hazelbury Bryan] I had a bonnet trimmed wi' blue. Why dosn't wëare it? Zo I do. I'd wëare it where I con To tëake a walk wi' my young mon. . . Zee what a purty zister is mine, Doan't 'e think she's terble fine? . . . Just zee what my zister can do. On the carpet she can kneel. . . Stand upright upon thy feet And choose the prettiest you like, sweet, Gomme *ib.* 208. **s.Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1892) 8th S. i. 249. [For rhymes and further information, see Gomme 67–77.] (6) **Brks.** This may be referred to in the old nursery rhyme: 'Cockle shells, and silver bells, And pretty maids all of a row' (B. & H.). (7) **Not., n.Lin.** The children place themselves in a row. They each choose a colour to represent them. One player must be pink. Another player stands facing them, and dances to and fro, singing the first four lines, 'Pretty Miss Pink, will you come out . . . to see the ladies dancing?' The dancer then sings the next two lines, and Miss Pink having answered, rushes forward, catches hold of the dancer's hand, and sings the next verse. Each colour is then taken in turn, but Miss Pink must always be first, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 77. [For rhymes, see Gomme *ib.*] (8) **Wil.**[1] Such as old George-and-dragon crowns, or new Jubilee pieces, given to a child to keep as curiosities. (9) **Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) New S. No. cxiii. 100. **Rxb.** *Science Gossip* (1876) 39. **Hrf.** (B. & H.), **Sur.**[1] (10) **Glo.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 70; **Glo.**[1] So called from its peculiarly plaintive note.

2. Handsome, good-looking; graceful, accomplished.

Sc. He is a very pretty man, *Scoticisms* (1787) 72. **Bch.** Tho' she had clad him like a lass, . . I shortly kent the proty lad, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 17. **Abd.** Mr. Strachan was a gentleman and a pretty man, both in parts and in body, Orem *Desc. Chanonry* (1791) 178 (Jam.). **Don.** Axin' them if they'd seen or heard any tidin's iv his purty son, Neil Og, *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 478. **n.Cy.** (K.) **Lan.** Well, thah'rt a pratty-lad, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) ii. **I.Ma.** The puttiest man in London town, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 30. **Chs.**[1]

3. Bold, stalwart, warlike, brave.

Sc. Observed that they were pretty men, meaning, not handsome, but stout warlike fellows, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xvii; The said Francis, with the help of two pretty men that attended him, rescued him, Guthry *Mem.* (1747) 28 (Jam.). **Bch.** There's mony a proty lad amon's As guid's you i' their kind, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 36. **Abd.** His lady with some pretty men was within the house, whilk was furnished with ammunition, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 220; Tooming taulds or scouring of a glen Was ever deem'd the deed of proty men, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 134, ed. 1812. **Rnf.** Many of our prettiest men, Mr. Forbis, Langlands, Ramsay, &c. were sent thither, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 83, ed. 1843. **Edb.** A pretty man of his got the lick, yet the loon was near being quits, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 402.

4. Fine, excellent, splendid.

Kcd. We captured troots an' eels, An' noo an' than a proty grilse, Grant *Lays* (1884) 23. **Ayr.** He was the prettiest shuttler I ever saw, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 155. **Edb.** Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 132, ed. 1785. **n.Ir.** The purtiest, darlin' big trout, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 15. **Der.** It's as pratty a congregation as lives, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) ii. **Sus.** They are saying that it is a 'pretty day,' 'pretty weather,' Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 79. **Som.** Perty play! perty play! I never wish to see quicker, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) vi. [**Amer.** A pretty day, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 422.]

Hence *a pretty way, phr.*, used *iron.*: in a state of excitement or anger.

Oxf. (G.O.) **n.Dev.** He was in a pretty way about it, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 3.

5. Of a scent or odour: sweet, fragrant; of a taste or touch: pleasant, agreeable.

s.Sc. Thae floors have a pretty smell (J.F.). **Der.** Is the pottage ready? . . It's a very pretty smell is onions, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) i. **w.Som.**[1] 'Tis a purty smell; I likes it. I likes it uncommon, 'tis very purty stuff [a liqueur]. Of a dose of medicine, 'Why tidn a bit nasty, 'tis a very purty taste with it.' There's a very purty veel way it. A very purty han'lin sort of a tool. **Cor.** A 'pretty smell,' Hammond *Parish* (1897) 337.

6. Considerable, large in quantity.

Sc. (A.W.) **w.Yks.**[1] Pratty deal. **Lan.** We'dn done a pratty day or two's wark, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 85. **Sus.** A pretty deal. A pretty way [a longish way] (F.E.); A pretty ways (F.A.A.). **e.Dev.** Ev darn gurt vish a purty lot, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 29, ed. 1853. **Cor.**[3] 'How many were there?' 'Aw, I don't know exactly, but a pretty lot of 'em.'

7. Small in size; insignificant, petty.

Sc. A pretty man (Jam.). **Ags.** A pretty affair (*ib.*).

8. *adv.* Prettily, nicely, finely.

Ayr. Lauchin' an' singin' awa tae hersel' a' the time pretty, Service *Dr. Dugwid* (ed. 1887) 224. **I.Ma.** The putty jined, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 12. **War.** I like Aaron to behave pretty to you; he always does behave pretty to you, doesn't he, father? Geo. Eliot *S. Marner* (1861) xvi; Holloaed on to a fox from Froghall Osiers and ran him very pretty by Kineton village, Oakfields, to the Holt, Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) II. 7. **Brks.**[1] Dwoant them ther bells go pretty? **Nrf.** She be goin' on pretty, and have had a beauty sleep, Gibbon *Beyond Compare* (1888) III. i. **Sur.**[1] A child begins to talk or walk pretty. She is a civil pretty spoken girl. **I.W.** I can't smell, not pretty like. She don't boil pretty like (J.D.R.). **Cor.** Then the preacher can preach out of un pretty, Bourne *Billy Bray* (ed. 1899) 67.

9. In *gen.* colloq. use: fairly, tolerably, rather; very, thoroughly.

Sc. (A.W.) **Ir.** I've barked my shin purty well befurre yees, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 131. **N.I.**[1] 'Purty middlin,' reply to a salutation. **Don.** It was purty cogglesome ridin', was the moor, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 605. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Yks.** When t'dust hed got pratty well sleck'd, *Adventers e Lunnun* (1862) 11. **n.Yks.**[2] Pratty weel; **n.Yks.**[4] Pretty warm [comfortably off]. **e.Yks.**[1] Pratty weel sure, tired, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **War.**[3] Rain . . . frequently comes down pretty sharply, Anderton *Lett. Cy. House* (1891) 34. **Hrf.**[1] He did pretty well tell him out; **Hrf.**[2] He did pretty well rate me. **Brks.**[1] If a dwoant come we shall be in a pretty bad mess. **w.Mid.** It was pretty nigh ten afore we started (W.P.M.). **Ken.**[1] 'Tis purty nigh time you was gone, I think. **Dor.** He'll perty quickly zend'n on, Young *Rabin Hill* (1867) 2. **Som.** He'll dust your jacket vor 'ee purty tidy, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 164. **w.Som.**[1] 'Well, Jan, 'ow do you bear't up?' 'Au! purty middlin like.' **Dev.** A purty darned silly notion, tu, *Blk. and White* (June 27, 1896) 824. [**Amer.** It'll be a putty hard test, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) i; 'Pretty middlin' smart,' indicates a fair state of health, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 333.]

Hence (1) *pretty fete* or *veat, phr.* considerable in quantity, fairly large; (2) — *well, phr.* (*a*) nearly, almost; (*b*) enough.

(1) **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] I shall hev a pretty ve-at lot o' turmuts vor my ship to yet bym by. [A pretty fete parcel, Nichols *Bibl. Topog.* (1790) IV. 56.] (2, *a*) **Yks.** He eat meat pretty well every day, White *Month in Yks.* (1888) vi. **Som.** I come on here . . . keeping to the fields pretty well all the way, Palmer *Mr. Trueman* (1895) 111. (*b*) **Wor.** The wind be cold but I got pretty well o' clo'es on (H.K.).

10. *sb.* The ornamental part of a glass.

Nhp. Let me fill your glass up to the pretty (A.B.C.). **Glo.** He proceeds to pour into the glass whisky nearly up to the 'pretty,' Buckman *Duke's Sojourn* (1890) ix. **e.An.**[1] Fill it up to the pretty.

PRETTYSOME, *adj.* Cum. Pretty.

Ye mak a prettysome kind o' thing to luke at, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xii; Not in common use, though I fancy I have heard it addressed to children, as in a phrase such as, 'Nëa! Nëa! ha' done now! that's not prettysome however!' (J.Ar.)

PREVADE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To neglect.

My man, James Lawrie, gave him letters with to the General; . . prevade not to obtain his pay, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 298 (Jam.).

PREVENTER, *sb.* Nrf. [prive·ntə(r).] A stick fastened to the tail-poke to pull in by. Emerson *Wild Life* (1890) 102.

PREVENTIVE, *sb.* Sc. Ess. Ken. Som. Cor. Also in forms **perventive** w.Som.[1]; **perwentative** Ess.; **perwentive** Ken. [prive·ntiv, pəwe·ntiv.] **1.** A coastguard, one of the 'preventive service.'

Ess. Well, one night comed the Perwentatives, Heygate *Poems* (1870) 188. **n.Ken.** The prewentives have just passed in their cutter (H.M.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Preventive-man**, a coastguard; (2) **-ship**, a coastguard ship for the prevention of smuggling; (3) **-station**, a coastguard station.

(1) **Heb.** The islands themselves, they are that over-run with preventive men and parties of soldiers, Sarah Tytler *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 90. **w.Som.**[1] Purvai·nteev-mae·un. **Cor.**[1] (2) **Ken.** Directly opposite to the portreeve's property a coastguard-ship, or, as the fishing-folk called it, the Preventive ship, was anchored, *Ann. Fishing Village* (ed. 1892) 31. (3) **w.Som.**[1], **Cor.**[1]

PREVIOUS, *adj.* Dev. [prī·viəs.] Early.

I'm a little previous this morning, *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

PREY, *sb.* and *v.* e.An. w.Cy. Som. Also written **pray** Som. [prē.] **1.** *sb.* The herd of cattle driven from a common pasture to ascertain if there is any stock there which does not belong by right. *Gen.* in phr. *to drive the prey.*

e.An.[1] **Som.** To drive the pray, *Gent. Mag.* (1793) 1084; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

2. *v.* To drive the cattle of a common pasture into one herd for the above purpose.

w.Cy. The unclaimed stock is then pounded till claimed by the owner, who is usually obliged to pay for trespassing (Hall.). **Som.** To pray the moor, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** Done twice a year (i.e. at Lady-day and at Michaelmas), with a view to ascertain whether any person has put stock there without a right to do it, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

PREY, see **Pray**, *v.*

PREYME, PREYTHE, see **Prime**, *v.*, **Prithee.**

PREZTRY, *sb.* Sc. A corruption of 'Presbytery.'

The worthy metropolitan and patriarch of the preztry or presbeetery (for it is spelled both ways) of Starnikillock, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 26.

PREZZY, *adv.* Nhp.[1] [pre·zi.] A corruption of 'presently.' 'I'm coming prezzy.'

PRIAL, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. Suf. Also written **priall** w.Yks.[1]; and in forms **perial** ne.Lan.[1]; **preal** w.Yks.; **prile** w.Yks.[3] m.Yks.[1] [prai·əl.] **1.** Three of a sort, a trio.

Nhb. This resolute prial, fought on battle royal, Robson *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 155. **Cum.**[14] **w.Yks.**[2] A prial of horses; **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** I geet a good oak lung sattle an' a prial o' looms chep, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 157, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1]

2. Three cards of one sort, a pair royal.

w.Yks.[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**[1]

3. Several persons, *gen.* of a similar disposition, gathered together.

m.Yks.[1] Mostly bad. 'Never a one is better than the rest—there's a prial of them.' 'A bonny prile.' **w.Yks.** If yo doant mind, yol get inta a pinfowd varry sooin, all t'preal on yo, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1858) 34; **w.Yks.**[5]

[The game (Shove-Groat) is counted . . . by fifteens, sequences, pairs and pairials, Strutt *Sports* (ed. 1898) 399; A pair is a pair of any two, as two kings, two queens, &c. A pair-royal is of three, as three kings, three queens, &c., *Complete Gamester*, 106 (Nares).]

PRIAMBLE, PRIAN, see **Preamble, Pryan.**

PRICE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Stf. Lin. Also in form **preace** Yks. **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *to be in great price*, to be held in great estimation; (2) *to have a thing in price*, to have the offer of something for sale, but to have not yet concluded the bargain.

(1) **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (2) **n.Lin.**[1] I can't tell you what I shall want for her [a cow], for Mr.—— hes her i' price.

2. *v.* To inquire the price of. Cf. **prize**, *v.*[2] **2.**

Sc. (A.W.) **e.Yks.**[1] Ah priced geese i mahket, bud didn't buy neean. **w.Yks.** He . . . priced a bit of meat. . . What's this . . . a pund, Terry? Binns *Vill. to Town* (1882) 37. **n.Lin.** He . . . goäs aboot pricein' blood-hosses, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 89. **s.Stf.** Theer was lots o' ducks in the market, but I dain't price 'em, Pinnock *Bik. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

3. To ask in marriage.

Frf. Ne'er price a weardless wanton elf, That nought but pricks and prins herself, Morison *Poems* (1790) 81.

PRICH, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Thin drink, small beer. N.Cy.[2], w.Yks.[1] [Prich, 'potus pertenuis,' Coles (1679).]

PRICHELL, see **Pritchel.**

PRICK, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **preek** Nhb.[1] [prik.] **1.** *v. Obs.* To pin, fasten.

Sc. (Jam.); Better fill'd than pricked, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 67. **Bch.** The clout about me would be pricked at the kirk-door, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 42. **Fif.** The warden's trunk-hose to his fecket Wi' gowden corken-priens was pricked, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 133.

2. To write music by perforating the paper. Dev., Cor. (R.H.H.) **3.** Phr. (1) *to prick butts*, to stalk flat-fish; (2) *— notes*, to copy music; (3) *— the loaf, obs.*, to make little holes on the top of a loaf.

(1) **Nrf.** 'Pricking butts' or stalking flat-fish at the ebb is very good fun, *Cornh. Mag.* (Mar. 1899) 319. (2) **Chs.**[1] (3) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] *Acad. of Armory*, III. iii. This refers to pricking bread before putting it into the oven. It is now generally done with a steel fork.

4. To mark in a list of names such people as are defaulters.

n.Lin.[1] Mr. George Chatterton rode Brumby sewer, an' ther' was one man 'at hedn't dun his lot; soä Chatterton prickt him, an' th' Commissioners maade him do it.

5. A coal-mining term: to pierce with the point of a pick. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **6.** *Obs.* To discover a witch by means of pricking.

e.Lth. The magistrate and minister caused John Kincaid in Tranent, the common-pricker, to prick her, and found two marks upon her which he called the Devill his marks, which appeared indeed to be so, for she did neither find [feel] the prein when it was put into any of the said marks nor did they blood when they were taken out again, Sands *Tranent* (1881) 47.

7. With *out, through, up*: to spring up, as corn.

w.Yks.[1] As't gers pricks up. **Nrf.** The swedes are beginning to prick through on the ridges, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1899) 501; Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 20.

8. To trace the footsteps of a hare or rabbit. **w.Yks.**[12], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] **9.** With *up*: to hold up one's head.

n.Yks.[1] Prick up your head, bairn, and deean't luik sae cow'd.

10. To run fast; *gen.* of cattle.

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** To scamper or run from flies in summer. 'They're prickin'' (G.W.); The heat and the insects together give the poor brutes no rest, so that they must walk around the field constantly, or run as fast as they can. This is what the herds of a former day called 'prickin',' *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (July 13, 1901); (A.W.) **Per.** He up the brae right fast did prick, Smith *Poems* (1714) 5, ed. 1853.

11. With *out*: to push out, lengthen.

Rut.[1] The days begin to prick-out already in January.

12. With *out*: to plant out seedlings singly.

w.Som.[1] They plants be to leggy, they wad'n a-pricked out zoond enough. The best way is to zow the zeed in a frame and then prick 'em out.

13. To adorn, to dress in a gaudy manner; to set prominently forward.

Sc. (Jam.) **Frf.** Ne'er price a weardless, wanton elf, That nought but pricks and prins herself, Morison *Poems* (1790) 81. **Rnf.** I' the vera front in state, Forsooth, ye maun be prickit, Picken *Poems*

(1813) I. 108. **Lnk.** Ay scraping and washing at hersel, pricking and prining, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 55. **Nhb.**[1] She's a' preeked up wi' ribbons an' laces. **n.Lin.**[1] To decorate a church or chapel with holly for Christmas. **sw.Lin.**[1] 'Pricking the Church,' dressing it up with evergreens.

14. *sb.* A knitting-needle; a skewer; a wooden pin or bodkin.

Sc. If ever you make a good pudding, I'll eat the prick, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 198; It's a bare moor that you'll go o'er, and no get a prick to your blanket, *ib.* 184; Deil nor it were hewn down for me, To puddin' pricks, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 10. **Cum.**[1] Sing, sing, what mun I sing? Cat's run away wi' t' puddin' pwoke string, Some gat puddin' and some gat prick; They warn't warst off 'at gat clout to lick, *Nursery Rhyme*; **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.** It was wonderful how sorrow left the heart when the pricks were in the fingers, HOWITT *Hope On* (1840) vi; Peggy was sae vexed, she teed up her pricks and went out, *ib.* ix; (F.P.T.)

15. An eel-spear; an iron crow. **e.An.**[12] **16.** A prop pointed at one end with iron, used to support the shafts of a cart, or to relieve a horse from its weight, when resting in an ascent. **Shr.**[2] **17.** The footprint of a hare or rabbit. **e.Lan.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] **18.** Phr. *to make pricks into pracks, and pracks into nowt*, to be without a clear notion of what to do, and so be unsuccessful; to make useless changes until one fails altogether.

w.Yks. A man who shows a sign of being full of whims which are cultivated in an unsuccessful manner, is a man 'who makes pricks into pracks and pracks into nowt,' BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 91; *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1897); (C.C.); (F.K.)

19. *Comb.* (1) **Prick-book**, a note-book; (2) **-bush**, the holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*; (3) **-ears**, a particular breed of pigs; (4) **-gutter**, a small gutter; (5) **-haste**, hot haste; (6) **-hedge**, a dry hedge of thorns, set to protect a newly-planted fence; (7) **-hollan, -holland, -hollin**, (8) **-holly**, see (2); (9) **-lugg'd**, with upright ears; (10) **-madam**, the crooked yellow stonecrop, *Sedum reflexum*; (11) **-meet, -mete**, of the exact size of anything, fitting tightly; fastidious, over-exact; (12) **-nickle**, see (6); (13) **-post**, a post used in post-and-rail fencing; (14) **-stohp**, see (13); (15) **-the-clout loon**, a contemptuous nickname for a tailor; (16) **— the garter**, (17) **— (at) the loop**, a swindling game played at fairs; (18) **-louse, -a-** or **-the-louse**, see (15); (19) **-timber**, *obs.*, the spindle-tree, *Euonymus europaeus*; (20) **-wood**, (*a*) see (19); (*b*) the dogwood, *Cornussanguinea*; (21) **-'s-worth**, anything of the lowest value.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 16, 1896). (2) **sw.Lin.**[1] (3) **Cum.** The kind preferred in this establishment is what are provincially called the 'prick ears,' a well made, short-legged animal of its kind, of a yellowish-white colour, averaging, when quite fat, sixteen or seventeen stone, *Farm Reports, Netherby* (1830) 57. (4) **e.Lan.**[1] Cut with the point of a spade. **s.Chs.**[1] (5) **Sc.** You're in a prick-haste, PITCAIRN *Assembly* (1766) 34. (6) **Nhp.**[1] (7) **e.Yks.**[1] **Lin.** Her hands were in a taking next day with the prick-hollin (R.E.C.). **n.Lin.**[1] **nw.Lin.** The people here [Messingham] invariably call holly Prick Holland, and for that reason the natives called this part of the lordship Holland woods (B. & H.). **sw.Lin.**[1] It's the house where there's that pointed prick-hollin tree. (8) **n.Lin.** What's that? Why, prick-holly, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 120. (9) **n.Yks.** That pig's a prick-lugg'd un (I.W.). **ne.Lan.**[1] (10) **Cum.**[4] (11) **Lakel.**[2] They've gone doon t'toon as smart as prick-meet. **Lan.** Their mother's just prick-mete their dur-hole full, to an inch, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 45; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **nw.Der.**[1] Tha wants it so prick-meet; there's noo pleasin thĕĕ. (12) **Nhp.**[1] (13) **w.Yks.** The intermediate post in a fence to which the rails are nailed as distinct from the 'end-post,' which is stronger, and has holes morticed in it for the ends of the bars to rest in (B.K.); THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). **n.Lin.**[1] Which is not set in a hole dug for the purpose, but is hammered down with a 'mell' or a 'gablock.' (14) **n.Lin.**[1] (15) **Sc.** Ye are welcome to Scotland, ye prick-the-clout loon, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xii. (16) **Frf.** The money-sellin' dodge, or the three card trick, or prick the garter, or the pea-an-thummils, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 154, ed. 1889. **Lnk.** Rowly-powly! wheel o' fortune, Prick the garter, hide the pea, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 71. (17) **Sc.** Prick-the-loops, wha are sae familiar wi' the hangman's loop that they've turned the idea into business, an' set up wi' their garter, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 313. **N.I.**[1] Played with a strap and skewer. (18) **n.Sc.** 'Prick-the-louse'—that is, in other language, the tailor—was indeed a notable man, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 91. **Sig.** Ne'er term a tailor, scolding, prick the louse, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1804) 57. **Dmb.** To nicknames, nor to prick-the-louse, He ne'er gaed heed, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 17. **Lnk.** A Barber, which always plagued Leper, calling him a Prick-the-louse, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 123. **Edb.** The twa pert prick-the-lice, Wee Yaky's sons, *Carlop Green* (1793) 126, ed. 1817. **Cum.** (J.D.), **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (19) **Wil.**[1] Prick-timber... is common, especially in North Wilts. The butchers doe make skewers of it,—because it doth not taint the meate as other wood will doe: from whence it hath the name of prick-timber, AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Wil.* 56, ed. Brit. (20, *a*) **Cum.**[4], **Sus.** (B. & H.) (*b*) **Bck.** *Science Gossip* (1869) 30. **e.Cy., s.Cy.** (B. & H.) (21) **Sc.** He did na leave me a pricks-worth, he left me nothing at all (JAM.).

PRICKED, *ppl. adj.* **Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Nhp. Hrf. Bdf. Ken. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev.** Also written **prickt w.Yks. Nhp.**[1]; **prickit Sc.**; and in forms **precket Dev.**[2]; **preckett n.Dev.**; **preekt Sc.** [prikt.] **1.** In *comp.* **Prickt-rug**, a rug made by perforating a sheet of canvas with a skewer, and passing through it pieces of list, tailor's cuttings, &c.

w.Yks. Ah'll mak ye awther a prickt rug er a fringe un (B.K.).

2. Stimulated.

Lnk. Spirited, they rose again Wi' prickit kyte and burnin' brain, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 29.

3. Grieved, annoyed, irritated. **n.Cy.** (B.K.) **4.** Dressed up, conceited.

s.Sc. Preekt, pauchty, pudgel loons, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 197. **Dev.**[2] Doesn't that fellow look precket? **n.Dev.** The tilty, twily, preckett toad, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 90.

5. Of liquids and fruit: sharp, slightly sour, fermented.

w.Yks. Pricked oranges, oranges partly damaged (S.K.C.). **Chs.**[1] Said of preserves in which a slight vinous fermentation has commenced. **Nhp.**[1] **Hrf.**[1] Pricked cider. **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 140. **Ken.** Used of home-made wine if it becomes too sharp owing to insufficiency of sugar (P.M.). **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY (1839). **I.W.**[2], **Dor.**[1], **Som.** (HALL.) **w.Som.**[1] That there beer idn a worth nort, 'tis a prickt every drap o' ut. Time this here cider was a-drinkt; I zim 'tis a little bit a prickt like.

PRICKER, *sb.* **Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. War. Shr. Nrf. Som.** [pri·kə(r.] **1.** Any sharp-pointed instrument. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **2.** A needle. **Shr.**[1] **3.** A bradawl.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Hes teh a pricker to bore a hoil wi'? (Æ.B.) **ne.Lan.**[1] A carpenter's tool.

4. *pl.* Iron prongs fixed on the front of the grate, upon which to toast bread or fry sausages.

Cum. Stickan t'bits atop eh t'prickers afooar t'fire, like as mickle breid twoastan, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 201; Bring t'prickers here an' twoast us sum breid (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[14]

5. A mining term: a tool used in charging a hole for blasting.

Nhb.[1] A thin pointed rod made of yellow metal, and used for placing and adjusting a blasting cartridge, which it perforates and remains embedded in till the stemming has been tamped round it. When withdrawn, it leaves a touch hole through which the cartridge is fired. A 'stemmer,' also of yellow metal, is a complementary tool which accompanies a pricker. Hence 'pricker and stemmer' are usually spoken of together. **Nhb., Dur.** About ¼-inch diameter at the thick end, which is turned into a ring, and tapered to a point at the other. It is about 3 feet long, and is used for putting the shot into a hole and keeping a port-hole open to the powder during the process of stemming, remaining in the hole during the operation, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **w.Yks.**[1] A needle introduced into the hole previously bored in a rock, for the purpose of making a vacancy, to communicate fire to the powder, for a blast. **Chs.**[1] Salt-mining term. **Der.** The blast-hole having received its proper charge of gun-powder, a cylindrical iron rod, called a Pricker, is then introduced, round which the miner runs small fragments of stone as firmly as possible, to the very mouth of the hole; the Pricker is then withdrawn, and a straw filled with gun-powder is placed in the hole in its stead, which communicates with the powder in the chamber, and on being ignited, explodes the whole charge, MANDER *Miner's Gl.* (1824) 54; ENGLISH *Mining Terms* (1830) 68.

6. An iron rod used for following the burrow of a rabbit when ferreting. **Cum.**[4] **7.** A thorn.

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[3] The prickers on a brimble. **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy·)si, wensh, kŭs dhŭ tai· mi ŭ prik·ŭr aayt ŭ mi fom? [I say, wench, cost tha tay me a pricker aït o' my fom?]

8. *pl. Obs.* A woollen-trade term: forked sticks thrust into the ground, to carry another horizontal stick, upon which sized webs were laid out to dry.

w.Yks. Thrust into the ground in pairs about 5 feet apart. The horizontal piece was the 'ower ligger,' stouter pairs at the ends were 'end stoops,' and the whole, with the 'end sticks,' were termed 'web sticks' (W.T.).

9. A forked wooden peg used to fasten the gable-poles in thatching. Nhp.[1], War.[3] Nrf. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 172.

10. A small setting-stick used by gardeners. w.Som.[1]

11. A contemptuous name for a tailor.

Edb. Here's frae Blair-bog, the pricker prim, *Carlop Green* (1793) 126, ed. 1817.

12. One who tracks a hare by her footprints.

w.Som.[1] Mr. White's a capical pricker.

13. A discoverer of witches by pricking.

Frf. John Kincaid . . . appears to have acted as pricker or brodder-general in that enlightened district, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 14. Per. Tales cropped up . . . of the 'prickers,' who were the accredited officers of Church and State, Sarah Tytler *Witch-Wife* (1897) 96. Edb. She had the usual mark on the left shoulder, which enabled one James Scober, a skilful pricker of witches, to find her out by putting a large pin into it, which she never felt, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844-5) II. 67.

14. Var. species of the dog-fish, *Squalidae*, esp. the basking shark, *S. maximus*.

n.Sc. When before Peterhead, we saw the fins of a great fish, about a yard above the water, which they call a pricker, Brand *Or. I.* (1701) 4 (Jam.). Nrf. All we got out of a mass of weed and mud . . . were two prickers, and an old mussel covered with barnacles, Emerson *Wild Life* (1890) 99.

PRICKERING, *sb.* Suf. Line-lying for thornback, &c. (P.H.E.)

PRICKET, *sb.* Lan.[1] [pri·kit.] Six sheaves of corn.

PRICKING, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. Nrf. Also written **prikkin** Sh.I.; and in form **preekin** Rxb. (Jam.) 1. *sb.* A method of killing oxen, &c.

Sh.I. 'What dû ye ca' prikkin?' 'Dey tak' a narrow sharp shiss'l, and set him i' da hole o' da koo's neck, behint her head, . . an' wi' a straik apo da heft wi' da löff dey send him doon an' cut da möny, an' da koo fa's,' *Sh. News* (Nov. 4, 1899).

2. Short thorn-bushes stuck on the top of an earthen fence.

Cum.[14] Wm. When the thorn hedge, cut down so that it may grow afresh, forms an insecure barrier, the stronger stems are cut into short pieces (prickins) and thrust in close rows along the top of the hedge on each side, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 398.

3. Evergreens for Christmas decoration. Der.[2] 4. *Comp.* (1) **Pricking-babs**, small transfer pictures printed in colours; cf. **pricky-babs**; (2) **-pole**, a strong, sharp-pointed iron instrument.

(1) w.Yks. They were sold in sheets (of about 50) and afterwards cut up into separate 'babs' and placed by children in books to be 'pricked' for with pins. After pricking the pin was forfeited, whether a prize was drawn or not (S.K.C.). (2) Nrf. Carry my pricking-pole up, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 153.

5. A coal-mining term: a thin layer of soft coaly shale, often found between the bottom of a seam of coal and the regular floor. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. *Borings* (1881) I. 43.

6. *pl.* The footsteps of a hare. ne.Lan.[1], Nhp.[1]

7. *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sharp-pointed, piercing.

Fif. Wi' his prickin' gude pyk-staff Made them rebound and wintle aff, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 173.

8. Fond of dress, conceited, forward.

Rxb. A bit preekin bodie (Jam.).

PRICKLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Lin. Nhp. Ken. Som. Cor. Also in forms **pirkle** Or.I. Cai.[1]; **preckle** Cor. [pri·kl.] 1. *v.* To prick.

n.Yks.[4] Ah've prickl'd my han's all ower. ne.Yks.[1] Ah've prickled my han's despretly. w.Yks.[125], ne.Lan.[1], s.Stf. (T.P.), nw.Der.[1] sw.Lin.[1] It seems to prickle and itch a deal.

2. To have a pricking sensation.

n.Yks.[4] Ah prickle all ower. w.Yks. (J.W.)

3. Of hair: to stand up; *gen.* with *up*.

Ayr. The very first sound made the hair on my old grey head to prickle up, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xliv. Edb. My hair prickling, and the cold shooting down my back, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 327.

4. *Comp.* **Prickleback**, (1) the seed-vessels of the corn crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis*; (2) the stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus*.

(1) n.Yks. (B. & H.) (2) Nhb. Where prickle-backs and minnows, Each day I caught in store, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Der.[2], w.Som.[1]

5. *sb.* Anything that pricks; a thorn.

Cai.[1] w.Yks. She prickled her fingers with the rose prickles, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.[5] s.Stf. I fun a prickle 'as 'ad bin pricklin' me all day (T.P.). nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] Thoo's as full o' awk'ardness as a otchen is o' prickles. Cor. He . . . began to draw off his boot, and search for a prickle, that it seem'd had got into it, 'Q.' *Splendid Spur* (ed. 1893) 198.

6. A pricking sensation.

Arg. A prickle's at my skin that tells me here is dool, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 223.

7. A kind of muzzle, set with projecting nails.

Or.I. Fixed on the nose of a cow that is given to sucking her teats (Jam. *Suppl.*). Cai.[1] A kind of branks (q.v.) with iron prickles put on a calf to prevent sucking, or on a cow to prevent her from sucking herself.

8. Phr. *a preckle in the collar*, lazy.

Cor. Thomas *Aunt Kezziah* (1894) xii.

9. A basket of a certain measure.

N.Cy.[1] Nhp.[1] Of wicker work, used among fruiterers; originally made of briars, . . now nearly obsolete in this application, but transferred to the agricultural chaff basket made of peeled oziers. Ken. Containing three bushels (G.B.); Ken.[1] Containing about ten gallons, used at Whitstable for measuring oysters. Two prickles equal one London bushel. One prickle equals two wash (for whelks). But the prickle is not exact enough to be used for very accurate measuring.

10. A tool used by bakers for pricking holes in bread.

Rnf. Lay by the prickles, slips, and pins, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 327.

11. *pl.* A curling term: the crampit, or iron board from which the curler plays.

Sc. Upon the prickles tak' your turn And win the cup, *R. Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1893-94) 114.

PRICKLY, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Cor. [pri·kli.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Prickly-back**, var. kinds of sticklebacks, esp. *Gasterosteus trachurus*; (2) — **Christmas**, the holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*; (3) **-coals**, thin 'shelly' coals, larger than nuts; (4) — **Dick**, see (1); (5) **-louse**, a contemptuous name for a tailor; (6) **-otchon**, a hedgehog; (7) **-tang**, *Fucus serratus*.

(1) w.Yks.[5], ne.Lan.[1] (2) Cor. Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 393, ed. 1896. (3) n.Yks. Put some prickly coals in at the bars (I.W.). (4) Cum. Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 459; Cum.[4] The ten-spined stickleback, *Gasterosteus pungitis*. (5) Cum.[4] Prickly louse tealeor . . . sits in a corner, *C. Pacq.* (Nov. 16, 1893) 6, col. 1. (6) n.Lin.[1] (7) Sc. (Jam.)

2. Intense, piercing.

w.Yks. The sun is very prickly this morning (S.O.A.).

PRICKMALEERIE, *adj.* Sc. Particular, precise. Cf. **prickmedainty**.

Sc. Mackay. Ayr. Gallanting frae Dan to Beersheba with an auld prickmaleerie dowager, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxiv.

PRICKMEDAINTY, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Also in forms **prickmadainty**, **prickmadenty**, **prickmydainty** Sc.; **prigmedainty** Sc. (Jam.) Finical in language and behaviour, conceited. Also used *subst.* Cf. **prickmaleerie**.

Sc. If he had told her what a high-bendit, prickmadenty lady he had in his mind's eye, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 67; It's an ill world since sic prick my dainty doings came in fashion, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xii. Ayr. Bailie Pirlet was naturally a gabby prick-me-dainty body, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxi. Slk. I may be able to amuse you by an exposure of some of the betises of this prick-madainty reviewer, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 313. Dmf. She . . . took it to be one of her young prick-me-dainties coming a-jinking after her, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 75. Cum.[4]

PRICKY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. Ken. [pri·ki.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Pricky-babs**, transfer pictures; cf. **pricking**, **4** (1); (2) **-back**, (*a*) var. kinds of sticklebacks, esp. *Gasterosteus trachurus*; (*b*) the wild teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*; (3) **-back urchin** or **Prick-o'-back urchin**, the hedgehog; (4) **-bat**, see (2, *a*); (5) **-board**, a nice point, 'scratch,' a test; the exhaustion of

all means of living; (6) **-louse**, a contemptuous term for a tailor; cf. **prick, 19** (18); (7) **-sockey**, a game played with pins; (8) **-thistle**, the meadow plume-thistle, *Carduus arvensis*; (9) **-urchin**, see (3).

(1) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (2, *a*) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] The ten-spined stickleback, *Gasterosteus pungitis*. **Ken.** (G.B.) (*b*) **Lin.** (B. & H.) (3) **n.Yks.** (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] Then thoo'd nowt . . . ti deea wi t'pricky-back otch'n? **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah seed yan o' them pricky-back otch'ns a bit sen. **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1890) 133. (4) **Ken.**[1] (5) **Nhb.**[1] When it comes to pricky-board. He'll no' come up to pricky-board. **Cum.**[14] (6) **Dur.**[1] (7) **Sc.** A Scotch game played on Christmas morning. Little girls . . . with rows of pins round their wrists . . . run from house to house. When the door is opened, one says: 'Prickey sockey for a pin, I care not whether I loss or win.' She holds a pin between her fingers, hiding it. The head of the pin is Sockey, the point Prickey. The opponent guesses 'this for prickey,' or 'this for sockey.' At night the other gives her two pins, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 78. (8) **n.Yks.** (B. & H.) (9) **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 337. **e.Yks.**[1] **Lin.** 'As I was goin' over our gardin gap I spied my Uncle Ned; With pins and needles up'n his back An' we kep' joggin' on ahead.' *Answer*, a pricky-otchin, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 503. **n.Lin.** That was a pricky-otchin, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 114; **n.Lin.**[1]

2. *sb.* Var. kinds of sticklebacks, esp. *Gasterosteus trachurus*. **e.Yks.**[1] [Satchell (1879).] 3. *Comb.* **Prickie-and-Jockie**, a child's game played with pins. **Rxb.** (Jam.)

PRIDDHA, *sb.* **I.Ma.** Also written **priddhar**. [pri·ðə.] ? A dial. form of 'potato'; also used *attrib.*

Let me see you stir a foot Till them priddhas is peelt, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 103; She's out agate o' the priddhars, *ib. Witch* (1889) 10; Get me a bite of priddhas and salt herrin's for supper, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 177, ed. 1889; It is time the priddhars were put on the fire (S.M.).

PRIDE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Dev. Cor. [praid.]

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Pride-brussen**, (2) **-prankit**, puffed up with pride.

(1) **Lan.** Tha pride-brussen . . . owd maddlin, tha, wot's up wi' thi? Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 248. (2) **Abd.** A wheen pride-prankit beuk-fowk 'at didna believe there was ony angels, or speerits o' ony kin', Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxvii.

2. Fineness, brilliancy, richness.

n.Cy. (Hall.) **w.Yks.**[1] The pride o' t'weather. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Cor.**[3] 'Peacock, peacock, show your pride,' said to a peacock to induce it to spread its tail.

3. Phr. (1) *to have a pride in one's pace* or *manner of going*, to be lame; (2) *pride of the country*, a mining term: abundant, rich ore, found in an unexpected place; (3) *— of the morning*, the early mist or morning shower which foretells a fine day; (4) *— of the vein*, a lead-mining term; cf. (2).

(1) **Chs.**[123] (2) **Cor.**[2] When ore is found near the surface, at a level where it is rarely met with, and in great abundance and very rich: also when a bunch of ore is found out of a lode like stones scattered in a quarry, they say, 'It is the pride of the country.' (3) **Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 129. **w.Yks.**[2] When slight rain falls early in an excursion morning, a hopeful person will say, 'It has set in for a fine day.' 'No,' says a desponder, 'it's only the pride of the morning.' **Lan., Shr.** *N. & Q. ib.* 275. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.** *N. & Q. ib.* 275. **Ken.** *ib.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 529. **Dor.**[1] **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 341. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 360. (4) **Der.** Addy *Gl.* (1888-90).

4. The uterus of a sow. **Wil.**[1] 5. The lamprey, *Ammocaetes branchialis*.

w.Cy. (Hall.), **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.**[1] Lumbrici . . . are lyke to lampurnes, but they be muche lesse, and somewhat yeolowe, and are called in Wilshyre prides, *Elyotes Dictionarie* (1559).

6. *v. Obs. pass.* to be proud.

Dmf. I, mither-like, was prided o' my ain, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 114.

7. With *up*: to trim, furbish, make tidy.

w.Som.[1] Come, soce! here's a middlin' smutter; I zim 'tis most time vor to pridy up a bit, else shan't be able vor to turn round. Our Jane do look very well hon her's a-prided up like. [Anchored neer Poolo-Pen-Iang, to pridy up our ships, and to take in water and planks that lay by our side, Purchas *Pilgrimes* (1625) I. 637.]

PRIDEFUL, *adj.* Sc. Amer. Also in form **pridefu'** Sc. [prai·dfu(l.] Full of pride, haughty, arrogant.

Sc. I'm not . . . too prideful to own a fault and seek to mend it, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 142. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** As pridefu' as an English Lord, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 322. **Frf.** Oh the pridefu' limmer! Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 73. **Per.** I ance thocht him a gude young man, but he's verra pridefu', Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 67, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 27. **Dmb.** Best it fits that twa should tak' and gie Whom ties like these fra' pridefu' grudges free, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 36. **Rnf.** Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 104. **Ayr.** The pridefu' body braggit, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 26. **Lnk.** Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 5. **Lth.** Sae pridefu' cummers now to see, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 183. **Edb.** As prideful and full of power as King Nebuchadnezzar, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. **Peb.** Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 32. **Gall.** The prideful feeling within me died utterly away, Crockett *A. Mark* (1899) viii. [**Amer.** The doctor's stately and prideful wife, *Cent. Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 293.]

Hence (1) **Pridefully**, *adv.* haughtily; (2) **Pridefulness**, *sb.* an air of pride.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** To ride as pridefully about the cross, after hurting of their baillie and his brother, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 89. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Philip Stansfield stood forward and apart with a certain pridefulness, Crockett *A. Mark* (1899) viii.

PRIDELY, *adj.* Yks. [prai·dli.] Proud.

w.Yks. Ah sud a been pridely too if thade a been mine, Tom Treddlehoyle *Trip ta Lunnon* (1851) 24; (J.W.)

PRIDEN-PRAL(L, *sb.* Cor. Also written **pridden-pral**. [pri·dən-præl.] 1. The blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*. Cf. **prid-prad**.

Rodd *Birds* (1880) 315; **Cor.**[12] **w.Cor.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 34.

2. The great titmouse, *Parus major*. Swainson *ib.* 33.

PRID-PRAD, *sb.* **Cor.**[12] [pri·d-præd.] The blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*. Cf. **priden-pral(l.**

PRIDY, *adj.* Cor. Also in form **preedy** **Cor.**[123] [prai·di, prī·di.] 1. Proud, conceited; forward, advanced.

Cor.[1] A preedy piece of goods. I shall not make myself preedy; **Cor.**[2]; **Cor.**[3] The boy is preedy for his age. She's a preedy piece, she'll come to no good.

2. Handsome, good-looking.

He is nothing pridy, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 436, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[123]

PRIE, PRIEF, see **Pree, Pry**, *sb.*[1], **Proof**.

PRIEST, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **preest** Sc. [prīst.] 1. *sb.* A Protestant clergyman, a minister.

Sig. To be join'd by some handy priest In wedlock e'er next Sunday, Galloway *Poems* (1792) 52. **Nhb.** In this use of the term 'priest' to signify clergyman he showed himself a true rustic Northumbrian, White *Nhb. and Border* (1859) 205. **e.Dur.**[1] I have been to church and heard the priest. **Cum.** As our priest says, *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 312; (C.W.D.); **Cum.**[4] The clergyman is not called the Reverend So-and-so, but Priest So-and-so, and he is spoken of as the 'Priest.' 'We went to t'priest skeull togidder,' Dickinson *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 204. **Wm.** 'Twas Wissun Week an' priests so meek, Sewart *Rhymes* (1869) 2. **n.Yks.**[1]

2. The spotted orchis, *Orchis maculata*.

w.Yks.[3] Probably so called from its gay colours resembling a priest's chasuble.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Priest-cat**, a children's game; (2) **-'s crown**, the dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum*; (3) **-dridder**, the dread of priests; (4) **-ebm**, a young student on the eve of holy orders; (5) **-ill**, the ague; (6) **-pilly**, the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*; (7) **-'s pintel** or **pintle(s**, (*a*) various kinds of fungi; (*b*) the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*; (*c*) see (6); (*d*) the rose-root, *Rhodiola rosea*.

(1) **Sc.** Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 128; A peat clod is put into the shell of the crook by one person, who then shuts his eyes. Some one steals it. The other then goes round the circle trying to discover the thief, and addressing particular individuals in a rhyme, 'Ye're fair and leal, Ye canna steal; Ye're black and fat, Ye're the thief of my priest-cat!' If he guesses wrong, he is in a wadd, if right he has found the thief, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 79. **Gall.** An ingleside game; a piece of stick is made red in the fire; one hands it to another, saying, 'About wi' that, about wi' that, Keep alive the priest-cat.' Then round is handed the stick, and whomsoever's hand it goes out in, that is in a wad, and must kiss the crook, the cleps, and what not, ere he gets out of it; anciently, when the priest's cat departed this life, wailing began on the country side, as it was thought it became some supernatural being, a witch, perhaps, of hideous form; so to keep

it alive was a great matter. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) n.Lin.[1] (3) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (4) Wm. RICHARDSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) Notes iv. (5) Som. In a village near Burnham where ague is prevalent, esp. along the Athelney marshes, a man told me that the 'vokes about yer did get priest-ill or trembling fevers in the autumn time' (S.H.). Dev. (HALL.) (6) Wm. Ah's puzzun'd, Ah've bitten on a priest-pilly (B.K.). (7, *a*) Cum.[4] (*b*) sw.Cum., Chs. (B. & H.), Chs.[1], War. (B. & H.) (*c*) Dur., Cum., Der., Lin. (B. & H.) (*d*) Bnff.[1]

4. Phr. (1) *a cheap priest, obs.*, a clergyman such as those who performed the Fleet marriages, not recognized by the regular clergy; (2) *to be one's priest*, to kill one; (3) *to give the priest*, or *— absolution with the priest*, to kill; to knock on the head.

(1) Lnk. They met at Edinburgh, where Sawny got the cheap priest, who gave them twa three words, and twa three lines, took their penny [fee] and a good drink, wish'd them joy and gaed his wa's, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 63. (2) n.Sc. (JAM.) Abd. Anither day like this 'll be my priest, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 39, ed. 1812; The wabster . . . claught the fellow by the breast, An' wi' an awfu' shak', Swore he wad shortly be his priest, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 135. (3) Ir. Micky Doolan's 'Whirroo-ho-hoo,' as he gave it plenary absolution with 'the Praste,' might have been heard in Tralee, CAREW *No. 747* (1891) xxii.

5. *v.* To marry.

Nhb. She and me had made it up to get priested in spite of them, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 265.

PRIEST, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) A strong but ineffectual inclination to go to stool.

PRIESTIES, *sb. pl.* Lan. The cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*. (B. & H.)

PRIEVE, see **Prove.**

PRIG, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also written **prigg** Sc. [prig.] **1.** *v.* To entreat, plead, importune.

Sc. Sair I prigged and prayed they would leave him wi' me, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) lv. Cai.[1] Elg. Robin's lady prigget sairly Just to bide till mornin' licht, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 152. Bch. For this propine to prig, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 11. Frf. I dinna like to prig wi' them to take a roundabout road, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xii. Per. SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 34. Rnf. Many think it was very great imprudence . . . to prigg so with the Assembly from the throne upon this head, WODROW *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 553, ed. 1843. Ayr. The lairdie for his life was priggin', AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 192. Heb. Not that I have not prigged her sore, SARAH TYTLER *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 189. N.Cy.[1]

2. To haggle; to beat down in price; *gen.* with *down*.

Sc. LEIGHTON *Wds.* (1869) 6; HERD *Coll. Sngs.* 1776) *Gl.* Cai.[1] Abd. Ettle sair to prig you doun, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 146. Rnf. YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 160. Ayr. Ask twice as much as ye'll tak'; for the mistress will prig ye doon, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 82. Lth. Ane o' the street-musician crew Is busy priggin' wi' him now, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 131. Edb. Thinks na' o' cost, but dishes plenty, Nor e'er priggs down, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 10. Dmf. If the buyers higgled sore, And prigg'd till they could prig no more, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 38. Gall. Some merchants alter not the price, let the buyer prigg as he may, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 387, ed. 1876. Kcb. Do not prig with your frank-hearted and gracious Lord, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 17. N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] He's be sure to prig doon yor price, mind. Cum.[14]

Hence **Prigger**, *sb.* one who beats down the price of an article.

Ayr. I'm nane against priggers, the best profits maistly come from them, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 82.

3. *sb.* Entreaty, pleading.

Ayr. We wet oor wizens wi' a drap, Withoot a prig, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 191.

PRIG, *sb.*[2] Yks. s.Cy. Also written **prigge** w.Yks.[4] s.Cy. [prig.] **1.** A small pan of brass or tin.

w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); Put t'prig on t'fire, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* May 16, 1896; w.Yks.[4]

2. *Obs.* A small pitcher. s.Cy. GROSE (1790); RAY (1691).

PRIG, *v.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. [prig.] To move along; to ride.

n.Cy. (P.R.) w.Yks. Ahs't hae to be priggin' hoame, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 16, 1896).

PRIG-DRINK, *sb.* Hrf. [pri·g-driŋk.] The water-cider of farm-labourers. BOUND *Prov.* (1876).

PRIGGA-TROUT, *sb.* Sh.I. The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus*. S. & Ork.[1]

PRIGGIN, *ppl. adj.* w.Yks.[1] Priggish, affected, conceited.

PRIGGLE, *v.* e.Yks.[1] [pri·gl.] To probe in a crevice for anything lost.

PRIGGUMS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [pri·gəmz.] The private parts of a man. n.Yks. He hit him ower t'priggums (I.W.).

PRIGHT, *adj.* and *adv.* Brks. Hmp. [prait.] A shortened form of 'upright.'

Brks.[1] Stan' up quite 'pright an' thess zee how tall 'e be. Hmp.[1]

PRIGMEDAINTY, see **Prickmedainty.**

PRIGNICKITIE, *adj. Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) Precise in trifles; trim.

PRIKKIN, PRILE, see **Pricking, Prial.**

PRILL, *sb.*[1] Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. w.Cy. [pril.] **1.** A small stream of running water; a rill. Cf. **pirl**, *sb.*[2] **14.**

w.Wor.[1] Shr. There's a prill o' waiter, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xi; Shr.[1] I could aumust a cried w'en I sid the little prill runnin' an' ripplin' alung the very same as w'en gran'mother wuz alive; Shr.[2] A lickle prill o' waiter. Hrf.[1] Hrf., Rdn. BOUND *Prov.* (1876). Glo.[1] w.Cy. *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1898) 545.

2. *pl.* Purls in a stream. Hrf.[2] **3.** The backwater of a mill-stream. Shr.[2]

PRILL, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **pirl** Dev.[1] [pril.] **1.** *v.* To mix. Cor.[12] **2.** Mining term: to adulterate a sample of ore by substituting for the whole or a portion metal of a higher quality. Cor.[23] **3.** To turn sour, as beer. Cor.[12] Hence (**A-**)**prilled** or **A-pirled**, *ppl. adj.* beginning to turn sour, soured.

w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] The ale was a' pirl'd, 22, ed. Palmer; The ale was worse;—that was a-prill'd, was maukish, dead as dish-watter, *ib.* 22, ed. 1837.

4. To get drunk. Cor.[12] Hence (1) **Prill**, (2) **Prilled**, *adj.* half-drunk, intoxicated.

(1) Cor.[2] (2) Dev. BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. v. 35. Cor. A little prill'd I might ha' ben, FORFAR *Pentowan* (1859) iii; Cor.[12]

5. *sb.* A small piece or quantity. Cor.[2]

6. A small stone.

Cor.[1] A prill of tin. Masons speaking of a stone which does not at once make mortar, but afterwards bursts out, call it 'a hot prill.'

PRIM, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lin. Nhp. Ken. Sus. Also in forms **primp** Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **print** Nhp.[1] [prim.]

1. The privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*.

w.Yks.[1] Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 687; Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1], Sus. (B. & H.)

2. The garden variety of the guelder rose, *Viburnum Opulus*. Ken. (B. & H.)

[*Ligustrum* is called . . . in englishe prim plant or priuet, TURNER *Herbes* (1548) 48; Set priuie or prim, set box like him, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 33.]

PRIM, *sb.*[2] e.An.[1] [prim.] A very small smelt, *Atherina presbyter* and *Osmerus eperlanus*; the fry of smelts.

So called at Lynn, where the smelts are remarkably fine.

PRIM, *adj.* and *sb.*[3] Yks. Der. [prim.] **1.** *adj.* Neat. w.Yks. (J.W.), nw.Der.[1] **2.** *sb. Obs.* A neat, pretty girl. Yks. (HALL.)

PRIM, *v.* Sc. Yks. [prim.] **1.** To close firmly or primly.

Slk. His lips were primmed close together, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 240, ed. 1866; John shook his head and primm'd his mou, *ib. Poems* (ed. 1865 366.

2. To be affected; to do odd tricks. n.Yks. (I.W.) Hence **Primming**, *ppl. adj.* affected, proud, putting on airs.

She is a primmin' thing, *ib.*

PRIMANAIRE, see **Priminary.**

PRIMAR, *sb. Obs.* Sc. The principal of a college or university, 'primarius.'

Sc. Wou'd you know the reason why the government has made the reverend Mr. Salathiel primar? PITCAIRN *Assembly* (1766) 58; All these pageants, with the speeches, were devised and composed by Mr. John Adamson, Primar, CRAUFURD *Hist. Univ. Edb.* (1808) 123 (JAM.). Abd. Doctor William Leslie, the most learnit primar of the Kings Colledge, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 97.

Hence **Primariat**, *sb.* the office of principal in a university.

Sc. Mr. John Adamson . . . to succeed to Mr. Robert Boyd in the Primariat, CRAUFURD *ib.* 97 (JAM.).

PRIME, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Lei. e.An. Lon. [praim.] **1.** *adj.* First, principal, foremost, original; natural.

e.Lan.[1] 'Prime ewe,' the mother of the flock; 'prime hay,' hay of the first cutting; 'prime way,' a footpath formed by the first inhabitants. **Lei.**[1] This house was the prime of all others of the kind in England, THROSBY *Views* (1789) 48.

2. Ready, eager.

Sc. (A.W.) **Slg.** Our army thus pants glowing, prime for action, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1804) 28.

3. *Comp.* **Prime-good**, excellent. n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **4.** *adv.* Capitally, in a first-rate manner.

Ayr. My barmie noddle's working prime, BURNS *To James Smith* (1785) st. 4. **Edb.** Gudesake, but ye argue prime, M^c^DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 199.

5. *sb.* A name given in the fish-trade to certain of the better kinds of fish, esp. soles and turbot.

e.An. On the east coast of England, and in the London fish-market, the trade divide the fish into two classes—'prime' and 'offal,' the first comprising sole, turbot, brill and cod, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 284. **Nrf.** The third and fourth hand went along with the fish, and put the bill in a box aboard the cutter. That said 'Prime,' that is, soles and turbot, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 39. **Lon.** *N. & Q. ib.*

6. Phr. (1) *the prime of*, the best of, capital; (2) — *of the morning*, an early mist foretelling a fine day.

(1) **Abd.** It was the prime of fun to hear the rant they made, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 34, ed. 1889. (2) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

PRIME, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. e.An. Also in forms **preyme** Cum.; **prym** Lnk. [praim.] **1.** *Obs.* To fill, load.

Lnk. John calmly prim'd his nose, M^c^INDOE *Poems* (1805) 149; RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **Edb.** Her bottle prim'd came last night frae the town, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 199. **Cum.** Come, Shadey, sit down, preyme thy cutty black peype, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 95.

2. To pour water into a pump-bucket to make it lift. Nhb.[1] Hence **Primin**, *sb.*, see below.

When a pump bucket becomes dry and leaky and fails to induce suction, it is said to have lost its 'primin,' *ib.*

3. To trim or prune the lower branches and twigs of standing timber.

e.An.[1] **Nrf., Suf.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Suf.** CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); (C.T.); **Suf.**[1]

PRIMED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. War. Hnt. Suf. Sus. Hmp. Amer. [praimd.] **1.** Ready for action.

Nhp.[1] He's gone off full primed. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 422.]

2. *Fig.* Excited, on the point of an outburst.

Sc. I sent him aff weel prim'd wi' passion (JAM.).

3. Intoxicated, excited with drink.

Sc. Thai lads are weel prim'd (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Lnk.** MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 11. **w.Yks.** I saw him among a kitchenful and they were primed, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) iv; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** When he was 'primed,' 'twas Nathan's wont to pass No licensed house without another glass, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 25. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

4. Spotted from disease. Suf. (HALL.)

PRIMELY, *adv.* Sc. Cum. Lan. Also in forms **preymly** Cum.; **primily** Lan.[1] [prai'mli.] Excellently, capitally, very well.

Lnk. He who this night dares the road Should have his good steed primely shod, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 26. **Cum.** The lasses a' luik'd preymly. STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 7. **Lan.** He's marred his-sel primely bi th' look on him, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 127, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1]

PRIM-GAP, *sb.* *Obs.* Der. Also in forms **primegap**, **prymegap**. In lead-mining: a portion of metalliferous ground under half a meer in length.

Perchance the farmers may a prim-gapp get, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 60; A portion of metalliferous rock less than half a meer, lying between different titles or different jurisdictions. By custom such portion belonged to the lord or farmer, so that the miner was obliged to purchase it of the lord or the latter might work it at his option, TAPPING *Gl. to Manlove* (1851); They are the odd quantities in laying out ground, that falling under half a meer, cannot be given to the mine but remain to the lord of the field, and they arise between two titles; for when they are found at the end of a title upon the confines of another liberty they are distinguished by the name of odd yards. Though the lord is not entitled to half meers in an old vein, yet he is entitled to prim gaps, . . between two founders or the takers from those founders. . . Also a prim gap may happen at the end of the old ground towards that which is kept as a new vein. The lord cannot make use of the miner's shafts or gates, to work his prim gaps or forfeited meers, MANDER *Miners' Gl.* (1824).

PRIMILY, see **Primely**.

PRIMINARY, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Suf. and Amer. Also written **priminery** n.Cy.; **primminnerry** Suf.[1]; and in form **primanaire** Sc. [primi'nəri.] Trouble, confusion, perplexity.

Rxb. For sylphs that haunt the bogs and meadows That far frae primanaire wad lead us, They warn'd us a', A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 50. **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **n.Yks.**[2] I deeant want to git mysel intiv a priminary. **w.Yks.**[1], **Suf.**[1] [**Amer.** (C.D.)]

PRIMING, *vbl. sb.* Wor. [prai'min.] The waxing of the moon; the full moon.

'Er'll allus 'ave 'er pigs killed at the priming o' the moon (H.K.).

PRIMING, *prp.* *Obs.* Lin.[1] Prying, peering.

PRIMINY MIMINY, *phr.* w.Yks.[2] Affected, mincing.

Don't talk in that priminy miminy way.

PRIMITIVE, *sb.* Yks. I.Ma. Lin. Nrf. Cor. Also written **primative** Cor.; and in forms **premmitive** I.Ma.; **primit-hive** Nrf. [pri'mətiv.] **1.** A Primitive Methodist.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **I.Ma.** But none of your tearin and shoutin up to the rafters, like yandhar Premmitives, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 92, ed. 1889. **n.Lin.**[1] One on 'em was tellin' mé a peäce back 'at e' heaven Primitives wo'd stan' upo' chech foäks's heäds. **Nrf.** The immense majority of these are Primitive Methodists, or, as they usually call themselves, Primit-hives, JESSOPP *Arcady* (1887) iii; I always thought he was a Primitive, FORBES *Odd Fish* (1901) 34.

2. An old-fashioned person.

Cor. We were primatives, honest and just, *T. Towser* (1873) 23.

PRIMMILY, *sb.* Suf. [pri'mili.] The garden auricula, *Primula Auricula*. (B. & H.)

PRIMMINNERY, **PRIMMY-ROSE**, see **Priminary**, **Primrose**.

PRIMP, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Glo. [primp.] **1.** *v.* To dress smartly or affectedly; to deck; to behave in an affected or prudish manner; *gen.* with *up*.

Abd. Just i' the newest fashion primped, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 14, ed. 1873. **Frf.** Ye lassies, too, what is't ye mean, A' primpit up an' dressed like leddies? WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 73. **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 309; **Cum.**[4], **Glo.**[1]

Hence (1) **Primpie**, (*a*) *adj.* affected in dress or manner; (*b*) *sb.* an affected person; (2) **Primping**, *ppl. adj.*, see (1, *a*); (3) **Primpit**, *ppl. adj.*, (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) pursed up, primly set.

(1 *a*, *b*) **Per.** (JAM.) (2) **Abd.** Young primpin Jean wi' cuttie speen, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 72 JAM.). Per. JAM.) (3, *a*) **Abd.** The tanner was a primpit bit, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 2; Lady Ladles—primpit dame, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 199. (*b*) **Abd.** Some wi' primpit mou', And upturn'd e'en, CADENHEAD *ib.* 169.

2. *sb.* A person of stiff, affected manner. Bnff.[1] **3.** *adj.* Formal, stiff. Cum. *Gl.* (1851).

PRIMP, **PRIMPSIE**, see **Prim**, *sb.*[1], **Primsie**.

PRIMROSE, *sb.* Yks. War. Wor. Glo. Wil. Som. Dev. [pri'mrōz, -roəz.] **I.** Dial. forms. **1.** *sg.* (1) **Pirmrose**, (2) **Primmi-rose**, (3) **Primmy-rose**, (4) **Purmrose**.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] I han't a zeed pirmroses [puurm'roa'uz] thicker, not's years. (2) **se.Wor.**[1] (3) **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1] (4) **e.Dev.** Purmroses in ev'ry hedge, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 2, ed. 1853.

2. *pl.* **Primrosen**.

Glo.[1] **Dev.** Should a few be brought into the house for the first time in the early spring, the goodwife will say, 'Whot a vüle yü be tü bring in tü or dree primrosen! Now us shan't a' no chicken vur a brave while, and they that be a-hatched 'll die ov tha gaps.' If a large bunch had been gathered and brought in, the results with regard to chicken hatching and rearing would have been quite satisfactory. So goes the belief, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

II. Dial. uses. In *comp.* (1) **Primrose-parings**, (2) **-pearl**, (3) **-peerless**, certain varieties of narcissus, esp. the two-flowered narcissus, *Narcissus biflorus*, and the poet's narcissus, *N. poeticus*; (4) **-soldiers**, the garden columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

(1) **Dev.** (B. & H.) (2) **Yks.** *Nature Notes*, No. 9. (3) **War.** (B. & H.), **War.**[3] (4) **Wil.**[1]

PRIMSIE, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **primpsie** (Jam.). Demure, precise, affected.

Ayr. Poor Willie, wi' his bow-kail runt, Was brunt wi' primsie Mallie. Burns *Hallowe'en* (1785 st. 9; (Jam.)

PRIMSTICK, *sb.* w.Yks.[5] [prɪ·mstɪk.] The striking-stick used in the game of 'knur and spell.'

PRIN, *v.* Hmp. Wil. [prɪn.] In phr. *prin it*, take it. Hmp.[1] Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] [Prob. the *imper.* of Fr. *prendre*, to take.]

PRIN, see **Preen**, *sb.*

PRINCE, *sb.* Yks. [prɪns.] A quarryman's term: a small wedge.

w.Yks. Stone lies i' thin layers and we got 'em wi lile 'princes' (we ca' 'em) and split 'em (A.C.).

PRINCE'S FEATHER, *phr.* Also in forms **princë-** Rut.[1]; **princy-** Rut. (1) The lilac, *Syringa vulgaris.* Rut.[1]; (2) the self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris.* Nhb.[1], e.An.; (3) the London pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa.* Lan., Sus., Dev.; (4) the navel-wort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus.* w.Yks.[2]

(1) Som., Dev. I never saw a white Prince's feather before, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 26. w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

PRINCE-TOWN COLLEGE, *phr.* Cor.[2] A facetious name for Dartmoor prison.

PRINCIPAL, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Sur. Cor. Also written **prinncipal** Sh.I. [prɪ·nsɪpl.] 1. *adj.* Excellent, prime.

Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. He's raelly been prinncipal wadder for da herrin, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 52.

2. *sb.* The main thing; the chief point.

Sur.[1] Get your wheat in forra'd, that's the principal.

3. *pl. Obs.* Men appointed to manage markets; see below.

Cor. From the markets let us pass to The Twelve Men who managed them. .. At a later date [than 1672] the twelve are called the 'Principals'; in 1741 they are described as 'the principal inhabitances' *sic*], Hammond *Parish* (1897) 78.

PRINCOCK, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **princox** N.Cy.[1]; **princy-cock** w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] A pert, forward youth; a conceited young fellow.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1][2] w.Yks.[1] Now my princy-cock whear's to boun? ne.Lan.[1] [Nay, I scorn the proud princox too much for that, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxvi.]

[*Precox*, a princocke, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

PRINCY-COCK, PRINCY-FEATHER, PRINDLE, see **Princock, Prince's Feather, Pringle.**

PRINE, *sb.* Ess. The bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 198.

PRINE, see **Preen**, *sb.*

PRINGLE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **prindle** n.Yks. A small silver coin about the value of a penny.

Sc. Grose (1790). n.Cy. (K.) n.Yks. It cost a prindle, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 673; About the bigness of a penny, with two xx on it, *ib. Gl.*

PRINK, *v.*[1] and *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Shr. Glo. e.An. Ken. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also in form **prenk** w.Yks.[1] [prɪŋk.] 1. *v.* To dress smartly; to deck, array, decorate, prank; *gen.* with *up*. Cf. **prank**, *v.*[2]

Sc. She's prink'd hersell, and preen'd hersell, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 7. Abd. The starns afar in heavens blue, Prinkin' themsel's in ilka drap o' dew, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 29. Per. We'll prink ourselves with the best in our silks and velvets then, Sarah Tytler *Witch-wife* (1897) 268. Edb. He was in treaty for a certain cloth to prink himself out in, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 302. Slk. She's prink'd hersell, and preened hersell, Borland *Yarrow* (1890) 26. n.Yks.[2] Prink'd up. w.Yks.[1], Glo.[1], Ken. (K.) w.Som.[1] Wad'n 'er a-prink'd off then, last Sunday, sure 'nough! Dev. Well, I dü zim yü'm a-prinked out purty-fine! Where't agwaine tü? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] That was to show their high-kick'd loady heads, prink'd out in the tip of the mode, 8. n.Dev. Than tha wut prinkee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 109. Cor. For the tendars wor men, all prink'd-up so fine, Forfar *Jan's Crtshp.* (1859) st. 8; Cor.[1] You're prinkt un for the nones; Cor.[2] [Amer. You an' Polly c'n prink up some if you want to, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xx.]

Hence (1) **Prinking**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* dressing gaudily; (*b*) *vbl. sb., fig.*, the act of shining brightly, twinkling; (2) **Prinky**, *adj.* attentive to dress, smart.

(1, *a*) w.Yks.[1] (*b*) Abd. The dear, the lovely blinkin' o't [an eye] Has pierced me thro' an' thro' the heart, An' plagues me wi' the prinkin' o't, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 634. (2) Cor. As prinkey and as coxey As ever he could be, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 25.

2. To walk jauntily or affectedly; to strut. Cor.[1][2]

3. To be pert or forward; to smirk.

n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks. And prenk and pout, *Nidderdale Alm.* (1880); w.Yks.[1]

Hence (1) **Prenkin**, *ppl. adj.* pert, forward. w.Yks.[1]; (2) **Prink'd-up**, *ppl. adj.* proud, 'stuck-up'; enlivened. n.Yks.[2]

4. To look at, gaze upon.

Shr.[2] As a girl does at herself in a glass. w.Cy. (Hall.)

5. To prick up the ears. n.Yks.[2] 6. To appear above the ground.

e.An.[1] The barley is just prinking out of the ground.

7. With *up*: to revive, recover.

Shr.[1] As plants do when recovering from transplantation. 'The sun's laid them cabbidge-plants flat o' the groun', but they'n prink-up w'en the je'ow comes on 'em.'

8. *adv.* Primly.

w.Yks. There they set az prink az yo pleaze, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1855) 23.

PRINK, *v.*[2] Cor. Also in form **prenk**. [prɪŋk.] In phr. *to prink the eye*, to close the eye in sleep.

Cor.[3] He never prinked his eyes for the night. w.Cor. 'Evvent prenk'd an eye far tha neight (T.C.P.).

PRINK, *int.* ? *Obs.* Nhp. The cry of the blackbird.

And 'prink prink prink' they took to wing, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 73.

PRINKLE, *sb.*[1] Sc. A young coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius.* n.Abd. (W.M.)

PRINKLE, *sb.*[2] Dev.[4] [prɪ·ŋkl.] A corruption of 'periwinkle,' *Vinca minor.*

PRINKLE, *v.* Sc. Nhb. [prɪ·ŋkl.] 1. To tingle, prickle.

Fif. Its vera sough did freeze their bluid, And on their scalps, that birsy stood, Garr'd prinkle ilka hair, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 178. Edb. 'My lord!' I protested, prinkling all over, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 294. Slk. Ye gar my heart prinkle wi' joy, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 44, ed. 1866.

Hence **Prinkling**, (1) *ppl. adj.* tingling, pricking; (2) *sb.* a tingling sensation.

(1) Abd. Cause prinklin conscience wadna own The creed that clashed wi' reason, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 181. (2) Fif. [He] fand intrench'd the dulefu' dart, That sent a prinklin' to his heart Mair fierce than burr or nettle, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 175. Ayr. With a superstitious fear stirring about his heart, and a 'prinkling' at the roots of his hair, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 101. Slk. A prinkling through a' my veins and skin like needles and preens, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. Nhb.[1]

2. To touch; to cause to tingle.

Abd. Her saft cheek keeps prinklin mine, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 243.

PRINPRIDDLE, *sb.* Stf. Cor. [prɪ·nprɪdl.] 1. The long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea.* Cor. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 32. 2. The great titmouse, *Parus major.* Stf.[1]

PRINT, *sb., adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **prent** Sc. Bnff.[1] n.Ir. Nhb. Dur.[1] [print, prent.] 1. *sb.* A pat of butter, a piece of butter impressed with a die.

Bnff.[1] She set doon twa dools o' prents o' butter t' the tea. Cld. (Jam.) Abd. I leyks roon prents o' butter tee, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 27. n.Ir. It's a sicht tae see fifteen knives playin' dab at the yin prent o' butter, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 11. Don. Saucers of cream and prints of butter were to be found upon the dresser when tea-time drew near, *Cornh. Mag., Flk-Lore* (Feb. 1877) 175. Dur.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.)

2. The designs on a window caused by frost.

Nhb. The winter snaw wis on the ground and frost-prents on the pane, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 320.

3. Phr. (1) *as clean as print*, (2) *as neat as print*, in order, neat, clean, tidy; (3) *in print*, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) to a nicety, exactly; (4) *out of print*, out of order.

(1) Midl. Northall *Wd. Bk.* (1896). (2) Lei.[1] The house is as neat as print; War.[3] (3, *a*) Lei.[1] 'Shay kips all 'er plazes in print,' is high praise for a servant. Nhp.[1] She's always in print, and so is her house. War.[2] Oxf.[1] 'Er's all in print (s.v. In). Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Dev.[1] Cleanlyness her zeth is next to godlyness her

lov'th to zee every thing in print, 5. (*b*) **e.An.**[1] (4) **Som.** Take care, you'll put your hair out of print, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 12.

4. *pl.* Newspapers.

Sc. (Jam.) **Lnk.** I seldom fail three times a week To get o' Glasgow prents a keek, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 45. **Suf.**[1]

5. *adj.* Printed.

Sc. Set her on auld tales and she can speak like a prent buke, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi. **Frf.** Readin' in a prent book bright O' a giant, Sands *Poems* (1833) 93. **Rnf.** Thou com'st wi' some prent scrap in han', An' say'st 'here, ma, A chaerie letter frae my daddie,' Young *Pictures* (1865) 64.

6. Bright, clear; also used *advb.*

Ken. Print-star, or moon-light, Grose (1790); **Ken.**[1] The night is print. The moonlight is very print; **Ken.**[2] The moon shines print. **Sus.**[1] T'was print-moonlight.

7. Nice. Hnt. (T.P.F.) **8.** *v.* With *at*: to print.

Abd. He's aye writin' letters to the newspapers, an' they're aye prentin' at them, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) xxix.

9. Phr. *to print feet within*, to enter.

Edb. Forbids, upo' the highest pain, E'er to print feet within his house again, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 374.

10. To take possession of a seat; to implant oneself upon a seat.

Cum. Lasses i' rows gat printed on a kist, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 204; **Cum.**[4] He needn't print hissel doon theer. **Wm.** Print thi body doon e' that chair tell Ah git a bit o' this muck off mi hands an' fiase (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

PRINT, see **Prim,** *sb.*[1]

PRINTED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. In phr. *like printed book, obs.*, without stop or hesitation, right off, clearly.

Abd. They were on the tenter-hook For smithy-chat; And now, I trow, like printed book, He gi'es them that, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 45.

PRINTICE, see **Prentice.**

PRIOR, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Ken. The cross-bar to which the doors of a barn are fastened and which prevents them from being opened. Holloway.

PRIOR, *sb.*[2] Nhp.[1] Three cards of a sort. Cf. **prial.**

PRIP, *sb.* e.Lan.[1] [prip.] The fragment broken off a clay pipe-stem.

PRIPERTY MISS, see **Pray,** *v.*

PRISE, *sb.* Lin. Also written **prize.** [praiz.] An expression of indifference or contempt.

A prize of that, meaning I don't mind it, a pish for it (Hall.); **Lin.**[1]

PRISE, see **Prize,** *v.*[123]

PRISES, *sb. pl. Obs.* Yks. Duties formerly levied on the shipping of Hull.

e.Yks. The right to prises in the river [at] Hull: that taking of prises was a standing cause of quarrel between Hull and Beverley, White *Month Yks.* (1888) v.

PRISON, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Suf. Amer. Also in form **pruson** m.Yks.[1] [pri·zən.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Prison-bars,** (2) **-base,** the game of 'prisoners' base'; (3) **-birds,** a game similar to 'prisoners' base'; see below; (4) **-goal,** see (2).

(1) **Lan.** Others. . . engaged in the games of prison-bars, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 255; **Lan.**[1] The players on each side run after each other and wait their turn in enclosures called prisons. **Chs.**[1] It used always to be played at Mobberley wakes in one of my fields, but has become quite obsolete for many years. **s.Chs.**[1] **n.Shr.** This was once a favourite game among young men. It was played yearly at Norton-in-Hales Wakes, and the winning party were decorated with ribbons. Men-servants, in the last century, were wont to ask a day's holiday to join or witness a game of prison-bars arranged beforehand, as a cricket-match might be, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 824. **Suf.**[1] (2) [Amer. *Dial. Notes* 1896) I. 398.] (3) **n.Shr.** A form of the game still survives there [Ellesmere] among the school-children, under the name of Prison Birds. The Birds arrange themselves in pairs behind each other, facing a large stone or stump placed at some little distance. Before them, also facing the stone, stands one player, called the keeper. When he calls 'Last pair out!' the couple next behind him run to the stone and touch hands over it. If they can do so without being touched by the keeper they are free, and return to a position behind the other birds; but any one whom he touches must remain behind the stone 'in prison,' Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 524. (4) [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 398.]

2. The enclosure or 'home' in the game of 'prison-bars.' Lan.[1] **3.** *v.* To imprison.

Sh.I. Dey'll summons, prison, an' fine a puir body for shuttin' a corby, *Sh. News* (Apr. 2, 1898). **Frf.** He's prison'd, an' examin'd too, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 13. **Slg.** He was prisoned in the castle of Dumbartan, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 304. **n.Cy.** D'you think they'll prison the Fiddler? Rhys *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 272. **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence **Prisoning,** *sb.* imprisonment.

Sc. After a few months prisoning, Veitch *Memoirs* (1680) 5, ed. 1846. **Arg.** We ken all about your prisoning, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 315. **Edb.** Since the taking and prisoning of the queen there have been great doings, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 393.

PRISONERS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nrf. Cor. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Prisoners' bars,** (2) — **relief,** the game of 'prisoners' base.'

(1) **Cor.** They would leave the square open for the boys to come and play at prisoner's bars in the dusk, 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* (1899) 10; He was never too busy to . . . be umpire at 'tig' or prisoners' bars, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 38. (2) **Lth.** Many of their games needed little but swift limbs and good lungs: such as . . . 'The Rounders,' 'Prisoners' Relief,' Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33.

2. The game of 'prisoners' base.'

Sc. Common among young people (Jam.). **Nrf.** We all played 'pris'ners' and all mander of games, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 325.

PRISONMENT, *sb.* Sc. Lon. Imprisonment.

Gall. The laird of Earlstoun had been a mighty Covenanter, and now wore his prisonments and sufferings somewhat ostentatiously, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 151. **Lon.** I've been to work with father when I've come out from my 'prisonments, Mayhew *Prisons of London* (1862) 413.

PRISSUR, see **Preaser.**

PRITCH, *sb.* and *v.* Nhp. Wor. Shr. Glo. e.An. Som. Dev. Also in form **purch** w.Som.[1] [pritʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A heavy, pointed iron instrument for making holes for stakes.

e.An.[1] A fold-pritch is that with which holes are made in the ground to receive fold-stakes, or what are called the toes of hurdles. **Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 297, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1]

2. A staff of wood used as a prop for a cart on a steep road.

Wor. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Shr.**[1] About three feet in length, steel-pointed at one end, and attached at the other, by two iron 'eyes' to the axle-tree of a cart. Its purpose is to 'scotch' the cart, when going up-hill, which it does by means of the steel-pointed end sticking into the ground, at a given distance from the axle-tree. On level ground, the pritch either drags after the cart, or otherwise is held up beneath it, by a short chain and a hook.

3. A long pole furnished with an iron fork at one end, used by Severn boatmen for propelling their boats. **Shr.**[1]

4. A spear for taking eels.

e.An.[12] **Suf.**[1] A dentated instrument to strike and hold eels.

5. *v.* To prick holes in; to pierce, punch; to prick, tingle, throb.

Nhp. Of pain, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Glo.** (W.H.C.); As in leather, in order to set the crooked wires in for making cards for wool, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 339; **Glo.**[1] **Suf.**[1] I ha got sitch a lamentaable push, an ta boolk sadly, an at night ta itch an ta pritch, an ta gaa-alva. **w.Som.**[1] Chiefly in horses' shoes with a pritchil. Jim, mind an' purch thick shoe way vower holes one zide an' dree tother (s.v. Perch). **n.Dev.** To make holes for the wires in the leathers of wool-cards. At present the word is chiefly used to express the punching of the nail-holes in horse-shoes, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*, ed. 1771.

Hence **Pritching,** *ppl. adj.* pricking, tingling.

Wor. I've got sharp pritching pains (H.K.).

6. To use a 'pritch' or crowbar; to spear eels. **e.An.**[2] **7.** To check, withstand. n.Dev. Grose (1790); *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.* **8.** Phr. *pritch thou,* an imprecation.

n.Dev. Tha art a beagle, Chun, pritch tha! *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 244; *ib.* l. 163.

[An assibilated form of 'prick.']

PRITCHEL, *sb.* and *v.* Nhp. Wor. Glo. e.An. Ken. I.W. Som. Dev. Also written **prichell** s.Wor.[1]; **pritchil** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; and in form **purchil** w.Som.[1] [pri·tʃl.]

1. *sb.* A sharp-pointed instrument used to make holes; a goad; a hedge-stake. See **Pritch.**

Nhp.[1] A strong and sharp-pointed iron instrument, used for various purposes. **Glo.**[1] **e.An.**[1] The iron with which the smith

makes the holes in the shoes. A kind of hard chisel for mill-stones. **Ken.**[1] An iron share fixed on a thick staff for making holes in the ground. **I.W.**[2] That wold granny Birt had pulled every pritchel out o' my ether hedge. **w.Som.**[1] The square point used by smiths to punch the nail-holes in a horse-shoe. **n.Dev.** *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*, ed. 1771. **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. *v.* To goad, prick.

s.Wor. 'Why do you ride your donkey with a cobbler's awl?' 'I be obliged to prichell him a bit,' PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 27; **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1]

PRITHEE, *int.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **pri the** Chs.[1]; and in forms **a-pray-theh** Cum.; **praetha, praet-tha** Wm.; **praytha** Cum.[1]; **preithe** Wm.; **pretha** Cum.[1] n.Yks. w.Yks.[5]; **prethe** w.Yks.[1]; **prethee** w.Yks.[2] Der.; **pretheh, prethy** w.Yks.; **preythe** w.Yks.[1]; **pritho** Lan. [pri·ðə, pre·ðə.] 1. A corruption of 'I pray thee!' used as an expletive.

Cum. Doff that durty sark An' pretha gi'e way git a clean yan! GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 257; 'Ev,' sez ah, 'a-pray-theh deuh, an iv a hurry teuh,' SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 202; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Whaar's ta hed te feeace praetha? *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 4; Whens ta gaan ta git't dae in praet-tha? *Gooardy Jenkins*; Then if thau will gang preithee dea, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 24, ed. 1821. **n.Yks.** Wär's ta gäin, pretha? (W.H.) **w.Yks.** Wot wor he, prethy? BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 51; Pretheh hod thy noise, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Betwin thy horse and mine, prithee, Tommy, what swops? INGLEDEW *Ballads* (1860) 161; **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.** What did they do it for, pritho? WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 111. **Chs.**[1] Pri the, woman! dunna bring em up by rule; you know—'A child and a chicken Should always be pickin.' **Der.** Prethee where else should hoo hev' gone? GILCHRIST *Peakland Faggot* (1897) 7.

2. *Comp.* **Prethanow** or **Prethenow,** pray now.

w.Yks.[1] Prethenow, what does't preacher pray for? ii. 312; **w.Yks.**[5] Prethanow du noa sich thing! Goa prethanow an' let's gehr it done wi'! Prethanow hes tuh seen that pictur' 'at awal t'tawak's abart?

PRITHO, PRITTA, see **Prithee, Potato.**

PRITTLE, *v.* Der. To prick.

Yo' stuck burrs i' my hair when I went to get confirmed, an' th' owd bishop got his hands prittled, GILCHRIST *Peakland Faggot* (1897) 112.

PRITTLE-PRATTLE, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. Hnt. [pri·tl-pratl.] Childish talk; small talk, tattle, babble.

w.Yks.[12], **Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] *Gen.* used affectionately. 'Bless its little prittle-prattle.' **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

PRITTY, see **Pretty.**

PRIVATE, *adj.* and *sb.* Lan. Chs. 1. *adj. Obs.* In phr. *a private day,* a day of formal prayer in a private house.

Lan. After y^e^ dier was w^th^ me about a private day, and I liked not y^e^ temp: he came in, NEWCOME *Diary* (1663) in *Chetham Soc.* (1849) XVIII. 166; It being our private day, my love and I got ready for it, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 9; A day of devotion (private day) was then a common practice among Dissenters, more especially in country places (S.W.).

2. *sb.* A hatting term: the particular mark by which a workman knows his own work. Chs.[1]

PRIVE, see **Prove.**

PRIVET, *v.* Wil.[1] [pri·vit.] To pry. Cf. **brevet.**

To privet about. 'To privet out,' to ferret out anything.

PRIVILEGED, *ppl. adj.* Dor. Private.

Little privileged things [little private matters], *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 96.

PRIVILUS, *adj.* Chs. [pri·viləs.] Of little value or importance. ? A mispronunciation of 'frivolous.'

Never applied to persons, *Sheaf* (1884) III. 178; **Chs.**[1]

PRIVY, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. War. Shr. Suf. Also written **privvy** War.[3] [pri·vi.] The privet, *Ligustrum vulgare.* Also in *comp.* **Privy-saugh.**

Sc. (JAM.), **e.Yks.** (B. & H.), **Chs.**[1], **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] The Privy-'edge is in blow. **Suf.** (B. & H.)

[Set priuie or prim, Set boxe like him, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 33.]

PRIZABLE, see **Prizeable.**

PRIZATION, *sb.* Abd. (JAM.) Valuation.

PRIZE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **prise** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] Ant. Dur.[1] Cum.[1] w.Yks.[3] ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Stf. nw.Der.[1] Not. Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3] w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[2] Hrf. Hnt. e.An.[1] Sur.[1] Sus.[2] Hmp.[1] I.W.[1] Wil.; **pryze** War. Som.; and in forms **praise** Suf.[1]; **praize** e.Yks.[1]; **prease** Cor.[1]; **proise** Midl.; *pt.* **proz** Shr.[1] [praiz, Midl. proiz.] 1. *v.* To raise by means of a lever; to force open, lift up; to wrench; to compel to let go.

Sc. The door was instantly assailed with sledge-hammers . . . with which they prized, heaved, and battered for some time, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) vi; Ye mun jist prise the lock (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** To prize off the top of each successive cask of claret, ALEXANDER *Notes and Sketches* (1877) xvii. **e.Ant.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 305. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Prize it off wi' a bar. **Cum.** Noo Tom, thee prize an ah'll baze, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 225; He prized t'dooar ópen wid t'geàvlic (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[123], **Lan.** (S.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **Midl.** Proise his jaws open, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 61. **s.Stf.** Yo' put the block under when I prize the roll up, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.**[1] Applied to raising heavy stones in a quarry with an iron 'crow.' Also to rive portions of stone asunder at the beds or joints. **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] I doubt I shall be like to prise it open. **Nhp.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[3], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] To compel to let go, as by wrestling with, or by any other means. 'We proz 'im off': said of making a dog let go his hold; **Shr.**[2] To prise a lock. **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Brks.**[1] Ooll 'e get a chizel an' prize the led o' this yer box vor I? **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1], **Suf.** (C.T.), **Suf.**[1], **Ess.** (W.W.S.), **Ken.**[1], **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Cor.**[1]

2. To press down. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

3. *sb.* A push with a lever; leverage, purchase.

Sc. Gie't a prise up (JAM.). **Bnff.**[1] He ga' the lid a prise up. **Gall.** Down ye clantering reel'd At ae gude prize, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 192, ed. 1876. **e.Ant.** Some men . . . were moving a large stone in a quarry in the eastern part of the county of Antrim. The men were using iron crowbars, and called out to each other . . . 'All together! a prise!' *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 305. **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

4. A lever, fulcrum.

Sc. (JAM.), **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.), **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.** (S.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Stf.** Run, fetch a prise, quick to lift on, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **n.Lin.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Dev.** I can't find a prize, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 137.

PRIZE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Glo. Wil. Som. Cor. Also written **prise** Glo.[1]; **pryze** Lnk.; and in form **praise** w.Som.[1] [praiz.] 1. *v.* To set a price upon, to value; also used *fig.*

Edb. Will was a tycht and strapand chield, And pryz't hymsell upon it, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (Scenary ed.) 710. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** One Adam Thompson prized what he had in goods, silver and clothes to something above £3, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 54. **Glo.**[1] **Wil.** A come an seed the ship an prized un (E.H.G.). **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] I do praise [praa·yz] thick yeffer in vourteen poun', and I wid'n zill 'n vor no less, nif he was mine.

2. To inquire the price of. Cf. **price, 2.**

w.Yks. Ah prized yond neckluffs, an' hah mich does ta think they axed for 'em apiece? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 16, 1896). **Der.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] How be 'em zellin o' peas to market?—I cant tell 'ee, vor I didn prize 'em.

3. To weigh. **Glo.**[12], **Cor.**[2] 4. *sb.* A price.

w.Yks.[2] **w.Som.**[1] I baint gwain to gee no jis prize.

PRIZE, *v.*[3] Dor. Also written **prise** and in form **praise.** [praiz.] To show by wincing or otherwise a feeling of pain; to complain of pain.

Gl. (1851); **Dor.**[1] When a horse is touched on a wounded or bruised part, he is said to praise it or not, by flinching or otherwise. **w.Dor.** He don't pr'ise his knee so much now (C.V.G.).

PRIZE, *v.*[4] *Obs.* Sc. To seize as a prize, to capture.

Gall. Nickie Ben will prize ye, And yomf ye head foremost to hell, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 447, ed. 1876.

PRIZE, see **Prise.**

PRIZEABLE, *adj.* Yks. Der. Lei. War. Also written **prizable** n.Yks. [prai·zəbl.] Valuable, precious.

n.Yks. Good apples is prizable in May (I.W.). **w.Yks.** A bit a advice throo a womman like me 'at's seen t'wurld iz varry prizeable at times, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1838) 9. **Der.** A thing prizeable is an old friend, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xi. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3]

PROACH, *v.* Som. Dev. [prōtʃ, proətʃ.] To poach.

w.Som.[1] Dev. Zum da zay I proach th' trout I git, PULMAN *Sketches* 1842 7, ed. 1853.

Hence **Proacher**, *sb.* a poacher.

w.Som.[1] All the wole fam'ly o'm's proachers. Dev. There id'n no worse proacher all round than he, *Reports Provinc.* 1882 20.

PROADGE, *v.* Sh.I. Also written **prodg.** [prōdʒ.] To poke or push with a stick or long instrument; to move the end of a fishing-rod gently up and down in the water. S. & Ork.[1]

PROAG, see **Prog.**

PROB, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lan. [prob.] 1. *v.* To pierce, stab; to prod; a dial. form of 'probe.'

Sh.I. Is yon what they prob da Boers wi'? *Sh. News* (June 22, 1901). Abd. He . . . could dress a mart, prob hoven nowt, an' flay, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 10. Lan. This wur a better way o' spendin' one's time than mowin', an' probbin', an' firin' for glory, *Ab-o'-th'-Yate, Oddlad's* (1884) 8; A man might prob another with a stick, a short dagger, or a big needle (S.W.). e.Lan.[1]

2. To throw the eel-spear.

Lan. THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 109.

3. *sb. Obs.* A prod; a jog.

Fif. The Fisher-knicht, wi' halbert's prob, Their hobblin' henderends did job, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 60.

PROBATIONER, *sb.* Sc. A licensed preacher looking out for a settled charge.

Sc. A person, who, after he has gone through his theological studies and been tried by a Presbytery, is licensed to preach in public, as preparatory to his being called by any congregation, to whom he may be acceptable, and ordained to the office of the ministry (JAM.); The Assembly appoints, that when such persons are first licensed to be Probationers, they shall oblige themselves only to preach within bounds, or by the direction of that Presbytery which did license them. . . 'Tis provided and declared, that the foresaid Probationers are not to be esteemed by themselves or others, to preach by virtue of any pastoral office, but only to make way for their being called to a pastoral charge, *Act* 10, *Assembly* (1694) (*ib.*). Frf. When he was a probationer he was michty poor, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xiv. Per. Jeremiah Saunderson had remained in the low estate of a 'probationer' for twelve years after he left the Divinity Hall, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 151; There's Mr. John, probationer devout, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 76. Gall. I ken I am too young and light and foolish to be fit company even for a probationer, let alone a placed minister, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 106.

PROCEEDING, *sb.* Hrf.[2] Commencement.

That was the first proceeding of the business.

PROCESS, *v.* Sc. Irel. [pro·ses.] To bring a legal action against; to bring to trial.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. They ordained his minister to process and excommunicate him, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 52. Lnk. His enemies wanted only this for a handle to process him criminally for his zeal and faithfulness in former times, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 406, ed. 1828. Wgt. FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 104. Ir. He was at the quarter-sessions, processing his brother for tin and tinpence, EDGEWORTH *Ennui*, viii (C.D.). Uls. They're saying the father of the child is that young Archie Kennedy . . . and I suppose they'll be processing him, HAMILTON *Uls. Bog* (1896) 114.

PROCESSING, see **Processioning.**

PROCESSION, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Lin. [prəse·ʃən.]

1. *sb.* In *comp.* **Procession-flower**, the milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris.*

n.Cy. Rogation Week is styled Gang Week. . . In garlands used on these occasions, the pretty milkwort was much used . . . and obtained its old English names of Rogation Flower, Gang Flower, and Procession Flower, *Monthly Pkt.* (Sept. 1859) 315.

2. *v.* To walk or perambulate in procession.

n.Lin.[1] The Foresters alus processions Messingham toon street ivery year.

PROCESSIONING, *vbl. sb.* Stf. War. Shr. Glo. Lon. Som. Also in form **processing** Som. [prəse·ʃənin.] The practice of perambulating the boundaries of the parish in Rogation Week; the practice of beating the parish bounds. Cf. **possessioning.**

Stf. Among the local customs which have prevailed here may be noticed that which was popularly called 'Processioning.' Many of the older inhabitants can well remember when the sacrist, resident prebendaries, and members of the choir, assembled at morning prayers on Monday and Tuesday in Rogation Week, with the charity children, bearing long poles clothed with all kinds of flowers then in season, and which were afterwards carried through the streets of the town with much solemnity, the clergy, singing men and boys, dressed in their sacred vestments, closing the procession, and chanting in grave and appropriate melody, the Canticle, Benedicite, Omnia Opera, &c., SHAW *Hist. Stf.* II. i. 165, in BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1813) I. 169. War.[3] Glo. The practice is still followed in Todenham. In this parish the parties start in different directions, having appointed meeting places in the perambulation, and on meeting whip each other, whether on horseback or on foot, with withies from which the bark has been freshly stripped, this making it difficult to hold the sticks firmly (E.S.). Lon. The children in London are accustomed to perambulate the limits of their parish, which they call processioning, ARMSTRONG *Minorca* (1752) 5, in BRAND *ib.* 178. Som. (W.F.R.)

Hence **Processioning-day**, *sb.* the Wednesday in Rogation Week.

Shr. On this 'Processioning Day,' as it was called, the boys of the various schools, accompanied by a clergyman, perambulated the boundaries of the town. Starting from the church, they . . . returned up the river side to Ludford Bridge, in the centre of which a decorated birch bough had been fixed to the wall in readiness for their coming. Every boy carried in his hand a birch bough closely tied up, and with these . . . a tremendous fight for the possession of the bough upon the bridge took place between the different schools. This ended, the party marched to the Guildhall, to finish their work by a feast of plum buns, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883-6) 347-8.

PROCHY, see **Proochy.**

PROCKIE, *int.* Sc. [pro·ki.] A call to horses. Per. (G.W.)

PROCKLEIN, *sb.* Chs.[1] [pro·klein.] Old brown earthenware.

PROCT, *sb.* Lin. [prokt.] A large wooden prop. (HALL.), Lin.[1]

PROCTOR, *sb.* and *v. Obs.* e.An. Dor. 1. *sb.* A person who rents tithe. Dor. HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45. 2. *v.* To hector, swagger, bully. e.An.[1] Dor. HAYNES *Voc.* (*ib.*)

PROCURATOR, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **procutor, prokitor** Sc. 1. A solicitor; one who, though not an advocate, is allowed to speak before an inferior court.

Sc. (JAM.); In the inferior courts, the practitioners, in place of being called solicitors, or attorneys, are called procurators. . Even in the supreme court, although the pleaders are in common language called advocates, when the judge gives decree on any case, it is only after the 'parties' procurators' have been heard, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 161; To speak wi' provosts . . . and prokitors at this time o' day, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xvi. Or.I. Compeirs Edward Scollaw as procutor for Hew Sinclair, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) App. 39. Edb. The procutors bad him be stout, Care not for Conscience a leek, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 399, ed. 1815.

2. *Comp.* **Procurator-fiscal**, the public prosecutor.

Sc. The city's procurator-fiscal, upon whom the duties of superintendent of police devolved, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xvi.

PROCURE, *v.* Wor. Glo. [prəkiu·ə(r).] To cure bacon, &c. s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 16; Glo.[1]

PROD, *sb.*[1] Sc. [prod.] A shortened form of 'prodigal.'

Per. D'ye see these prods gain' to the kirk? Them's my laddies—a set o' real prods (G.W.).

PROD, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lei. War. Brks. Also in forms **proddy** N.Cy.[1]; **proud** Gall. [prod.] 1. *v.* In *comb.* **Prodawl**, a bradawl. Wmh. (W.H.P.) 2. To stir about, shuffle; to poke about with; to poke with the end of a stick, &c.

Dmf. Though ye went keeking and prodding about till the end of time, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 277. Cum. 'Whee deals?'—'Prod, shiffle, an' cut, ye tnow,' ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 49; Cum.[4] Wm. Prod under that stone with your stick and you will see some fish come out (B.K.). w.Yks. He began proddin his kneives intul't, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 29, 1896). Not.[1]; Not.[2] There's a rat in that 'oil, prod him out. Lei.[1], War.[3] Brks.[1] To prick for with an iron instrument as searching for something hidden underneath.

3. *Fig.* Phr. *to prod the memory*, to help to remember; to jog the memory.

Abd. She'll check the tally fae some canny neuk, An' prod his memory, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 22.

4. A cricketing term: to keep the ball off the wicket without ever making a boundary hit.

w.Yks. He did nowght but prod all time, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 16, 1896).

5. *sb.* In phr. *to give a prod*, to cheat in something sold. N.I.[1] **6.** A short stake driven into the ground; a pointed stick for making holes in the ground; a tool for piercing with.

Sc. (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.[1]** A stick to drive anything out of its hiding place or hold, as fish from under a stone. **n.Yks.[2]**, **e.Yks.[1]**, **w.Yks.[1]**

7. A skewer; the iron point on a stick; an iron pin fixed in pattens; the peg of a top. Ags. (Jam.), N.Cy.[1], n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] **8.** A thorn; a splinter.

Gall. Prods, otherways prickles of hawthorn, when picked out wi' preens, from their poisoned cells in our hands and feet, whiles are eaten by the kintra-folk; for they say, 'eating the prod hinners the wound to beel,' Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 58, ed. 1876. **Cum.[4]**

9. A sting.

Fif. The quiet but thorough prod of the clegs, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 11.

10. *Obs.* A pin fixed in the top of a gable, to which the ropes fastening the roof of a cottage were tied.

n.Sc. If on Candlemas day, this pin was so covered with drift that it could not be seen, it was believed that the ensuing spring would be good; if not, the reverse (Jam.).

11. A long wooden pin used to secure thatch upon a roof. n.Lan. *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 193. **12.** A house-thatcher.

Abd. 'Wha's that man?' 'That's the prod; he's comin to put a few han'fu's o' thack on the riggin o' oor hoose' (G.W.).

13. A poke, stir.

Sc. (A.W.) **Cum.** Come, Jobby, gi'e the fire a prod, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 32; **Cum.[4]**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

14. A small piece of bread or cheese, as much as can be stuck on the point of a knife.

Nhb.[1] Gi's just a prod o' yor cheese.

15. A cricketing term: a batsman who merely keeps the ball off his wicket.

w.Yks. A, he is a prod! He'd cahr in a whole day an' nut mak' ten runs, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 16, 1896).

[Prob. the same word as **Brod**, *sb.*[2] (q.v.)]

PROD, *v.*[2] Per. (Jam.) [**prod.**] To move with short steps like a child. Hence **Prodin**, *sb.* a small foot; a child's foot.

PRODDED, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.[2] Pointed, as a sharp instrument. See **Prod**, *v.*[1]

PRODDING, *ppl.adj.* n.Yks.[2] Penetrating. See **Prod**, *v.*[1]

PRODDLE, *v.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **proddel** Wm.; **prodle** Cum.[4] [pro·dl.] **1.** To prick; to goad; to poke about, esp. with a view to finding something lost; to make holes; to stir up, dabble about; also used *fig.* See **Prod**, *v.*[1]

Uls. (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** One who pokes too much will be told to quit his proddling or that he will proddle the fire out, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Lakel.[2]** Thee proddle him i' t'flank wi' t'spur. **Cum.** Don't proddle up yon matter again, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 138; **Cum.[1]**; **Cum.[4]** T'laal un was prodlan int' beck. **Wm.** [T'bull] ramm't at him, proddelt him wi' its horns, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 41. **n.Yks.[124]** **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.[1]**, **m.Yks.[1]** **w.Yks.** Billy was as white as a sheet proddlin in t'barn's math on t'door step fer a herrin heead, he'd gen it to lake wi', *Pudsey Olm.* 1888 22; **w.Yks[1]**, **ne.Lan.[1]**

Hence **Proddled**, *ppl. adj.* pricked, stabbed, poked up.

Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 387. **N.I.[1]** Your eyes are like a proddled cat under a bed.

2. To trifle, idle; to fumble; to set to work in a bungling fashion. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) Hence **Prodling**, *ppl. adj.* insignificant.

Cum.[4] It's nobbut a prodlan mak of a spot.

PRODDY, **PRODG**, see **Prod**, *v.*[1], **Proadge**.

PRODGER, *sb.* Nhp.[1] [pro·dʒə(r).] In phr. *a Tom Prodger's job*, a clumsy piece of work; see below.

So called doubtless in remembrance of some individual of that name, whose local celebrity as an awkward inefficient workman has been traditionally extended to the present day.

PRODIE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Edb. (Jam.) A toy.

PRODIGAL, *adj.* and *sb.* Chs. Der. Shr. Hrf. Brks. Ken. Dor. Also written **prodigall** Dor. [pro·digl.]

1. *adj.* Proud, conceited, upstart; smart-looking.

Chs.[1] A gallows prodigal chap. **s.Chs.[1]** Ai·, ée)z ŭ prod·igil yuwth, ŭn des·pŭrtli waan·ts taak·in daayn ŭ peg. **nw.Der.[1]** **Shr.[1]** 'E's a poor prodigal auf—dunna know whose legs 'e stands on, but be'appen 'e'll find it out w'en 'e buys 'is own shoes; **Shr.[2]** A prodigal chap. **Hrf.** He's very prodigal, Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.[2]** He's a prodigal sort of man. **Ken.[1]** Ah! he's a proper prodigal old chap, he is; **Ken.[2]**, **Dor.** (W.C. 1750).

Hence **Prodigality**, *sb.* pride. Shr.[2] **2.** Violent, impetuous, troublesome.

Chs.[13] **Brks.** *Gen.* used of a child (E.G.H.).

3. *sb.* A troublesome child. Brks. (E.G.H.)

PRODLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. [pro·dl.] **1.** *v.* To move quickly with short steps. Per. (Jam.) Cf. **prod**, *v.*[2]

Hence **Prodling**, (1) *sb.* a small toddling child; (2) *ppl. adj.* of a child: toddling, unsteady in walk.

(1) **Cum.[4]** (2) A laal prodlan thing, *ib.*

2. *sb.* A small horse, so called from the short steps it takes. Per. (Jam.)

PRODLE, see **Proddle**.

PROFANE, *v.* Sh.I. Cor. Also in form **perfain** Sh.I. **1.** To swear.

Sh.I. Mansie, is doo fa'n a füle, is doo mindin' 'at der a jantleman at da fire? What's doo perfainin' fer? *Sh. News* (Nov. 5, 1898).

2. With *against*: to speak against; to speak ill of.

Cor. You may profane agin me so much as you plaise, Lee *Paul Caruh.* 140.

PROFESSION, *sb.* Sc. [prəfe·ʃən.] **1.** A religious denomination.

Rnf. Belong, at least, to some profession, And try to get among the Session, M^c^Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 71.

2. An annual examination formerly held in Sc. universities to test the knowledge gained by the students during the preceding year.

Sc. The name has originated from . . . the student having a right to tell what books or branches he is willing to be examined on (Jam.).

PROFESSIONIST, *sb.* Sc. [prəfe·ʃənist.] A person who makes an empty profession of religion.

Ayr. I'm nane o' your professionists that find oot at the hinner end their life has been a' a lee, and are feart to face the truth, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 68.

PROFESSOR, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Cor. [prəfe·sə(r.] A person who lays claim to an uncommon amount of religious faith and fervour; a professing Christian.

Sc. 'As he was a professor, he would drive a nail for no man on the Sabbath, or kirk-fast.' . . The hearer . . . internally wondered what college this veterinary professor belonged to; not aware that the word was used to denote any person who pretended to uncommon sanctity of faith and manner, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxx. **Peb.** Ye great professors, ane and a', O'er human frailty dinna craw, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 95. **Gall.** I ken the young man is no a great professor, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 10. **Lan.** It was generally disapproved of by the brethren because this Peter was not a professor, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 12. **Cor.** Betty was always racing round the lanes to class-meetings; for she had been a 'professor ever since she was a chield,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 104, ed. 1896.

PROFETS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Dev. Also written **proffeets**, **proffits**. A kind of buttoned buskins. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) n.Dev. Grose (1790).

PROFFER, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Shr. [pro·fə(r.] **1.** *v.* To make an offer; to tender one's services.

Sc. (A.W.) **Cum.[1]** He proffer't to help us. **n.Yks.** He proffer'd us some apples (I.W.); **n.Yks.[1]** Ah proffer'd him a hau'p'ny an' he wadn't tak' 't; **n.Yks.[24]** **ne.Yks.[1]** Ah proffered him a rahd, bud he wadn't cum wi ma. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Proffert bring meh clear off for have o ginney, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 55. **Chs.[1]** **sw.Lin.[1]** He proffered to lead the coal for summut less. **Shr.[1]** One o' yo' chaps mun göð an' 'elp Jones to-day, they proffereden us a mon w'en we wun throshin'.

2. To show signs of; to give indications of.

n.Yks.[2] It's proffering for a good guess time [showing signs for a good grass-season]. It proffers weel [seems likely to succeed]. **e.Yks.[1]** It proffers for rain, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

3. *sb.* A tender of services; an offer of marriage.

Ayr. It's kent ye had proffers enew, lass, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 248. Cum.[1]

[1. And ȝif pore men profreth ou presentes or ȝiftes, Taketh hem not, *P. Plowman* (A.) VII. 41.]

PROFFER, *v.*[2] Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] To dodge any one. (HALL.)

PROFFITS, see **Profets.**

PROFIT, *sb.* and *adj.* Sh.I. Yks. Lin. [pro·fit.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *in profit,* of a cow: in milk; (2) *to take away the profit of the malt,* to spoil the brewing.

(1) sw.Lin.[1] She'll not come into profit while next month. (2) Sh.I. Whenever sacrifices were not the regular pay of the goblin, the brewing was spoiled, which was named, 'taking away the profit from the malt,' HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 267, ed. 1891.

2. The expected yield of milk or butter.

Sh.I. Whaur's my bonnie yallow butter noo? Whaur's my profit noo? . . O da devil's witch dat shü is. . . But du'll go dis very nicht, whin dü comes hame fae da sillicks, an' get me twa or tree hairs aff ane o' her kye, ta lay anunder da boddom o' my meilk-keg, fir I'll hae my profit back again if I süd rive da rüif abün her head, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 43; Johnsmas was the season when witchcraft was most dreaded, and persons skilled in the black art deprived their neighbours of the profit of their milk and butter. . . It was difficult to preserve oneself from scathe, as the profit was supposed to be taken by such simple means as stepping over a cow's tether, plucking a handful of grass off the byre wall, or crossing a woman's path when on her way to milk the cows, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 139, 140.

3. A bargain.

w.Yks. What a profit Dolly'd got! INGLEDEW *Ballads* (1860) 278.

4. *adj.* Of a cow: in milk.

sw.Lin.[1] They're allowed a cow in full profit all the year, that's two profit cows.

PROFITE, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Clever, expert; exact.

Frf. Psalm singing was my chief delight; At prayin's too, I grew profite, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 25. Fif. (JAM.) Gall. O' war we rhymesters sae profite As epitaphs on thee to write, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 192, ed. 1876.

PROFLIGATE, *sb.* and *adj.* Irel. Shr. Dev. [pro·fligət.] **1.** *sb.* A person not necessarily of bad character who has become a beggar. Uls. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 426.

2. *adj.* Prolific.

Shr.[1] I like them w'ite 'tatoes as they callen 'Farmers' Glories'—they bin the most profligate. Dev. (C.J.B.)

PROFOLIUM, *sb.* Hmp. [prəfō·liəm.] The sea pink, *Armeria maritima.* (W.M.E.F.)

PROG, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **progg** Elg.; and in forms **proag** Cum.[14]; **proge** Sh.I.; **progue** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Shr. Hrf. e.An.[12] Cor.[1] Amer.; **prooag** Wm. n.Yks.[2]; **proug** Lakel.[2]; **prwoag** Cum.[4] [prog, prōg.] **1.** *v.* To prod, push, prick; to probe; to stir up; also *fig.* to taunt, gibe, provoke.

Sc. I was progging up the old witch a little to see if I could make her confess, *St. Johnstoun,* II. 168 (JAM.). Sh.I. Dey took dir aers oot o' da humlibinds an proged, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 93; Proge no in aboot mi feet, Du'll sweep awa da luck, *ib. Rasmie* (1892) 53. Cai.[1] Arg. To prog a wound (JAM.). Rnf. (*ib.*) Ayr. He made a lunge at the hurdies o't and progued them wi' his fork, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 103. Lnk. I'd rather be progged wi' a big roosty nail, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 88. Lth. (JAM.) Rxb. Sair his flank I've proggit, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1811) 114 (*ib.*). N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Aa've prog'd me thoom wuv a needle. Dur. I've progged my finger (A.B.). Wm. (J.H.), n.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Not. (L.C.M.), Not.[1], n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp. Prog the housed bee from the cotter's wall, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 82; Nhp.[12], e.An.[12] Dor. Don't prog me (C.V.G.). Cor.[1]

Hence (1) **Progger,** *sb.* a butchers' killing-knife; (2) **Progging,** *sb.* (*a*) a mode of fishing for eels; see below; (*b*) a mining term: the offence of sinking a shaft without having previously discovered a vein.

(1) Nhb. The progger an' steel, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 46; Nhb.[1] (2, *a*) Som. A mode of fishing for eels, when they have hidden themselves in rat-holes. A stocking needle is fastened by the eye to the end of a willow wand, and to the middle of it is tied a long string. The free end is then baited with a worm. This is then pushed into the rat-hole. As soon as the eel has taken the bait the fisherman pulls the string, reversing the needle and so capturing the eel, QUEKETT *Sayings* (c. 1820) 19, ed. 1888. (*b*) Nhb. *Gent. Mag.* (1794) 13, ed. Gomme. Der. MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) *Gl.*

2. To poke about for, esp. with a view to pilfering; to search for; to forage; to beg; also *fig.* to inquire about.

Lakel.[2] Wm. He wad prooag aboot efter owt 'at was lowse (B.K.); Ye that er careful for nought but progging for belly-timber, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 412. n.Yks.[2], s.Chs.[1], Der.[2], Not. (J.H.B.), Not.[1] s.Not. He's allus proggin about to see what there is i' th' 'ouse (J.P.K.). Lei.[1] Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Brks.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] [Amer. To search for anything imbedded in the mud, as clams, terrapins, or cedar logs, by means of a sounding rod, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 333.]

Hence (1) **Progger,** *sb.* (*a*) a beggar; (*b*) food; (2) **Progging,** *ppl. adj.* in phr. *on the progging order,* able to forage for oneself.

(1, *a*) n.Yks.[2] (*b*) Ken. We take father what he calls his progger (D.W.L.). (2) s.Chs.[1] A kitten which had been lately weaned and was looking out for itself was said to be 'on the proggin' order.'

3. To gather up fuel for a bonfire on Nov. 5th. w.Yks. (B.K.), (J.W.) **4.** To eat.

Nrf. Rooks prog togither in flocks, crows doan't, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 27.

5. With *out*: to save up for a rainy day. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 16, 1896). Hence **Progger-out,** *sb.* a careful, saving person.

He's a rare progger-aht is ahr Johnny. He'll mak' a haup'ny du wheare ahr Jimmy 'd want aboon a penny, *ib.*

6. Phr. (1) *a pin to prog in,* a game; see below; (2) *to prog (a living) for oneself,* to provide for oneself.

(1) Nhb.[1] A few pictures or coloured papers are placed at random within the leaves of a book, the owner of which charges one pin for each chance at the game. The pin is progged in between the leaves by the player. (2) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 13, 1890). Lan. Sooa as it con groo up i' health un strength, un ultimately prog a livin' for itsel' un nod depend o' parish relief, *Accrington Times* (Aug. 29, 1868).

7. *sb.* A goad; any sharp-pointed instrument; an arrow; a spike; a probe; a prong; the fang of a tooth.

Sc. (JAM.) Bch. Sin the Fates hae orders gi'en To bring the progues to Troy, Send me no for them, better far Is Ajax for the ploy, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 31. Slg. (J.W.) Nhb. 'Branks' wi sharp progs doon yor throppie to gan, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 369. w.Yks. (J.W.), Not. (L.C.M.), Nhp.[12] Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Bdf. (J.W.B.), Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.[1] A curved spike or prong, to drag what is seized by it. A prog would be of no use if it could not hold and draw as well as pierce; e.An.[2], Suf.[1], Dor. (C.J.V.)

Hence **Prog-staff,** *sb.* a staff with an iron point at one end. n.Sc. (JAM.) **8.** A thorn, prickle; a sting.

Sc. MACKAY *Dict.* (1888). Nhb.[1], Wm. (J.H.)

9. A poke, push, thrust; a prick; the act of pricking; also *fig.* a sarcasm, home-thrust.

Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. He'll mebbe need anidder proge frae my aald staff, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 36. Rnf. I'll get ae prog ony way; sticks are no fair against swords, FRASER *Chimes* (1853) 34. Ayr. But I was not so kittly as she thought, and could thole her progs and jokes with the greatest pleasure and composure, *Steamboat* (1822) 155 (JAM.). Lnk. He . . . gied a progue, that wasna licht, Knockin' them baith clean oot o' sicht, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 39. N.Cy.[1]

10. A linch-pin. Sus.[1] **11.** Food, esp. food to be consumed out of doors or away from home; in *gen.* slang use.

Elg. Ware twa drunk skippers at their prog, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 12. Dur. They give us very good prog at school (A.B.). Cum.[14] Wm. T'udder duck et wadn't hev it prog war nowt but skin en baane, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 12. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. Bad air an' bad prog, PRESTON *Musins* in *Yksman.* (1878) 118, col. 2; w.Yks.[3] Lan. The delicious mountain of prog was being sliced, BRIERLEY *Out of Work,* i. nw.Der.[1], Not.[1] Lin.[1] It's a good place to bate at, there's good prog. Nhp.[1], War.[3], Oxf. (G.O.), Brks.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1], Ken. (D.W.L.) Dev. Drat it! here comes some dust down into my prog, BARING-GOULD *Furze Bloom* (1899) 50. Slang. Who, save at the flagon, And prog in the wagon, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (1840) 20. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 380.]

Hence (1) **Prog-basket**, *sb.* a basket in which food is carried; (2) **-box**, *sb.* a schoolboy's receptacle for cake, &c.

(1) **w.Yks.** Thay began ta bring aht ther prog baskets, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1863) 40; We'd to pay tuppence apiece for ivvery bundle, an' we kept nowt but th' prog-basket, HARTLEY *Blackpool* 1883 26 in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 16, 1896). (2) **Dur.** (A.B.), **Nhp.**[1]

12. The person who provides food; a caterer. **w.Yks.**[2]

13. A hoard of any kind; small savings.

Nhp.[1] He's got a fine prog of money somewhere. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.Ken.** Her father was married three times and she is the only descendant, so she has any amount of prog (M.T.).

14. Wood to kindle a fire with; fuel gathered by boys for a bonfire on Nov. 5th. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 13, 1890); (S.P.U.) 15. Phr. *to be on the prog*, to have taken to begging. **e.An.**[1]

PROGE, see **Prog.**

PROGGLE, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Wm. Lei. Nhp. War. [pro·gl.] 1. *v.* To goad; to prick; to poke about with. Cf. **prog.**

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Wm.** (J.H.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lei.**[1] The' was progglin' about i' the mud fur't [an eel] best paart o' haf a hour.

Hence (1) **Proggling**, *ppl. adj.* poking; stirring up; also *fig.* meddling, prying; (2) **Progly**, *adj.* prickly.

(1) **Nhp.** With proggling stick she still renews the blaze, CLARE *Poems* (1820) 191; **Nhp.**[1 2], **War.**[3] (2) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Thro' puils, cross progly ditches, ROBSON *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 142; **Nhb.**[1] The whin busses wis progly gan through.

2. *sb.* A goad; a thorn, prickle. Nhb.[1], e.Dur.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3]

PROGNE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. The swallow.

The lintwhite loud and progne proud With tuneful throats and narrow, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 189, ed. 1871; MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* 1899).

[Lat. *Procne*, *Progne*, fr. Gr. Πρόκνη, the name of the daughter of Pandion, who was changed into a swallow.]

PROGNOSTICATION, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. An almanack.

Sc. MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 68. **Abd.** Evidently from the prognostications it was wont to contain concerning the weather (JAM.). **Hdg.** January 13, 1643.—For ane prognostication, 8*d.*, RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 64.

PROGUE, see **Prog.**

PROIL, *sb.* Sh.I. [proil.] Spoils, plunder.

Robbie was completely staggered as to where he should put the 'proil,'. . painfully gathered during two days' wandering, MANSON *Abm.* (1900) 122; **S. & Ork.**[1]

PROINING, *prp.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] Prying. (HALL.)

PROISE, see **Prize**, *v.*[1]

PROITLE, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. To stir, poke out. Cf. **prokle.**

Gall. We proitle them [burn-trouts] out from beneath the overhanging brows with the but-end o' the fish-wan, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

PROJECK, *sb.* Sh.I. Resource.

Hit's da last projeck, bit if hit's dùne right, I niver kent o' hit bein' a failir, *Sh. News* (July 3, 1897).

PROKE, *v.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Also in form **prowk** Cum[14] To poke; esp. to poke the fire; to poke about in an inquisitive, obtrusive fashion.

Sc. If a man has a sair leg or a sick body ye needna keep prokin' at him and roarin' in his lug a' day that he's no weel, *Cracks about Kirk* 1843 I. 2. **Lnk.** For a' her houghs pe prokit, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 263. **Cum.**[14] (s.v. Prod). **Chs.**[1] Proke th' fire a bit. **s.Chs.**[1] Oo proa·kt mi i)dhŭ ribz; ah thuwt ŭr ment sùm·ŭt. **Stf.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A prooked it daown my throot. **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3]; **War.**[4] What are you proking about now? you allus puts your nose into every mortal thing you can find. **Shr.**[1] Dunna proke the fire. Prokin' in every 'ole an' cornel. Al'ays prokes 'er nose into other folks's business; **Shr.**[2] Proke out the ess.

Hence (1) **Proke-about**, *sb.* a person engaged in hunting for something in every hole or corner; (2) **Proker**, *sb.* a poker; a sharply-pointed goad; (3) **Proking-iron**, *sb.* a poker.

(1) **nw.Der.**[1] (2) **Rnf.** Soon her cheeks wither'd, and yellow as ochre, Her lips grew as blue as my grandmother's proker, WEBSTER *Rhymes* 1835 87. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** P'rokers and lances, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 11. **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **Stf.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lei.**[1] Tek the proker tew 'im, wumman! **m.Lei.** (C.E.), **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Shr.**[1 2] (3) **Lei.**[1]

PROKITOR, see **Procurator.**

PROKLE, *v.* Lei.[1] Also in form **prockle.** [prō·kl, pro·kl.] To poke about. See **Proke.**

'To prockle a pin in a wart' is an approved method of removing it.

PROLL, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. In phr. *to proll thumbs*, to lick and strike thumbs as a sign of confirming a bargain.

Per. (JAM.); All bargains stood by shaking hands, Or prolling thumbs, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 95.

PROLL, see **Prawl.**

PROMISCUOUS, *adv.* Der. War. Nrf. Suf. Ken. Dev. Also in forms **pamiskas**, **pramiskas** Suf.[1]; **promiscous** Ken. [promi·skiuəs, promi·skəs.] 1. In phr. *to live promiscuous*, to have all things in common. Der.[2]

2. Accidentally; by chance; unexpectedly; also in *comb.* **Promiscuous-like.**

War.[3] I called quite promiscuous like. **Nrf.** You get a barrel o' the reds, and send it aboard just permiscuous like, FORBES *Odd Fish* (1901) 92. **Suf.**[1] **e.Ken.** He came in quite promiscous like (G.G.). **Dev.** They [fits] took him 'promiscuous like,' as Peter said, in the field, at the fireside, at meals, in church, BARING-GOULD *Furze Bloom* (1899) 87.

PROMISCUOUSLY, *adv.* Sc. Nhp. Hrf. Hnt. Sus. By chance, casually, accidentally; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Lnk. Mrs. Pitprops . . . had dropped in quite 'promiscuously' to have a quiet glass along with . . . Mrs. McNab. GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 144. **Nhp.**[1] I called at his house quite promiscuously. **Hrf.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY.

PROMISE, *v.* Yks. Glo. Oxf. Som. [pro·mis.] 1. To assure; freq. used iron. of punishment.

w.Yks. I'll give it you, I promise you, *Sheffield Independent* (1874); Very common (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[1] It's a kittle job I promise you. **Glo.**[1] I do promise ee. **Oxf.** (G.O.)

2. To promise in marriage, betroth; *gen.* in *pp.*

s.Oxf. Little Nell was 'promised' to her cousin Sam, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 159. **Som.** To please Yvon I didn't zay nothen' to anyone but Matha about our bein' promis'd, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 77; Ruth an' I have a-promised each other, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) x.

[1. I fear it, I promise you, SHAKS. *M. N. Dream*, III. i. 29.]

PROMOVE, *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. To promote, advance.

For keeping of good order preveening and removing of abuses and promoving of pietie and learning, BOWER *Hist. Univ. Edb.* (1817) I. 196 (JAM.); More sett upon establishing themselves than promoving religion, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 54.

Hence **Promoval(l**, *sb.* promotion, furtherance.

Promovall cums naether frae the east nar frae the west, RIDDELL *Psalms* (1857) lxxv. 6; We own all the duties professed and prosecuted by the faithful, for the promoval and defence of these testimonies, SHIELDS *Contendings* (1780) 300 (JAM.).

PROMP, *v.* and *adj.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. [promp.] 1. *v.* Of a horse: to be frisky, to curvet and show high spirits.

s.Wor. (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1] 'E were a-prancin and a-prompin' about, pretty nigh ready to snuff the moon, 35.

Hence **Prompt**, *ppl.adj.* of a horse: fresh, spirited, willing.

s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 15; **s.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.**[2] That coult be so prompt that I canna hould 'im. **Glo.**[1]

2. *adj.* Of a horse: spirited, fresh. se.Wor.[1], Glo.[1]

PROMPT, *v.* Lan. To 'prank out,' dress, adorn.

Then Grace hoo prompted her neatly and fine, AXON *Flk-Sng.* (1870) 15.

PRON, see **Pran(n.**

PRONACK, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **prontag** Cai.[1]; **proonach** Per. [prō·nək.] A fragment, a splinter; a crumb; esp. a crumb of dough in kneading oatcake. Cf. **pran(n**, **4.**

Cai.[1] **Per.** When their sticks to proonach went, Wi' stanes they made a bold attack, STEWART *Character* (1857) p. xxxiv. **Rnf.** (JAM.)

[Gael. *pronnag*, a crumb (MACBAIN).]

PRONE, see **Pran(n.**

PRONG, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Dev. Cor. and Nfld. [proŋ.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Prong-handle**, the wooden part of a pitchfork. Brks.[1]; (2) **-spade**, a digging-fork with three thick prongs. Ken. (D.W.L.); (3) **-steel**, the handle of a fork. s.Cy. (HALL.), I.W.[1] 2. A pitchfork, esp. the metal part of a pitchfork.

n.Cy. A hay-prong, a muck-prong, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[12] **Oxf.** Giein her a good hiding wi' a prong (W.B.T.); **Oxf.**[1] Used only of forks with two tines or points, *MS. add.* **Brks.** (W.B.T.); **Brks.**[1] The ordinary prong has two forks, whilst the dung prong has three. **Sur.** Git up, an' take a prong wi' yer, *Forest Tithes* (1893) 13. **Sus.** (S.P.H.), **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** DAVIS *Agric.* (1813). **Dor.** A pitcher wi' his long-stem'd prong, BARNES *Poems* (1863) 53. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* 1777 325. **Cor.**[12] [**Nfld.** PATTERSON *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

3. A table-fork, esp. a silver or plated one in contradistinction to a steel one.

w.Wor.[1] **Shr.**[1] Six superior quality electro-plated dinner prongs, *Auctioneer's Catalogue*, 1877. **Cor.** He . . . always dined wi' a pistol laid by his plate, alongside the knives and prongs, 'Q.' *Noughts and Crosses* (1891) 78-9; **Cor.**[123]

4. The forked root of a tree; the fang of a tooth. Nhp.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.)

PRONGED, *ppl. adj.* Wil.[1] [proŋd.] Of a scythe-blade: having a small flaw in the edge which may develop into a serious crack.

PRONK, see **Prank**, *v.*[2]

PRONKUS, *sb.* Yks. Lin. [pro·ŋkəs.] A donkey; also used *fig.* Cf. **bronkus.**

w.Yks., **Lin.** One of Jack Fowler's pronkuses (A.C.). **Lin.**[1] The pronkus race have little rest at Cleethorpes in August. **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881).

Hence **Pronkus-brain**, *sb.* a stupid person, a fool.

w.Yks. Get along—tha pronkus-brain! (A.C.)

PRONSE, see **Prance.**

PRONSY, *adj.* Yks. [pro·nsi.] Ostentatious, dressed above one's station in life; a deriv. of 'prance' (q.v.).

m.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.** Yung pronsy flirts i' drabbl'd skirts, Like painted peacocks stritches, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1895).

PRONTAG, see **Pronack.**

PROO, *int.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Also written **prou** w.Yks.[1]; **prroo** Bwk.; **pru** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **prow** n.Yks.[1]; **prui** Gall.; **ptroo, ptru, ptrua, ptrue** Sc. (JAM.); **ptrueai, ptrumai** Bnff.[1] [prū, prū·i.] A call to oxen to come near; also used in driving horses or oxen.

Sc. Proo, Hawkie, Proo, Hawkie, *Whistle-Binkie*, II. 308 (JAM.). **Bnff.**[1] **Cld.** Used when one speaks kindly to a horse, or wishes to soothe him when restive (JAM.). **Bwk.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31. **Dmf.** (JAM.) **Gall.** (A.W.); MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Yks.**[1] Used only in driving oxen. Sometimes varied to Prow in. **w.Yks.**[1] A kind of interjection made use of in driving cattle, for the double purpose of turning them, and of pushing them forward, when they would loiter. **Lin.** *Lin. N. & Q.* 246.

PROOAG, see **Prog.**

PROOCHY, *int.* Sc. Also written **prochy** Per.; **prrutchy** Bwk.; **prutchee** Kcd. [prū·tʃi.] A call to cows; also in *comb.* **Proochy-lady, -madame**, or **-mon.**

Sc. Moo, moo, proochy lady! Proo Hawkie, proo Hawkie! Lowing i' the gloamin hour, Comes my bonnie cow, *Whistle-Binkie*, II. 308 (JAM.). **Kcd.** RAMSAY *Remin.* (1861) 2nd S. 71. **Per.** (G.W.) **Bwk.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31.

PROOD, see **Proud.**

PROOF, *sb.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **preef** Bnff.[1]; **prief** Sc.; **pruff** Glo.[1] Brks. Som. [prūf, Sc. prīf.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Proof-barley,** (2) **-corn,** barley or corn produced from the sheaves selected in 'casting' corn. Bnff.[1]; (3) **-ways,** in phr. *to show the proof-ways*, to prove by demonstration. n.Yks.[2]; (4) **-white,** Bnff.[1]; see (2). **2.** Phr. (1) *proof of lead*, a protection obtained by enchantment against leaden bullets; (2) *— of shot to*, incapable of receiving injury or influence from; (3) *to be proof*, to be proof against; (4) *to put in proof*, to prove.

(1) **Sc.** His [Claverhouse's] own waiting man . . . knowing he had proof of lead, shot him with a silver button, *Judgments upon Persecutors*, 50 (JAM.). (2) **Sc.** 'Tis proof o' shot to birth or money But yields to what is sweet and bonny, *There's my Thumb* (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Ayr.** Proof o' shot to birth or money, BURNS *Sweetest May*, st. 2. (3) **Sc.** My heart to every joy is prief, Woe's grown acquaint with me, CUNNINGHAM *Sngs.* (1813) 47. **Dmf.** Tho' my sonsie dame's cheeks nae to auld age are prief, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 51. (4) **Ayr.** Let's see How ye'll pit this in prief to me, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 188.

3. A scriptural text proving any particular doctrine; esp. one inserted in the Shorter Catechism.

Abd. The 'proofs,' which the dominie prided himself on having been the first in our Presbytery to compel his scholars to tackle, and which Sandy Mutch found utterly beyond his powers, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 86.

4. A mode of ascertaining the amount of grain in a corn-stack when it is to change hands. Cai.[1] Hence **Proof-man,** *sb.* the man appointed to determine the amount of grain in a corn-stack.

Cai.[1] **Mry.**, **Nai.** The quantity of grain is ascertained by the proof-man, a professional character in the country, chosen mutually by the seller and buyer, *Agric. Surv.* 180 (JAM.).

5. Strength, substance, body; nourishment, fattening power; esp. used of food for cattle.

w.Yks. I haven't had a decent loaf since the place was altered, there's no proof in the bread (W.B.T.). **Nhp.**[1] The hay is bad, there is no proof in it. **War.**[3], **Glo.**[1] **I.W.**[2] There's zome proof in that clover haay, varmer. **Wil.**[1] 'The rain hev waished aal the proof out o' my hay.' 'That there muckle bain't done yet; the proof yun't gone out on't.' A thriving tree is said to be in 'good proof.' **Dor.**[1] There's some proof in that hâ'y. **w.Dor.** There was such proof in't (C.V.G.). **Som.** Gie um zummut wi zome pruff in't, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 21. **w.Som.**[1] There's always more proof in the hill country young stock 'n what is in ours hereabout. There's more proof in one acre o' your ground to Foxydown, 'an is in vower o' mine up under the hill. **nw.Dev.**[1]

Hence **Proofy,** *adj.* (1) of animals: likely to improve and fatten easily; promising; (2) of pasture land or cattle-food: nourishing, fattening.

(1) **Hmp.** He looks proofy (H.C.M.B.). **Dor.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] I calls 'em a downright proofy lot o' hogs, cheap's a dog in a 'apenny; why they'll cut ten poun' o' 'ool apiece. **Dev.** Very proofy lot of sheep, *Reports Provinc.* (1893); **Dev.**[3] They there pegs be a güde proofy zoărt I can tellee. They'll fattee in a vortnight. **nw.Dev.**[1] (2) **Glo.**[1], **s.Cy.** (HALL.), **Hmp.** (H.E.) **w.Cy.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Wil.**[1] The Monkton pastures used to be of good note in Smithfield, from the very feel of the beasts. There are no more 'proofey' fatting grounds in Wilts, *Wil. Arch. Mag.* VI. 29. **s.Dor.** The cow leaze at T. are more proofy than some (C.W.). **w.Som.**[1] Very proofy ground for young stock. **Dev.** The grass is plentiful and very proofy, with constant supply of water, *Reports Provinc.* (1893). **nw.Dev.**[1]

6. *adj.* Hard; insensible to pain. Hmp.[1] **7.** Of land: excellent in quality; of young shoots, plants, &c.: vigorous, healthy. War. (HALL.), Brks. (M.J.B.)

PROOF-MAGGOT, *sb.* Wil.[1] The larva of the gadfly, which causes warbles in cattle.

PROONACH, see **Pronack.**

PROOP, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **poop** Abd. **1.** *v.* To break wind in a suppressed way.

Abd. (A.W.) **Gall.** He cud never stir nor stoop But out in strings twad quickly proop, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* 1824) 189, ed. 1870

2. *sb.* The act of breaking wind in a suppressed way. Abd. (A.W.) Gall. MACTAGGART *ib.* 387.

PROOVIER, *sb.* Dev. [prū·viə(r).] An improver in a trade.

No! her id'n a purntice, her's 'ot they calls a proovier, *Reports Provinc.* (1897).

PROP, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **prap** Sc. (JAM.) [prop.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *to put up one's props*, to fight.

War.[3] **Wor.** Witness invited him to put his props up, *Evesham Jrn.* (Dec. 10, 1898).

2. A piece of wood put under the shafts of a cart to support them; also in *comp.* **Prop-stick.** w.Yks. (J.J.B.), Not.[2] **3.** A support for the roof of a coal-mine; see below.

Per. Cut up in lengths for coal-pit praps, STEWART *Character* (1857) 91. **Nhb.**, **Dur.** A piece of wood cut 2½ or 3 inches shorter than the thickness of the seam of coal, and set upright beneath the end of a crowntree, or under a head-tree, for the support of the roof, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

Hence **Prop-mell**, *sb.* an iron maul used in setting up or withdrawing pit props in a mine. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **4.** A slang word for 'leg.'

Edb. Wi' his stiff shank . . . As thick again's his soople prop. *Carlop Green* (1793) 119, ed. 1817. **w.Yks.** Yond props is like a pair o' tengs, PRESTON *Poems* (1872) 2nd ed. 1881; **w.Yks.**[1]

Midl. 'Whereabouts d'ye think I'm a-stannin noo?' 'Whoy on about the poorest pair o' props I ever did see,' BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 54. nw.Der.[1]

5. A landmark; a mark of any kind; a molehill.

Sc. (JAM.) Frf. Barley-meal baps, like moudiewort praps, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 13. w.Yks. A prop of ruddle on its back, *Advt. for lost sheep* (J.J.B.).

6. *v.* In phr. *to prop oneself up*, to support oneself on some fancied ground of confidence.

Sc. O that's a matter o' moonshine; ye see he praps himsell up on his station and his degree; but he was a wise man that said, 'Pride goeth before a fall,' *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 77 (JAM.).

7. To place pieces of timber against the house of a newly-married couple; see below.

Nhp.[1] A custom, when a marriage in any way remarkable occurs, of placing pieces of timber or poles round the house and against the door of the newly married couple. An action, in connection with this curious practice, was tried at Northampton Assizes, in 1842. At the marriage of a gentleman at Bugbrook, some of the villagers propped his house; and he, being annoyed at the proceedings, fired from a window and wounded the plaintiff; since which time, the practice has been discontinued in that village, but is partially observed in some others.

8. *Obs.* To stand by, assist; to prompt; to direct.

Slg. Huzza, my brothers! stop each straggling clan, And prop this hero, though an husbandman, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1804) 31. w.Yks.[1]

9. With *up*: to aid, support; esp. to keep a sick person alive by care, medicines, &c.

n.Yks.[4] Tha've propped him up foor a bit, bud ... he fails ivvery daay. w.Yks. He's been a poorly body this long while back, an' they've hed to prop him up wi' all maks o' physic, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 16, 1896). n.Lin.[1] He'd hev goän all to smash years sin bud Mr. W—— propped him up. I should hev been deäd afoore noo hedn't th' doctor propped me up wi' stuff he sends. Nhp.[1] He's expected to fail, but his friends will prop him up a little longer, if they can. Hnt. (T.P.F.)

Hence *propped up, phr.* of a sickly person: only kept alive by constant care and medicine.

Lakel.[2] He's nobbut a propt-up mak ov a body. n.Yks. She's a propped up awd woman (I.W.); n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A propp'd up soort o' body. w.Yks. (J.W.) sw.Lin.[1] He's no-but a poor propped up crittur.

10. To set up as a mark; to designate by landmarks. Sc. (JAM.) 11. To throw stones at any object or mark; to pelt.

n.Sc. (JAM.) Lth. At paips [cherry-stones] thou praps, Thou birls bawbees, thou dozest taps, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 67. Nhb. They propped him wi' styens (R.O.H.).

Hence **Prapping**, *sb.* a game in which stones are aimed at a given mark.

Fif. There was no thought of blowing eggs for collection, rather were they set up on a dyke as a mark in the sport called prappin, COLVILLE *Vernacular* 1899 12.

PROP, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. 1. A cork, bung.

'Come an' tak' a gless an' a biscuit,' I said, takin' da prop oot o' da crook, *Sh. News* (Sept. 18, 1897); (A.W.G.); S. & Ork.[1]

2. *Fig.* A short, thick man. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[1. Dan. *prop*, a cork, stopple, plug (ROSING).]

PROPAL(E, *v. Obs.* Sc. To publish, spread abroad.

Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 73. Frf. In kintries nar, and distant far, Is my renoun propall't, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 241. Rnf. To propale the reasons why some scruple, and the grounds upon which others take it, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) I. 262, ed. 1843; Is every letter to a friend a place for propaling a man's sentiments upon the Hanover succession? *ib.* 265. Lnk. The springs of such surprising treatment of this great man, are either secret, or not very fit to be propaled, *ib. Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 130, ed. 1828.

[Ital. *propalare*, to manifest by speech (FLORIO, ed. 1688).]

PROPER, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **prapper** Dor. [prɒ·pə(r.]

1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Proper man**, a fiancé; (2) — **marrow**, an exact likeness; a counterpart.

(1) Cor. That's no call for Ruby's dancin' wi' he a'most so much as wi' her proper man, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 88. (2) Nhb. A proper marrow of himself in shape and size, PEASE *Tales* (1899) 125.

2. Phr. *to be in a proper way*, to be much disturbed, to be 'in a great taking.'

n.Dev. The maidens screamed outright and Liz she was in a proper way too, for 'twasn't Bill she wanted at all, but Jack Curtis, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) iv; I suppose her was in a proper way about it and fell to crying, *ib.*

3. Thorough, complete, genuine.

Sc. See if I dinna gie a proper sorting to yon twa silly jauds, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxviii. Nhb. It's a proper drop [surprise] R.O.H.). Lan. I've got a proper headache (E.M.M.). Not.[1] Lei.[1] A proper bad un. Nhp.[1] He ... has got a proper licking. War. A proper dare-devil, MORDAUNT & VERNEY *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 110. Sus.[1] He's a proper old rogue! Oxf.[1] It's a proper game. Brks.[1] A proper hidin'. Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.[1] Yes, indeed, I have had a proper illness. Sur.[1] 'He's a proper young radical.' Of a horse, 'a proper good-collar'd un' is one that draws right well. Wil.[1] He's a proper fool. Som. She always were a proper giglet, RAYMOND *Good Souls* (1901) 246. w.Som.[1] Nif he id'n a proper old 'oman. Dev. The wäy he an' that Em'ly-Jane carried on was a proper disgrace! *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 334. nw.Dev.[1] Cor. He's a proper scamp (M.A.C.). [Amer. They are proper skinflints, you may depend, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xvi.]

4. Good, excellent, capital, nice.

Sc. (A.W.) N.I.[1] A proper spade. Nhb. Wor Harry's a proper scholar, PEASE *Tales* (1899) 133. Yks., Midl. (J.W.) Hrf.[2] That's proper. Glo.[1], Cmb. (J.D.R.), Ken.[1] n.Wil. That's some proper taters, bean't um? (E.H.G.) Dev. It weren't my place to say naught, but I thought it, and so did every proper chap, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) xxvi.

5. Handsome, fine; well-grown; also witty.

Sc. That he was a proper man, that he rode exceedingly well the horse, and was a great hunter, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844-5) I. 13. Ayr. In Tarbolton, ye ken, there are proper young men, And proper young lasses, BURNS *Tarbolton Lasses*, II. st. 1. Rxb. She was a right proper quean, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 13. Peb. A buxom, hearty, proper lass, Could spin baith lint and woo', *Lintoun Green* (1685) 95, ed. 1817. Nhb. Jim was a fine, tall, proper lad, PEASE *Tales* (1899) 110. Glo. (A.B.), e.An.[2], Ken.[1] Hmp. A term of mock admiration, said of a person who assumes to be rather grander than his friends. 'O, he's proper' (H.C.M.B.). Wil.[1] Her's a proper beauty. n.Wil. Them flowers look proper (E.H.G.). Dor. *Windsor Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 611. Dev. You'rn the properest maiden hever I seed ... an' I've a doted deep on 'e, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 143, ed. 1896. n.Dev. He being the Squire and a proper gentleman, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 2. Cor.[1] He's a proper man; Cor.[2] Amer. *Dial. Notes* 1896 I. 392.]

6. Used to express magnitude, either of size or quantity.

Glo. I took her up the church tower; a proper sight of country yer can see therefrom, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xxii. Brks.[1] A proper lot o' pegs. e.An.[2] My father had a proper lot of wheat in the ten-acre piece. Dev. There's a proper lot of rocks there, *Reports Provinc.* (1877).

7. *adv.* Thoroughly, completely; exceedingly, very; freq. used before an *adj.* as an intensitive.

N.Cy.[1] It is a proper wet day. Nhb. (R.O.H.) Wm. Hes gittan hod ev oor Marget en me proper, *Kendal C. News* (Sept. 22). w.Yks. A man caught in a heavy shower might say he was 'gerrin it proper,' *Sheffield Independent* (1874); (J.W.) Lan. She's a proper poor little girl (E.M.M.). Not.[1] Lei.[1] A did let 'im 'ave it proper. Nhp.[1] He's proper close. War.[3] s.Wor. A's two proper pore critturs got (H.K.). Glo.[1] Proper fine. Oxf.[1] 'Twas proper 'ot, an' I was proper dry. s.Oxf. 'Ee do look proper bad, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 34. Hrt. Er's proper bad, CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879-81) III. 321. Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.[2] A proper quiet fellow. Cmb. Proper thin (J.D.R.). Suf. That is a proper stingy critter, STRICKLAND *Old Friends, &c.* (1864) 324; He hided he proper, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). Ess. The proper pritty wiew, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 1; Ess.[1] Proper nice. I.W.[1] Dor. 'Tis a proper good letter, HARDY *Trumpet-Major* (1880) xiv. Som. A judge and jury 'all proper a-sucked-in,' RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 77. w.Som.[1] Have ee a-made a good job o' it?—Ees, I've a-zot up the hedge, an' a-do'd it proper. Dev. My dear wive, I be proper fond of 'ee, *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (June 1896) 259; He ... tongued Bill proper, *Black and White* (June 27, 1896) 825. Cor. He dropped me a whistercuff 'pon the eye as made me blink proper, PHILLPOTTS *Lying Prophets* (1897) 32. [Amer. I'm proper sorry I run agin you, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xix.]

8. Phr. *to do a thing and proper*, to do a thing without fail and thoroughly.

w.Yks. Ah'll mak him du it an' proper, t' first time I catch him (Æ.B.).

PROPERLY, *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Nhp. Lon. e.An. Ken. Dev. and Amer. Also written **propperly** Dev. [pro·pə(r)li.] Thoroughly, completely; also used before an *adj.* as an intensitive.

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb.** Properly wasting away (E.M.W.); Sic anither Bob's-a dyin' as they two made aboot her I properly disremember, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 21. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Nhp.**[1] Well I am properly tired. **Lon.** It's properly dangerous, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 259, ed. 1861. **e.An.**[1] John was properly tired. **Suf.** That faie properly cold, I'm thinkin', *e An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Ken.**[1] Our party bested 'em properly, fancy we did! **Dev.** I properly forgot it when I was in Exeter. When he was little he was properly ugly, *Reports Provinc.* (1881). **n.Dev.** We keep a sarvent indeed - whatever would folks say? I was properly aping my betters, *Outlook* (Apr. 16, 1898) 332. [**Amer.** Blows like a porpus properly frightened, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xix.]

PROPERTY, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Not. Lon. [pro·pə(r)ti.] A characteristic; a personal quality.

Slg. He had his properties an' failin's, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 46. **n.Yks.** Ma moother had varra good properties; she always made us wark and put wer things away (E.L.). **s.Not.** She's that property, she'll borrer of anybody. There's good properties about John (J.P.K.). **Lon.** There are certain marks about the eyes and otherwise, which are considered 'properties'; and it depends entirely upon the property which a dog possesses as to its value, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 48, ed. 1861.

[*Ingenium*, property, disposition, COLES (1679).]

PROPEYNE, see **Propine**.

PROPHECY-TABLE, *sb.* Cor.[2] A jingle said off when counting petals of flowers, &c., to foretell the position of one's future husband; see below.

Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Sailor, Rich man, Poor man, Apothecary, Thief.

PROPHET, *sb.* Sc. Dor. In phr. (1) *my saints and prophets*, an exclamation of surprise; (2) *the Prophet's chamber*, a room occupied by a minister.

(1) **Dor.** Well, my saints and prophets! Where be gwain? AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 64. (2) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Abd.** But one other chamber, which he called 'the Prophet's chamber,' because it was occupied by the minister, COBBAN *Angel of Coventry* (1898) 230.

PROPINE, *sb.* and *v.* *Obsol.* Sc. Cum. Also written **propeyne** Cum.; **propyne** Sc. (JAM.) [prəpī·n, -pain.]

1. *sb.* A gift, esp. a gift in acknowledgement of services rendered; drink-money.

Sc. Ye're good for carrying a propine, ye can make muckle of little, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); There was never sic a braw propine as this sent to a yerl by an auld fishwife, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxvii. **Bch.** Rather na' give him this propine, For deeds that feckless are, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 10. **Abd.** Let the poor get a propine, Carle, when the Queen comes, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 146. **Per.** These sma' propines I frankly gi' to you, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 178. **s.Sc.** It was to be paid as a matrimonial propine to the man she loveth, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 3. **Rnf.** It lang had claim'd sic sma' propine O' thocht as I could on it wair, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 27. **Lnk.** For your pains, I'll make ye a propine, A tartan plaid, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 22, ed. 1783. **Edb.** To and for thee that those lines Th' abortive infant and the poor propines, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 379, ed. 1815. **Slk.** True, she had been a step-dame dour, Grudging the hard-earned sma' propine, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 336.

2. The power of giving; disposal.

Sc. (JAM.); And if I were thine and in thy propine, O what wad ye do to me? SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 22, ed. 1848. **Rnf.** The richest gift in Heaven's propine, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 71.

3. *v.* To present, give; to propitiate.

Abd. Propyned with 20,000 pounds sterling in a fair cup of gold, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 336. **Gall.** Bless God that you have had a husband, if it were only to propine Him with, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlix. **Cum.** Our past misfortunes we'd propeyne T' oblivion, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 121.

4. To pledge a person in drinking; to clink glasses with.

Sc. A health to the King I do thee propine. Vivat Rex! MAIDMENT *Pasquils* (1868) 317; MACKAY.

[1. OFr. *propine*, drinking-money, a present (LA CURNE).]

PROPONE, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. 1. To put forward by way of defence.

Frf. I won't answer one question you ask, Nor propone, as you wish me, just now my defences, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 191. **Ayr.** I for their thoughtless, careless sakes, Would here propone defences, BURNS *The Unco Guid* (1786) st. 2. **Edb.** Sae leally I'll propone defences, As get ye flung for my expences, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 177, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** But here the muse Propones ... A short excuse, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 47.

2. To propose.

Sc. Man propones but God dispones, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Abd.** I would propone that all who have understanding and instruction be represented, COBBAN *Angel of Coventry* (1898) 270.

PROPPIT, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Marked out, appointed.

Seeing the proppit time of this man's felicity in court, that it was near spent, LINDSAY *Chron.* (ed. 1768) 221 (JAM.).

PROQUEER, see **Perqueer**.

PROSE, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* Sc. 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Prose-folk**, people who talk in prose; (2) **-hash**, a prosy blockhead.

(1) **Ayr.** But tho' dull prose-folk Latin splatter In logic tulzie, I hope we Bardies ken some better, BURNS *W. Simpson* (1785) st. 31. (2) **Slk.** I had been only a mere common ordinar prose-hash o' a chiel, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 120.

2. *v.* To put into prose.

Ayr. An' if ye winna mak it clink, By Jove, I'll prose it, BURNS *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 6.

PROSPECT, *sb.* Sc. Yks. [pro·spekt.] A telescope; also in *comp.* **Prospect-glass**.

Sc. I have lost my prospect wherewith I was wont to look over to the bloody land, and tell you and others what enemies and friends were doing, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 265. **Per.** When at the top through his prospect He looked round, both far and near, If he could spy a good fat deer, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 5, ed. 1853. **Lnk.** Get oot my storm hat, my prospect glass, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 82. **Gall.** The most part of us were out on the heuchs, looking to sea-ward with my father's old prospect-glass, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) iv. **w.Yks.**[3]

PROSPERATION, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Shr. [prospərē·ʃən.] Prosperity.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Ivvery prosperation te ye! **w.Yks.**[1] **Chs.** A local toast formerly sung with certain prescribed gesticulations at the Churchwardens' annual dinner at Barthomley, . . began—'Come, brave boys, prosperation Be to the Church and Nation.' Newcomers were narrowly watched and fined if they did not execute it correctly, HINCHLIFFE *Hist. Barthomley* (1856) 145, in BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883–6) 471; **Chs.**[13] **Shr.** [At Much Wenlock] it was customary for the retiring bailiff and his newly-elected successor to choose two new burgesses, whose descendants would be hereditary voters in the borough. At the ensuing Bailiff's Feast, the top of the mace was unscrewed, and a cup which held about one pint taken out. This was filled with port-wine, and each of the new burgesses was required to stand up in turn and empty the cup to the toast of 'Prosperation to the Corporation.' The old toast is still occasionally drunk at public dinners, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883–6) 471; **Shr.**[12]

PROSS, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Irel. [pros.] 1. *sb.* A process at law; a shortened form of 'process.' N.I.[1] Hence **Prossy-server**, *sb.* a process-server.

Glw. Why, if the prossy-sarver is cotched, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III. xvii.

2. *v.* To sue a person. **N.I.**[1] I prossed him.

PROSS, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lin. [pros.]

1. *sb.* A chat, gossip; familiar conversation; ? a dial. form of 'prose.'

N.Cy.[1] **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); **Dur.**[1], **w.Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** To hev a bit man pross wiv him, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 29; **n.Yks.**[124], **m.Yks.**[1] **Lin.**[1] Come and smoke a pipe, and we'll have a little pross.

Hence **Prossy**, *adj.* conversational, conversable. Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). 2. Phr. *to hold pross*, to have a gossip or familiar talk with a person.

n.Yks. There was too much on his hands and on mine to admit of our 'hoddin' pross' (holding a gossiping talk) about such matters, ATKINSON *Moor. Parish* (1891) 59. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah ho'ded a bit o' pross wiv her.

3. *v.* To gossip, chat, talk familiarly.

N.Cy.[1] **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **w.Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.**[1] He did pross. There's ower mich prossin' aboot him. **m.Yks.**[1]

PROSS, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **prouce** n.Yks.[3]; **prowse** Rxb. (JAM.) [pros.]

1. *v.* To give oneself airs; to look big and consequential; to boast; to be overbearing.

Lakel.[2] **Wm.** Though I was rader heaymly dress'd, I pross'd aboot an' did my best, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 43, ed. 1896. **n.Yks.**[3] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); (C.W.D. **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Prossing,** (*a*) *sb.* proud, overbearing behaviour; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* bumptious, bold; (2) **Prossy,** *adj.* (*a*) consequential-looking; (*b*) vexatiously nice and particular in dress or work.

(1, *a*) **Slk.** Keep us from a' proud prossing and upsetting, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 405, ed. 1866. (*b*) **w.Yks.**[1] There com a fine mack of a prossin, flybysky, uncoth fellow, ii. 292. **ne.Lan.**[1] (2, *a*) **ne.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **Rxb.** A prossie body JAM.

2. *sb.* A large measure of self-esteem resulting in an overbearing, consequential manner. Lakel.[2]

[1. Cp. Dan. dial. *pros,* proud, haughty; *prose,* to boast, swagger (MOLBECH).]

PROSTINGOLVA, PROT, see **Prestingolva, Prat.**

PROTE, *v.* Yks. Nhp. e.An. [prōt.] To poke. **w.Yks.**[2] Hence **Proter,** a poker. Nhp.[1], e.An.[1], Suf. (HALL.)

PROTECT, *v.* **Glo.**[1] [prəte·kt.] To detect.

PROTESTANT, *sb.* **Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] [pro·tistənt.] A variety of potato.

PROTICK, PROTTICK, see **Pratick.**

PROTLINS, *sb. pl.* **Cum.**[4] [pro·tlinz.] The refuse left after lard has been refined.

PROU, PROUCE, see **Proo, Pross,** *v.*[3]

PROUD, *adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **prahd** n.Cy. w.Yks.; **prood** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] Wm. ne.Yks. n.Lin.[1] [Sc. n.Cy. **prūd,** w.Yks. **prād,** Lan. **prēd,** Midl. **praud, proud,** s.Cy. **preud.**] 1. *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Proud-carpenter,** the self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*; (2) **-fee,** a substantial recompense; (3) **-flesh'd,** haughty, stuck-up; (4) **-tail,** the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*; (5) **-tailor,** (*a*) see (4); (*b*) a gaudy-winged insect.

(1) **Chs.**[123] (2) **Lth.** Gae search a' the world an' ye's get a proud fee, Gin ye match the Auld Cock o' the North Countrie, BALLANTINE *Poems* 1856 220. (3) **n.Lin.** They hate Woorme . . . because he's such a proud-flesh'd chap, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) III. 232. (4) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (5) **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 338. **Lan.** *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 140. **Stf.** 'Proud teelor' is the local name by which the goldfinch is known in the neighbourhood, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xxvii; **Stf.**[1], **Der.**[12], **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[123] **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Shr.**[12] **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.**[23]

2. Conceited; supercilious.

n.Lin.[1] **w.Som.**[1] Ter'ble proud sort of a man; but vor all he do make wise vor to know zo much; lor! tidn no ways to the bottom o' un.

3. Pleased, gladdened, elated.

Cld. I'm rale prood ye've done sae weel (JAM.). **Cum.** I is proud to see you however! (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[4] Ah's prood teh see theh. **Chs.**[1] I'm sure I'm very proud to see you; **Chs.**[3], **I.W.** (J.D.R.) **Som.** I was quite proud to see a fine Sunday (W.F.R.). **e.Cor.** (F.R.C.) **w.Cor.** She was proud to come home agen (M.A.C.). [**Amer.** She will be proud to have her tooth stop aching, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 373.]

4. Honest.

w.Som.[1] 'Well, Josep, 'ow be you?' 'Middlin' like, thankee, Thomas, poor but proud.'

5. Of a horse: restive, prancing.

w.Yks. It's that prahd it hardly knows hah ta walk (B.K.).

6. Of vegetation: luxuriant, esp. of corn which grows up too early in the season. Cf. **winter-proud.**

N.Cy.[1], **Cum.**[14] **e.Yks.** If the wheate bee a . . . proude and well skinned corne, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 99. **w.Yks.**[1] T'corn's vara proud; **w.Yks.**[2] **sw.Lin.**[1] The wheat's gotten so proud. **War.**[4] That wheat be too proud, master, it ull disapint you at harvest, I be afeared on.

7. Large; projecting in any direction; of a roof: having a high pitch.

Sc. Applied to a projection in a haystack, during the act of rearing it, whence it needs dressing in a particular quarter (JAM.). **Per.** That house has a proud roof, but the prouder, the better (G.W.). **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**[1] A seam of coal is said to be proud when its section is higher than ordinary. **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Thoo's set that stian ower prood. **Wm.** Thoo's putten that on ower prood (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Said of a fulcrum when it is placed too near the lever end. 'Pool thi chog a bit back, thah hez it ta prahd' (*ib.*); **w.Yks.**[1] That joint's to proud. **Lin.** (HALL.) **n.Lin.**[1] Earth or manure is said to be proud when it lies lightly, before it has had time to settle. 'We've fill'd th' graave up real proud, but it'll sattle a deäl.' **sw.Lin.**[1] The nails stand out too proud. The board's a bit too proud, it wants spoke-shaving off. **Lei.**[1] That lock's a del prouder o' wan soide nur t'oother. **War.**[3]

8. Swollen, inflamed.

Lin. (HALL.) **Lei.**[1] Yo' dew leuk praoud [said to a person with a swelled face]. **War.**[3] **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**[1], **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

9. Of the weather: brilliant or clear.

n.Cy. It's ta prahd ta hod aht (B.K.). **w.Yks.**[1] A proud morning.

10. Of a bitch or sow: *maris appetens.* n.Cy. (HALL.), e.An.[1], Suf.[1] Hence *proud i' th' barren, phr.* said of cows when about to calve. w.Yks.[1] 11. Of a spring of water: running too freely. Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 360.

12. *v.* To strut.

w.Yks. I saw him prouding by only yesterday (C.C.R.).

PROUD, see **Prod,** *v.*[1]

PROUDFUL, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **proodfu'** (JAM.).

1. Full of pride, haughty.

Sc. (JAM.) **Edb.** As it is, nane can deride For proudfu' swell, M'DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 30.

2. Of skins: swollen by the operation of lime. Sc. (JAM.)

PROUDISH, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Rather proud.

Lnk. I'm proudish, an' weel may I be't, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 45. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

Hence **Proudishly,** *adv.* somewhat proudly.

Edb. Looking, however, rather proudishly at what I had said, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi.

PROUDNESS, *sb.* Sc. Dev. 1. Pride.

Sc. The king hearing of this proudness, LINDSAY *Cron.* (ed. 1814) 88 (JAM.). **Dev.** There's that proudness about varmers' daughters nowadays, they wunt milkee, nur zār tha pegs, nur stan' in tha market, nur cār a basket drü tha straytes, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **s.Dev.** 'Tidden proudness, but us be bashful, *Longman's Mag.* May 1901) 52.

2. Of skins: the state of being swollen out. Sc. (JAM.)

PROUG, see **Prog.**

PROVABLE, *adj.* Chs. Der. [prū·vəbl.] Of corn: yielding well; answering the test of time. **Chs.**[1], s.Chs.[1], Der.[1] *Obs.*

PROVAND, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in forms **provan** Lan.; **provant** Lan. Chs.[1]; **proven** n.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[3]; **provend** Edb.; **provin, provon** Lan.; **provun** w.Yks.; **provven** n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **provvin** Lan.[1]; **provvun** w.Yks.; **prowan** Sc. (JAM.) [pro·vən(d.] 1. *sb.* Provender, food, esp. corn, chopped hay, and other dry cattle-food; provisions.

Sc. (JAM.); He's a proud horse that will not bear his own prowan, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 131. **Arg.** A firkin of herring and a few bolls of meal for my winter's provand, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 1. **Edb.** Wi' little wark an' sma' provend, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 7. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Bais provven,' cattle food. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (D.L.), **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Give yond pigs their dinner; then chop a bit of hay for provant, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 286; Iv he didn't get some provan soon, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 443; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Provand-bag,** a receptacle for food; (2) **-prickt,** over-fed; rendered dainty by too much good living.

(1) **Lan.** Mi provin bag wur empty when aw londed theer, WOOD *Hum. Sketches,* 23. (2) **w.Yks.**[3]

3. *v.* To feed.

w.Yks. Provven th' beeas', *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 16, 1896). **Lan.** I'll fodder an provon the tits for the, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 60.

[1. *Pabulum,* prouende, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

PROVE, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **preeave** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **preave** Nhb.[1]; **preeve** S. & Ork.[1]; **prieve** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy.; **prive** Sc. [prūv, prīv.] 1. *v.* In phr. (1) *how prove you?* how are you? how do you do? (2) *to prove and fend,* to argue in a quarrelsome way. Cf. **fend, 2.**

(1) **Lakel.**[2] Whia noo an' hoo priuve ye, an' hoo er they o' at hiam? (2) **e.Yks.**[1] Smith an his wife leead a reglar cat an dog

life, preeavin an fendin all day lang. w.Yks. Allus provin', allus fendin', Full ov other folks' consarns, SPENCER *Field Flowers*, 291, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 16, 1896).

2. To try, test.

Sc. Ye'll say, that I've ridden but into the wood To prieve gin my horse and hounds are good, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 221. Fif. TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 24. Edb. He gat nae leave His fowling-piece that night to prieve, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 161. Dmf. Gif I'd kent ye was gaun to prieve ony of your helicat pratticks on me, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 171.

3. To taste; also *fig.* to enjoy, experience; to tamper with.

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Sh.I. I niver preev'd wan whin I cam' in da streen, bit A'll aet dem noo, *Sh. News* (Jan. 28, 1899); S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* Ayr. Eve Did coy the cursed fruit to prieve, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 67; I . . . nocht but dule and dolour pruve, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 91. Lnk. Dar she nane of her herrings sell or prive, Afore she say, Dear Matkie wi' ye'r leave? RAMSAY *Poems* (1727) 135, ed. 1733. Edb. Wha is't that gars the greedy bankers prieve The maiden's tocher? FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 183, ed. 1785. Dmf. I wish you may ha'e long years to prove his blessing, *Good Wds.* (1882) 157. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) n.Yks.[2] I trist you'll nut hae te ondergan what I've preeav'd.

4. Mining term: to test by sinking or boring; to ascertain the position of a seam of coal thrown downwards or upwards by a slip.

Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849), ed. 1888.

5. To stop at any place at sea in order to make trial for fish; to sample a fishing-net; see below.

S. & Ork.[1] I.Ma. Every fishing-boat has a train of nets, consisting of five pair. When fishing these extend through the water like a hedge over two miles in length. Before hauling all this tremendous length on board it is customary to 'prove' or sample the nets, so about 25 yards of the net nearest to the boat is pulled up to see if there has been a take of fish; if this is found satisfactory all is pulled on board (S.M.).

6. Of cattle: to fatten; to improve in size and condition. Cf. **proof**, 5.

Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] 'How did that beast prove?' is a question often asked of the butcher by the farmer, i.e. 'Did he die fat internally? did he tallow well?' Dor.[1] w.Som.[1] Never zeed nothing prove so vast in all my life as they steers you bought to Taunton market; I zim I do zee 'em grow.

7. Of yeast, dough, &c.: to rise well.

Nhp.[1] It is good yeast, it proves so well.

8. Of cattle: to turn out to be with young. Chs.[13]

9. *sb. Obs.* A taste.

Sc. A prieve o' her mou' hardly gae'm, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 295.

PROVEN, *pp.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Also written **provin** Sh.I. 1. Proved, attested.

Sc. The fact was proven, MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 65. Ayr. My grandfather's great gift of foreknowledge was again proven, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) iii. Lnk. A proven man o' credit—He'll do our wark, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 2. Gall. It canna be proven that ever I handled a plack o' the price, CROCKETT *A. Mark* (1899) lii. n.Yks.[2]

2. Phr. *not proven*, a verdict given when neither the guilt nor the innocence of the accused has been satisfactorily established.

Sc. Their verdict in the case of the woman was 'not proven,' FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 223. Sh.I. The hail poyntis of dittay are agains her, boith general and special, except theft of Thomas Urabister not provin, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 286, ed. 1891.

PROVERB, *v. Obs.* Sc. To quote proverbs.

Ayr. Wha taught you to proverb sae glibly? GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xlii.

PROVES', see **Provost**.

PROVIDANCE, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Also written **providence** n.Yks.[4] [prəvai·dəns.] The provision of food for an entertainment; a deriv. of 'provide.'

Cum.[14] n.Yks. We'll mack plenty of providance for t'dinner (I.W.); n.Yks.[1] The meat and other eatables for a burial entertainment; the cakes, spiced-bread, tea, &c. for a tea-party. 'There was nobbut a mean providance, for sike folk an' a'''; n.Yks.[4] A mirical wadn't a'e maad yon providence last. ne.Yks.[1] We s'all a'e ti mak providance for 'em. w.Yks. (J.W.)

PROVIDE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [prəvai·d.] 1. *v.* To provide for. *Gen.* used in *pp.*

Per. He's providit that's content, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 57. Ayr. Chance an' fortune are sae guided, They're ay in less or mair provided, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 107-8.

2. To furnish with a bridal outfit, household linen, &c.

Frf. I was ance weel providit, an' deemed mysel' thrang, A-boukin' an' bleachin' haill wabs o' new sheetin', WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 45.

Hence **Providing**, *sb.* a bride's outfit; the provision of household linen, furniture, &c. provided by the bride; occas. the goods provided by the bridegroom.

Sc. I was makin' my providin' when I was Mary's age, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) iv. ne.Sc. In the interval between the final contract of marriage and its celebration the young woman was busy getting in order all her providan for her future home, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 88. Kcd. Her hoose was gotten ready an' her providin' sent hame, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Feb. 9, 1901). e.Fif. Neist day I wad be ower at Dundee layin' in providin' o' various kin's, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv. Lnk. The 'providing' has always been regarded as an important item of the marriage arrangements, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 12. Lth. LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 152. Gall. Ye shall have both the lass and a suitable providing, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xxxiv.

3. *sb.* A trousseau.

Bnff. Gorgeous dresses—such a provide Keith's lairdships ne'er before had seen, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 119.

PROVIDER, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. [prəvai·də(r.] In phr. *a good provider*, a working man who habitually spends his wages in the support of his family. n.Cy. (J.W.H.), w.Yks. (J.W.)

PROVIN, see **Provand**, **Proven**.

PROVOKE, *v.* Shr.[1] [prəvō·k.] To revoke.

To provoke a bargain.

PROVOKESOME, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. [prəvō·ksəm.] Provoking.

Dmb. This was plump and plain and a wee provokesome, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) v. n.Cy., Yks. (J.W.)

PROVOKING, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Tempting, whetting the appetite.

Gall. 'Tweel thy taste's no sae provokin' 'Tween you and me [said of tobacco], NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 127, ed. 1897.

PROVOKSHON, *sb.* Sc. Also written **provokshin** Sh.I. [prəvō·kʃən.] Provocation.

Sc. Gif ye wull heaer his voyce, hardauna your hairts, as in the provokshon, an' as in the daye o' temptatione, RIDDELL *Psalms* (1857) xcv. 7, 8. Sh.I. Nae flesh an' bluid can staand siccan provokshin, as A'm gotten da night, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897).

PROVON, see **Provand**.

PROVOST, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **proves'**, **provo'**. The chief magistrate of a burgh.

Sc. My Lord Provo', my Lord Provo', Where shall this poor fellow go? Some goes east and some goes west, And some goes to the craw's nest, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 121. Mry. The Magistrates' Loft, with arm-chair for the Provost in the centre of the front seat, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 78. Abd. Come Provost, Baillies, ane and a', CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 185. Per. Ye proveses o' rank, an' ye That are but baron-bailies, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 60. Ayr. He's the baillie or provost of a burrough's town, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) iii. Gall. It maun be the provost at least, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) xxix.

Hence **Provostry**, *sb.* the period during which the provost remains in office.

Ayr. Nothing very material happened in the town till the time of my first provostry, GALT *Provost* (1822) x.

PROVUN, **PROVVEN**, **PROVVIN**, **PROVVUN**, see **Provand**.

PROW, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **preaw** Lan. [prau, Lan. also prē.] 1. *v.* To prowl about; to sneak about a back door. A dial. form of 'prowl.'

Cum.[4] Lan. When ther Sam he coom preawin' abeawt, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 137. Chs.[1]

2. To poke into; to rummage about. s.Wm. (J.A.B.)

3. To toil hard and continuously.

Wm. Mudther an me hes prowd an screeapt on, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 8.

4. To dig or throw up mould; to root amongst plants; to plough deeply.

Cum.[4] They're howkin' an' drainin', an' prowin' in't land forivver, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 61, ed. 1886. w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

5. To seek for prey; to forage; freq. with *out*.

e.Lan.[1] **Chs.**[1] Cows are said to prow ite when they spread over the fields in search of new pasture in the spring.

6. With *out*: to probe, sift evidence.

Chs.[1] It were ne'er gradely prowed ite, bur aw awways thowt he were th' guilty party.

7. *sb.* Very deep ploughing. Cum. (E.W.P.)

PROW, PROWAN, see **Proo, Provand.**

PROWIE, *sb.* Sc. A cow. Cf. proo.

Edb. So they waited on, and better waited on for the prowie's calfing, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i.

PROWK, see **Proke.**

PROWL, *v.* and *sb.* Nhp. Cor. **1.** *v.* To re-glean a field. Nhp.[1] **2.** *sb.* Plunder.

Cor.[3] Thee 'assent nuff prowl far um.

[**1.** I prolle, I go here and there to seke a thyng, *Je tracasse*, PALSGR. (1530).]

PROWLY, *sb.* *Obs.* Or.I. Also written **prowley.** A sharp scolding; corporal punishment.

Gin every lass . . . gaes her lad as tarf a prowly, As I hae gotten frae thee this night;—Hid might hae meed a sa'nt gang gite, *Orcadian Sketch Bk.* 101 (JAM.).

PROWSE, *v.* and *sb.* Lan. Stf. [prouz.] **1.** *v.* To stir.

Lan. It has prowst my inside up, WAUGH *Snowed Up*, v; **Lan.**[1] **2.** To search about for any one. Stf.[1] **3.** *sb.* Rubbish.

Lan. Us soyne us I're cleeont o' bit o' th' sluch un prowse, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 36.

PROWSE, see **Pross,** *v.*[3]

PROWT, *sb.* and *adj.* Yks. Lan. Also in forms **preawt** Lan.; **prout** w.Yks. [prāt, Lan. prēt.] **1.** *sb.* Rubbish; worthless stuff; also used of an idle, good-for-nothing person.

w.Yks. Aw ne'er seed sich prout, throw it away (D.L.). **Lan.** I clapt meh piss pot i' th' hoyle, brimfoo o' nasty prowt, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 37; There's no mak o' preawt in it, WAUGH *Tattlin' Matty*, 14; Seeam us . . . yon prowt up i' Birchwood, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iii; **Lan.**[1]

2. *adj.* Poor, insignificant. s.Lan. PICTON *Dial.* (1865) 14.

PROWT, *v.* *Obs.* Bdf. To wander about like a child. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 140.

PROXY, *adj.* Lei. Nhp. War. Bdf. Hnt. [pro·ksi.] Of a horse: frolicsome, skittish; occas. used also of a human being.

Lei.[1] **Nhp.**[1] Restricted to a horse that is playful, from rest and good feeding; it implies more than 'frisky,' but less than 'restive.' **War.**[3] **Bdf.** Don't go near that proxy horse (J.W.B.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

PRRUTCHY, see **Proochy.**

PRUANT, *sb.* Sus. [prū·ənt.] A prune, French plum. FRIEND *Plant Names* (1882).

PRUDENT, *adj.* Yks. Chs. Lin. Wor. Bdf. Suf. Cor. [prū·dənt, priu·dənt.] Chaste, virtuous, modest; prudish.

Yks., Chs. I'm afraid she's not a prudent woman, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 480. **Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Wor.** *N. & Q. ib.* **Bdf.** A woman said of her husband, 'He is as prudent as an old maid. He was in such a way because a woman came into the room unexpected, while he was changing his shirt' (J.W.B.). **Suf.** (C.G.B.) **se.Cor.** *N. & Q. ib.*

PRUDGAN, see **Prugian.**

PRUE, *sb.* Wor. Cmb. [prū.] **1.** Inferior cuttings of asparagus; also used of fruit, &c.; see below.

Wor. Not grown fine enough to be included in the tied bundles for sale, but tied in bundles separately and sold at a much lower price for flavouring purposes, soups, &c. (E.S.); Prue, rhubarb, and gooseberries, *Evesham Jrn.* June 13, 1896.

2. Young asparagus. Cmb. (W.W.S.)

PRUGIAN, *adj.* *Obs.* Oxf. Also written **prudgan.** Pert, brisk, proud. 'You look mighty prudgan' (K.).

PRU(I, PRUIT, see **Proo, Prut.**

PRULE, *sb.* Ken.[1] [prūl.] A gaff-hook.

PRUMMACKS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. [prʉ·məks.] The breasts of a woman. S. & Ork.[1]

PRUNK, *adj.* and *v.* Sh.I. **1.** *adj.* Neat, pretty, smart.

I wis as prunk a young man as wis eneath da Wart Hill, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 11; **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. Proud, vain, saucy. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1] **3.** *v.* With *up*: to make oneself smart and neat. S. & Ork.[1]

[**3.** Cp. Sw. *prunka*, nitide vestiri vel procedere, SERENIUS.]

PRUSH, PRUSHUS, PRUSON, see **Pruss, Praiseach, Prison.**

PRUSS, *v.* Cum. Also in form **prush** Cum.[1] [prus, pruʃ.] To press; to importune.

Let lwords and ladies pruss the downy seat, GILPIN *Pop. Poet.* (1875) 57; Theer was plenty eh room if that yung wooman up in t'corner wad nobbut pruss up a bit, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 15; **Cum.**[14]

PRUSSIAN, *adj.* Chs. Hmp. In *comb.* (1) **Prussian's caps,** the common pink garden balsam, *Impatiens balsamina*; (2) **— rock,** a salt-mining term: a variety of rock-salt.

(1) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (2) **Chs.** The rock of the purer quality, or, as it is termed, 'Prussian Rock,' MARSHALL *Review* (1817) II. 84; **Chs.**[1] The rock salt as got, large and small together.

PRUT, *int.* Cum. Cor. Also in form **pruit** Cor. A call to cows, horses, &c. to come. Cf. proo.

Cum.[14] **Cor.** 'Pruit! pruit! pruit!' called Cherry, just as she would call the cows at home, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 124, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[1]

PRUTCHEE, see **Proochy.**

PRUTE NO, *phr.* Sc. An expression of contempt.

Lnk. If they had tell'd me tuts, or prute no, I laid them o'er my knee, and a com'd crack for crack o'er their hurdies, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 150.

PRUTTEN, *v.* *Obs.* n.Cy. To be proud; to hold up the head with disdain. (HALL.), (K.)

PRUTTY, PRWOAG, see **Pretty, Prog.**

PRY, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Not. Ess. Also written **prie** Not.; **prye** Nhb.[1] [prai.] **1.** Var. species of the carex grass, esp. *Carex glauca* and *C. panicea.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Rxb.** The most common of all, especially in the higher parts of the country, are different species of carex, here called pry, and by Ainsworth interpreted sheer-grass, *Agric. Surv.* 108 (*ib.*). **Dmf.** Valuable food for hill sheep, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351. **n.Dmf.** *Garden Wk.* New S. (1896) No. cxiv. 112. **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** HODGSON *Bot. Caldew*; **Cum.**[1] Vernal sedge, *Carex praecox*; **Cum.**[4] Aw yon middle part growes nowte bit bent an' pry, *C. Pacq.* (Aug. 17, 1893) 6, col. 1. **Not.** A blue spiry grass, called here 'prie-grass,' which is produced on cold wet land, YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* (1781–1815) XXII. 470.

2. The rough-stalked meadow-grass, *Poa trivialis.* Nhb.[1]

3. The midge-grass, *Holcus lanatus. ib.* **4.** The lime-sedge, *Tilia parvifolia.* Ess. (B. & H.) **5.** The woody variety of coal in the Shilbottle seam. Nhb.[1]

PRY, *sb.*[2] Fif. (JAM.) Refuse, small trash, inferior vegetables.

The pry of onions, of potatoes, &c., which are scarcely worth the trouble of gathering or almost unfit for use. Chiefly if not exclusively applied to culinary stuffs.

PRY, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Suf. Ess. Amer. Also in form **pray** Suf.[1] [prai.] **1.** *v.* To force up by means of a lever; a dial. form of 'prise.'

Suf. (C.T.); **Suf.**[1] Pray away. **Ess.** To pry open a box, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 186; (W.W.S.) [**Amer.** With a deal of sweating and swearing, prying and lifting, the rock was put upon a scale and weighed, *Cent. Mag.* (Sept. 1882) 778.]

2. *sb.* A lever used for the purpose of forcing. **e.An.**[1], Suf.[1]

PRYAN, *sb.* Cor. Also written **prian.** [prai·ən.] **1.** A mining term: soft white clay.

Esteemed a favourable indication when found in a lode, ENGLISH *Mining Terms* (1830).

2. *Comp.* **Pryan-lode,** a soft clayey vein of tin. **Cor.**[2]

[OCor. *pryan*, clayey ground (WILLIAMS).]

PRYMEGAP, PRYOMBLE, PRYZE, see **Prim-gap, Preamble, Prize,** *v.*[12]

PSALM, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Cor. **1.** In phr. (1) *the cursing psalm*, Psalm cix; see below; (2) *to take up the psalm*, to act as precentor.

(1) **Cor.** I thot I weer gwaine to die, an' I read the cussin' psalm agin you, PHILLPOTTS *Lying Prophets* (1897) 191; If read by a wronged person before death, it was, and is sometimes yet, supposed to bring punishment upon the evil-doer, *ib. note.* (2) **n Sc.** Reading the lines and then singing the tune alternately was the old practice. It survives now only in the Highlands (A.W.).

Per. It was ordained that he should on no ways pretend to such an office in time coming, or yet should take up the Psalm in the Kirk, LAWSON *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 145; For providing of an musician for taking up of the Psalms in the Kirk, *ib.* 275.

2. *Comp.* **Psalm-caking**, a custom observed upon All Saints' Day; see below.

Lan. In some places it is called 'soul-caking,' but there [Great Martin] it is named 'psalm-caking'—from their reciting psalms for which they receive cakes, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 251.

PSALMAS-'UNTING, *adj.* Cor. [sɑ·məz·ʉntin.] Hypocritical, sanctimonious; lit. 'psalms-hunting.'

I stayed wi' the psalmas-'untin' ould cadger, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; Cor.[1] 'Psalmasunting-person,' a person who continually goes to church to the neglect of other duties.

PTROO, PTRU(A, PTRUE(AI, PTRUMAI, see **Proo.**

PUADY, PUASY, see **Puddy**, *sb.*, **Posy.**

PUBBLE, *adj.* and *v.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [pu·bl.] **1.** *adj.* Fat, full, plump; well-grown; used esp. of corn or fruit.

N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] He . . . was gittin' as pubble an' roond as a bo', 163; Cum.[4] Grain well fed is 'pubble as a partridge.' n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] As pubble as a partridge. 'Pubble wheat,' plump in grain; n.Yks.[4] e.Yks. If the wheate bee pubble, proude and well-skinned, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 99. m.Yks.[1] Applied to a round lumpy object. w.Yks.[1] Shoe war pubble an grosh, ii. 296. ne Lan.[1]

2. *v.* Of corn: to fill out.

n.Yks.[2] T'coorn's beginning to pubble.

PUBLIC, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. [pu·blik, pʉ·blik.] **1.** A public-house, ale-house, inn.

Sc. Being also a public, it was two stories high, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxx. n.Sc. Guid wud come o' them wha own dacent publics, and retail guid leequor, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 231. w.Sc. Kirsty's 'public' was only a stone's throw from the kirk, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 112, ed. 1877. Ayr. He gaed to Widow M'Plooky's public, and waur'd the sixpence on gills, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxviii. Hdg. Crowds in publics haud the splore, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 145. Gall. Aul' Lucky Hair's, wha keepit the public at Underhill, *Gallovidian* (1900) II. 59. n.Cy. (J.W.) Nhb. He came to a sma' public by the road-side, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 19. Yks., Midl. (J.W.), nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] Our Jim's a wild chap, he's allus at the public. War.[3], Hrf.[12] Glo. He wur gwain home vram public, *Roger Plowman*, 17. e.An.[1] e.Dev. The publics also, of which we passed three, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 93.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Cheat-the-public**, (2) **Public-house-bargain**, a loose bargain; a bad or unprofitable bargain; (3) **-room**, a reception-room; one of the principal rooms of a house excluding the bedrooms and kitchen.

(1) Cai. I'll lay ma head it is a 'cheat-the-public.' Braw in colours—God forgie us!—yet it didna cost more nor tippence, HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 211. (2) n.Lin.[1] Them carrots isn't wo'th moore then hauf what George hes gen for 'em. It's been a real public-hoose-bargain. (3) Sc. We continue to call our reception rooms 'public rooms,' RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 1859) 217.

PUBLICAN, *sb.* Yks. Oxf. The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris.*

Yks. *Nature Notes*, No. 9. w.Yks. We used to call marsh-marigolds 'publicans,' and some other plant (I forget which) by the name of 'sinners' (J.T.). Oxf. 'Publicans-and-Sinners,' applied to Marsh Marigold and Buttercups when they grow together (B. & H.).

PUBLICATION, *sb.* Wal. A preaching engagement amongst Nonconformists. 'He gave me a publication' (J.Y.E.).

PUBLISH, *v.* Wal. To announce the preacher for a particular day. (J.Y.E.) Hence **Publisher**, *sb.* the church officer who makes the church announcements. (*ib.*)

PUBLISHT, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Ags. (JAM.) Plump.

'A weel-publisht bairn,' a child that is in full habit, or well filled up.

PUCCAWN, see **Puckawn(e.**

PUCELLE, *sb.* *Obs.* Oxf. Brks. A maid, damsel.

This word was much used in former times by young gentlemen, especially at places near Oxford, one of which was Garsington in Oxfordshire, and another was Sunningwell in Berkshire, HEARNE *Gl. Rob. Glo.* (1810) (s.v. Pykeled).

[Fr. *pucelle*, a maid, girl (COTGR.).]

PUCHIL, *adj.* Sc. Also written **puchal** Bnff.[1] [pʉ·χil.] **1.** Substantial; well-off; thriving.

Abd. I've been the puch'lest in this place, For corn, an' kine, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 20.

2. Of small stature; neat, somewhat conceited; consequential.

Bnff.[1] Abd. It sairt 'im richt, puchil upsettin' smatchet, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii.

PUCK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Der. Wor. Shr. Glo. Sus. Hmp. Also in forms **poake** Wor.; **pook** Sus.[2]; **pouk** Sc. Shr.[2]; **puke** Sc. (JAM.) [puk, pʉk.] **1.** A mischievous fiend, an evil spirit; the deuce. Also used *fig.*

Fif. SIBBALD *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 34 (JAM.). Dmf. But ay as they at the auld carlin played pouk, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 84. w.Ir. What the puck are you doing? (W.W.S.) Der. And why the puck don't you let her out? LE FANU *Uncle Silas* (1865) II. 270. se.Wor.[1] Hmp.[1] A New Forest sprite.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Puck-foisted**, bewitched; (2) **-ladden** or **-ledden**, betrayed, deceived by false ideas; (3) **-needle**, (*a*) the shepherd's needle, *Scandix Pecten*; (*b*) the corn-cockle, *Lychnis Githago*; (4) **-'s stool**, the puff-ball, *Lycoperdon Bovista.*

(1) Glo.[1] (2) Wor. The peasantry in Alfric and those parts say that they are sometimes what they call 'Poake ledden'; that is, that they are occasionally waylaid in the night by a mischievous sprite whom they call 'Poake,' ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 418, ed. 1852. Shr.[2] Glo. I do know as it be an easy matter for folks in general to be a-puckledden by fancy, GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 246; Glo.[12] (3, *a*) Sus.[2] w.Sus. *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 27. Hmp.[1] (*b*) Sus. (HALL.), Sus.[2] (4) Sus. SAWYER *Nat. Hist.* (1883) 15. w.Sus. *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) VI. 27.

3. The nightjar, *Strix caprimulgus.* Also in *comp.* **Puck-bird.** Cf. **puckeridge**, 1.

w.Sus. *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 18; The puck would fly before her and she did not dare to cross its path, SAWYER *ib.* 8; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 97.

4. A distemper in calves, supposed to be caused by the attacks of nightjars. Also in *comb.* **Puck complaint.** w.Sus. SWAINSON *ib.*; SAWYER *ib.*

PUCK, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Irel. Lan. Amer. [puk.] **1.** *sb.* A blow, esp. a blow with the horns of a goat. Cf. **puckawn(e.**

Ir. He gave me a puck in the back. The goat reared up and gave me a puck (A.S.-P.). N.I.[1] He got a puck in the eye. Lan. A puck in the jaw (F.R.C.). [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 380.]

2. *v.* To hit or strike sharply; to butt with the horns, used esp. of a goat.

Ir. She is crying because the goat pucked her. He pucked him with his fist (A.S.-P.); The ram and the cow pucked her with their horns, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 37.

PUCK, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] Glo. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **puk** Dev. [puk.] **1.** *sb.* A small rick of hay or corn. See **Pook**, *sb.*[1]

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 334; Glo.[1] A quantity of sheaves put into a small stack in the field, when the weather is unsettled, and the corn not fit to be put into a large stack; Glo.[2], Hmp.[1] w.Cy. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Wil., Som. A large cock (of hay) that will stand the wind, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 334. Dev. Skace a minnit did hur luk, Bevaur et strik'd 'n bout a puk, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 2nd S. 45, ed. 1866.

2. *v.* To put up sheaves of corn, or hay-cocks.

Hmp. Esp. of barley and oats, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 285; Hmp.[1] Dev. Ha'd stay an puk up zummat moar, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) II. 45, ed. 1866.

PUCK, see **Pick, Pouk**, *sb.*[1]

PUCKAN-SULLA, *sb.* N.I.[1] A basket or hamper made of well-twisted oat-straw rope.

Used for holding seed potatoes; it holds about two and a half bushels.

PUCKAWN(E, *sb.* Irel. Also written **puccawn**; **puckane** Wxf.[1] A he-goat, a butting goat.

Ir. Bring me the giant's puckawn with the golden bells round his neck, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 7; (A.S.-P.) Wxf.[1]

[OIr. *pucán*, a small he-goat (O'REILLY).]

PUCKER, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. Aus. and Amer. [pu·kə(r, pʉ·kə(r.] **1.** *sb.* A state of fright, perplexity, agitation; confusion, vexation.

Sc. In a terrible pucker (JAM.). e.Fif. The gudeman flew into

an awfu' pucker, Latto *Tam Borkin* (1864) xxi. **Dmb.** Don't put yourself in such a pucker, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xvi. **Ayr.** The mistress is that unreasonable and gets into a pucker aboot naething, Johnston *Congalton's Legacy* (1896) 285. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**[1] What a pucker he's in! **Cum.**[14] **e.Yks.**[1] When Ah tell'd him meear had stuml'd an brokken her knees, he was in a fine pucker. **w.Yks.** O thowt they sempt in a pucker a sum hah, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 231; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** My word, aw said, but theaw'd be in a pucker, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 124. **e.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2] **Not.**[1] Shay were in a rare pucker. **Nhp.**[1] I'm in a terrible pucker. **War.**[2] **Oxf.** He's in a pretty pucker over that business (G.O.). **Brks.**[1] If 'e maaykes a pucker o' things like this yer agin zomebody else med put 'um to rights vor 'e vor I wunt. **Hrt.** What with the storm and my limb and poor head I was in a pucker (G.H.G.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf.**[1] I was all of a pucker. **Ken.** (J.A.B.); **Ken.**[1] You've no call to put yourself in a pucker. **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.**[1] I be in a terrible pucker. **Wil.**[1] I be in a main pucker 'bout what to do wi' they taters. **Dor.** What a pucker everything is in! Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) ix. **Dev.**[1] Why do ye put yourself in such a pucker? 21. **Cor.** You stuffs it in her gills, and makes such pucker, *Gent. Mag.* (1762) 287. **w.Cor.** He's in a great pucker, abusing the men like mad (M.A.C.). [**Aus.** He needn't make so much pucker, Clarke *Valley Council* (1891) x. **Amer.** 'All in a pucker,' in a hurry, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 392.]

2. *Comp.* **Pucker-snatch,** a difficulty.

s.Hmp. I was in a terrible pucker-snatch (H.C.M.B.).

3. *Obs.* A small ridge.

Hrt. If the reaper uses sweeping horizontal strokes he will beat up the straw in puckers, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. iii. 54.

4. *v.* To perplex, confuse, fluster. *Gen.* in *pp.*

w.Yks. An' his wife looked as pucker'd as could be, Hartley *Budget* (1872) 91. **Nhp.**[1] I had such a world of things to do, I was pucker'd to death. **War.**[2]

5. With *up*: to change countenance; to show signs of nervous excitement.

Ir. And I seen Granny . . . wid the fright puckered up in her face, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 130, ed. 1893. **w.Som.**[1] When he zeed me watchin' o' un, did'n er pucker up!

6. Coal-mining term; of a floor: to rise up with the action of gas.

w.Yks.[2] A collier when returning to his work in the morning often finds the floor silted, or, as he sometimes calls it, 'puckered' (s.v. Silt).

7. With *up*: to shrivel up with cold. **Sus.**[1]

PUCKERATION, *sb.* Lan. Written **puckerashun.** [pu·kəreiʃən.] State of excitement, vexation.

It's no use gettin into oather a tantrum or a puckerashun abeawt an accident o' this sort, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 52; Didn't my flesh creep uppo my booans! Didn't aw go aw into a state o puckerashun! *ib. Loominary* (c. 1861) 17.

PUCKERIDGE, *sb.* Sur. Sus. Hmp. [pu·k-, pu·kəridʒ.] **1.** The nightjar, *Strix caprimulgus.* Cf. **puck,** *sb.*[1] **3.**

sw.Sur. *Nature Notes*, No. 10. **w.Sus.** *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) VI. 18. **Hmp.** The fern-owl or churn-owl . . . they also call a puckeridge, White *Selborne* (1788) 280, ed. 1853; (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1]

2. The distemper fatal to calves and heifers, supposed to be caused by the bite of the nightjar.

w.Sus. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 97. **Hmp.** The fatal distemper [of weanling calves] known to cow-leeches by the name of 'puckeridge,' White *Selborne* (1788) 280, ed. 1853.

PUCKERIN(G, *sb.* Yks. [pu·kərin.] A rage. See **Pucker.**

e.Yks. Noo, sha was iv a puckerin! Ti think at oor Jack sud sa shamfully suck her in, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 46.

PUCKERMENT, *sb.* **e.Yks.**[1] **1.** A state of perplexity or agitation. **2.** A crushed-up, creased, or disorderly mass. See **Pucker.**

PUCKERY, *adj.* Yks. Amer. [pu·kəri.] Puckered, inclined to puckers.

n.Yks. This is puckery clout (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) [**Amer.** If Pugwash had a watery mouth when he married, I guess its pretty puckery by this time, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. x.]

PUCKET, *sb. Obs.* Irel. A lump of bread. Wxf. Stanyhurst *Desc. Ir.* (ed. 1808) 4.

PUCKETS, *sb.pl. Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. Yks. Suf. Sus. Hmp. Nests of caterpillars, spiders, and other suchlike insects.

n.Cy. Grose 1790. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* July 11, 1896. **Suf.**[1], **Sus.** (K.), **Sus.**[12], **Hmp.**[1]

PUCKFEIST, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Suf. Wil. Dev. Also written **puckfiest** Suf.[1]; **puckfist** n.Cy. Glo.[1] Dev.[1]; **puckfyst** se.Wor.[1]; and in forms **pook-foist** s.Wor.[1]; **puckfice** War.; **puckfoist** Glo.; **puckfoust** Glo.[12] Wil.; **puckfris, puckfrist, pugfiest** Wor.; **pugfist** Nhp. Oxf. [pu·k-, pɐ·kfeist, -fist, -foist.] The devil's snuff-box, *Lycoperdon Bovista.* Cf. **puck,** *sb.*[1] **2** (4).

n.Cy. *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 110. **Nhp.** (B. & H.), **War.** (M.E.B.) **Wor.** (W.K.W.C.C.); They also call the puff, or puck-ball fungus, by the name of 'pug-fiest,' Allies *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 418, ed. 1852. **se.Wor.**[1] I shŭd like a drap o' drink, fur I feels as dry as a puck-fyst. **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); **Glo.**[12] **Oxf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 165. **Suf.**[1], **n.Wil.** (G.E.D.), **Dev.**[1]

PUCKLE, *sb.* Shr. Hrf. [pu·kl.] A pimple, pustule. Shr.[12] Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Cf. **pouk,** *sb.*[1]

PUCKLE, PUCKSIE, see **Pickle,** *sb.*[1], **Puxy.**

PUCKWAX, *sb.* War. The cartilage of a cow's shoulder. (J.R.W.) See **Pax-wax.**

PUD, *sb.*[1] Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Cor. [pud, pɐd.] The fist; the hand.

Hmp. Holloway. **Wil.**[1] A nursery word. **Dor.**[1] Gie's a pud. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Cor.**[1]

PUD, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. A shortened form of 'pudding.' Cf. **pock-pud,** s.v. **Pock,** *sb.*[1] **2** (2).

n.Sc. Whan the puds war sodden, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 255, ed. 1875.

PUD, *sb.*[3] Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **puddie. 1.** The belly. Cld. Cf. **pod,** *sb.*[1] **2.** A plump, healthy child; a fondling term for a child. **Sc.** A fat pud (s.v. Pod).

3. *Comp.* **Pud-dow,** *sb.* a pigeon. Lth., Rxb.

PUD, *sb.*[4] ? *Obs.* Lth. (Jam.) An inkholder.

PUD, *sb.*[5] Sc. An innkeeper. Brown *Dict.* (1845); *Guid Sc. Dict.* (1895).

PUD, see **Pad,** *sb.*[3]

PUDBEGGAR, *sb.* Wil. Also in form **pudbaiger.** [pu·dbegə(r).] The water-spider, *Argyroneta aquatica.* Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1]

PUDDENY, *adj.* Brks.[1] [pu·dini.] Round, chubby, shaped like a pudding.

PUDDER, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Lan. Chs. Nhp. Dev. Confusion, bustle; a 'to-do'; a rage; a squabble. See **Pother, Puther.**

Sc. The pony, hearing this pudder over his head, began . . . to think it would be best both for himself and Davie to return from whence they came, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xv. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 202. **Cum.** Aw th' house was in a pudder, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 69; **Cum.**[1] (s.v. Podder). **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** 'Twas uncivilly done, Such a hideous pudder to keep, Halliwell *Pal. Anthol.* (1850) 109. **Nhp.**[1] **Dev.** Now she bushing roars, and makes a pudder, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) III. 25. [Pudder, *strepitus, tumultus,* Coles (1679).]

PUDDER, see **Powder.**

PUDDILL, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A pedlar's pack; the bag in which he carries his wares.

Ane pedder is called ane merchand or cremar, quha beirs ane pack or creame upon his back, quha are called beirares of the puddell be the Scottismen in the realm of Polonia, Skene *Difficill Wds.* 1681) 94; (Jam.)

PUDDING, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **pudden** w.Yks. Brks.[1] Nrf. Suf.[1] Ess. I.W.[1] Cor.; **puddin** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] n.Yks. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Der. [pu·din, pɐ·din.]

1. *sb. pl.* The entrails, intestines.

Sc. Like turd from puddings overcharged, Colvil *Whigs Supplication* (ed. 1796) I. 54. **Per.** They'll birze his puddin's out, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 56, ed. 1887. **Slg.** He took his gully by the haft, An' twirl'd the blade; 'Mang puddin's he could warp an' waft, Muir *Poems* (1818) 17. **Ayr.** (F.J.C.) **Lnk.** Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 58. **e.Lth.** Sands *Tranent* (1881) 15. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 400, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 355. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **e.Dur.**[1], **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[245], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Lin.**[1] He slit open the poor fellow's belly and let out the puddings. **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence (1) **Pudding-fat,** *sb.* the fat of a pig's intestines; (2) **-leather,** *sb.* the stomach; (3) **-linked,** *ppl. adj.* having

a twist or obstruction of the bowels; (4) **·skin**, *sb.* the large intestine of a pig, stuffed with bread and seasoning.

(1) **e.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **Bnff.** First we pang'd our puddin leather Wi' oysters fresh an' herrin sawt, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 176. (3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**[1 2] (4) **Cor.** A piece of pudden skin, HERBERT *Aunt Keziah*, ii.

2. The stuffed entrails of a pig filled with various ingredients; a pork sausage. Cf. **black pudding, white pudding.**

Sc. The entrails of the pig cleaned, and filled with the blood, onions, &c., for black, and with meal, dripping or suet, for white puddings (A.W.). **Sh.I.** Eddie Tam has killed his grice, An' Eppie puddins makin', Baith black an' white, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 98. **Per.** Links of puddings, black and white, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 10. **Fif.** When the pig was killed a feast of cracklins and puddings followed, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 14. **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 19. **Der.** Th' puddin's weere talked o' i' Milton for months, GILCHRIST *Nicholas* (1899) 196. **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.)

Hence **Puddin-wife**, *sb.* a professional or expert maker of puddings or sausages.

Nhb.[1] At pig-killing it was formerly usual to call in the services of a puddin-wife, who had skill in dressing the various edible portions of the 'innards' of the pig.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Pudding-bag**, (*a*) the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*; (*b*) a blind alley, cul-de-sac; (2) **·bag road**, (3) **·street**, see (1, *b*); (4) **·bed**, a bed of soft stone in Swanage quarries; (5) **·bell**, a bell rung when the congregation leaves a church; (6) **·brined**, soft-headed, simple; (7) **·broo** or **·bree**, the water in which puddings have been boiled; (8) **·cake**, a composition of flour and water boiled; (9) **·clout**, a linen cover for dumplings or puddings whilst being cooked; (10) **·dip**, sauce; (11) **·faced**, having fat, chubby cheeks; (12) **·grass**, the penny-royal, *Mentha pulegium*; (13) **·head**, a stupid, heavy person; (14) **·headed**, stupid, thick-headed; (15) **·herb**, see (12); (16) **·in-a-poke**, see (1, *a*); (17) **·kite**, an unfledged bird, a young bird just out of its shell; (18) **·leggie**, having fat, chubby legs; (19) **·pie**, (*a*) a piece of meat baked in batter; (*b*) a tart made with custard and pie-crust; (*c*) a small lime-kiln; (20) **·pie doll**, (*a*) see (19, *a*); (*b*) batter pudding baked in a hard crust; (21) **·pin**, a pin or skewer for pricking puddings when boiling; (22) **·poke**, (*a*) a pudding-bag; (*b*) see (1, *a*); (*c*) the wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*; (23) **·prick**, see (21); (24) **·stone**, conglomerate; (25) **·time**, dinner-time; *fig.* the nick of time.

(1, *a*) **Nhp.**[1] **Bdf.** So called from its nest being in the form of a long pudding bag, with a hole in the middle, BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 140. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 32. (*b*) **War.**[2] (2) **War.** The street is no longer to be a 'cul de sac' or 'pudding bag,' but will be continued through, *B'ham Dy. Argus* (Oct. 20, 1899); **War.**[3] (3) **s.Stf.** It's just a Pudding Bag street that leads to nowhere, MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 307. (4) **Dor.** (C.W.) (5) **Lan.** Another bell, rung in some places as the congregation quits the church on Sunday, is popularly known among country people as the 'pudding-bell,' they supposing that its use is to warn those at home to get the dinner ready, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 44; 'The pudding bell,' as country folks sometimes call it (under the impression that its use is to warn those at home to get the dinner ready) is still rung in some of the old Lancashire parish churches as the congregation go out, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 567. [It is the signal for the baker—who usually cooks the Sunday's dinner for the humbler classes to open his oven: and I have often heard old folks speak of it as 'the pudding bell,' *ib.*] (6) **Ess.** Arter that ere fall he got as pudden-brined as that, DOWNES *Ballads* (1895) 21. (7) **Sc.** What ails ye at the pudding-broo That boils into the pan? . . Will ye kiss my wife before my een, And scald me wi' pudding pudding-bree? HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 160 (JAM.). (8) **Sus.**[1] Differing from a hard dick in shape only, being flat instead of round. (9) **Cum.**[1] (10) **w.Yks.** PIPER *Sheffield Dial.* (1824) 22. (11) **Brks.**[1] (12) **Cum.**[4] (13) **Nhb.** Ye damned clumsy-footed puddin-head, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 75. **w.Yks.** Sutha at yond gurt puddin'-heead, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 26, 1896). **Brks.**[1] (14) **Sc.** A purse-proud, pudding-headed, fat-gutted, lean-brained Southron, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxvi. **Lnk.** A what! ye puddin'-heided fuil, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 24. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.), **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**[1], **I.W.**[1] (15) **n.Yks.**[2] For flavouring black puddings. (16) **Suf.** (C.G.B.) (17) **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (18) **Lnk.** Wi' his wee puddin' leggie he trots like a naggie, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 63. (19, *a*) **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1] (*b*) **Ken.** A custard made at Easter; it has a thin bottom paste (G.B.); **Ken.**[1] A flat tart made like a cheese-cake, with a raised crust to hold a small quantity of custard, with currants lightly sprinkled on the surface. These cakes are usually eaten at Easter. (*c*) **Der.** MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 137. **nw.Der.**[1] (20, *a*) **Nrf.** GROSE (1790). (*b*) **Oxf.** (HALL.) (21) **Ayr.** I dinna care a puddin' pin Hoo ithers crack, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 44. (22, *a*) **Cum.**[1] Made of 'harden' and a hemp string. **n.Yks.** Our great whean-cat hes eaten'th pudding-poke, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 179. **Nhp.**[2], **e.An.**[1] [Mammy's lost her pudding-poke, HALLIWELL *Nursery Rhymes* (1842) 274, ed. 1886] (*b*) **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** (P.H.E.); **Suf.**[1] A very small bird laying 15 to 20 eggs. So called from shape of its nest. **e.Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (*c*) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 7. (23) **Edb.** Split his stults to pudding-pricks, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 95. (24) **Hrt.** The term as applied . . . to the conglomerates of Hertfordshire [is used to denote] their composition, the latter being composed of gravel and flint pebbles, DAMON *Geol. Weymouth* (1864) 24; EVANS *Gl.* (1881) (s.v. Mother-stone). **Dor.** Applied to septarian nodules of the Oxford Clay (C.V.G.); Though locally termed 'Pudding stones' they [the Septaria] are essentially distinct from the conglomerate known by that name. The term as applied to Septaria is used to denote their form and structure, DAMON *ib.*; BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** We build our houses and railway bridges of the hard and solid 'pudding stone' thus made, COMPTON *Winscombe Sketches* (1882) 152. (25) **w.Yks.**[5] It is the prevailing custom to begin with pudding; spice and every kind of pudding being operated upon first. **Lan.** To warn those at home to get the dinner ready, as, in homely phrase, 'pudding time has come,' HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 44. **s.Chs.**[1] 'Yoa· bin jùst i pùd·in-tahym; wi)m jùs góo·in aav· ûr tee·.' It used to be, and among old-fashioned folks is still, the custom for the pudding to form the first course at dinner. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] 'You've hit pudding-time well,' is a common salutation to any one who pops in accidentally to dinner, whether a pudding forms part of the repast or not. **War.**[3] Dinner in the agricultural districts is always begun with pudding, a substantial pudding to begin the meal being supposed to save the meat. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

4. Phr. (1) *to guess pudding*, to throw away a guess; (2) *to keep the pudding hot*, to keep the ball rolling, to keep things going.

(1) **w.Yks.** Shoo could guess at twice, an' guess puddin' once, that's th' beauty on it, HARTLEY *Budget* (1867) 4. (2) **Lnk.** Their wives, instead o' flytin', help to keep the puddin' het, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 118. **Lth.** The ice . . . had its shoals of sliders, crying, 'Clear the road!' 'Keep the puddin' het!' falling in heaps, scrambling out, and at it again, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 34.

5. A compound of barley, flour, and milk, given to poultry. **Nhp.**[2] **6.** A stuffed cushion fastened to a child's forehead when it is first beginning to walk alone. **e.An.**[1] **7.** Leverage, ballast; the undue displacement of balance. Also used *fig.*

Nhb.[1] In the game of see-saw, 'Gi's a bit mair puddin' means let me have a longer leverage. 'To give the craa a puddin,' to fall suddenly in worldly position or estate. **w.Yks.** We want some more puddin' o' this side, we can't hardly sweigh ye up, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 26, 1896). **s.Chs.**[1] If a see-saw be not perfectly balanced, the longer end is said to have too much puddin'. **Oxf.** (G.O.)

8. *v.* To present an egg, a handful of salt, and a bunch of matches to a newborn infant.

w.Yks. In the neighbourhood of Leeds the child is said to be puddened, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 25.

Hence **Puddining**, *vbl. sb.* the ceremony or custom of presenting such an offering.

w.Yks. In the neighbourhood of Leeds the ceremony is called puddening, *Denham Tracts* ed. 1895 II. 25; HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) i. **Lan., Chs.** Salt used in England to be considered as proof against all demoniac influence and was and is given in some parts of England to a new-born babe to preserve it from the devil until screened from him by baptism. The present (not uncommon in Chs. and Lan.) on its first visit of an egg, a handful of salt and a bunch of matches, is called 'puddining,' LEIGH *Ballads and Leg.* (1867) 65; **Chs.**[1]

PUDDLE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **pudill** Sc.; and in form **pwuddle**

se.Wor.[1] [pu·dl, pʉ·dl.] **1.** *sb.* Thick, dirty, stagnant water.

Not.[1] **Lin.**[1] The act of filling an useless hole would be 'making a puddle.' **Lei.**[1] As thick as puddle. **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Puddle-hole**, a puddle.

w.Yks. T'careless thing's goane an' walked intuv a puddle-hoile' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 26, 1896).

3. Prepared or tempered clay. Sc.(A.W.), N.I.[1] n.Cy. *N.&Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 250. Hence (1) **Puddle-bank**, (2) **-dyke**, (3) **-wall**, *sb.* prepared clay, tempered to form a wall in a reservoir bank, or a lining to resist water. n.Cy. *N.&Q. ib.*

4. A state of disorder or perplexity; the act of working in such a state. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1] **5.** One who is slow, dirty, inefficient, or unmethodical at work, a bungler, a muddler.

Sc. (Jam.), **Bnff.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] He's a poor puddle. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

6. The implement with which thistles and other weeds are cut below the surface. e.An.[1] Cf. **paddle**, *sb.*[1] **7.** *v.* To walk through wet, dirty roads, or puddles; to walk over marshy ground, to play with hands or feet in water.

Sc. (Jam.), **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Through dubs an' dirt he puddles o'er the e'en, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 455.

Hence **Puddled**, *ppl. adj.* trampled and dirty.

Arg. Playing well content among puddled snow, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 91.

8. To poke, push, stir, *gen.* with a stick.

Nhp.[1] What are you puddling in that hole for? Why do you puddle the fire so? **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

9. To work clay round a pond or cistern, so as to make it hold water; to smear with mud.

Sc. (A.W.) **Arg.** He scrambled out, and got 'pudillit in ane myre,' Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844-5) II. 365. n.Cy., **Yks.** (J.W.), **Lin.**[1] **War.** They'm well puddled, White *Wrekin* (1860 xxv. **Oxf.** *Oxf. Chron.* (Oct. 28, 1882).

Hence **Puddler**, *sb.* one who makes the bottom of a hole impervious to water in order to make a pond. w.Yks. (J.W.), Not.[1], Lei.[1] **10.** To work in a dirty, disorderly manner; to potter about, doing little odd jobs of no great utility; to dawdle.

Sc. (Jam.), **Bnff.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[2] **Wor.** 'He keeps puddling at it,' said of a sick man at his work in his allotment (H.K.). **se.Wor.**[1] 'E oondly pwuddles about in other folks's way. **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Bdf.** The term is commonly applied to persons recovering from sickness, or very aged and infirm folk (J.W.B.). **Bck.** Oh, she's puddlin along. Ward *Marcella* (1894) 270. **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1]

Hence **Puddler**, *sb.* a bungler; a muddler. Lei.[1] **11.** With *about*: to walk about slowly and feebly. Sur.[1], Sus. (I.W.) **12.** *Obs.* To engage laboriously and frivolously in the Popish ceremonies.

Sc. (Jam.) **Slg.** They have already preferred the leaven of the Pharisees, and gone to mumchances, mummeries, and unknown language, wherein they puddled of before, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) xi, ed. 1843.

13. To tipple.

Bnff.[1] He puddlet at porter a' day. He puddlet an' drank in ilky hoose he geed intil. **Dev.**[1]

Hence **Puddle-head**, *sb.* one who is constantly tippling.

w.Yks. He wor what some fowk wod call a pot-hahse orator, an' others a puddle-heead, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 26, 1896).

PUDDLE, *adj.* and *sb.*[2] Yks. Der. [pu·dl.] **1.** *adj.* Plump, almost fat. Cf. **pubble**.

Yks. (Hall.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **Der.**[1] *Obs.*

2. *sb. Obs.* A stout, plump person. w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4]

PUDDLER, see **Poodler**.

PUDDLING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhp. War. Wor. Hnt. Also written **puddlin** Bnff.[1] [pu·dlin, pʉ·dlin.] Weak, trifling; unmethodical; dirty. Cf. **puddle**, *v.* **10.**

Sc. (Jam.) **Bnff.**[1] 'She's a sad puddlin' bodie.' Often used with a tone of commiseration. **Nhp.**[1] A person who does not pay attention to external comfort or appearance at table, 'lives in a puddling way.' **War.**[2] A person who lives in a house below his means is said to live in 'a poor puddling place.' One who does more business than he has accommodation for, 'does business in a puddling way.' **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

PUDDLY, *adj.* w.Yks.[1] [pu·dli.] Fat, gross. See **Puddle**, *adj.* 'He's growin vara puddly.'

PUDDOCK, *sb.* Midl. Lin. Nhp. [pu·dək.] A name applied indiscriminately to the kite, *Milvus ictinus*, or buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris*. See **Puttock**, *sb.*[1]

Midl. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 133. **Lin.** (J.C.W.) **Nhp.** Shrilly noise of Puddock's feeble wail, Clare *Poems* (1827) 87; Nhp.[1 2]

PUDDOCK, see **Paddock**, *sb.*[1]

PUDDOCK-PONY, *sb.* Sc. A tadpole. (G.W.)

PUDDOCK-REED, see **Paddock-rud**.

PUDDY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **puady**. A kind of cloth. ? A corruption of 'paduasoy.'

(Jam.); A skirt of puddy, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 204, ed. 1871; A skirt o' the puady, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 2.

PUDDY, *adj. Obs.* Nhp.[1] Short, thick-set.

PUDDY, PUDER, see **Padda, Pewter**.

PUDGE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Chs. Also in form **poodge** Slk. (Jam.) [pudʒ.] **1.** A thick-set, short, fat person or animal; anything short and fat of its kind.

Sc. A person who feeds well (Jam.). **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** An Aberdeenshire person, looking at the pictures of some idols, exclaimed, 'Look at this pudgie o' a godie' (G.W.). **Chs.**[1] It is sometimes applied as a soubriquet. A man kept the 'Bird in Hand' public house, at Mobberley, who went by the name of Pudge Graisty.

Hence **Pudgick**, (1) *sb.* a short, fat person or animal. ne.Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1]; (2) *adj.* short and fat, corpulent. ne.Sc. (Jam.) **2.** Anything small and confined; a small hut or house.

Per., Slk. (Jam.) **Nhb.** A rude hut for shelter. A shelter or enclosure for sheep during the lambing season (R.O.H.).

PUDGE, *sb.*[2] Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. [pudʒ.] **1.** A puddle, muddy pool, ditch.

Lin. Skinner (1671); (J.C.W.); **Lin.**[1] Strind over the pudge. **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] She went reiet into the pudge. **Nhp.** Swarms of dancing gnats Each water-pudge surround, Clare *Poems* (1820) 31; Nhp.[1 2]

2. *Comp.* **Pudge-hole**, a puddle.

sw.Lin.[1] The bairns will walk thruff all the pudge-holes.

3. Dirt, rubbish.

Chs.[1] Often applied to bad mortar, or to loamy sand unfit for making mortar. 'It's good t'nowt; it's nobbu' pudge.'

PUDGE, see **Padge**, *sb.*[1]

PUDGEL, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Fond of good living, inclined to feed too well.

s.Sc. Preekt, pauchty, pudgel loons, Watson *Bards* (1859) 197.

PUDGELL, *sb.* Nhp. Hnt. A puddle of stagnant, muddy water. Nhp.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.) Cf. **gudgell**.

PUDGEN, see **Pigeon**.

PUDGET, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* A short, fat person. se.Sc., Lth. (Jam.) Hence **Pudgettie**, *adj.* short and fat.

Dmf. I'm no to be set by with pudgettie auld carles sic as yon, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 236.

2. *adj.* Short and fat, corpulent. se.Sc., Lth. (Jam.)

PUDGY, *adj.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lan. Not. Lei. Nhp. War Som. Dev. Cor. [pu·dʒi.] Podgy, short, fat, sturdy; thick in proportion to the length. Cf. **pudge**, *sb.*[1]

Bnff.[1] He's a pudgie bodie. **Cld., sw.Sc.** (Jam.) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2 3] **w.Som.**[1] A pudgy little man about up to your elbow. **n.Dev.** 'Tis pudgy Will, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 30. **Cor.** Mine be all the [purgy] pudgy, bustious shape just now, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1892) iv.

PUDGY, *adj.*[2] Nhp. Wor. Som. [pu·dʒi.] Watery, muddy, sticky. Cf. **pudge**, *sb.*[2]

Nhp. And litter'd straw in all the pudgy sloughs, Clare *Poems* (1827) 162; **Nhp.**[1] **Wor.** You musn't put too much, linseed makes it sa soft and pudgy else (H.K.). **w.Som.**[1] Can't work this here paint 'thout some more oil, 'tis so pudgy's wex.

PUDLOCK, *sb.* Wor. Also in form **poodlock**. [pu·dlək.] A puddle.

(W.C.B.); The rain came so heavy it lay in poodlocks all about the yard (H.K.). **w.Wor.**[1]

PUDROOM, *sb. Obs.* Nhp. A fungus, toadstool. (B. & H.), Nhp.[2]

PUE, *sb.* Hrf. Glo. w.Cy. Wil. Dev. Also written **peugh** Hrf.; **pew** Glo. n.Dev. [piu.] The udder of a cow or sheep, esp. when cooked.

Hrf. Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 110; **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** Shall I help you to some of the pew? Grose (1790); **Glo.**[1 2] **w.Cy.** Morton

Cyclo. Agric. (1863). Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825 ; Wil.[12] n.Dev. Grose (1790).

[Cp. Wel. *piw*, uber, Davies (1632).]

PUE, see Pew.

PUER, *sb.* Nhb. The droppings of dogs.

Used in tanning for loosening the hair on hides. Old people are engaged in 'gathering puer' for the tanners in the public streets (R.O.H.).

PUESHEN, PUEST, see Poison, Puist.

PUFF, *sb.*, *v.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form poff Lin.[1]; poof Abd. [puf, pʉf.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Puff-and-dart**, a game ; see below; (2) **-and-lal**, verbiage, nonsense, empty boasting ; (3) **-crumb**, a small portion of protruding bread on a newly-baked loaf.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **Nhp.[1]** A game played by puffing or blowing a dart through a long narrow tube, aiming to strike the numbers painted on a circular board hung against a wall ; the various figures are arranged like those on the face of a clock, and he who strikes the three highest numbers wins the game, which is played by two or more persons. (2) **e.Yks.[1]** (3) **War.[2]**; **War.[3]** Puff-crumbs are produced by two loaves having been set too near to each other in the oven and to have accidentally joined in the baking.

2. Phr. *on puff*, dressed up, 'in full fig.' Nhb. (A.F.B.)

3. Breath, esp. in phr. *out of puff*; also *fig.* life.

Cai. Getherin' puff a bit, I couped masel ower 'e coffin-edge intil 'e bed, Horne *Countryside* (1896) 155. **Abd.** He's gey short in the puff, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 25, 1900). **Ayr.** She needed a' her puff to rin to the dyke, Johnston *Congalton's Legacy* (1896) 80. **Lnk.** They ane by ane lost puff, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 23. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 331. **Kcb.** I can fin' mysel' gey short o' the puff noo, when I tackle a brae, Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 194. **Dwn.** Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 89. **Nhb.** Aw've kist that lass, till aw wis oot o' puff, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 15. **Lakel.[2], Cum.[4]** **Wm.** I wes fare oot a puff afoar I'd hofe gittan tult top, *Kendal C. News* (Sept. 12, 1888). **n.Yks.[4]** Ah git seea oot o' puff. **e.Yks.[1]** He com alang at sike a speelin pace, that when he gat here he hadn't a puff left. **w.Yks.** He gave me a pooak i' t'ribs 'at ommost tewk mi puff, Hartley *Grimes' Trip* (1877) Lett. ii. **Lan.** (S.W.) **Chs.[1]** Wait a bit, I'm out of puff. **s.Chs.[1]** Ah nev·ŭr seyd sich ŭ thingg· in au· mahy bau·rn pŭf. **Der.[2]** I've no puff left. **nw.Der.[1], Not.[1]** **n.Lin.[1]** I soon lose my puff gooin' up hill. **sw.Lin.[1]** Short of puff. **Lei.[1]** **War.** [The hills] try the puff and tax the energies of cyclists, *Midl. Herald* (May 28, 1896); **War.[3]**

Hence *good puffed, phr.* having good lungs, long-winded.

Lei.[1] A's a good puffed un.

4. *Obs.* Panting.

Edb. The race it was but short, And end't wi' muckle pain an' puff, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 228.

5. Rate or pace of locomotion; speed. Lin.[1] **6.** *Obs.* Insincere flattery.

Frf. For puffs, fanfarronades, John wore the crown, Sands *Poems* (1833) 35.

7. A newspaper poster.

w.Yks. Ah see they've getten't on t' 'Mercury' puff 'at t'Shah's getten assassinated, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 26, 1896).

8. An expression of contempt ; see below.

w.Yks. Used when A asks B to do something or to accept conditions that the latter thinks beneath him or her, B exclaiming to such proposition, 'Thee puff!' *Leeds Merc. Suppl. ib.*

9. Extra iron surreptitiously used by puddlers to conceal waste in the furnace through neglect.

s.Stf. He's tu young to work but he can fetch a bit o' puff now an' then, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

10. ? A piece, esp. a piece of bread.

Suf. I . . . grieved to send him out in the mornin' with nothin' but dry puffs, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 359. **w.Som.[1]** The ostler at an inn at Taunton helping on an ulster said, 'That's a nice coat, sir, I should like a puff out o' that one.' 'What do you mean?' 'Well, a puff, sir.' 'What is that?' 'Why a puff, sir, to be sure, that's what we do always say.'

11. *v. Comb.* **Puff-the-wind**, bellows.

Lnk. Haud yer tongue, auld puff-the-win'. . . E'en bachelor's bellowses should learn to be content, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 91.

12. To put out of breath. Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3] **13.** To boast, brag ; to emit news boastingly.

Abd. He was gleg in puffin. Puffing news (G.W.). **Slg.** By the ingle gleg he puffed his news, Galloway *Poems* (1804) 55. **Edb.** Puffing o' wealth, and friends high mettled, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 22.

Hence **Puffing**, *ppl. adj.* blustering, boasting. **s.Chs.[1]**

14. To run very fast. Lin. (Hall.) **15.** *adv.* In a breath ; all at once.

Abd. I heard the last psalm sung, an' rose tae help wi' the collection, fan, poof, awa' gaed kirk, preacher, an' congregation, an' I wis wide waken again, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 27, 1900).

PUFFER, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Glo. [pʉ·fə(r, pu·fə(r).] **1.** A person who bids at an auction merely to raise the price. Inv. (A.E.F.) **2.** The little grebe, *Tachybaptes fluviatilis.* n.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). **3.** A puff-ball.

Glo. As for that thur puffer, nobody ever ate thay, and them there tother things be nowt but toadsmeat, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xvii.

PUFFERY, *sb.* Sc. Puffing advertisements.

Frf. On puffery [he] spent A hunner guid notes i' the year, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 39.

PUFFIN, *sb.* Irel. The razor-bill, *Alca torda.* Ant. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 217.

PUFFING, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Wor. Pem. Nrf. [pu·fin, pʉ·fin.] **1.** *sb.* A puff-ball; a fungus. s.Pem. (W.M.M.) **2.** Pastry puffs.

Edb. Fairly sconnert wi' their pastry and puffing, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 308.

3. *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Puffing Billy**, a steam-engine ; (2) **-crumbs**, soft pieces of bread which fall or are pulled off newly-baked bread.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 29, 1897) ; (J.W.) **m.Lan.[1]** **Lin.[1]** Puffing-billy brings many frim-folks to see our Great Tom. **Nrf.** Them puffin-Billies ha' turned all that over, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 61. **Slang.** Like 'Puffin Billy,' the steam-engine, when she's got the steam up—always ready 'to go,' Barrett *Navvies* (1884) 144. (2) **Wor.** (W.F.R.), **se.Wor.[1]**

PUFFIN-PEA, *sb. Obs.* Hrt. A variety of the common garden pea, *Pisum sativum.* Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iii. 41.

PUFFISH, *adj.* Wil. [Not known to our correspondents.] Conceited.

Upish or puffish with big folks, Penruddocke *Content* (1860) 6.

PUFFLE, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. [pu·fl, pʉ·fl.] **1.** To swell, puff up, distend.

S. & Ork.[1] **w.Yks.[2]** It's all puffled up. **Lan.** Aw feel aw puffled un swelled, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 75. **Chs.[1 3]**

2. To put one out of breath. **Chs.[1]** Going up hill puffles me.

Hence **Puffled**, *ppl. adj.* out of breath ; breathing with difficulty. **m.Lan.[1]** **Chs.[1]** I'm quite puffled.

PUFFY-DUNTER, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A porpoise.

PUFT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A dial. form of 'puff.'

Bch. A puft o' wind ye cudna get, To gar your cannas wag, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 19. **Abd.** Shirrefs could but creep behind, And get a puft of the same wind, Shirrefs *Sale Catal.* (1795) 14.

PUG, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhp. War. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. Nrf. Dev. [pug, pʉg.] **1.** *Obs.* A monkey. Cf. puggy, *sb.*

Edb. Pugs, bears, and dancan' dogs, And raree-showers, *Carlop Green* (1793) 132, ed. 1817.

Hence **Pug-like**, *adj.* monkey-like.

Here's the pug-like smilan Pegh ; Wi' the powowit poll, *ib.* 119.

2. A lamb six months old ; also a sheep in its second year.

Nhp.[2] **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 144 ; The loss of weight by feeding [sheep] (tegs or pugs) on turnips, is remarkable, *ib. Agric.* (1813) 541. **Hrt.** The second year we call the ewe a live pug. The weather the second year a weather pug, Ellis *New Experiments* (1750) 52.

3. A fox.

Nhp.[1] **War.** Pug here made for another point, Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 252.

4. A hare. War.[3] **5.** A squirrel.

Nhp.[1] **Nrf.** Stoats sometimes chase them, but 'pug' generally manages to escape, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 363.

6. The name by which a ferret is called when it is required to come to hand. Brks.[1] **7.** *Obs.* A young salmon. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 342. **8.** A small locomotive engine.

Ayr. No a shift o' the waggons or shunt wi' the pug, But what's seen and taen note of by Rodgerson's doug, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 93.

PUG, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Yks. Stf. Lei. War. Hrt. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. and Aus. [pug, pɐg.] **1.** *sb.* Loam; clay; brick-earth prepared for moulding.

Hrt. *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 178. **Ken.** Mother says you'd better get a penn'orth of pug to put at the back of the stove (D.W.L.); **Ken.**[1] **Sur.** Clay softened to make a joint for a drain pipe, &c. (J.D.R.) **Sus.** [Used] as a lining to ponds on the summits of the South Downs (F.E.S.); **Sus.**[1 2], **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1] [**Aus.** The walls of the house were built of 'pug,' which means simply well-pounded mud, Millet *Parsonage* (ed. 1872) 55.]

2. *Comp.* **Pug-mill**, a mill for kneading brick or pottery clay; a machine for mixing mortar.

w.Yks. From the grinding pan the crushed material is caught up in a powdered state in little buckets and shot into the 'pug mill.' Here it is tempered with water and passed into a . . . machine, from which it emerges at the rate of twenty-six to thirty bricks a minute, Cudworth *Bradford* (1876) 348. **Stf.** Pug-mill or wedging mill for kneading pottery clay, White *Wrekin* (1860) xxvii. **Hrt.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 178. **Ken.** That's what they call a pug-mill (D.W.L.). **Sus.** A curious vertical mill driven by a horse, in which the pug and the soil are more perfectly mixed and ground up together ready for the moulder in brickmaking (F.E.S.). **w.Som.**[1]

3. A dirty person. Lei.[1] **4.** *v.* To fill in a joint with softened clay. Sur. (J.D.R.) Hence (1) **Pugged**, *ppl. adj.* of ponds: coated with clay; (2) **Pugging**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* the mixing of clay by machinery for the manufacture of pottery; (*b*) *sb.* moist mortar or other material used to fill in spaces between fine joints or cracks in brickwork, &c.

(1) **Sus.** (F.E.S.) (*2, a*) **Stf.** The offence alleged in each case was the stoppage of money for the pugging of clay, *Manch. Guardian* Sept. 19. 1901) 3. (*b*) **War.**[3]

5. To perspire. War. (Hall.) Cf. **puggy**, *adj.* **6.** To dirty by overmuch handling.

Dev. Handle things without pugging and pawing them, Sharland *Ways Village* (1885) 55.

PUG, *sb.*[3] Yks. e.An. Dor. Dev. [pug, pɐg.] Anything short, thick, and irregularly orbicular; a dwarf. e.An. (E.G.P.), Dev.[1] (s.v. Puggen). Hence (1) **Pug-bellied**, *adj.* protuberant in the abdomen; (2) **Puggy**, *adj.* (*a*) short and stout; (*b*) poking out, protuberant; (3) **Puggy-nosed**, *ppl. adj.* having a big nose.

(1) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (*2, a*) **Dev.** Now, I dawn't cal 'er a fine ummon. 'Er idden no bigger than Joan Tapp, an' I cals 'er a puggy little theng, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (*b*) **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). (3) **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 157.

PUG, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Sus. Dor. [pug, pɐg.] **1.** *v.* To pull, esp. to pull entangled hair; to drag down.

Per. (Jam.) **Fif.** Nae thing was prosperin' there and thrivin', But tirlin' roofs and rafter-rivin', And pullin' down and puggin', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 211. **War.**[2] **Wor.** Grose (1790). **w.Wor.** So they'n pug the ropes a good un for a pale [peal], S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 17; Ul pug thee ar [hair], *ib.* III. 276; **w.Wor.**[1] Dunna kip puggin' at my gownd like that, child. The master's pugged Johnny's ears. **se.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** Pug your right rein a bit, and give we some room, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 29; **s.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Hrf.**[1] Pug a horse's mane or tail. **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1] **Sus.** George pugged clover in the forenoon, *Arch. Coll.* XXV. in *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 247. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

2. To pluck a fowl; to pick out the quills after plucking.

War.[2] **w.Wor.**[1] Do yŭ cahll that the waay to pug fowls, yŭ lazy wench? Look 'ow penny thaay be. **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[1 2], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1]

3. To pull out the loose ends of a rick to make it even.

Hrf.[1 2] **Glo.**[1] I was atop o' the rick puggin' out handfuls where it was wet, look.

4. To scrape together.

Glo.[1] He'll be a puggin' all as he can for his children.

5. To be a drain upon a person's resources.

w.Wor.[1] My da'hter's ill, an' 'er 'usband's out uv work, an' thaay've nine little 'uns, thaay pugs me dreadful, thaay do. **Hrf.**[2] He pugged his father dreadful.

6. *sb.* A newly-growing feather; a 'pen-feather'; a quill left in a plucked fowl.

War.[2] **s.Wor.** (H.K.); **s.Wor.**[1] Chockful o' pugs. **Shr.**[1], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1]

Hence **Puggy**, *adj.* (1) of a goose: having imperfectly developed feathers. Glo.[1]; (2) of a fowl: having short, stumpy feathers remaining in the skin after all the principal feathers have been plucked out. se.Wor.[1]

7. *pl.* Tangled locks or ends of hair. Shr.[1] **8.** The integument or chaff of small seeds, turnips, candy-tuft, &c. Nhp.[1] Cf. **puggings**.

PUG, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[5] Not. Nhp. Wil. Som. Dev. [pug, pɐg.] **1.** *v.* To thrash; to poke; to punch; to thrust.

Not. (J.H.B.), **w.Cy.** (Hall.), **n.Wil.** (G.E.D.) **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Dev.** I'd quickly pug their guts, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 176; **Dev.**[1]

2. To plough; to till. Wil.[1] **3.** To crowd; to crush.

Nhp.[1] That small house is pugged in between two high ones. The two families live pugging together.

Hence *pugged up*, *phr.* confined in space; inconvenienced for want of room.

w.Som.[1] I never zeed no jish place avore; there's he and his old ummun, and Jim and his wive and vower chil'ern a-pugged up in thick there little bit of a house. Can't work a-pugged up like this here.

4. *sb.* A thrust or blow with the fist. Dev.[1] **5.** The pulp of apples which have been pressed for cider. Wil.[1]

Hence **Pug-drink**, *sb.*, *obs.*, water cider. w.Cy. Grose (1790).

PUG, *v.*[4] and *sb.*[6] Lei. War. [pug.] **1.** *v.* To offend.

Lei.[1] Yew'n pooged 'im. **War.**[3]

Hence **Puggy**, *adj.* touchy, apt to take offence. Lei.[1]

2. *sb.* In phr. *to take pug*, to take offence.

Lei.[1] Shay took poog, ah suppoose. **War.**[2 3]

PUGFIEST, **PUGFIST**, see **Puckfeist**.

PUGGER, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [pɐ·gə(r).] A plug for the outlet of a 'dilly,' or of an irrigating pond.

Dh-au·s uurnd uwai· wai dhu dúl·ee, un aew·t kaum dhu puug·ur-n shaud au·l dhu zig.

Hence **Pugger-hole**, *sb.* the vent or hole in which the plug fits.

PUGGIL, *sb.* Chs. [pu·gil.] Rubbish; small dust in coal; bad or inferior food.

Sheaf (1878) I. 87; **Chs.**[1] It's nowt but puggil.

PUGGING, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. Also written **puggen** Dev.[1] The gable-end of a house; *gen.* in *comp.* **Pugging-end.**

(Hall.); Grose (1790); **Dev.**[1] You must know that the puggen end of the linney neist to the peg's-looze geed way and was ruseing down, 3.

PUGGINGS, *sb. pl.* Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. w.Cy. Also written **puggens** Nhp.[1] [pɐ·ginz.] **1.** Refuse corn or beans; chaffy corn; the husks of barley.

Nhp.[1], **War.** (Hall.), **War.**[3], **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] Refuse of inferior wheat that has not been winnowed from the chaff, given to fowls. 'Fetch some puggins for the fowls.' **w.Cy.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

2. The refuse from a cider-press. w.Cy. Morton *ib.* Cf. **pug**, *sb.*[5] **5.**

[1. Cp. ME. *pugge*, refuse (Stratmann).]

PUGGLE, *v.* Hrt. Ess. [pɐ·gl.] **1.** To poke, esp. to poke the fire; to stir with a stick; to clear a pipe by pushing a wire up and down it.

Hrt. I worn't a goin' to 'av 'im pugglin' about in my eye (G.H.G.). **Ess.** To puggle the ashes out of the grate. To puggle rubbish out of a drain, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 186; To puggle a wasp's nest, or puggle stones in the river (for gudgeon catching) (H.H.M.); **Ess.**[1]

Hence **Puggled**, *ppl. adj.* stirred vigorously. Ess. (W.W.S.) **2.** With *down*: to poke about to see whether the potatoes are large enough to dig up. Ess. (M.R.)

PUGGY, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Lin. [pɐ·gi.] **1.** *sb.* A monkey; also used *attrib.* and in *comp.* **Puggy-monkey.** See **Pug**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. 'See that wee body sittin' on the man's shouther.'. . 'That's a puggy, man,' *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1821) 392. **Frf.** The puggie was a great treat to a'body that saw it, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 178, ed. 1889. **Per.** A skrankie puggie face an' scaud ee, Stewart *Character* (1857) 64. **Lnk.** Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 40. **Lth.** Callants wi' white mice an' puggies, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 11. **Edb.** I've heard talk o' some missing link atween men and puggies, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 29. **Dmf.** Her ill-faured brats, dressed up mair like puggies than bairns, Ponder *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 20. **Gall.** Everything I craved for is here saving the brown puggy-monkey, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) ii.

Hence **Puggie-like**, *adj.* like a monkey.

Lth. Puggie-like [he] lap on the table tap, An' there he sat noddin' an' winkin', M'Neill *Preston* (c. 1895) 67.

2. A squirrel. **Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) xii.

3. A drunken man.

Sc. A bonnie-like puggie he made o' himsel', Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899).

4. *v.* To play tricks on; to befool.

Lth. Somebody's been puggyin' me, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 96.

PUGGY, *v.*[2] Sc. [pɐ·gi.] With *up*: to bridle up; to show temper. Cf. **pug**, *v.*[4]

Sc. 'I have begun to like to see her puggy up.'.. 'If she wasn't jealous of you, she wouldn't show so much temper,' Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) xii.

PUGGY, *adj.* n.Cy. Cum. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Suf. [pu·gi.] Damp and sticky from perspiration; dirty; ill-complexioned; of the weather: damp and warm, 'muggy.' See **Pug**, *sb.*[2] **5.**

n.Cy. A puggy hand, Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 309; **Cum.**[4], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] How puggy you've made your work! A puggy day. **War.**[3], **w.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 16. **Suf.**[1]

PUG-IN-A-PRIMMEL, *sb.* Nhp. Oxf. Bck. Also in form **pug-in-a-primmer**. The hose-in-hose, a variety of polyanthus, *Primula elatior*. (B. & H.)

PUG-MIRE, *sb.* Der.[1] nw.Der.[1] [pu·g-maiə(r).] A quagmire.

PUGSY, see **Puxy**.

PUG-TOOTH, *sb.* Dev. The eye-tooth.

(Hall.); **Dev.**[3] George Eames have abin an''ad his pug-tooth out.

PUG-TOP, *sb.* w.Cy. Som. [pɐ·g-tæp.] A peg-top. w.Cy. (Hall.), w.Som.[1]

PUH, see **Pew**.

PUI, *int.* Sc. In phr. *pui ho* or *hup*, a call to calves.

Rxb. I whiles say, Pui hup! and whiles I say Pui ho! to the caws [calves], Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 187.

PUIK, **PUIR**, **PUIRL**, see **Pook**, *v.*[2], **Poor**, **Pule**, *v.*[2]

PUIRTA, **PUIRTITH**, see **Poortith**.

PUIST, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **peust** Dmf. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **pieust**, **piust**, **puest** Nhb.[1] [piust.] **1.** *adj.* In comfortable circumstances; snug and self-satisfied in mind, body, and estate. Cf. **poustie**.

Dmf. Puist fowk unus'd to cudgel-play Were a' involv'd in this deray, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 73; When a bodie's bien they say he's 'peust,' Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. **Dmf., Gall.** Snug, in easy circumstances; applied to those who, in the lower walks of life, have made money, and live more comfortably than the generality of their equals in station (Jam.). **Gall.** Some are puist, though not contented; but we cannot be puist unless we are competently rich, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] He wis leukin' pieust. He's a pieust little fellow.

Hence **Puist-body**, *sb.* a person in easy circumstances. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **2.** *sb.* A groaning sound made by cattle when they are lying full and comfortable. Nhb.[1] **3.** One who is thick and heavy. Slk. (Jam.)

PUIST, see **Poist**.

PUISTIE, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **pieusty**, **pyusty** Nhb.[1] [piu·sti.] **1.** In easy circumstances; well off. Dmf., Gall. (Jam.) See **Puist**. **2.** Dainty as to food.

Nhb.[1] If thoo canna eat that, thoo mun be pyusty.

PUIT, **PUK**, see **Pee-wit**, **Pick**, *v.*[4], **Pook**, *v.*[2]

PUKE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. War. Shr. Suf. [piuk.] **1.** *v.* To vomit, spue.

Per. Scores—(Gude help the squeamish asses!) Ran hame to puke! Stewart *Character* (1857) 45. **Fif.** In their bench'd and gaudy boats Some joking and some puking set, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 38, ed. 1871. **Ayr.** It's no I like to sit an' swallow, Then like a swine to puke and wallow, Burns *To J. Kennedy*, st. 3. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Lakel.**[2], **n.Yks.**[2][3], **w.Yks.**[24], **n.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2], **War.**[3], **Suf.** (E.G.P.)

2. *sb.* An emetic.

Dur.[1] **n.Yks.**[2] 'As good as a puke,' said of a disagreeable person. **w.Yks.**[24] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy dû)nŭ wün·dŭr aat· im nuur waan·tin ŭ pyóok; dhŭ ver·i nee·m)z ûnŭf mai·k im baad·. **Shr.**[1] That child inna well, 'er'd better 'äve a puke i' the mornin'.

3. *Fig.* A disgusting person; a vain, conceited fellow.

Uls. (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** You're a puke, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

[**1.** The infant Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms, Shaks. *As You*, II. vii. 140.]

PUKE, see **Pook**, *sb.*[1], **Pouk**, *sb.*[1]

PUKELIN, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] Stealing; petty theft. S. & Ork.[1]

PUL, *sb.* Cor. [pul.] Mud.

Sow barley in dree, and wheat in pul, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) II. 245.

[OCor. *poll*, mud (Williams).]

PUL, see **Poll**, *sb.*[1]

PULCH, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Cum. Also written **pulsh**. To strike or push violently; a dial. form of *obs.* lit. E. 'pulse.'

Tom Cowan then pulch'd, and flang him 'mang t'whins, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 323; When Nan I've strok'd, she's pulsh'd me like a peet, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 156; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* M.)

PULCH, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Dev. To stalk about very deliberately. Cf. **palch**, **3.**

n.Dev. Whare art, a popeling and a pulching? *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 616-7.

PULCHRIE, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Beautiful.

Edb. Syne like a pulchrie cloud at night That fleets ewr azure flowin' bright, She tript awa i' robes o' licht, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 33.

[Cp. Inly wel formed, pulcrious of face, *Rom. Partenay* (c. 1500) 1263.]

PULE, *sb.*[1] Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] A pew. Grose (1790) *Suppl.*

PULE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) **1.** *sb.* Of smoke: a puff. **2.** *v.* To puff out smoke.

PULE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. War. Hnt. Som. Also written **peughle** Sc. (Jam.); **peul** Sc.; **pewil** Sc. (Jam.); **pewl** Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks.; ?**pewrl**, ?**puirl** S. & Ork.[1]; **pyoul** Bnff.[1] [piul.] **1.** *v.* To fret, whine, whimper as a child.

S. & Ork.[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] *Obsol.* **w.Yks.** A choild begins a pewlin, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 185; **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence (1) **Puling**, *ppl. adj.* whimpering, feebly crying; esp. of children; sickly; (2) **Puly**, *adj.* of fruit: young, soft, tender.

(1) **Gall.** A silly, peulin' wean (J.M.). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] It's a poor puling little thing. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Som.** As if a pulin' thing like you could make a man happy! Palmer *Mr. Trueman* (1895) 101. (2) **Sc.** Oor vines ha'e but puly grapes, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 15.

2. To eat without appetite; to eat slowly and little.

Sc. (Jam.) **Bnff.**[1] A think the coo's some better; she's keepit a pyoulan', o' a pucklie hay a' day. **Gall.** It leaves its comrades, and goes peuling about alone, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.Cy.**[1]

Hence **Puling**, *ppl. adj.* having a poor appetite; having the habit of eating slowly. Bnff.[1], N.Cy.[1] **3.** To attempt anything in a feeble manner; to do anything inefficiently.

Slk. One is said to peughle and hoast when one coughs in a stifled manner (Jam.). **Edb.** They'll use their means to your's control, While they can pewl, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 109.

4. ? To steal off; sneak away.

Lnk. Foxy frae 'mang the whins steals peulin', Watt *Poems* (1827) 98.

5. Of rain: to fall in a continuous dribble; of snow: to fall in small particles.

Rxb. Of snow: to fall in small particles without continuation, during a severe frost (Jam.). **Nhb.**[1] 'He' ye had ony snow i' yor pleyce?' 'Wey—it's oney been pulin on.' **n.Yks.**[1] Ah deean't lahk t'look on't, 't pules an' snaws sae. There'll be mair snaw; **n.Yks.**[2] It's puling for snaw.

6. *sb.* A whine, lament.

Nhb. Wold you please to hear of a sang of dule, Of yea sad chance and pittifow case, Makes the peur man powt through many a pule, Bell *Rhymes* (1812) 166.

7. A small bite, such as a sick ox takes.

Gall. For these bites nowt seek mosses in spring, where peuls of green grass first appear... They tumble down heughs while ranging for these peuls, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

8. A stifled cough. Slk. (Jam.)

[**1.** Fr. *piauler*, to howl as a young whelp (Cotgr.).]

PULFER, *sb.* e.An. [pu·lfə(r).] The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*. e.An.[1] Nrf. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 172.

PULFERED, *ppl. adj.* Dev.[3] Powdered with dust.

Lukee zee to Bill's coat—'e's a pulfered all awver wi' dist. Duee brish'n down avore 'e go'th tü meeting.

PULFIN, *sb.* Hrf.[1] [pu·lfin.] Used of anything large of its kind. 'A great pulfin of a boy.'

PULHAM, *sb.* Nrf. [pu·ləm.] Bread.

'Pulham and cassim will do me fine, sir,' said he, and Joey got him some bread and cheese, EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 97.

Hence **Pulham-struck**, *adj.* hungry.

'Ay, pulham-struck again,' roared old Joey, *ib.* 96; Don't stay long for I'm pulham struck, *ib. Yarns* (1891) 75.

PULICATE, see **Pollicate**.

PULID, *sb. Obs.* Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] A kind of hawk, probably the hen harrier, *Circus cyaneus*.

PULISSHEE, see **Pullisee**.

PULK, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Pem. e.An. Som. Dev. Also written **pulke** Pem.; and in forms **polke** e.An.[1]; **pulker** Som. [pulk.] A pool, esp. of stagnant water; a small, muddy pond; a puddle; bog-land; also in *comp.* **Pulk-hold** or **-hole**.

n.Cy. BAILEY (1721); N.Cy.[2] s Pem. Where have yea been, child? Yea could'n be worse if yea had been lyin' down in a pulk (W.M.M.); LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. e.An.[1]; e.An.[2] Most commonly a small pit near the dwelling, in the tenacious soil of Suffolk, to supply and hold water for domestic use. There is a different use of the word in Norfolk, where, in the marshy districts, a lake is called a broad; a smaller lake a hold; and a still smaller, a pulk-hold. Nrf. The pools of clear sea-water on the sands are so called, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 35; An open cess-pool, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 2; Miniature broads which open off rivers, *ib.* 77; In the lily-flowered pulk-hole, you may . . . see her [the swan] sink her body into the water, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 215. e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf. The usual High Suffolk pit for a house-supply of water, RAVEN *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 266; A shallow well or enclosed pool (R.M.B.); Suf.[1] Ess. *Monthly Mag.* 1814 I. 498; Ess.[1] Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). n.Dev. The . . . buoy . . . Was pixy-led into a pulk, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 105.

[That on the feld was neuere a polk, That it ne stod of blod so ful, That the strem ran intil the hul, *Havelok* (1280) 2685.]

PULK, *sb.*[2] Lin. e.An. Also in form **pulks** n.Lin.[1] [pulk.] **1.** A thick, short, chubby figure; a heavy, lethargic woman. n.Lin.[1], e.An.[1] Hence **Pulky**, *adj.* thick, fat, chubby, and short. e.An.[1] **2.** A coward.

n.Lin. He's ă pulk doon to his very boänes (M.P.); n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] What a pulk yon chap is. He's a strange pulk. He's a pulk at work as well.

PULKER, see **Pulk**, *sb.*[1]

PULKING, *ppl. adj.* Som. Dev. **1.** Of a person: stout, coarse. See **Pulk**, *sb.*[2] Dev. BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. 36.

2. Cowardly, bullying.

w.Som.[1] A gurt pulking [puul·keen] 'oller-mouth like he ort vor t'ave his head a-brok't.

PULKS, see **Pulk**, *sb.*[2]

PULL, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. Also in forms **pa'** Suf.; **poo** Cai.[1] Cum.[3] Wm. w.Yks.[1] Lan. Chs.[1]; **pool** w.Yks. Shr.[1]; **pou** Sc. Cum.; **pow** Sc. Cum.; **pu'** Sc. Uls. Chs.[123] [pul, pūl, pu.] **1.** In *comb.* with *prep.* and *adv.*: (1) **to pull along with**, to keep on good terms with; (2) **—back**, (*a*) to unravel, or undo knitting or sewing; (*b*) to withdraw, retract; (3) **—down**, to bring to naught, subvert; (4) **—in**, (*a*) to finish speaking; (*b*) of an evening: to close in as the autumn advances; (5) **—out**, to pull through; (6) **—over**, to knock over; (7) **—up**, (*a*) to take a seat at table; (*b*) to climb up; (*c*) to decrease one's expenditure; (*d*) to refuse further credit; (*e*) to hold up, 'pluck up.'

(1) Don. The Lord Mayor . . . somehow managed to pull along with the oul' nadger, *Cent. Mag.* (Nov. 1899) 41. (2, *a*) w.Yks.[1] (*b*) Lan. Mi word's bin passed, an' aw'm noane pooin' it back, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) 177. (3) Sc. An ill won penny will pu' down a pound, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). (4, *a*) Cum.[3] I begon rayder to think sham o shootin an bellerin at an oald man, . . an when I hed poo't in, he just said as whietly as iver at I was a nateral cur'osoty, 12. (*b*) Nrf. As the nights 'pull in,' and the gunners grow more keen, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 220. (5) Wil. The doctor said I was just in time, but he warn't sure I'ld pull out, SWINSTEAD *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 23. (6) Suf. I ha' been hully pa'ad over with the rheumatic, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (7, *a*) Lan. Coom, pull up an' tak' your breakfast, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1900) 253; 'Well, all's ready now.' 'Pull up, then,' returned her host, 'Help yo'rsel,' *ib.* (Nov. 1895) 72. (*b*) Lan. We'n walkt o'er roofish roads, An' pood up mony a brow, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 101. (*c*) n.Lin.[1] (*d*) A person who has had further credit refused by the bank, or a shopkeeper with whom he deals, is said to have been pulled up, *ib.* (*e*) Cum. At partin he poud up his spirits. ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed 1808) 23; Pou up your heads; ay deil may care, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 58.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Pull-back**, (*a*) a drawback, hindrance; a relapse after convalescence; (*b*) a man who assists in delivering coals from a cart; (2) **-bone**, the merrythought of a fowl; (3) **-ling**, the mosscrops, *Eriophorum vaginatum*; (4) **-off**, an achievement; (5) **-over**, a gap in the sand-hills where carriages can be pulled over on to the beach; a cart-road over a sea-bank; (6) **-pace**, a driving pace, a rapid pace; (7) **-poker**, a dragon-fly.

(1, *a*) w.Yks. Tew as hard's ta likes, an' du as weel's tha may, tha'll finnd aht tha'll hae mony a pull-back yit, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 26, 1896). n.Lin.[1] It was a real bad pullback for her to braak her airm afoore she was oot ageän fra her layin' in. sw.Lin.[1] They try hard for a living, but they've a very many pull-backs. Lei.[1] It's a gret pull-back tew 'er, 'er bein' as shay doon't have no fingers o' the roight 'and, loike, oon'y 'er thoomb. Nhp.[1] He has had so many pull-backs, he could not get on. War.[2] It was a great pullback to 'us, the master being laid up all last winter; War.[3], w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Oxf. (G.O.); Oxf.[1] Losin' the cow an' caaf was a gret pulback, *MS. add.* Hnt. (T.P.F.), Ken.[1] (*b*) Lon. The man who accompanies him to aid in the delivery of the coals was described to me as the 'trimmer,' 'trouncer,' or 'pull-back,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 262, ed. 1861. (2) w.Yks. It is often pulled by two young persons until it snaps in two. The person getting the small part is jokingly said to be married the first (J.T.). (3) Twd. There is a moss plant with a white cottony head growing in mosses, which is the first spring food of the sheep. . . It is commonly called pull ling. The sheep take what is above the ground tenderly in their mouths, and without biting it draw up a long white stalk, *Statist. Acc.* I. 133 (JAM.). (4) n.Yks. It was a queer pull off (I.W.). (5) Lin. The sea swept over the pull-over at Sutton, *Lin. Chron.* (Mar. 16, 1883); Lin.[1] There is a broad, but very heavy pull-over opposite the New Inn and Vine Hotels at Skegness. n.Lin. (E.A.W.P.) e.Lin. (J.T.F.) (6) n.Yks.[2] (7) Ess. (H.H.M.)

3. Phr. (1) *big enough to pull a gig*, very large of its kind; (2) *pull devil, pull baker*, (3) *— dog, pull devil*, used to describe a severe struggle or tussle; (4) *to pull a face*, to make a grimace; to put on an expression of gravity and disgust; (5) *— a slip*, a wool-combers' term: see below; (6) *— at the same rope*, to be in the same boat; (7) *— bonds*, see below; (8) *— by a pap*, to milk; (9) *— by the neck*, see below; (10) *— each way*, to pull in opposite directions; to pull one against the other; (11) *— eyes at*, to make eyes at; (12) *— feet*, to walk fast; (13) *— gorfin*, see (4); (14) *— hot-foot*, see (12); (15) *— one by the sleeve*, to take means for recalling wavering affections; (16) *— one out*, to draw one out; (17) *— over the rolls*, to call to account for some misdeed; (18) *— snooks*, to put the fingers to the nose in derision; (19) *— tag*, to pull anything by a cord while some one pushes behind; (20) *— the backie*, to indulge in secular conversation; (21) *— the castock* (*custoc*), or *— the stock*, see below.

(1) n.Lin.[1] A person wishing to describe any very small thing as very large of its kind is wont to say that it is big enough to pull a gig. 'I leets can'le an' lawsy me, if ther' wasn't a grut huge lop e' bed big enif to pull a gig.' (2) Sc. (A.W.) Lan. It was a case of 'pull devil, pull baker' (F.R.C.). (3) Nrf. I had had a pratty gude spell o' work morning and night, pull dawg pull devil, as the saying is, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1873) 5. (4) Wm. Thae wer stannan a ther hindre legs, an pooin sick feeases at ma barn es ya nivver saa i o yer life, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 3. w.Yks. If he didn't pull a face like a fiddle all th' week, BICKERDIKE *Beacon Ann.* (1872) 28; w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] He pulled a face as long as a fiddle. Lan. What are yo pooin sich a face at? CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 11. Not.[1] Lei.[1] Ah'll mek ye pull a feace sure's ivver ye coom anoigh. War.[3]

(5) w.Yks. 'To pool a slip,' is the act of pulling the wool by hand to straighten it, before working it on to the hand-comb (J.C.); T'combers wor quite sick, For weeks they nivver pooled a slip, BILL HOYLUS END *Poems* 1867 43, ed. 1891. 6, Lan. Aw think we may booath poo at th' same rope. . . Becose hoo's sowd me too, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) ii. (7) Oxf.[1] To draw a handful of wheat from the sheaf, arrange it and place it on the ground ready to 'tie up' another sheaf. A boy often 'pulls bonds' and the labourer's wife ties up, *MS. add.* (8) Chs.[1] Oo's as good a little kye as ever wur pood by a pap. (9) Cum. His hoaf-brokken horses seünn kick thersels out, And poos him by t'neck, gayly low, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 242; It was the custom for the ploughman to wear the guiding cords in one piece, the middle being behind his neck, that he might not drop the cords whilst his hands were engaged in holding the stilts and throwing sods at his team, *ib. note.* (10) Shr.[1] 'Well, Jane, yo'n got married, I 'ear.' 'Aye, an' I amma afeard but whad we sha'n do well, an' one pool each way.' Both pull together is what Jane Binsley meant to express. (11) Dev. I see my darter pulling eyes at the fule, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900). (12) n.Yks.[2] Thoo'l hae te pull feeat te owertak 'em. (13) Chs.[1][3] (14) Cor. A bull ups an' lets 'ee know. . . Tes jest pull hot-foot, and thank the Lord for hedges, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) x. (15) Sc. Jeanie Deans is no the lass to pu' him by the sleeve, or put him in mind of what he wishes to forget, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xl. (16) Sc. There is a small maiden of the name of Minnie who will soon pull you out, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) xi. (17) e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. 'Tha'll get pooled ower t'rolls, lad, fer breykin' yond pot.' Probably this is an expression that has arisen in the textile districts where it is customary for a piece-taker-in to pull the pieces he has to examine over a roll in front of a window, the light shining through them showing up the defects, such as thin places and ends down, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 26, 1896). (18) Nhp. (F.R.C.) (19) s.Wor. Of a woman pulling a plough by a cord while her husband pushed it, 'I shall be mighty glad when I 'a done wi' pull-tag' (H.K.). n.Wil. The boy or man who pulls the cord attached to a lawn mowing-machine, or a wheelbarrow which is too heavy for one man to wheel, is said to 'pull tag' (E.H.G.). (20) Cai.[1] When the clock had struck twelve Daavid Steven said, 'Noo bairns, we can poo the backie.' (21) ne.Sc. You went to the kailyard and with eyes blindfolded pulled the first stock of cabbage or greens touched. According to the quantity of earth that remained attached to the root, and according to the form of the stock, whether well or ill shapen, were augured the amount of worldly means and the comeliness of the future husband or wife. It was placed inside the door, and the baptismal name of the young man or young woman who entered first after it was placed was to be the baptismal name of the husband or wife, according as it was a young woman or a young man that had pulled and placed the castoc, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 84. Abd. The 'custoc,' that is a stock of kail, had to be pulled blindfolded, two going hand in hand to the kail-yaird for the purpose. If the stem was crooked, the future spouse would be the same, if straight and tall, he or she would be handsome, and if earth adhered to the root the person who tried the incantation would marry money. The 'custoc' was then bitten to ascertain from its sweetness or sourness the disposition of the coming partner for life, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Nov. 5, 1898). Ayr. To burn their nits, an' pou their stocks, An' haud their Halloween, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 2; The first ceremony of Halloween is, pulling each a stock, or plant of kail. They must go out, hand in hand, with eyes shut, and pull the first they meet with. Its being big or little, straight or crooked, is prophetic of the size and shape of the grand object of all their spells—the husband or wife, *ib. note.*

4. To gather fruit, flowers, &c.; to reap beans or peas; to pull up by the root.

Sc. Do you remember my finding the cow-boy busied in pulling pears? SCOTT *St Ronan* (1824) xi; The time for pu'in' nuts an' slaes, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 77. Ayr. The lasses staw frae 'mang them a' To pou their stalks o' corn, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 6; They go to the barn-yard, and pull each, at three several times, a stalk of oats. If the third stalk wants the tap-pickle, that is, the grain at the top of the stalk, the party in question will come to the marriage bed anything but a maid, *ib. note.* Lnk. He's out in the yard powing kail runts, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 17. Lth. THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 177. Peb. I pou'd the green rashes, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 141. Slk. Than a' the flowers o' the forest pu', HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 435. Dmf. We'll pu' a' his dibbled leeks, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 148. Cum. As I was powen pezz to scawd ae night, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 95. n.Yks. We are pullin beans (I.W.); n.Yks.[4] Wa mun pull t'currants ti morn. ne.Yks.[1] Sha's pullin' berries. e.Yks.[1] Apple pullin 'll seean [soon] come on. n.Lin.[1] We was pullin' apples e' th' new otchard th' daay th' mare deed.

5. To pluck a fowl.

Cum. I wad rayder poo a duzzen geese nor ya hare, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 75, ed. 1883. n.Lin.[1] If yĕ doänt get them chickens pull'd missis 'll be efter yĕ. Nhp. People pulling geese, CLARE *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 97, in PEACOCK *Gl.* (ed. 1889).

6. To pull down or out.

w.Yks. Boys pull t'nests afore t'bods be fligged (W.F.).

7. To clear a ditch of weeds. e.An.[1] **8.** Rick-making term: see below.

Bwk. The wright, the smith, an' tailor Wull Gie ilk an han' the stacks to pull, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 96. n.Yks. (I.W.) Lei.[1] [Hay] is then unloaded and ricked. The sides of the rick are pulled, and the rick is finally topped out (s.v. Hay).

9. To carry by horse or other traction; to draw.

Lan. What should hindher 'em fro pooin' carts? CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) ii. w.Cor. Corn is said to be pulled in harvest, and coals to be pulled from St. Ives (J.W.).

10. To plough. Uls. (M.B.-S.) **11.** To steal.

Lon. We lived by thieving, and I do still—by pulling. flesh, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 414.

12. To prosecute; to summon before a magistrate.

Oxf. I'll have him pulled if he don't mind (G.O.). e.An.[1] Nrf. The owner 'pulled' Bob for maliciously killing his cat, EMERSON *Marsh Leaves* (1895) 21, ed. 1898. Cmb. (J.D.R.) Ken.[1] If he knocks me about again I shall pull him. Sur.[1] He's bin that disagree'ble ever sin I pulled him that time. Sus.[1] [Aus. You'll be pulled for using language calculated to cause a breach of the peace, BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* (1890) xii.]

13. *Fig.* To weaken; to bring low; to 'pull down.'

Ken.[1] The ague's properly pulled him this time; Ken.[2] It has pulled him sadly.

PULL, PULLAIN, see **Pool**, *sb.*[1], **Pullen.**

PULLALUE, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Also written **pullaloe, pullalu, pullilue, pullullu.** [pu'ləlū.] **1.** *sb.* An outcry, a hullabaloo; a lamentation. See **Pillaloo.**

Ir. The poor ould creathure set up such a pullallue, YEATS *Flk. Tales* (1888) 209; The groans and 'pullaloes' of Jim White, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III. vi. Wxf. Oh! what a pullullu she let out of her, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 49; Making a pullalu about them, *ib. Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 282.

2. *v.* To lament, make an outcry.

Ir. She pullilued a long time after all was gone, in dread of something bad happening to the poor girl, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 64.

PULLAN, *sb.* Cor.[1][2] [pu'lən.] A pit; a pond; a pool of salt-water among the rocks.

[OCor. *pullan*, a dim. of *pul*, a pit, pond, muddy pool (WILLIAMS).]

PULLAN, see **Pollan.**

PULLCRONACK, *sb.* Cor.[1][2] The shanny, *Blennius pholis*, found in pools left by the sea. See **Bulgranack.**

PULLED, *ppl. adj.* Lin.[1] [puld.] Of a fowl: cut up into small pieces but not minced.

PULLEM, see **Pilm.**

PULLEN, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Lei. e.An. and Amer. Also written **pullain** n.Cy. n.Yks. [pu'lən.] Poultry; also used *fig.* for a small child.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; N.Cy.[1] The Pullen Market in Newcastle. n.Yks. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); n.Yks.[2] 'Thoo little uneasy pullen,' you tiresome child. w.Yks.[3] Lan.[1] This wur his buttery, wheer he kept pullen, an' gam, an' sich like, WAUGH *Sketches* (1855) 54. e.Lan.[1], Chs.[3] n.Lin. I'm not a goin' to hev' my pullen and lambs run'd away wi', PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 150; n.Lin.[1] *Obsol.*, Lei.[1], e.An.[1], Suf.[1] [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 392.]

[Where pullen vse nightly to pearch in the yard, There two legged foxes keepe watches and ward, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 177.]

PULLEN, see **Pillan.**

PULLENTRY, *sb.* w.Yks.[3] Also in form **pullendry.** [pu'ləntri.] Poultry.

PULLER, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. [pu'lə(r.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Puller-back,** a short rope passed from snout to snout of a coal-pit tram and used in that position as a handle when off the road. Nhb.[1]; (2) **-out,** the man who attends to and pulls out the crucible when the steel is melted. s.Yks.

(W.S.) **2.** An oarsman, esp. a professional rower. Nhb.[1] **3.** A dependant, a pensioner; a beggar.

n.Yks. She hez a deal of pullers (I.W.); n.Yks.[2]

PULLER, see **Poller**, *sb.*[1]

PULLEREE-ALLEREE, *sb.* Dev. A linen material suitable for underclothing, dowlas.

Ef yū dū want a new smurry or tū, go intū shop an git a vew yards ov pulleree-alleree, 'tez za gūde as old-fashioned brin, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 125.

PULLET, *sb.* Yks. [pu·lit.] A term of derision or contempt.

w.Yks. A, shoo is a pullet. Shoo goas abaht like a guytrash, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 26, 1896).

PULLEY, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Dur. Stf. Mid. Also written **pully** Nhb. Dur. [pu·li.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Pulley-frames**, the gearing above a pit upon which the pulleys are supported; (2) **-legs**, the 'shear-legs' to which the pulley-frames are secured, and which support the weight of the pulleys and frames.

(1) Nhb. The pully-frames an' a' Afore five minutes time will fa', PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 95. Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (2) Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

2. The wheel placed above a pit over which the rope for drawing coals is passed.

Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

3. A kind of ladder up and down which brewers' men roll the casks when loading or unloading a dray. w.Mid. (W.P.M.) **4.** *v.* To overwind and draw the cage over the pulley at the top of the head-stock at the pit-mouth.

Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). n.Stf. (J.T.)

PULLING, *vbl. sb.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Shr. e.An. Also in forms **pooin** Lan.; **poolin(g** n.Cy. w.Yks.[1] e.Lan.[1] Shr.[1] [pu·lin, pū·lin, pū·in.] **1.** *vbl. sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Pulling-and-hauling time**, the evening of a fair, when the girls are pulled about; (2) **-bone**, the merrythought of a fowl; (3) **-hook**, *obs.*, a hook for drawing firing from the wood-stack; (4) **-pit**, the shaft through which the coal is raised; (5) **-ring**, a bone or wooden ring through which the 'sliver' is drawn; (6) **-rope**, the rope used to bring the full corves out of the working; (7) **-time**, see (1); (8) **-trees**, the part of a plough to which horses are atttached.

(1) Yks. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* (2) Shr.[1] (3) Suf. Ten sacks, whereof every one holdeth a coom, A pulling-hook handsome, for bushes and broom, *Garland* (1818) 347. (4) w.Yks. (S.J.C.) (5) w.Yks. The ring was to keep all the slivers about the same size (J.T.). (6) w.Yks. (J.P.) (7) nw.Der.[1], e.An.[1] Suf. When the young fellows pull and haul the girls to get them into ale-houses, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813). (8) e.An.[1]

2. *sb. pl.* The fat which is stripped off the intestines of a slaughtered animal. n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1], e.Lan.[1]

3. *pl.* The rovings of weft so entangled that they cannot be unravelled.

Lan. This yead o' mine wur . . . like a pokeful o' pooins ut they couldno' get a single eend out on, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 153, ed. 1884.

PULLION, *sb.* Sc. A saddle; also used *attrib.*

(G.W.); He wore a pair of pullion breeches, COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (ed. 1796) I. 253.

PULLISEE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **pillyshee** Edb.; **pulisshee** Sc. (JAM.) A pulley.

Sc. (JAM.) Lnk. Lang mayst thou teach . . . how pullisees Can lift on highest roofs the greatest trees, RAMSAY *Poems* (1727) II. 393, ed. 1800 (*ib.*). Edb. Having fastened a kinch of ropes beneath her oxters, I let her slide down over the upper step, by way of a pilly-shee, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix.

[Cp. Item, fyve pillie schevis of braiss, ane of thame garnesit with irne, *Inventories* (1566) 169 (JAM.).]

PULLOCH, see **Pellock**, *sb.*[1]

PULLS, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Yks. [pulz.] The shells or chaff of rape, turnip-seed, &c.; the husks of oats; heads of corn not completely threshed; broken heads of corn. Cf. **pulse**, *sb.*[2] **2.**

n.Cy. (HALL.) n.Yks. The seed is cured . . . in the chaff or pods, provincially 'pulls,' TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 138; n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1]

PULL-TOW, *sb.* e.An.[1] Suf.[1] Also in form **pulter-** Suf.[1] The coarse and knotty parts of tow, the refuse of hemp or tow which is not worth spinning. Also in *comp.* **Pull-tow-knots.**

PULLULU, PULLY, see **Pullalue, Poulie.**

PULLY, *adj.* e.Yks.[1] [pu·li.] Uneven; jagged; awry; esp. of textile fabrics unevenly joined.

PULLY-HAUL, *v.* Nhb. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Brks. Also written **pully-hawl** n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3] Brks.[1]; and in form **-haal** Nhb.[1] [pu·li-ōl.] To pull by main force.

Nhb.[1] Aa the rest on uz pully-haulin and kicking till the baa gat clear oot amang them, DIXON *Shrovetide.*

Hence (1) **Pully-hauly**, (*a*) *int.* the command given to men to pull hard and all together; (*b*) *sb.* a struggle; a scrimmage; also a boys' game; see below; (*c*) *adj.* rough, romping, rude; struggling, tussling; (2) **Pully-hawly-work**, *sb.* unskilful bellringing.

1. (*a*) Brks.[1] (*b*) Nhb.[1] Thor wis a reg lar pully-haaly. War.[3] Boys played a game so called. The oldest or strongest sitting down against a bank or wall, the next sat on his knees and was clasped round the waist by the first, and so on until the youngest boy formed the last link in the chain. One boy was left out of the chain. When the link was complete the boys in the link called, 'Jack, Jack, your bread is burning all to a cinder.' The boy not in the link then tugged at the first boy till he pulled him away from the link. As each boy was so released he joined in the pull at the remaining link, and so in a short time the game became the equivalent of the modern tug of war. (*c*) s.Not. Neither on 'em wouldn't let goo. It wor a pully-hauly job (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] I haate such pully-hawly-wark; ther's niver noā good cums on it, an' of'ens misfo'tuns happens. Nhp.[1] I can't bear such pully-hawly work. War.[2] None o' yer pully-hauly sport for me. (2) n.Lin.[1]

PULLY-LUG DAY, *phr.* Cum. Also in form **pull-lug-day** Cum.[4] A day on which it is supposed that ears might be pulled with impunity.

N. & Q. (1878) 5th S. x. 249; I have a recollection . . . of one of the day-scholars coming up to me one day, and, exclaiming 'Pully-lug day,' forthwith proceeding . . . to pull my 'lugs,' *ib.* (1886) 7th S. ii. 294; Cum.[4] The day on which the Mayor is elected, Nov. 9th; tradition holds that ears may not be pulled after mid-day. The popular fallacy touching an interregnum between the incoming and outgoing Mayor, may have given rise to the idea that assaults might be made with impunity during that period.

PULLY-LUG FRIDAY, *phr.* Cum.[4] The Friday after Ash Wednesday.

Pully-lug Friday was neamed fra t'barbarous custom o' t'youngsters pullin' yan anudder's ears, *Carlisle Patriot* (Nov. 2, 1893) 6, col. 1.

PULMERE, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] A division of a field held in strips by different occupiers.

PULOCH, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A patch; a 'clout.'

PULP, *sb.* Lin. Ken. Som. Also in form **polp** Ken.[1] [pulp, pɒlp.] Food for cattle, consisting of roots, chaff, grains, fodder, &c., cut small and mixed together.

sw.Lin.[1] Mixed straw and turnips, cut small by the Pulper, as food for cattle in the winter. 'I was spreāding pulp in the crew.' Ken.[1]

Hence **Pulper**, *sb.* a machine for cutting roots for cattle into very fine morsels. sw.Lin.[1], w.Som.[1]

PULPIT, *sb.* Sc. Lin. Also in forms **poopit, poupit** Sc. [pū·pit.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Pulpit-foot**, the foot of the pulpit; (2) **-man**, a preacher.

(1) Abd. Had stood at the poopit-fit four times already, MCKENZIE *Cruisie* (1894) iv. (2) Sc. He might hae made a tolerable poupit-man, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 35.

2. Phr. (1) *to fill a pulpit*, (2) *to wag one's head* or *pow in a pulpit*, to become a minister; (3) *exchange of pulpits*, an arrangement made by two clergymen for each to preach in the other's church.

(1) Sc. Jamie, my man, wad ye like to fill a poopit tae? SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) iv. (2) Lnk. John's heart, I kent, was fairly set on seeing his son wag his head in a pulpit, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 103. Edb. Their heads may all wag in the pulpit, E'en Sandy, if to next year spar'd May be a chaplain to a laird, MITCHELL *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 4. (3) Per. The next thing 'll be an exchange o' poopits, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 97.

3. An auctioneer's stand. n.Lin.[1] **4.** A square box sunk in a wash-dike in which a man stands to wash the sheep. *ib.*

PUL-ROSE, *sb.* Cor.[12] [pu·l-rōz.] A wheel-pit; the pit in which the wheel of a water-mill revolves.

[OCor. *pul*, pit, and *ros*, wheel (WILLIAMS).]

PULSE, *sb.*[1] Irel. In phr. *pulse of my heart*, a term of endearment.

Don. Rody, pulse iv me heart, get into yer coat, an' don't let the grass grow undher yer heels. *Pearson's Mag.* (July 1900) 52.

PULSE, *sb.*[2] Not. Lin. Oxf. Som. Also in form **powlse** Oxf.[1] [puls.] **1.** Beans and peas growing together. Oxf.[1] **2.** Chaff, broken straw and refuse from the threshing-machine; the short straw taken out in dressing corn by the riddle. Cf. **pulls**.

Not.[2] Lin. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). n.Lin.[1]

3. Pottage. Som. (HALL.)

PULSER, see **Pulsometer**.

PULSEY, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. [pu·lsi.] A poultice.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). n.Yks.[124] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

PULSH, see **Pulch**, *v.*[1]

PULSOMETER, *sb.* Stf. Also in form **pulser**. A large machine similar in principle to a pair of smithy bellows, but worked by a steam-engine, used to ensure a steady blast in a forge or furnace. n.Stf. (J.T.)

PULT, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Cum. [pult.] **1.** *sb.* A dirty, ungraceful woman; a fat and lazy creature.

Bnff.[1] Cum.[1] A girt fat pult; Cum.[4] A clumsy, blundering person or animal.

2. A term of endearment for a child. Cum.[4] **3.** *v.* With *about*: to go about in a lazy, dirty manner. Bnff.[1]

PULT, *sb.*[2] Cor.[12] [pult.] The pulse.

PULT, see **Polt**, *v.*[1]

PULTER, *sb.* n.Cy. Coal-mining term: the man who conveys the coal from the hewer. (HALL.)

PULTER, *v.* Or.I. Also written **poolter**. To work about with the hands in water; *gen.* used of children. (S.A.S.) Cf. **polter**, *v.*[1]

PULTER, see **Poulter**, **Pull-tow**.

PULTHY, *adj.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Filthy.

PULTIE, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A short-bladed knife, esp. one that has been broken and has had a new point ground on it.

PULTRING, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Lascivious.

PULTROUS, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Lustful, lascivious. Rnf. PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.)

PULVER, *v.* Hrf.[2] A dial. form of 'pilfer.'

PULVERING-DAY, *sb. Obs.* Suf. The day on which the community assembled to let out the town lands to farm.

GARDNER *Dunwich* (1754) *Gl.*; At Southwold on the 6th of December (HALL.).

PUM, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Wor. Wil. Also written **pumm** n.Yks.[4]; and in form **pummy** s.Wm. Wor. Wil. [pum.] **1.** *v.* To pommel, beat, thrash; to pound.

n.Cy. (HALL.), Cum.[14] Wm. En' began a plantin' blows En' a pummin' Joawn his noaws, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 42, ed. 1868. n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] Ah pummed him weel. w.Yks. Ah'll pum thee, lad, when Ah cop ho'd on tha. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 26, 1896); w.Yks.[1], Lan. (C.J.B.), ne.Lan.[1], Not. (J.P.K.) s.Not. Pum 'im well, Jack. A pummed some 'ouze-leek well an' laid it on the place (J.P.K.). Wor. A'd better git an' pummy it a' up togither o' the marter an' pistle (H.K.). Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892).

Hence **Pumming-beetle**, *sb.* a mallet used to break clods of earth. s.Wor. (H.K.) **2.** To paw about and mess over with the hands. n.Yks.[1] **3.** *Comp.* **Pum-jum**, a substance made soft by working it with the hands. *ib.*

4. *sb.* The implement or bat with which the 'knur' is struck in the game of 'knur and spell' (q.v.). Cum.[4], s.Wm. (J.A.B.), n.Lan.[1] Cf. **pummel**. Hence **Pum-head**, *sb.* (1) the bat used in the game of 'knur and spell'; the heavy end of the bat; (2) *fig.* a blockhead.

(1) Lakel.[2], ne.Lan.[1] (2) Wm. He's a gurt daft pum-heed (B.K.). ne.Lan.[1]

5. A heavy log used to force posts or paving-stones into the earth, or to make the earth solid previous to asphalting or gravelling a walk. Lan. (C.J.B.) Cf. **pummer**, *sb.*[2]

PUMBLE, *v.* Oxf.[1] [pʊ·ml.] With *up*: to push up.

I pumbled up the bed fur th' tickin' is so bad, I could'nt shek 'im, *MS. add.*

PUMMACE, see **Pomace**.

PUMMEL, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Bdf. Suf. w.Cy. Dev. Also written **pummil** w.Yks.; **pumil** w.Yks. Bdf.; and in form **pommel** w.Yks.[3] Nhp.[1] Suf. [pu·ml.] **1.** The bat used in the game of 'knur and spell.' Cf. **pum**, **4.**

Cum. Those who the 'pummel' well can wield With 'spell and bullet' take the field, SILPHEO *Random Rhymes* (1893) 8; Cum.[4] w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Burd-caiges, pumils, waukin-sticks, an' knurs, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Thowts, &c.* (1845) 39; w.Yks.[3] The pommel is of ashwood, with a blade three or four inches long, and shaped like a sugar-loaf slit lengthwise; the handle is wrapped with wax band (s.v. Knor and Spell).

2. The continuation of one of the side-beams of a cart.

Nhp.[1] Bdf. It must be here observed, that the cart must not be let down on the pummels, in the usual way, but must be checked ... before the pummels descend so low as to press against the ground, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 414; *ib. Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 128.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Pummel-head**, (*a*) the head affixed to the bat in the game of 'knur and spell'; (*b*) *fig.* a blockhead; (2) **-tree**, the long bar of wood to which the whipple-trees are attached in harrowing.

(1, *a*) w.Yks. Az fer pumil-heads thear wer scores thrawn abaht, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsla Ann.* (1874) 40. *b*) w.Cy. POOLE *Gl.* (1867); Dev.[3] (2) Suf. (C.T.), Suf.[1]

PUMMER, *sb.*[1] and *adj.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. Also in forms **pommer** N.Cy.[1]; **poomer** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Nhp.[1] [pu·mə(r.] **1.** *sb.* Anything very large or of an extraordinary size.

N.Cy.[1] Ee! what a poomer it is! Nhb.[1] Applied to an untruth. 'That's a poomer, onnyway.' Lakel.[2] Cum. Than it mun be a pummer if it be bigger, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 192; Cum.[4] Wm. That taty's a pummer bijen! (B.K.) n.Yks. (I.W.) e.Yks.[1] My eye! bud that tonnup's a pummer. w.Yks.[2] Lan. I'd a pummer of a day on't, yesterday, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 169, ed. 1879; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1]

2. *adj.* Very large, plump, big. n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1], n.Lan.[1], Chs.[13]

PUMMER, *sb.*[2] Lan. The heavy wooden mallet which paviors use in beating down stones. (C.J.B.), e.Lan.[1]

PUMMEY, **PUMMICE**, see **Pomace**.

PUMMICE, *sb.* Chs. Shr. [pu·mis.] The heart, liver, and lights of a lamb.

Chs.[1] Sheep pummices is the head, heart, lights, liver and windpipe of a sheep all hanging together. Lambs pumices, is the same of a lamb, *Acad. Armory*, bk. III. iii. Shr.[1]

PUMMILER, *sb.* Yks. [pu·milə(r).] Anything of extraordinary size. Cf. **pummer**, *sb.*[1]

w.Yks. Gough! leuk at yond oringe. Isn't it a pummiler? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 30, 1896).

PUMMING, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [pu·min.] Extraordinarily large. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) Cf. **pummer**, *sb.*[1]

PUMMY, see **Pomace**.

PUMP, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Lin. Shr. Dev. [pump.] **1.** In phr. *a pump without a handle*, any person or thing that is quite unfit to discharge the office which he or it has to fill.

n.Lin.[1] I reckon a parson what's not a good hand at preächin' is just a pump wi'oot a handle.

2. *Fig.* A public-house, beer-shop.

Edb. 'A dram 'll soon put ye richt.' .. So I just went wi' him to the nearest pump, CAMPBELL *Dellie Jock* (1897) 108.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Pump-borer**, the lesser spotted woodpecker, *Dendrocopus minor*; (2) **-pit**, a well; (3) **-rod**, a coal-mining term: the rod connecting the bucket to the spears; (4) **-spear**, a coal-mining term: the apparatus to which the buckets are fixed at various points for pumping out a pit; (5) **-stang**, a pump-handle; (6) **-trees**, a coal-mining term: bearings to support the pump.

(1) Shr. Because the noise it makes is like that produced by boring with an auger through hard wood, SWAINSON *Birds* 1885) 99 (2) Dev. The pump-pit must be cleaned out before the water 'll be

fit to drink, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 26. (3) Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (4) w.Yks. B.K.) (5) Lan. Thi nose 'll turn up like a pump-stang, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) ii. 6 w.Yks. (T.T.)

PUMP, *sb.*[2] Irel. In phr. *keep your toe in your pump*, keep quiet, do not excite yourself.

Ir. Be easy, Fin. Keep your toe in your pump, will you? YEATS *Flk. Tales* (1888) 273; Do you go home, and keep your toe in your pump, as they say, TROLLOPE *Land Leaguers* (1885) 19. w.Ir. So keep your tongue in your jaw, and your toe in your pump, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 200. s.Ir. Lay me alone—just keep your toe in your pump, *ib.* II. 291.

PUMP, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. (JAM.) ne.Lan.[1] 1. *v.* To break wind. 2. *sb.* Broken wind.

PUMPHEL, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written pumfle, pumphal, pumphil; and in form pumppil. [pʉ·mfl.]

1. *sb.* A railed-in enclosure, esp. for cattle; a square pew in a church.

Sc. (JAM.); MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899); A covered enclosure within a farmyard where cattle stand on litter (A.W.). Bnff.[1] Abd. A set o' cairds rinkin aboot the pumphel, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxv; In the olden time there were 'pumppils' into which the cattle were driven when the heat was too much for them, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (July 13, 1901).

2. *v.* To shut up cattle in an enclosure or 'pumphel.'

Bnff.[1] Gang awa, lathie, and pumphal the nout. They're gain t' pumphal ther nout this simmer o' the ley.

3. *adj.* Boxed in, enclosed.

Abd. His boxed in, or pumphel seat, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iv.

PUMPION, *sb.* *Obs.* Lan. Ken. Also in forms pompion Lan.; pumpin Ken.[1] A pumpkin; also used *attrib.*

Lan. Pawk ript hoppen, o' bit wider, so ut I cud stur meh pumpion obewt, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 13; There were pompions hangt op fresh and green, COLLINS *Poems* (1859) 55. Ken. I know 'twas ya grate pumpin 'ead Fust blunnered through de glass, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 81; Ken.[1]

[Pompions in May, TUSSER (1580) 95.]

PUMPIT, *adj.* Bnff.[1] Hollow; said of trees which are rotten in the centre.

PUMPLE, *sb.* n.Cy. Wor. Shr. Wil. Dev. [pʉ·mpl.] 1. A dial. form of 'pimple.'

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) s.Wor. (H.K.), Shr.[2] Dev.[1] Es poor hands plimm'd up like pumples way chilbladders, 15.

Hence **Pumply**, *adj.* pimply.

Dev. Whot, is Joe Strike agwaine tü marry thickee chayneeeyed baggage, old pumplee Trude's darter? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 61; Dev.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Pumple-nose**, a nose covered with pimples. n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); (2) **-stone**, a pebble-stone. Shr.[1] 3. A child's name for the head. Wil.[1] (s.v. Pimple.) Cf. **pimple**, **1**.

PUMPLE-FOOT, *sb.* Hrf. Glo. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **pumble-** I.W.[1] Som. Dev.; **pummel-** Hrf. Dor.[1] Dev. [pʉ·mpl-.] A club-foot. Cf. **bumble-foot**.

Glo. *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xii. 89. Som. Nif he'd o pumple voot bezide, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 98; When the toes are turned towards each other, SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Dev. She hath got a pumple foot. *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 26; *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 345; Dev.[1], nw.Dev.[1] se.Cor. *N. & Q. ib.*

Hence **Pumple-footed**, *adj.* having a club-foot; clumsy.

Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Sus.[12], Hmp.[1], I.W.[12], Dor.[1], w.Som.[1] Dev. My dear sawl, 'avee a-yerd tell 'bout Jinny Parr's babbies? They be tü twins, an' both of 'um be pumple-vüted, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 115. n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 342; He's cross-eyed and pummel-footed, and baint exactly there, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) iv.

PUMPTIAL, *adj.* Not. Rut. Lei. Shr. Som. [pu·mʃl, pʉ·mʃl.] A dial. form of 'punctual.'

Not.[1] Rut.[1] Mr. Roberts, the clerk, wur sooch a pumptial old gentleman. Lei.[1] w.Som.[1] Well then you'll mind and be pumptial, on'ee, eens midn keep anybody a-woitin'.

Hence **Pumptially**, *adv.* punctually.

Shr.[2] Pumptially i' th' ownder.

PUMROSE, PUMY, see **Pimrose, Pomace.**

PUN, *sb.*[1] Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A child's pinafore. (HALL.)

PUN, *sb.*[2] Lin.[1] [pun.] A funnel-shaped vessel, used principally for heating beer and milk.

PUN, *sb.*[3] and *v.* Nhp.[1] [pun.] 1. *sb.* A slow, inactive person.

Often applied to female servants. 'She's a poor pun.'

2. *v.* To be slow, dreamy, inactive.

'What are you punning about?' 'Don't stand punning there,' is often said to any one who is listlessly musing, instead of acting.

PUN, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Sc. A sham.

Bnff. A flatt'rin title's but a pun, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 41.

PUN, see **Pound**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[3]

PUNCE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Also written **punse** Sc. Nhb. e.Lan.[1] Shr.[1] [puns.] 1. *v.* To beat, strike, push by striking; to kick. Cf. **punch**, *v.*[1]

Rnf. Didst . . . punse and bruise her breast? HECTOR *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 35. Rxb. (JAM.) Gall. To punse a brock in his lair, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Nhb. He'll no lay on wi' a walkin' stick, and he does'na punse you, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 230. w.Yks. Aw could find i' mi heart to punce her an' her mangle aght o' th' door, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1879) 40; Goa at him, an punce him weel (D.L.). Lan. An' aw could ha punce't him, WAUGH *Owd Bodle*, 265; Punce him well! BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) xxxii; Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] To punch or strike forward with the feet. To 'kick' is to strike backwards, as a horse. Chs.[13], nw.Der.[1] Shr.[1] The red moggy punsed Daddy i' the face.

Hence (1) **Puncing**, *ppl. adj.* given to striking; (2) **-clothes**, *sb. pl.* boxing-clothes; (3) **-match**, *sb.* a kicking match.

1) Lan. It was feared they might indulge their 'puncing' inclinations, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 86. (2) Lan. Aw've had mi puncin' clooas on to' thre times, DOTTIE *Rambles* (1898) 5. (3) w.Yks. In a twinklin' ther wor a puncin' match gooin' on i' that bed, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1891) 7, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 30, 1896).

2. *sb.* A blow with the fist, a thrust; a kick.

Gall. The command was punctuated by sundry admonitory punces in the ribs, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 88. w.Yks. After two or three gooid punces th' lock gave way, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1885) 17, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 30, 1896). Lan. Gie him a punce daun hill to t'dule, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 34; Aw feel th' punses now, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) x.

PUNCE, *v.*[2] Cld. (JAM.) To pierce with a bradawl, to punch. See **Punch**, *v.*[2]

PUNCH, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **punsh** Sc. Cum. [punʃ.] 1. *v.* To strike with the foot, to kick. Cf. **punce**, *v.*[1]

Rnf. Did strike, punsh, and bruise her breast and other parts of her body with his feet and knees, HECTOR *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 34. Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] It izzant fair to punch when ye sud be feiten. Cum. For fear he punsh'd hur, SILPHEO *Billy Brannan* (1885) 3; I cud punch them to bits wid my clogs, DICKINSON *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 200; Cum.[4] Wm. T'maestre wed cum, an try ta oppm t'dewer, an when he fan he cuddent he'd knock an punch at it, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 10. w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[124] Lan. He'll get his shins punched, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 15. ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1]

2. *sb.* A hard blow with the foot; a kick.

Dur.[1], Cum.[4] Wm. Dixon, thoo knas, wor in his stockin feet, en he thowt if he went en gev Tomson a bit ev a punch, it wadn't hurt him, ROBISON *Aald Tales* (1882) 6. w.Yks. Seein an owd hat an considerin it ta be i hiz way tade a run punch at it, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1873 10; w.Yks.[2] Lan. It's better than a punch on th' shins wi' an iron clog, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 99. ne.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1]

3. A jog, a slight push. Sc. (JAM.)

PUNCH, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Chs. e.An. 1. *v.* To bore a hole in the ear of a sheep.

Cum.[4] The chief ear . . . marks on sheep are . . . Ray-bittit, punched, rittit, &c.

Hence **Punch-holed**, *ppl. adj.* having a hole bored. *ib.*

2. Phr. *punch it!* be off. e.An.[1] 3. *sb.* An iron crowbar or lever. Cf. **pinch**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. (JAM.) Inv. Specially one used for making holes in the ground (H.E.F.).

4. A woollen-trade term: a machine with space for four slivers, which are guided through it and passed into the comb. w.Yks. (S.A.B.) Hence **Punchminder**, *sb.* a

worker in charge of the 'punches.' *ib.* 5. A pit-prop. w.Yks.[2] Cf. **puncheon.** Hence **Punch-prop,** *sb.* a coal-mining term: a short prop.

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Set upon a crown-tree or balk, where it does not support the middle of the roof, on account of the place having fallen before the timber was set. Also a short prop about 14 or 15 inches long placed by a hewer under his sump or back-end when he is under apprehension of its dropping down before he has got it kirved sufficiently far, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

6. *Comp.* **Punch-rod,** *obs.*, a forging term: a stick fastened at the head of a fire-punch to hold it.

Chs.[1] A wreathen stick turned about the head of a fire punch to hold it on the hot iron while it is striking through or making a hole in it, *Academy of Armory,* III. iii. 89.

PUNCH, *v.*[3] Oxf. To work very hard. (HALL.) Hence **Punching,** *ppl. adj.* hard, difficult.

They very constantly say about here [Woodstock] that if any one has been working very hard, or had much trouble over anything, he or she has had a punching time of it lately (M.A.R.).

PUNCH, *adj.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Rut. Suf. [punʃ, pɐnʃ.] 1. *adj.* Short, fat. Sc. (JAM.), n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1] Cf. **punchy.** 2. *sb.* A short, stout person or thing.

Bnff.[1] **Rut.**[1] He wur sooch another little poonch.

[I . . . did hear them call their fat child punch, which pleased me mightily, that word being become a word of common use for all that is thick and short, PEPYS *Diary* (Apr. 30, 1669) (C.D.).]

3. A certain breed of short, thick-set cart-horses.

Suf. A great carcass and short legs, but short-backed, and more of the punch than the Leicestershire breeders will allow, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) III. 431; CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813) 255; [He] means Suffolk in America, and not the county of the Punches, *Sat. Rev.* (1888) LXVI. 387.

PUNCH, *sb.*[4] sw.Lin.[1] [punʃ.] Lemonade, or any other cooling drink for the sick.

PUNCH, *sb.*[5] Sc. In *comb.* **Punch and Polly,** *obs.*, a puppet-show, Punch-and-Judy show.

Edb. We were jammed in the crowd of old wives . . . and Punch and Polly, and puppie-shows, and more than I can tell, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iii.

PUNCHBOWL, *sb.* Sc. Irel. 1. In phr. *the bottom of the punch-bowl,* a figure in an old dance.

Per. Right hand off the couple, left hand and off, another right hand and turn partner full round—figure 8 each on own side; lady sets to second gentleman, gentleman sets to second lady, and reel three (G.W.).

2. A game; see below.

Elg. 'Round about the punch-bowl, One, two, three, If anybody wants a bonnie lassie Just take me.' Another form of words is—'The fillan o' the punch-bowl That wearies me, The fillan o't up, an' the drinkan' o't doon, An' the kissan o' a bonnie lass, That cheeries me.' The Fochaber's game, . . played by girls only. The players join hands and form a ring. They dance round, singing the verse. The last 'me' is pronounced with . . . emphasis, all . . . jump, and if one falls, she has to leave the ring. The game is carried on until all the players fall, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 84-85. **Ant.** 'Round about the punchbowl, . . one, two, three. First time never to fall, . . one, two, three. Second time, the catching time, &c. Third time, the kissing time, &c.' Played at Belfast. At the words 'one, two, three,' the players drop down in a crouching position for a few seconds, *ib.* **Lou.** 'Round about the punch-bowl, one, two, three. Open the gates and let the bride through. Half-a-crown to know his name. . . On a cold and frosty morning. Ah! (Michael Matthews is his name, &c.) Half-a-crown to know her name, &c. (Annie Keenan is her name, &c.) They'll be married in the morning, Round about the punch-bowl, I.' Played at Louth. All curtsey after the first line, and the one who rises last is the bride. She is led outside the ring by another, and asked to whom she is engaged. She tells without letting the others hear, and the two return, singing the second line. All sing the next verse, and so on, till the rhyme is finished, *ib.* [For rhymes and further information see GOMME.]

PUNCHCLOD, *sb.* w.Yks.[124] [puˑnʃtlod.] A low peasant, a ploughman, one engaged in agriculture.

PUNCHEON, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. Also written **punchion** n.Cy. w.Yks. 1. A coal-mining term: a pit-prop, a support for the roof, *gen.* of wood, but occas. of iron. Cf. **punch,** *sb.*[2] 5.

w.Yks. (S.J.C.), (J.P.), **w.Yks.**[2] **Der.** The principal appropriation of the underwood is to puncheons, or, supports to the coal pits, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) IV. 132. **n.Der.** Some puncheons and scaflings gave way, and th' roof fell in, HALL *Hathersage* (1896) iv.

2. *Obs.* A bodkin. [Not known to our correspondents.] n.Cy. (HALL.) [COTGRAVE (1611).]

PUNCHIK, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A person, animal, or thing which is short, stout, and strong. See **Punch,** *adj.*

PUNCHY, *adj.* Sc. Lin. Nhp. [puˑnʃi, pɐˑnʃi.] Broad, thick-set, short, stout. Cf. **punch,** *adj.*

Sc. MACKAY. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Edb.** Snell, punchy Peg, that whisky mak's As mad as a March hare, *Carlop Green* (1793) 134, ed. 1817. **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Lin.** A punchy little fellow, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 719; **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

PUNCKIN, see **Punion, Punkin,** *sb.*

PUNCTUAL, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Lin. Wor. Dev. Also in forms **punct'al** n.Lin.[1]; **punctial** Dev. 1. *adj.* Orderly, upright, straightforward, truthful.

Lin.[1] n.Lin. A woman what's punct'al, and keeps her husband a comfortable fire-side (M.P.); **n.Lin.**[1] He's a punct'al man to speäk efter. Thomas Stocks was always a very punctual man.

2. Certain, precise; particular.

Wor. I am punctual of that (W.A.S.). **s.Wor.** I heard her was in Wales; but nothing to be punctual on her, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 22. **Dev.** We women are as punctial over our tea as our men are over their baccy, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 14.

3. Phr. *punctual promised,* promised in a manner which is quite distinct and clear in all particulars.

n.Lin.[1] It's to noa ewse saayin' ony moore aboot that pig, for I tell ye it's punct'al promised.

4. *adv. Obs.* Precisely, particularly, especially.

Ayr. I'll scrieve it aff right nimble handed, As gif ye punctual had commanded, In verse to clatter, THOM *Amusements* (1812) 24.

PUNCTUALITY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A point, technicality, nicety.

Ayr. Well enough versed in the particulars and punctualities of the law for an ordinary plea, GALT *Provost* (1822) ix.

PUND, see **Pound,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[3]

PUNDER, *sb.*[1] Nhp. Bdf. Hnt. [puˑndə(r).] A cross-bar attached to the front of a cart, to prevent it from falling backward when being loaded.

Nhp.[12] **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 129. **Hnt.** The wooden bar or beam, by removing which from the front of a cart, the cart is enabled to tip-up, and discharge its contents behind (J.W.B.).

Hence **Punder-stick,** *sb.* the beam that keeps a cart in a horizontal position when being loaded. Bdf., Hnt. (J.W.B.)

PUNDER, *sb.*[2] Yks. [puˑndə(r).] A mortar; lit. 'pounder.' Yks. (HALL.) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 30, 1896).

PUNDER, *sb.*[3] Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Lakel. Also written **pundar** Sc. [puˑndər.] 1. A 'pinfold,' a place in which to impound stray cattle. Lakel.[2] Cf. **pound,** *sb.*[2] 2. A keeper of an estate, who looks after the hedges and woods, and who pens up stray cattle; a pinfold-keeper.

Rxb. (JAM.); The pundar's axe, wi' ruthless rap, Fell'd down their favourite tree, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 146. **N.Cy.**[1] **Dur.** *Arch. Aeliana* (1900) XXII. 96.

PUNDER, *v.*[1] Cum.[1] [puˑndər.] To crowd, to incommode by crowding.

They nivver git a sidement meàdd, and they're o' punder't upstill.

PUNDER, *v.*[2] *Obs.* e.An.[1] To be exactly on an equipoise.

PUNDER, *v.*[3] Yks. Der. [puˑndə(r).] To blow, to be blown away by wind, esp. used of snow.

w.Yks.[2] 'I were goin' on t'moor side, and t'snow were punderin' off o' t'top.' This was said when the wind was blowing the snow off the hill in a fine powder. When a shot has gone off in a mine, a collier will say, 'Shoo's pundered,' meaning that the shot has blown the coal down. **Der.**[2]

PUNDER, PUNDFO, see **Ponder,** *v.*, **Punfold.**

PUNDIE, *sb.* Sc. [pɐˑndi.] 1. A drinking jug; *fig.* drink, liquor.

Lnk. Nane were seen gaun doon the brae, To imbibe the cursed pundie, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 81.

2. A small white iron mug, used for heating liquids on the fire. Per. (JAM.)

PUNDING, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. A woollen-trade term: the number of combfuls of wool per pound weight; lit. pounding.

w.Yks. These were generally from 3 to 8, and were accordingly named 'punding at 3,' &c. (E.W.)

PUNDLER, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **punler** Edb. 1. See below. Cf. **punder**, *sb.*[3]

Ags. Even of late, a person employed to watch the fields, in order to prevent the grain from being stolen or injured, was called a pundler (Jam.). Edb. Tory's Turk, your captain's dead and gone, The trusty punler of the Newland pease, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 363, ed. 1815.

2. A stalk of peas bearing two pods. Ags. (Jam.)

PUNDLER, *sb.*[2] Sh. and Or.I. Also written **pundlar** S. & Ork.[1] [pʉ·ndlər.] An instrument for weighing, resembling a steelyard.

Sh.I. From very early times it [the Bysmar] was with the Pundlar the universal steel-yard, or weighing machine of Scandinavia, *Sh. News* (Mar. 26, 1898). Or.I. A beam marked with the marks of their weight, which hath a stone on the one end (which stone on the malt pundler should be a setten weight, and on the bear pundler sixteen mark) and a hook on the other end, Wallace *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 110, ed. 1883; The pundlar is the same with the steelyard, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 10; The pundler is a beam about seven feet long, and between three and four inches in diameter, somewhat of a cylindrical form, or rather approaching to that of a square, with the corners taken off; and is so exactly similar to the *Statera Romana*, or steelyard, as to supersede the necessity of any further description, Barry *Hist. Ork.* (1805) 212 (Jam.); S. & Ork.[1]

PUNDLE-TREE, *sb.* e.An. Also in form **pondle-** Suf.[1] [pʉ·ndl-trī.] The wooden crossbar to which the horses are fastened to draw ploughs or harrows. e.An. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); e.An.[1] Suf.[1] (s.v. Pummel-tree.)

PUNEAR, see **Punyear**.

PUNFOLD, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **pundfo** Cum.; **punfaad** n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **-faal** Cum.[1]; **-faald** w.Yks.; **-fad** Nhb.[1]; **-faud** N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1]; **-fauld** w.Dur.[1] Lakel.[2]; **-foald** Cum.[1] [pu·nfō(d, -fād.] A pound; an enclosure for strayed cattle, &c. Cf. **pinfold**.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum. He's caged like a cuddy in a pund fo', Wheatley *Joe the Buits* (1869) 17; Cum.[1] Wm. Let's gang an' lake i' t'punfold (B.K.). w.Yks. (C.W.D.), n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

PUNG, *v.* and *sb.* Som. Dev. [pʉŋ.] 1. *v.* To pound, crush; to thrust; to push with some pointed instrument; to prick. w.Som.[1] n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 329. Cf. **ping**, *v.*[2] 2. *sb.* A blow, push, thrust, prick.

w.Som.[1] He gid'n jish pung in the back way his stick, he on't vorgit it vor one while.

PUNG, PUNG(AR, see **Ping**, *v.*[2], **Punger**, *sb.*

PUNGELL, *v.* *Obs.* Nhp.[1] To poke, push; to take pains; to labour assiduously with little progress. Cf. **pung**.

Don't pungell the fire so. What a time you are pungelling over your work!

PUNGER, *sb.* Sc. Ken. Also in forms **ponger**, **pung** Ken.[1]; **pungar** Ken.; **pungur** e.Ken. [pʉ·n(d)ʒə(r).] The large edible crab, *Cancer pagurus*.

Sc. (Jam.) Ken. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Ken.[1] Best known by this name in North Kent; the name crab being restricted to the common shore-crab; Ken.[2] By a punger they mean the largest crabs. e.Ken. *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 187.

[*Fagule*, the crab-fish termed a pungar (Cotgr.).]

PUNGER, *v.*[1] Chs. [pu·n(d)ʒə(r).] To puzzle, confound. Cf. **pungow**.

Chs.[1]; Chs.[2] I am so pungered, I know not which eaver to turn to; Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] Ahy)m ter·ŭbli pün·jürd ŭbuw·t it.

PUNGER, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Shr. w.Cy. To sponge upon. Shr.[2], w.Cy. (Hall.)

PUNGING, see **Punion**.

PUNGLED, *ppl. adj.* Chs. Nhp. Shr. e.An. [pu·ŋ(g)ld.] 1. Shrivelled and tough, as winter fruit, overkept but not rotten; also applied to grain shrivelled with heat or mildew. Nhp.[1], e.An.[1], Suf.[1] 2. Embarrassed, perplexed, esp. in money matters.

s.Chs.[1] Th)mes·tŭr)z aayt ŭ)th roa·d, ŭn Pol·i)z baad· ŭn aad·goa· bed, ŭn Ky'it·i iz bŭr ŭ póoŭr tüt·l, ŭn ahy aam· sŭ pünggld ahy dŭ)nŭ noa· wot dóo. Shr.[1] If Mr. —— had a large income he would not be so pungled as he is.

PUNGOW, *v.* Chs. To bother, harass. Chs.[123] Cf. **punger**, *v.*[1] Hence **Pungowing**, *ppl. adj.* wearing, causing anxiety, bothering.

Chs.[12]; Chs.[3] 'To lead a threppoing, pungowing life,' means the sort of life where it is hard to make both ends meet, when one is puzzled how to get on; a hand-to-mouth sort of existence.

PUNION, *sb.* Cor. Also written **punnion** Cor.[23]; **punyan**, **punyon** Cor.[1]; and in forms **punckin** w.Cor.; **punging**, **punkin** Cor.[12] [pʉ·niən, pʉ·njən.] The exposed end of a building, the end which has no doors or windows.

N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 360; Cor.[1]; Cor.[3] The punnion is the end of the roof of a house when it is not gabled.

Hence **Punion-end**, *sb.* the end of the house where the 'punion' is; the gable-end of a house.

For a punion end in y[e] churchyard, Hammond *Parish* (1897) 101; I thoft the punnion-end were in. J. Trinoodle *Spec. Dial.* 1846) 41; There with a turv-rick to the punyan end of un, Tregellas *Tales* (1868) 53; Cor.[123]

PUNISH, *v.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Dor. Som. Dev. Amer. Also in forms **pönish** Sh.I.; **poonish** s.Wor. [pu·niʃ, pʉ·niʃ.] 1. To cause pain or suffering to; to hurt, try, injure; to suffer pain.

w.Yks. My new boots punished me dreadful (C.F.); w.Yks.[2] This boot has punished me all day. Chs.[1] This tooth does punish me above a bit. s.Chs.[1] Ahy)v pün·isht mahy el·bŭ ŭ praat·i bit, wi ky'ech·in it ŭgy'en·)th pümp-aan·dl. Not. His leg did punish him so, all night (L.C.M.); Not.[1] n.Lin. I'm uncommon punish'd wi' rewmatics to-year (M.P.); n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] A said as 'is ankles poonished 'im a good del. Nhp.[2] A sim'd ankammon del punish'd wi's bad feet. War.[23], s.Wor. (H.K.) Oxf. An injured toe was said to 'punish the child when she walks' (J.B.P.); Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Dor. The master 'ud tell 'em all 'twas but nat'ral after ye bein' wi' us so long an' so punished wi' rheumatics, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 53. w.Som.[1] How thick there old tooth have a-punish me this week to be sure! I thort he wid a-drove me maze. Dev. How that tooth did punish me till I had it out, *Reports Provinc.* (1891). [Amer. I punished so in my new shoes, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 231; I couldn't get any water, and my! how I did punish, *ib.* 422.]

Hence **Punishing**, *ppl. adj.* hard, trying, painful.

s.Wor. 'T 'ave bin a poonishin' time o' the pore cattle; no kip nar no waater; 'em wuz fomished like (H.K.).

2. To impoverish.

nw.Dev.[1] Applied both to animals and land. 'How thuze sheep be punish'd, to be zure.' 'He punish'd the lan' moas' turrible bad whiles he'd a-got it.'

3. To reduce, cut short.

Abd. To reduce much in cutting or dressing, a term used by workmen (Jam.).

4. To devour; to eat or drink heavily of; to 'polish off.'

Sh.I. William an' I pönish'd what wis efter i' da mutchkin bottle, *Sh. News* (Dec. 22, 1900). Lnk. Wee Sandy is a capital han' fer to punish a scone, Penman *Echoes* (1878) 98. Colloq. I shall punish the Boar's head dreadfully. . . A capital breakfast Tom made, Dickens *M. Chuzzlewit* (1844) xxxvi.

PUNISHMENT, *sb.* Chs. Not. Lin. War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Som. [pu·niʃment, pʉ·niʃmənt.] Pain, suffering; misery.

Chs.[1] Aw pinched my thumb i' th' durr, an it were awfu' punishment. s.Chs.[1] Aa·r uwd mon aad· sùm·üt groa·in oa·r iz ahy, ŭn ée aad· für goa· Sóo·zbri für aav· it tai·n of; ah)kspekt it)s bin des·pürt pün·ishmŭnt for him. Not. I thought I better put it out of its punishment (L.C.M.). n.Lin.[1] 'How's John?' 'Oh, poor ohd man, he was e' sore punishment when I left him.' sw.Lin.[1] It was punishment for him to put his foot to the ground. Shr.[1] I maun get this tuth drawed, fur I conna bar the punishment no lunger. Hrf.[1] I was in great punishment with the toothache; Hrf.[2], Glo.[1] w.Som.[1] Ah! poor old dog, his leg is broken; we must have him put out of his punishment.

PUNK, *sb.* n.Cy. Wor. Shr. Hrf. [puŋk.] 1. Touchwood. n.Cy. (Hall.), Shr.[2] 2. The scaly polyporous, *Polyporus squamosus*.

se.Wor.[1] Shr. (B. & H.); Shr.[1] A white fungus growing on decayed ash-trees, which in its dry state is possessed of great elasticity, and will rebound like an India-rubber ball.

3. A knot cut from a crab-tree. Hrf.[2] 4. Trash; an article of inferior quality. se.Wor.[1]

PUNK-HOLE, *sb.* s.Sc. (Jam.) A hole or pit in a moss, a 'peat-pot.'

PUNKIN, *sb.* s.Sc. (Jam.) Also written **punckin**. The footsteps of horses or cattle in soft ground.

Reapers sometimes say, that they have been so warm, shearing, that they were glad to take water to drink out of a horse-punckin.

PUNKIN, *adj.* w.Som.[1] [pʊ·ŋkin.] Dumpy, obtuse in shape.

Often applied to a boat or vessel. 'Uur-z tu pung·keen,' she is too dumpy in the bows.

PUNKIN, see **Punion**.

PUNKY, *adj.* and *sb.* Yks. Der. [pu·ŋki.] **1.** *adj.* Dirty. w.Yks.[2], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] **2.** *sb.* A dirty, black person, esp. a chimney-sweeper.

w.Yks.[2] Children are told when they are naughty that 'punky will fetch them'; w.Yks.[4]

PUNLER, see **Pundler**, *sb.*[1]

PUNNAH, PUNNATH, see **Pennyworth**.

PUNNER, *sb.* n.Cy. Chs. Shr. [pu·nə(r.] A piece of wood used for beating in the soil when filling up a hole, as in setting posts, &c.; a pavier's mallet. n.Cy. (B.K.), Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], Shr.[1] Cf. **pound**, *v.*[3]

PUNNET, *sb.* Wor. Brks. Mid. Ken. [pʊ·nit.] **1.** The indentation at the bottom of a wine-bottle. Brks. (W.F.R.) **2.** A small flat basket for strawberries.

Wor. (W.C.B.), Brks. (W.F.R.) Mid. I took a little punnet as was hanging in the kitchen, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) xiv. Ken.[1]

PUNNING, PUNNION, PUNNOR, see **Pounding, Punion, Pennyworth**.

PUNNY, *v.* Yks. Lan. [pu·ni.] **1.** To turn the toes inwards in walking.

Lan. Tha con punny iv it's ony comfort to thee, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 43. e.Lan.[1]

2. *Comb.* **Punny-pigeon-toed**, with toes turned inwards in walking, as a pigeon. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 30, 1896).

PUNS, PUNSE, PUNSH, see **Pounce**, *sb.*[2], **Punce**, *v.*[1], **Punch**, *v.*[1]

PUNT, *adj.* *Obs.* Nhp.[1] Also in form **punty**. Neat, tight, tidy.

PUNT, *v.* and *sb.* Nhp.[1] **1.** *v.* To push with force; to aid any one to rise by a push; to push with the head, as a calf. **2.** *sb.* A push, lift, 'bunt.'

A boy will often say, 'Give me a punt up on this horse.'

PUNTED, see **Ponted**.

PUNTER, *sb.* War.[3] [pu·ntə(r).] **1.** A slow, careful rider.

The punters followed them over the first two fences, *Field* (Dec. 1893) in Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) II. 257.

2. A huckster, carrier.

PUNTY, *sb.* Nhb. Lan. Amer. [pu·nti.] A glass-blowing term: the iron tube used for glass-blowing.

Nhb. The punty is a solid iron rod which is dipped into a pot of fluid glass (R.O.H.). Lan. (S.W.) [Amer. Iron rod with holder used to finish bottles, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 336.]

Hence **Punty-mark**, *sb.* the hole or knob left in the centre of a sheet of crown glass at the point where the 'punty' has been detached.

Nhb. The adhering glass is rapidly whirled until it becomes a circular sheet of the required thinness, when the 'punty' is detached, leaving its mark in a thick knob or 'bull's eye,' as it is sometimes called (R.O.H.); The portion [of glass] bearing a viscid, wart-like excrescence known as the 'punty-mark,' Haswell *Maister* (1895) 75.

PUNTY, see **Punt**, *adj.*

PUNY, *adj.* Irel. [piu·ni.] Delicate, squeamish.

Ant. Said of a delicate stomach which is not able to retain many kinds of ordinary food, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

PUNYAN, see **Punion**.

PUNYEAR, *v.* s.Cy. I.W. Also written **punear** s.Cy. I.W.[1] [pʊ·njiə(r).] To read or peruse a book.

s.Cy. (Hall.) I.W.[1]; I.W.[2] He's indoors, punyearen over a book.

PUNYIE, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Written **punzie**. **1.** *v.* To prick, spur.

Fif. His steed he punzied wi' his heel, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 164.

2. *sb.* A prick.

Strange! that ae punzie on the back Should sooner bring that carl to wrack Than sticks and cudgels, *ib.* 175.

PUNYON, PUOCK, PUP, see **Punion, Pock**, *sb.*[1], **Poop**, *v.*

PUPPETY-WEED, *sb.* Sur. ? Corn-spurrey, *Spergula arvensis*. (B. & H.)

PUPPY, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Not. e.An. [pu·pi, pʊ·pi.] **1.** A puppet.

n.Cy. Holloway. e.Cy. (Hall.), e.An.[1] Nrf. Holloway.

2. *Comp.* **Puppy-show**, a puppet-show, a peep-show. Also used *fig.* Cf. **poppy**, *sb.*[2]

Edb. They let me in with a grudge for twopence... to see a punch and puppie-show business, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. n.Yks. Hey! for sports and puppy shows, Browne *Poems* (1800) 153. Chs.[1] Children place flowers behind a small piece of glass, and fold all up in paper. They then cut a trapdoor in the paper, and make it into a sort of peep-show. s.Not. She shan't be med a puppy-show on (J.P.K.).

PUPPY, *sb.*[2] Bdf. Hrt. e.An. Wil. [pʊ·pi.] **1.** A dog of any age.

Bdf. I suspect the term is chiefly applied to a domesticated dog (J.W.B.). Hrt. (J.W.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Puppy-dog**, a young dog-fish; (2) **-dog's mouth**, the yellow toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

(1) e.An.[1] (2) Wil. *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1890) 6, col. 1.

PUPPY, see **Poppy**, *sb.*[3]

PUR, *sb.* Glo. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. Also written **per** n.Dor.; **purr** I.W.[1] Dor. Som. [pə(r).] **1.** A castrated male lamb up to the age of one year.

Dor. Moreover the lambs that are slaughtered are nearly all purs and could not assist in the increase of our flocks, *Standard* (Apr. 21, 1883) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 88. Som. *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 390. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Pur-lamb**, (*a*) a male lamb, esp. a castrated male lamb; (*b*) a lamb that is to be kept for stock purposes; (*c*) the survivor of twin lambs; (2) **-hog**, a one-year-old male sheep.

(1, *a*) Hmp.[1], I.W.[1,2] w.Cy. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Dor.[1], n.Dor. (S.S.B.) (*b*) Dor. Pur lambs are sold to dealers from Somersetshire, and other districts, where breeding flocks are not so generally kept as in the upland parts of Dorsetshire, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 280. (*c*) Glo.[1] (2) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

3. *Obs.* A boy. Dor. Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851).

PUR, *int.* Wor. Shr. Also in form **purry** Wor. [pə(r) pə·ri.] A call to turkeys.

ne.Wor. Come, Purry, Purry ... *ad lib.* (J.W.P.) Shr.[1] Pur, pür, pur (s.v. Call-words).

PUR, see **Pure, Put**, *v.*[1]

PURBECK-PORTLAND, *sb.* Dor. Portland stone quarried in the Isle of Purbeck.

The Portland Stone quarried on the mainland, in the Isle of Purbeck, is locally known by the name of 'Purbeck Portland,' by way of contradistinction to the true or typical stone of the Isle of Portland, Ramsay *Rock Spec.* (1862) 138.

PURBLE, *v.* and *sb.* Lakel. [pə·rbl.] **1.** *v.* To hoard up some insignificant or useless thing as a memento.

Lakel.[2] She wad purble up o' macks e' things 'at was their lad's. What's t'good o' purblen things up?

2. *sb.* Anything hoarded up. Wm. (B.K.)

PURCH, see **Pritch**.

PURCHASE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in form **purtchiz** Sh.I. [pə·rtʃəs.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *to be left to one's own purchase*, to be left to live by one's wits; (2) *to live on one's purchase*, to support oneself by expedients.

(1) Sc. 'The least ye can do is to gie him that o't that's left behind for his labour, for doubtless he that kend where to find sae muckle will hae nae difficulty to find mair.' Dousterswivel's brow grew very dark at this proposal of leaving him to his 'ain purchase,' Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxiv. (2) Sc. It had originally signified living by depredation. We still say, 'He lives on his purchase,' of one who has no visible or fixed means of sustenance (Jam.); There dwells a tod on yonder craig; .. He lives as well on his purchase As ony laird or knight, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 234 (*ib.*).

2. *Obs.* An amour; an intrigue.

Sc. 'You are as well on your purchase, as some are on their set rent.' Often spoken to them that have as many bastards, as others have lawful children, or any such occasion, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 392.

3. *v.* To obtain, procure, secure.

Sc. The swallow also for herself, hath purchased a nest, *Scoticisms* (1787) 71; Purchase a letter to the parliament, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 157. Sh.I. Dat sa̱ men niver took wid i' der haands 'at wid purtchiz lines here da day, *Sh. News* (Sept. 24, 1898). Abd. The

marquis was very loth to quit these offices, purchased for singular services done to the kings of Scotland by his predecessors, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 12.

PURCHIL, PURCILL, see **Pritchel, Pursill,** *sb.*[2]

PURDLE, see **Pirl,** *v.*, **Purl,** *v.*

PURDY, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in form **pordy** Nhb.[1] n.Lan.[1] [pə·rdi, pō·di.] A short and thick-set person; also used *attrib.*

n.Cy. HALL.) **Nhb.**[1] 'Whattan sort of a chep was he, Jack?' 'Oh, a little purdy body.' **Dur.** BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846). **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] A laal purdy fellow nit ower five feutt sebbm, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 234. **Wm.** A purdy brosten kited fellow (J.H.). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **n Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

PURDY, *adj.* **e.An.** [pō·di.] Surly, ill-humoured; self-important, proud, ostentatious. Cf. **purgy,** *adj.*[1]

e.An.[1] **Suf.**[1] 'A fare so big and so purdy tha's no speaken tew 'em.

PURDY'S LANTERN, *phr.* Nhb. The moon. (R.O.H.)

PURE, *adj.* and *adv.* Irel. Yks. Der. Nhp. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Bdf. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Cor. Also in forms **pewer** Cor.[18]; **puer** Cor.; **pur** Cor.[2] [piu·ə(r.]

1. *adj.* Well in health; in a flourishing condition.

Wxf. 'How are you, Pat?'... 'Pure and hearty, Miss,' says I, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 336. **Yks.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Yks.**[2], **Wor.** (W.C.B.), **s.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** John's quite pure, and I be charming, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 29; **s Wor.**[1] **Hrf.**[1] My mistress gives her service to you and she is pure; **Hrf.**[2] 'How is your wife?' 'Her be pure, thank 'e, sir.' **Glo.** I hope, zur, the ladies be all pure, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 527; **Glo.**[1] 'How be you to-day, John?' 'Oh! I be pure, sir, thankee!' **Glo.**[2] **Brks.** Thankye, he's quite pure (W.W.S.). **Bdf.** (W.F.R.) **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.** *N. & Q. ib.* x. 120; **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106; **Wil.**[12] **Dor.**[1] 'How b'ye?' 'Pure, thenk ye.' **Som.** (W.F.R.)

2. Whole, entire.

w.Yks. I think I'll take t'pure length on't (C.C.R.); (J.W.)

3. Nice; excellent; wonderful, extraordinary.

I.W.[1] She's a pure wold dooman. **Cor.**[13]

4. Considerable; very many.

Cor. Our papers don't say much for a pure spur after this, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 11; **Cor.**[1] A pure lot of people.

5. Used as an intensitive when joined to another *adj.* by *and.*

Yks. I am pure and well, HOLLOWAY. **Der.** Here's a stone that's pure and flat to sit upon, LE FANU *Uncle Silas* (1865) I. 295. **Nrf., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Cor.** He wor puer an proud ovver ut, too, *Tim. Tower* (1873) 5; **Cor.**[1] Pure and stout; **Cor.**[2] He's pure and fat; **Cor.**[3]

6. *adv.* Very.

ne.Yks. Pure warm, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 338. **w.Yks.** She's got a pure warm coat on (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**[1] I'se pure weel; **w.Yks.**[2] **Nhp.**[2] A pure hot day. **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 139. **Suf.**[1] **Dor.** I be pure sorry they Boers haven't a-done it for en, FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 269. **Cor.**[23]

PURE, see **Poor.**

PURELY, *adv.* n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Der. Lin. Rut. Nhp. Brks. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. [piu·əli, piu·əli.] 1. Well in health. Cf. **pure,** 1.

N.Cy.[1] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'How do you do?' 'Purely, thank you.' **ne.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 338. **m.Yks.**[1] Why, bairn, I am purely, thank you. **w.Yks.**[1] 'How's thy mam?' 'Purely, thank ye'; **w.Yks.**[2] She's purely. **Der.** How a' ye bin ever since, lass? Purely, I warrant, LE FANU *Uncle Silas* (1865) II. 135. **Rut.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Brks.** Be that you? Well I never! you do look purely, HUGHES *T. Brown* (1856) ii. **Bdf.** I'm purely (J.W.B.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] I am purely to-day. **Cmb.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 230. **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY. **Suf.** RAVEN *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 264. **Ess.** I fare quite purely to-day, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 186; **Ess.**[1] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY; **Hmp.**[1] Quite purely. **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[12], **Som.** W.F.R.

2. Nicely, favourably.

n.Lin.[1] She's gooin' on purely, thank you. **Suf.** Only [used] in connexion with a confinement, FORBY *Gl.* (ed. 1855).

3. Thoroughly; very much.

s.Wm. They sleaken'd thor sells purely, HUTTON *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 86. **w.Suf.** (J.J.R.)

4. Extremely.

Suf. Purely well, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813). **Hmp.**[1] 'Tis purely mild.

PURFEIT, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **purfittie** (JAM.). Corpulent, short-necked, having an asthmatical make.

Edb. Thae purfeit chiels that clean coach graith, Wi' mony a vile blasphemous aith, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 179. **Rxb.** (JAM.)

PURFILE, PURFILLIT, PURFIT, see **Purfle, Purfled, Perfitue.**

PURFLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lan. Lin. Also written **purfel** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); and in forms **purfile, purfloe** Sc.

1. *sb. Obs.* An edging, the border of a woman's dress.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Cld.** I'm prouder o' thee by my side, Though thy ruffles and ribbons be few, Than Kate o' the Craft were my bride, Wi' purfloes an' pearlins enow, NIMMO *Sngs.* (1882) 186. **Lan** With love-ditties and ladies' purfles, ROBY *Trad.* (1829) II. 354, ed. 1872.

2. *v. Obs.* To make one edge of a seam spread over the other; to ornament with trimming; to fix the hem of a gown. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Hence **Purfled,** *ppl. adj.* trimmed with a border; fringed; ruffled.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **s.Sc.** She may wear purfled sleeves, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 119.

3. To adorn, dress extravagantly.

n.Lin.[1] She was purfled up fra heäd to foot.

[1. Tyl Pernelles purfil · be put in here hucche, *P. Plowman* (B.) IV. 116. 2. Hue was purfild with pelour · non purere in erthe, *ib.* (C.) III. 10. Fr. *pourfiler d'or,* to overcast with gold thread, &c. (COTGR.)]

PURFLED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **purfillit.** Short-winded.

PURFLOE, PURGATE, see **Purfle, Purgatory.**

PURGATORY, *sb.* Yks. Der. Stf. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Also written **purgaterry** Oxf.[1]; and in form **purgate** w.Wor.[1] [pə·gətəri.] 1. A receptacle for ashes beneath or in front of the grate; also in *comp.* **Purgatory-hole.**

Der. Et's onpossible, wi' them purgatories on th' harstone, to keep ashes fro' flyin, GILCHRIST *Peakland Faggot* (1897) 20. **s.S.f.** What bad luck to drap yer weddin ring in the purgatory hole, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Wor.** The former tenant 'only had the purgatory cleaned out once a week' (E.S.). **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 16; **s.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[2] **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] Av ee emted the purgaterry? *MS. add.*

2. Intense pain.

w.Yks. A wər i pō·gətəri oəl t'deə wit beliwāk (J.W.).

PURGE, *v.* Sc. Lin. [pərdʒ, pōdʒ.] 1. To cleanse a ditch or drain. **n.Lin.**[1] 2. *Obs.* To acquit.

Edb. The Justice says, 'Ye cannot purge him For any wiles ye will invent,' PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 398, ed 1815.

3. To clear the house, in which a court meets, of those who are not members. Sc. (JAM.) 4. Law term; see below.

Sc. Strictly to interrogate a witness if he be free from any improper influence, before he is examined in a court of justice as to the cause on which he is summoned. After this, if nothing appears against the witness, he is said to be 'purged of malice and partial counsel' (JAM.). **Frf.** Robert Hepburn... solemnly sworn, purged, examined and interrogate, deponed, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 265.

PURGING-FLAX, *sb.* Chs.[1] The dwarf flax, *Linum catharticum.*

PURGY, *adj.*[1] n.Cy. Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. Also written **pergy** Hrf.[1] Rdn.; **pirgy** Glo.[12] [pə·gi.]

1. Conceited, impudent, consequential, saucy; 'perky'; in good spirits.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **s.Chs.**[1] What a purgy little thing he is! **n.Wor.** *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 263. **w.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Well, yo' nee'na be so purgy, yo' bin none so 'onsome, an' if yo' han a bit o' money, I dar'say a little 'orse can carry it; **Shr.**[2] Billy's a purgy dog. **Hrf.**[12] **Rdn.** MORGAN *Wds.* (1881).

2. Surly, peevish, quarrelsome, obstinate.

War.[2] He's a purgy old chap. **n.Wor.** A purgy temper, *N. & Q. ib.* 329. **se.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 15; **s.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.**[12] **Rdn.** MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.** Dwunty be so damned purgy, GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 116; **Glo.**[12]

PURGY, *adj.*[2] and *sb.* w.Cy. Dev. Cor. [pō·dʒi.]

1. *adj.* Thick-set and short; fat, podgy.

w.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 310. **nw.Dev.**[1] Rhymes with clergy. **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] A purgy little chap. A purgy pig.

Hence **Purgy-bustious,** *adj.* fat, corpulent, podgy.

Cor. Mine [hens] be all the purgy-bustious shape just now, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 77.

2. *sb.* A short, thick, stout person; a fat little boy or girl.
Cor.[1] She's a regular little purgy.

PURGY-HOLE, *sb.* War.[2] Shr.[1] The grated ash-pit in front of a kitchen fireplace. See **Purgatory.**

PURIE, see **Poorie.**

PURL, *sb.* Cor. [pēl.] A guard or watch.
Cor.[1] One need be always upon one's purl; **Cor.**[2] On the purl.

PURL, *v.* Glo. Som. Dev. Also in form **purdle** Som. Dev. [pēl, pē·dl.] To purr.
Glo.[1] **w.Som.**[1] There, her'll zit in the zin and purdly by th' hour. **Dev.** Za zshore ez hur ole cat wid purdle, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 2nd S. 71, ed. 1866.

PURL, see **Pirl,** *sb.*[1], *v.*

PURL(E, *sb.* Wor. e.An. An edging, border, fringe. Cf. **pearl,** *sb.*[2]
Wor. The edge of a piece of lace or needlework (W.C.B.). **e.An.**[1]

PURLE, see **Pirl,** *sb.*[1], *v.*

PURLED, *ppl. adj.*[1] Slk. (JAM.) In *comb.* (1) **Purled-steek,** a purl stitch in knitting; (2) **-stocking,** a ribbed stocking.

PURLED, *ppl. adj.*[2] Chs. Shr. Also in form **purred** Chs.[1] [pēld.] Emaciated by sickness, injury, or overwork; used esp. of cattle.
Chs.[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] That beäst looks purled.

PURLICUE, PURLIE, see **Pirlicue, Pirlie,** *sb.*[1]

PURLIEU-WOOD, *sb. Obs.* Nhp. A wood in the immediate vicinity of a forest. MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 345.

PURLIN-STEEK, *sb.* Slk. (JAM.) A purl stitch in knitting.

PURL-MAN, *sb. Obs.* Lon. A man who vended 'purl' to sailors on board vessels lying in the Thames.
The river beer-sellers, or purl-men, as they are more commonly called, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 93, ed. 1861.
[*Purl,* a sort of drink made of ale mingled with the juice of wormwood (PHILLIPS).]

PURLOCK, *sb.* Lakel. [pə·rlok.] A dirty lock attached to a fleece of wool.
Lakel.[2] **Wm.** Purlocks mun be clipt off (B.K.).

PURLSOME, *adj.* Cum.[4] Written **purlsom.** [pə·rlsəm.] Hard, severe, trying; ? a deriv. of 'peril.'
She's had a purlsom back end.

PURLUSION, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.[1] **1.** *sb.* Anything noxious or disgusting. **2.** *v.* To render noxious.

PURLY, *adj.* Brks. Hmp. Wil. Also written **purley** Wil.[12] [pə·li.] Weak-sighted, purblind.
Brks. Zays Ockle to Mabbott, 'I'm uncommon purly,' HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vii. **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[12]

PURMROSE, PURN, see **Primrose, Pirn,** *sb.*[12]

PURPIE, *adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. **1.** Purple; also used *subst.*
Sc. (JAM.) **Rnf.** On her hinderlets wur seen The purpie an' the blue, Fu' gay, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 91. **Lnk.** We laiggart a' our cheeks Wi' the bonnie purpie dye, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 49.
2. *Comb.* **Purpie-fever,** typhus.
Sc. He died of a purpie feaver, within 12 or 24 days, LAMONT *Diary,* 173 (JAM.).

PURPLE, *adj., sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Shr. Ess. Som. Dev. [pə·rpl, pē·pl.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Purple-crocus,** the purple crocus, *Colchicum autumnale*; (2) **-dea-nettle,** the red dead-nettle, *Lamium purpureum*; (3) **-man,** an 'Orangeman,' one who has reached a certain stage of initiation in the 'Orange' system; (4) **-spotted top,** a shelled mollusk, *Trochus ziziphinus.*
(1) **Yks.** (B. & H.) (2) **Shr.**[1] (3) **Ir.** I am a true blue, sir,—a purple man, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 199. (4) **Dev.** A fine handsome shelled mollusk, the purple-spotted top, *Good Wds.* (1864) 90.
2. *sb.* A slang word for blood.
Elg. Tibb snyted Madge's muckle nizz, Till out the purple sprang, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 61.
3. A variety of potato.
n.Som. The sorts [potatoes] cultivated are the kidney, . . purple, and silver skin, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 519.
4. *pl.* A disease in wheat due to *Vibrio tritici.*
Ess. YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XLV. 236.
5. *v.* To appear as purple.
Per. The heather purples in my heart, The hill mists gather grey, FORD *Harp* (1893) 327.

PURPLEY, *adj.* Sc. Cor. and Amer. Also written **purply** Abd. Amer. Purple.
Abd. I'll cast a dash I' my purply silk paletot, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 291. **Cor.** Just a flicker o' purpley fire, an' a hundred pound gone! PHILLPOTTS *Lying Prophets* (1897) 185. [**Amer.** Look up with her big purply eyes all soft and wet, SLOSSON *Dumb Foxglove* (1898) 25.]

PURPOSE, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. [pə·rpəs.] **1.** *sb.* Neatness, tidiness; taste.
Cld. She keepit the house weel red up, for she was a lass o' some purpose (JAM.).
Hence **Purposeness,** *sb.* neatness; exactness; method. Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.) **2.** *adj.* Exact, methodical; neat; well-adjusted; esp. of a woman.
Sh.I. She was . . . spoken about as a 'cleanly purpose woman,' MANSON *Almt.* (1900) 125. **Cai.**[1], **Abd., Slk.** (JAM.)

PURPOSE-LIKE, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. As it should be, suitable to its purpose; also used *advb.*
Sc. To do a thing purpose like, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 435; A decent purpose-like body, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xv. **N.Cy.**[1]

PUR(R, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. e.An. Also Cor. Also in forms **por** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur. Cum.[4] n.Yks. Lin.[1]; **pore** N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] w.Dur.[1] w.Yks.; **porr** Sc. (JAM.) Dur. n.Yks.[12] Cor.; **poyer** Lin. [pə(r, po(r.] **1.** *v.* To push, thrust; to beat, bang, punch.
Lan. If he were to pur his ugly face through th' dur hoyle, AXON *Black Kt.* (1870) 43. **Chs.** Aw munna git drunk, th' owd ooman ses, or awst git my yed purred, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 10; **Chs.**[1] **Cor.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 166.
2. To kick, esp. to kick with thick boots or clogs.
n.Cy. (HALL.) **Lan.** Folk thinkin' if they con purr a clod a pieces an' vote blue, they're fit for a farmin' job, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) xxiii; **Lan.**[1] Howd! tha munnot purr him when he's deawn. **e.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] 'Let's purr him,' often proves synonymous with 'Let's kick him to death.' **Der.** 'Then I'll break the door, for ye shall come through,' exclaimed Milly, kicking the stout paling with her ponderous boot. 'Purr it, purr it, purr it!' cried the lass, LE FANU *Uncle Silas* (1865) I. 293.
Hence (1) **Purring-clog,** *sb.* a clog especially formidable for kicking purposes; (2) **-match,** *sb.* a kicking-match.
(1) **Lan.** When you went for your wife after the slander had been uttered, did you not put your purring clogs on? *Manch. Guardian* (Jan. 18, 1899). (2) 'Didn't you insist on this man going into a field and having a purring match?' 'No, we had a feight,' *ib.*
3. To stir, poke, esp. to poke the fire; to spread and stir the embers of a brick oven.
Lan. HOLLOWAY. **Lin.** Purr the fire (J.C.W.). **sw.Lin.**[1] We used to purr it about the oven. **e.An.**[1]
Hence **Purring-iron,** *sb.* a poker.
Ags. *Obsol.* (JAM.) **Arg.** Poking the logs on the fire with a purring-iron, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 148. **Dmf.** In an inventory of furniture in the castle of Closeburn in Nithsdale, taken 1717, frequent mention is made of—'a chimney tongues and shovel, a porring iron and hearth besome' (JAM.).
4. To prick, stab. Cai.[1] Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **5.** *sb.* A push or thrust.
w.Yks.[2] He gave him a pur in the side with his thumb.
6. A kick.
Kcd. A simple pur wi' a bodie's fit Maks 't rin a most prodigious bit, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 155. **Lan.** I've hauve a mind to give thee a good purr, ASHTON *Basin of Broth,* 9. **Der.** I knocked them awa with a pur o' my foot, LE FANU *Uncle Silas* (1865) II. 99.
7. An iron bar or pole for stirring a fire or furnace; a poker.
N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** RAINE *Charters, &c. Finchale* (1837) cxvii, clv; **Dur.**[1], **w.Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Sec tengs an por, nin iver seed, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 63; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** Noo put that por doon an' dooant chor that fire oot (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[12] **w.Yks.** The pore, tengs and showl, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 25. **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 719; **Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] The long pole with which the hot embers in a brick oven are 'purred,' or spread and stirred. 'We had a gret long purr to stir the oven.' **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY.
8. A long pole used for pushing sheep about when being washed. Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 348.

9. A prick, stab, a thrust with a sword; the sound made by a sharp instrument piercing the flesh.

Sc. Missing his ward he gets a por at the left pape, whereof he died, *Melvill MS.* (1683) 194 (Jam.); Por of a rapier, *ib.* 196. Cai.[1] Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

[3. Cp. Dan. *purre* (*op i ilden*), to poke, stir (the fire).]

PURR, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Nhp. [pər, pə(r).] **1.** *sb.* A buzzing sound.

Ayr. The click and purr of the shuttle had ceased, Johnston *Congalton's Legacy* (1898) 1.

2. *v.* To stand hesitating without knowing what one is going to do. Nhp.[1] What do you stand purring there for?

PURR, *sb.*[2] Nhp.[1] A small perforated round or square piece of wood or iron to protect the nut of a screw. (s.v. Burr.) Cf. **bur(r**, *sb.*[7]

PURR, *sb.*[3] Sh.I. **1.** A small codlin. S. & Ork.[1] **2.** Anything very small. *ib. MS. add.*

PURR, PURRACH, see **Pyr, Parrock.**

PURR-APPLE. Nhp.[1] The cone of the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris.*

PURR(E, *sb.* Nhb. Nrf. Wil. [pər, pə(r).] The dunlin, *Tringa alpina*, when in winter plumage.

Nhb.[1] Nrf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 193; (R.H.H.) Wil. So much does its breeding plumage differ from its winter garb that it was long known under two names, the Dunlin and the Purre, Smith *Birds* (1887) 457.

PURRE, PURRED, see **Pirr(e, Purled.**

PURRING, *sb.* Nhp.[1] The noise a peg-top makes in its rapid gyrations. Cf. **purr**, *sb.*[1]

PURRIT, PURRL, see **Porret, Pirl**, *v.*

PURRY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A pudding made of colewort mixed with oatmeal. Cf. **tartan-purry.**

Put on the pat wi' the purry, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 312.

PURRY, *adj.* Wil.[1] [pə'ri.] Of turnips: spongy, bad and full of holes.

PURRY, see **Pur**, *int.*

PURSE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lin. Nhp. Oxf. Som. Also in form **puss** w.Som.[1] [pərs, pəs.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Purse-browed**, *obs.*, having a pursed-up forehead; (2) **-hinger**, *obs.*, ? the strings fastening the mouth of a purse and attaching it to the person; a purse-string; (3) **-net**, the movable net in which ducks are taken in a decoy pipe; (4) **-penny**, a piece of money of whatever value kept in a purse without being exchanged or given away; also used *fig.*

(1) Slg. Far banish'd fly their purse-brow'd frown Frae Stirling ale, Galloway *Poems* (1810) 16. (2) Per. The smith is unko stout, And his purse-hingers bound, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 57. (3) Lin. The tunnel net (called by some the purse net), Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) xii. (4) Sc. It is thus preserved as a curiosity, or from affection for the donor; sometimes from a superstitious idea of its bringing good luck to the possessor (Jam.); If I had the faith of these three on my spirit, I could go thorow all the world comfortably... If I had these three purse-pennies, I wad think nothing to go thorow all the world with them, Bruce *Lectures* (1708) 38 (*ib.*). n.Sc. Applied to anything that cannot get disposed of (*ib.*).

2. A fragment of coal or a spark which cracks and flies out of the fire.

Nhb. A stranger sae bonnilie flaps on the bars, And a purse has just fa'en near the auld chest o' drawers, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 7; Nhb.[1] If it is of rounded shape and clinks as it cools it is supposed to be a purse with money in it, and it augurs fortune to the person who picks it up. If, on the contrary, it is an oblong splinter and emits no sound, it is a 'coffin,' and portends evil. n.Lin.[1] A hollow bit of coal which flies out of the fire, and is believed to portend a purse of money coming to him in whose direction it flies. Nhp.[1] Sparks which crack and separate as they fly out of the fire.

3. The scrotum of an animal. n.Lin.[1], w.Som.[1] **4.** The fresh-water mussel. Oxf. *Science Gossip* (1882) 165.

PURSE, *v.* Yks. [pəs.] To have the feeling of 'goose-flesh.' w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 30, 1896); w.Yks.[5]

PURSE-MOO, *sb.* Sc. **1.** In phr. (1) *to open the purse-moo*, to give away money. Cld. (Jam.); (2) *to steek the purse-moo*, to refuse payment, to keep what one has got. *ib.* **2.** A form of cloud assuming the shape of a boat. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1]

PURSER, *sb.* Sc. Cor. Also in form **pusser** Cor. **1.** The financial agent for a mine.

Cor. The Pusser would lend us a handsome subsist, *T. Towser* (1873) 23; Cor.[2] **2.** *Obs.* A town treasurer.

Lnk. To rouse the clerk and purser wi' their sang, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 2.

PURSER, see **Piercer.**

PURSIKIE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A small purse; a small fortune.

Gall. We shall heir her pursikie, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 69, ed. 1876.

PURSILL, *sb.*[1] n.Sc. (Jam.) As much money as fills a purse.

PURSILL, *sb.*[2] n.Sc. (Jam.) Also written **purcill.** The edible fucus, *Fucus esculentus.*

PURSUE, *v.* Sc. Suf. **1.** Of inanimate objects: to follow after.

Suf. He was cuttin' o'h'y and fell off t'stack, and t'knife pursued him, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **2.** To walk or run with great energy.

Bnff.[1] He pursued up the brae. **3.** To assault; also *fig.* to urge with great earnestness.

Bnff.[1] A pursued 'im sair t' cum wee ma, bit he widna budge a breeth o's tae. Abd. They pursued the house most furiously, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 14; Their captain came fiercely forward to pursue the door, *ib.* 30.

Hence (1) **Pursual**, *sb.* the act of urging with great earnestness; (2) **Pursuit**, *sb.* an assault.

(1) Bnff.[1] (2) Abd. His men leaves the pursuit, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 30. **4.** To prosecute.

Abd. Every one [was] warded within the tolbooth of Elgin, while the least mite was paid by such as were pursued in anno 1624, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 6.

Hence (1) **Pursual**, *sb.* a prosecution; an attempt, trial; (2) **Pursuer**, *sb.* a prosecutor, plaintiff.

(1) Bnff.[1] Gehn he dinna ge' m' it, a'll gee im a pursual afore the shirra. (2) Sc. Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1766) 67. Abd. Sir Thomas Hope was pursuer in the King's interest, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 484.

PURSUING, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **purshuin.** Used in oaths and exclamations to avoid the impiety of actual swearing.

s.Ir. Where one man would say 'the devil a bit I ate to-day,' a pious fellow would say 'pursuing to the bit I ate to-day.' 'Pursuing to all deceivers' (P.W.J.). Wxf. 'Purshuin,' says he, 'to all consated scoggins,' Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 113; And pursuin' to the bird ever stirs off her nest, when he goes by, *ib. Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 169.

PURSY, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Purse-proud.

Frf. E'en a bailie's name to bear, Wi' pursy pride, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 129.

PURT, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Gmg. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **purty** Gmg. w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] [pət.] **1.** *v.* To sulk; to pout.

Gmg. Collins *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 222. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Sue, 'tont never do vor thee to purty lig that, hon Joe com'th, else I don't never bleeve 'll ha ort to zay to thee. n.Dev. Nif won zey the le-ast theng out, tha wut purtee a zennet arter, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 162–3. nw.Dev.[1]

Hence **Purting**, (1) *ppl.adj.* sullen, sulky; (2) *sb.* sulkiness.

(1) Dev.[1] Than pray a call'd her a purting glum-pot, 5. n.Dev. Ya purting... mencing theng, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 21–2. (2) Dev.[1] I'm a-guest thee wot'n meend my purting, 9.

2. *sb.* A sharp fit of displeasure or resentment; *gen.* in phr. *to take a purt.*

Cor. He has taken a purt, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. x. 360; Cor.[12] **3.** *adj.* Sullen, glum, esp. in phr. *gone purt.* See **Apurt.**

nw.Dev.[1] He's a-go purt. **4.** Of potato-tops: faded, decayed.

Dev. My tetties be a-go purt, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

PURTA, PURTCHIZ, see **Poortith, Purchase.**

PURTENANCE, *sb.* Lin. Som. Cor. Also in forms **portence** Cor.; **portens** Cor.[12]; **purtens, purt'ns** Cor.[2] [pə'tinəns.] The 'pluck' of an edible domestic animal,

esp. a sheep; the intestines, including the stomach. See **Appurtenances.**

Lin.[1] The sheep's head and purtenance. **w.Som.**[1] Tidn no gurt hardship vor poor vokes when can buy a sheep's purtenance for eightpence. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 359; **Cor.**[1] Sheepshead and portens; **Cor.**[2]

PURTY, PURVAN, see **Purt, Porvan.**

PURVENSION, *sb.* Sus. Responsibility.

I wol never agen taäk de purvension ov maäkin a ooman out ov an angel, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 339; I doant taäk no purvension dat he wöant hatch afor ya gits ter de village, *ib.* 433; **Sus.**[1] It is none of my purvension.

PURVIDE, *v.* e.An. A dial. form of 'provide.' (HALL.)

PURVIL, *v.*[1] w.Yks.[1] Lin.[1] [pɑ̄·vil.] To provide for; to shift for a livelihood; to provide food and drink by artful means; to supply, furnish; occas. with *out.*

PURVIL, *v.*[2] m.Yks.[1] [pɑ̄·vil.] To place articles, esp. pieces of material, one above the other. Hence **Purvilled,** *ppl. adj.* arranged one above the other.

A purvilled arrangement of articles.

PURVIT, *v.* Stf.[1] To pilfer.

PURVIZER, *adv.* I.W.[1] With a proviso.

PURWATTLE, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A splashed hedge. (HALL.)

PURWIGGY, see **Porriwiggle.**

PURY, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [pɑ·ri.] A foot-stalk or projecting spur used to steady or stand a vessel upon.

There are three purys at the bottom of a yetlin for it to stand on.

PUS, *v. Obs.* Ess. To beat. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) II. 125.

PUSH, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **puss** Dev. [puʃ, pɐʃ.] **1.** *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Push-cart,** a wheelbarrow; (2) **-penny,** a game resembling shovelboard, played by Birmingham artisans; (3) **-piat,** *obs.*, the game of 'leap-frog'; (4) **-pin,** a child's game played with three pins; (5) **-plough, -p'oo,** or **-plu,** a plough, worked by hand, for paring turf; a breast-plough; (6) **-plood,** having been pared by a 'push-ploo'; (7) **-up,** a moment, instant.

(1) **w.Yks.** Tak thi push-cart away throo theer (B.K.). (2) **War.**[3] A small disk is placed on a long smooth table (answering to the 'Jack' at bowls); a penny is then placed projecting over the end of the table furthest away from the disk, and is struck towards the disk with the palm of the hand; the succeeding player trying to get nearer to the disk with his penny, or, as in bowls, to force his opponent out of the position already obtained. This is, in effect, I believe, the old game of shovelboard, but played on an ordinary table. (3) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) (4) **Edb.** Thro' the back game o' the I—s Wha play'd awa at the push-pins, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 160. **w.Yks.** The endeavour by a player is to push his pin by one push across either of the remaining two (R.P.); Push-pins were nowt to it, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) x; **w.Yks**[2], **ne.Lan.**[1] (5) **Lakel.**[1] It was generally used for taking off the surface or top sod from turf. **Cum.**[4], **Wm.**[1] **w.Yks.** Pushed by the plougher with boards across the thighs, *Hlfx. Courier* (May 29, 1897). **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] With a single long handle like a spade. **Stf.** A sort of spade, shod somewhat in the form of an arrow, with a wing at one side, having a cross piece of wood on the upper end of the helve, after the manner of a crutch, to which they fasten a pillow, which setting to their thigh, and so thrusting it forward, they pare the turf and turn it up to dry (K.); **Stf.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Der.**[2] **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. (6) **Chs.**[1] (7) **w.Yks.** He allus comes to t'miln at t'last push-up, an' if he doesn't mind he'll be locked aht some day, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 30, 1896).

2. To butt like a cow. s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **3.** To hasten, hurry; to drive, inconvenience, straiten; *gen.* in *pass.* with *for* or *up.*

n.Yks.[4] Ah war varra mich pushed for tahm. **w.Yks.** I haven't been so pushed for money this three years. Couldn't send em—we've been so pushed for coals that we couldn't supply orders (W.B.T.). **Som.** I'm a little pushed . . . and I thought perhaps you'd let me have a small matter of fifteen pound, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) ii. **w.Som.**[1] Arter a bit I shan't be so much a-pushed-up, and then I'll 'tend to it vor ee. We bin a-pushed-up, sure 'nough, this [dhee·uz] wik. **Dev.** I oughdn't ta be pussed up zo, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 31. **Cor.** For now I shall push to make tay, FORFAR *Jan's Crtshp.* (1859) st. vii.

4. With *over:* to pull through, recover.

Chs. He was ill, but he thought he'd push over it (H.R.).

5. With *in:* to rake hay into 'rollers.'

Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863) (s.v. Haÿmeäken).

6. *sb.* Energy, determination.

n.Yks.[4] Ther's neea push i' yon youth. **Lan.**[1] He'll never make nowt on it—he's no push in him. **Oxf.** (G.O.)

7. An overplus, superabundance.

w.Yks. We're very busy; haven't had such a push of work for twelve months (W.B.T.).

8. Phr. *on t'push,* in haste, busy.

w.Yks. Wer rayder on-t'-push at Ahr spot just nah (B.K.); (J.W.)

9. A strait, difficulty, emergency.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **s.Chs.**[1] Dh)uwd chÿaap)s bin aayt ŭ wuurk ŭ twel·münt; it)s bin rae·dhŭr ŭ push ŭpon·im. **Oxf.**[1] I can doo't at a push, *MS. add.*

10. A moment; an instant.

n.Yks.[4] He awlus leeaves ivvery thing ti t'last push.

PUSH, *sb.*[2] n.Yks.[2] [puʃ.] A shoal of fish pursuing their course.

PUSH, *sb.*[3] Yks. Lei. Bdf. e.An. Hmp. Also in form **bush** Hmp. [puʃ, pʊʃ.] A boil, abscess, pimple.

n.Yks.[2], **Lei.**[1] **Bdf.** Pushes are very rife (J.W.B.). **e.An.**[1 2] **Cmb.** I could not come to school, Sir, because I had a push (W.M.B.); (J.W.B.) **Nrf.** Wiper's oil for scrumatics, an' turps rags for pushes, EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 19; (E.M.) **Suf.** (C.T.); (C.L.F.); **Suf.**[1] **Hmp.** It's a push, miss, and weeps right awful. It be a bush, miss, an' weeps dreadful, it do (W.M.E.F.).

[*Pustula,* a pushe, LEVINS *Manip.*; *Eschaubouillure,* a hot push, blain, blister (COTGR.).]

PUSH, *sb.*[4] sw.Lin.[1] [pʊʃ.] A pool, puddle.

The water all stood in pushes. We'd such a push of watter agen our door, we had to let it off.

PUSHEENS, *sb. pl.* Irel. Slippers. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). Cf. **pushers.**

PUSHEN, see **Poison.**

PUSHERS, *sb. pl.* Irel. Stf. Slippers. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890); **Stf.**[1] Cf. **pusheens.**

PUSHLA, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **pushlagh** Ant.; **pushlock** ne.Sc.; **puslic** Sc.; **puslick** Dmf. Gall. (JAM.) The dung of cows, horses, or sheep.

Sc. MACKAY. **ne.Sc.** A decoction of sheep's pushlocks . . . was a cure for whooping-cough, . . also for jaundice, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 46. **Dmf., Gall.** As light as a puslick. As dry as a puslick. These are gathered by the poor, thoroughly dried and bleached through the winter, and used as fuel in the spring (JAM.). **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

PUSHLAGH, PUSHLOCK, see **Pushla.**

PUSHMIRE, PUSKET, see **Pismire,** *sb.*[1], **Peascod.**

PUSKITCHIN, *sb.* w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A tale-teller. (HALL.)

PUSKY, *adj.* w.Cy. Som. Dev. Also in form **paskey** w.Cy. [pɐ·ski.] Wheezing, asthmatic; puffing, short of breath.

w.Cy. (HALL.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] What a proper pusky old fuller th' old Butch' Hartnell's a-come to! **n.Dev.** Et mak'th a pusky chap vor blow, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 31. **nw.Dev.**[1]

PUSLIC, PUSLICK, see **Pushla.**

PUSS, *sb.*[1] Irel. Contraction of the lips, ill-temper.

Ir. He has an ugly puss, SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Don.** Away the masther goes with his mouth in a puss, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 172.

PUSS, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. **1.** A hare. See **Pussy,** *sb.* **2.**

Gall. Beasts and burds . . . As Puss and Whaup and Wale, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 248, ed. 1876. **Nhb.** I see the canny aad lass right i' the middle o' the next field gallopin on ti puss, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 94; His eye caught sight of a puss quietly galloping down by the hedge of a ploughed field, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 88. **Cum.**[4] Used only in the singular number. 'But did ye kill the hares?' 'Aye, that we dud.' 'It wadn't been sea hard to've spar'd a puss,' GRAHAM *Gwordy* (1778) 30, 38.

2. *Obs.* A dirty slut; a contemptuous term for a woman. w.Yks.[1]

PUSS, see **Push,** *v.*

PUSSIKEY, *sb.* and *adj.* I.W. [pɐ·siki.] **1.** *sb.* A little, short, conceited person. I.W.[1 2] **2.** *adj.* Small and self-important.

I.W.[2] She's a regular pussikey little bit o' goods.

PUSSIVANTING, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Dev. Cor. Also in form **puzzivantin** Dev. Cor. [pusivæ·ntin.] **1.** *sb.* An ineffective bustle. Cf. **pussyvan.**

Dev.[3] Cor. 'This 'ere pussivantin' may be relievin' to the mind, but I'm darned ef et can be good for shoe-leather.' (Note: In the 15th cent., so high was the spirit of the Trojan sea-captains, and so heavy the toll of black-mail they levied on ships of other ports, that King Edward IV sent poursuivant after poursuivant to threaten his displeasure. The messengers had their ears slit for their pains; and 'poursuivanting' or 'pussivanting' survives as a term for ineffective bustle.), 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xvii.

2. *ppl. adj.* Meddling, fussy, given to making a great commotion without effecting any visible results.

Dev.[3], s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) Cor.[1] In the latter part of the seventeenth century the Poursuivants came into the county to search out all those entitled to bear arms: hence the term.

PUSSOUGH, *adj. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Thick, plump. See **Pussy**, *adj.*

PUSSY, *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **poosie, poosy, poussie** Sc. [pu·si.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Pussy-bawdrons**, a cat; (2) **-cat**, (*a*) a catkin, *gen.* of the willow, *Salix*, or of the hazel, *Corylus Avellana*; (*b*) the hairy caterpillar of the tiger-moth; (3) **-cat's tails**, (*a*) the meadow soft-grass, *Holcus lanatus*; (*b*) see (2, *a*); (4) **-paum**, see (2, *a*); (5) **-row**, a tangled ball of wool; (6) **-wants-a-corner**, the game of 'puss-in-the-corner'; (7) **-willow**, (8) **Pussies-tails**, see (2, *a*).

(1) Gall. Innocent as pussy-bawdrons thinking on the cream-jug, Crockett *Raiders* 1894) v. (2, *a*) n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[23], s.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1], Brks.[1], Bck., s.Cy., Ken., e.Sus. (B. & H.), Hmp. (W.M.E.F.), Hmp.[1] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] More commonly of willow only. (*b*) War.[3] (3, *a*) Sus. (B. & H.) (*b* Dev. *ib.* (4) sw.Lin.[1] (5) Cor.[3] (6) s.Chs.[1] [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 422.] (7, 8) Wil.[1]

2. A hare. See **Puss**, *sb.*[2]

Per. On yonder muir whaur poussie whids, Stewart *Character* (1857) 105. se.Sc. Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 93. Rnf. Pointing to where the hare lay, he said, 'Ready the poosy; it'll pit some pith in her,' *Good Wds.* (1878) 184. Ayr. Morning poussie whiddin' seen, Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 1. Edb. Nor ne'er a pussie whiddin' clean, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 145. Slk. I howp poosie's tasty, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 98. Dmf. Quinn *Heather* (1863) 71. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nrf. I went down to the broad, and took a bender to hit the pussy with, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 280. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892).

3. *pl.* The catkins of the willow, *Salix*, and of the hazel, *Corylus Avellana.*

Glo. Very suggestive of the 'pussies' of the willow, Ellacombe *Garden* (1895) iii. Nrf. (P.H.E.), Wil.[1]

4. *pl.* The wall barley-grass, *Hordeum murinum.* Ken. (B. & H.)

PUSSY, *adj.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Som. Dev. Also in forms **possy** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] e.Yks.[1] Lin.; **powsey** N.Cy.[1] [pu·si, pʊ·si, po·si.] **1.** Short and fat; bloated; short-winded.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], e.Yks.[1], e.Lin. (G.G.W.) w.Som.[1] What a pussy old fuller th' old Zaddler White's a-come; I can min' un when he used to go a-courtin, a slim young spark. Dev. 'Er's dreffal pussy tü-day, an' can't walk vast nur var, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. Decent-looking, respectable. N.Cy.[1]

PUSSYVAN, *sb.* Wil. Also in form **puzzivent** Wil.[1] A flurry, temper. Cf. **pussivanting.**

Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] 'He put I in such a puzzivent.' Formerly used in both N. and S. Wilts, but now almost obsolete.

PUT, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [put, pʊt, pit. The forms ending in **-r** are only used when the next word begins with a vowel.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Pidh**, (2) **Pit**, (3) **Poot**, (4) **Pu**, (5) **Puhr**, (6) **Pur**, (7) **Pŭt**, (8) **Putt.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) Wxf.[1] *Obs.* (2) Sc. Formal law-work that we may pit round us to cover our shame, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xii. Bnff.[1] Ayr. She pits hersel an' Rob in, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 10. n.Ir. Wi'out iver pittin' them in a pot, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 78. Wxf.[1] Nhb. Pit the lads on their mettle, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 93. Cum.[4] m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 38. (3) n.Yks. Peeace to promooat An' poot an end te strife, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 54. (4) Der. Pu' 'em i' wayter overneeght, Gilchrist *Nicholas and Mary* (1899) 11. (5) w.Yks.[5] He could nobbut puhr it darn as the grossest piece o' impidence, 91. (6) Lan. Th' maister tuk his hat deawn to pur it on, Ferguson *Moudywarp*, 7. I.Ma. Purra [put a] (S.M.). s.Not. Purrin'. Pur it on the table (J.P.K.). Nrf. How shull I pur it on? Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 3. (7) w.Wor.[1], Ken. (G.B.) [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 17, 240.] (8) Sc. (W.C. c. 1750); (Jam.) Cai.[1] Glo. I wun't be putt aff wi' this yere un, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xv. Nrf. Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 13. Sus.[2], n.Dor. (S.S.B.), Dev.[3] e.Dev. Heue shall ai putt 'em on agen? Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 3.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Pat**, (2) **Pit**, (3) **Por'd**, (4) **Pot**, (5) **pur**, (6) **Putted**, (7) **Puttit.**

(1) Sc. Murray *Dial.* (1873) 206. Sh.I. I raise an' pat ipo me, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 37. Cai.[1] Ayr. My father pat me fra his door, Burns *Bonie Lad*, st. 3. Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] Cum. To the fluir it pat him, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 14; Cum.[1] m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 38. w.Yks. (J.W.) (2) Sc. (A.W.) (3) Dev.[3] Her por'd her hand right into the hole. (4) Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] This pot t'cap on t'top of o', 11. Wm. T'fella pot his arm roond her waist, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 8. n.Yks. (I.W.) (5) w.Yks. (J.W.) (6) Frf. Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 99. Gall Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). w.Wor. [He] putted 'em i' the waater, S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 297. (7) Kcd. Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) l. 554.

3. *pp.*: (1) **Pat**, (2) **Pit**, (3) **Pitten**, (4) **Pittin**, (5) **Pot**, (6) **Pottan**, (7) **Potten**, (8) **Pur**, (9) **Putt**, (10) **Puttan**, (11) **Putten**, (12) **Puttin.**

(1) Sc. He's weel pat on too! Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1859) 218. Sh.I. His airm he's pat roond her middle sae jimp, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 237. Nhb. Aw hae pat off the coat, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) *Introd.* 7. (2) Sc. (A.W.), Cai.[1] Wxf.[1] At by mizluck was ee-pit to drive in, 84. (3) Sc. The book's pitten out the fire? *Sc. Haggis*, 59. Sh.I. Lang in gettin' da twa mile pitten ahint wis, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 111. Abd. We maun get it pitten richt, Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 292. Gall. He should hae pitten it doon at the manse door, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 59. (4) Sh.I. *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899). (5) n.Lin.[1] (6) Wm. Thor lads, hed geean an pottan t'duck pond . . . it middle at rooad, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 2. (7) Sc. Rare (A.W.). Ayr. He had ta'en the knock to bits and potten't up again twice owre, Service *Notandums* (1890) 42. (8) w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Aw've pur up wi' mich, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 137. (9) Nrf. I've putt off my coot, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 3. Sus.[2] (10) Cum. T'oald man hed puttan on gaily fast, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 8. (11) Sc. Murray *Dial.* (1873) 206. Abd. That hed putten 't i' my heid may be, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xlvi. Dmb. She's putten me in a singin' mood, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xv. Lth. Your things and mine's putten thegither will mense the house, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 16. Nhb.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum.[1] He's putten his clogs on. n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] Puot-'u'n, *Introd.* 38. w.Yks.[123] Lan. Arter [*sic*] I'm putten under ground, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1895) 65. ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] (12) Kcb. I'm puttin aboot sadly, Armstrong *Kirkebrae* (1896) 285.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Put-by**, (*a*) a make-shift, anything temporary, a substitute; (*b*) a hoard, 'nest-egg'; (2) **-hod**, a set fixture like the key-stone in an arch, upon which the stability of the other stones depends; (3) **-off**, (*a*) an excuse, pretext; (*b*) capable of being deferred, not immediately necessary; (4) **-on**, (*a*) style of dress, attire, 'get-up'; (*b*) assumption, affectation; (*c*) a fabrication, deception; (5) **-pay**, in mining: the delaying of the payment of the fortnightly wages until after the usual day; (6) **-up-bed**, a folding-bed.

(1, *a*) Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] w.Sc. That's jist a put by o' a dinner (Jam.). (*b*) w.Sc. That siller will be a guid put by for the winter (Jam.). (2) n.Yks.[2] (3, *a*) Lnk. When they did complain thereof, were answer'd with a mere put off, Graham *Writings* (1883) I. 184. w.Yks.[1] (*b*) n.Yks.[2] Yan's a put-off job, t'other's a need-turn (s.v. Need-turn). (4, *a*) Lnk. A man with a defective hat . . . could never be considered 'dressed,' nae maitter what was his 'pit-on,' Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 31. (*b*) w.Yks. He's far ta mich put-on abaht him fer my fancy (B.K.). (*c*) s.Chs.[1] Ahy wù)nŭ biley·v dhaat·; it saayndz tŭ mùch lahyk ŭ pùt'-on. (5) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (6) n.Yks. (I.W.)

2. *Comb.* with *adv., prep.*, &c.: (1) **Put about**, (*a*) *reflex.* to wrap oneself up, to put on clothes; (*b*) to put to annoyance or inconvenience; to distress, vex, harass; to disturb, disconcert; *gen.* in *pass.*; (2) — **afore**, to put on in front of; (3) — **against**, to vote against, oppose; (4) —

along, to go or drive faster; (5) — **aside**, to bewitch; (6) — **at**, (*a*) to set to; to apply oneself; (*b*) to dun; (*c*) to apply for help; (7) — **away**, (*a*) to put to death, destroy; (*b*) to bury; (*c*) to remove one's outer garments; (*d*) to lay by, save; (*e*) to pawn; (*f*) to scare off; (8) — **back**, to thrust or hold back; (9) — **by**, (*a*) to lay aside carefully; to hoard, save, lay by; (*b*) to bury; to dispose of, eat; (*c*) to maintain, support; to defray the expenses of; to entertain; (*d*) to delay, defer, postpone; to turn from a purpose; to prevent; (*e*) to endure, last, hold out beyond; (*f*) to serve one's turn, to do for the occasion; to do as a makeshift, to be satisfied with; (10) — **by on**, (11) — **by with**, see (9, *f*); (12) — **down**, (*a*) to kill, lay violent hands on; to hang; *reflex.* to commit suicide; (*b*) see (7, *b*); (*c*) to bottle; to preserve in jars, &c.; to salt, cure; (*d*) to advance money; (13) — **in**, (*a*) see (7, *b*); (*b*) of the seasons, &c.: to come in; of the days: to lengthen, increase; (*c*) to put into the stable, to unharness; (*d*) to contribute; to deposit money; (*e*) to endure, pass; to fulfil; to suffer as punishment; (*f*) to rake hay into windrows for carting; (*g*) to remove corn from the field to the stackyard; (*h*) to plant, cultivate, sow; (*i*) to fatten pigs; (14) — **in for**, (*a*) to tender; (*b*) to try in a lottery; (15) — **off**, (*a*) to undress oneself; to take off one's outer garments; (*b*) to run or go away quickly; (*c*) to kill, destroy; to dispose of; (*d*) to waste, squander; (*e*) to get a crop off ground; (16) — **on**, (*a*) to clothe, dress; *gen.* in *pp.*; (*b*) to put or keep on one's hat; (*c*) to press; to be hard upon, oppress, ill-treat; to dun; to victimize, impose upon; to take advantage of; (*d*) to go at full speed; to push forward; to increase one's speed; (*e*) to put on airs; to display vauntingly; (*f*) to begin to speak; to translate into, interpret; (*g*) to impute to; (*h*) to supply for a time; to subsist indifferently; (*i*) to delay; to continue; (*j*) in mining: to overlie; (17) — **out**, (*a*) to give out work to be done at home; (*b*) to expend; to pay or spend money; to invest, lend on security; (*c*) to dress; (*d*) to throw away; (*e*) see (15, *b*); (*f*) to put forth; to exert; (*g*) to lengthen; (*h*) to bake; (*i*) to express; to propose, throw out a suggestion; (*j*) to shout aloud; (*k*) to toll; (*l*) in mining: to crop out; (*m*) to settle in life, to start, educate; (18) — **over**, (*a*) to survive, endure, live through; to recover; (*b*) to tide over, serve for, suffice; (*c*) to swallow; (19) — **through**, (*a*) to push through, penetrate; (*b*) to spread aboad; (*c*) to push on with; to get through with an effort; (*d*) to deceive, cheat, swindle; (20) — **to** or **til**, (*a*) to shut, close; (*b*) to harness, yoke; (*c*) to put together for the purpose of propagation; (*d*) to apprentice; (*e*) to begin, set to work; (*f*) to sow with; (*g*) to question, interrogate; (*h*) to light up (a candle, &c.); (*i*) in *pass.*: to be in difficulties or straits, to be sorely tried; to be flustered, agitated, abashed; (*j*) to make to endure; to subject to; (21) — **up**, (*a*) to raise; to erect; (*b*) to settle; to have a home of one's own; (*c*) see (9, *a*); (*d*) to provoke, rouse, offend; (*e*) *obs.* to endure, put up with; (*f*) see (13, *i*); (*g*) to vomit, eructate; (*h*) to reserve for hay; (22) — **up at**, to court, woo; (23) — **up to**, to teach, instruct; (24) — **upon**, (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) see (16, *c*); (25) — **vore**, to put forward, advance, exhibit; to obtrude.

(1, *a*) **Sh.I.** Lat me pit aboot me noo 'at da caauld aer is begun, *Sh. News* (June 9, 1900); Doo'll need ta pit weel aboot dee, Sibbie, or dan dool get dy deth, *ib.* (Dec. 17, 1898). (*b*) **Sc.** I was sair put about to get that siller (Jam.). **Sh.I.** A kind o' pitten aboot laek, *Sh. News* (Feb. 26, 1898). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** She'll be pitt'n aboot wi' 's bidin' there, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvi. **e.Sc.** Speak up, man, . . d'ye no see he's putten about? Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 313. **Lnk.** Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 147. **Kcb.** I'm puttin aboot sadly, Mrs. Brown, Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 285. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** Ah was sair put about, when he tell't me (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[14] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah can't bahd it; it puts ma aboot sadly. **w.Yks.** A showman sed at he likes allas ta be putting foaks abaght, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1857) 37; **w.Yks.**[12], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Der.** Ashford was' . . . much 'put about' by the news, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xi. **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[23] **w.Wor.**[1] That upset along uv the naaybours pŭt me about above a bit. **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** Lewis *Gl.* (1839); **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] If we shall put you about, we'll go, *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] She zimmed a good'sh bit put about 'acause I happened to ketch her a-workin' at the wash-tub. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Sus.** (S.P.H.) **Wil.**[1] Now dwoan't 'ee go an' put yourself about wi't. **Som.** Mr. Misterton declared that he was not much put about by that, Raymond *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 29. **w.Som.**[1] Maister was ter'ble put about 'cause you bide about so long. **Dev.** Mrs. Turpit was sadly 'put about' and we ran out of butter in consequence, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 33. (2) **Sh.I.** Shū . . . clikkid a dic'd apren aff o' da foreside o' da butt bed an' pat afore her, *Sh. News* (Nov. 17, 1900). (3) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.**[2] They've putten ageean 't. (4) **I.W.**[1] Mind your hosses, buoy, and put 'em along. (5) **Som.** Ool' Lizzie might ha' wish'd her evil, and me too, an' then if we was 'putt aside,' .. maybee I coolden goo 'crass zea, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 124. (6, *a*) **Cld.** Pit at it an' hae dune wi't (Jam.). (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] The banker's beginnin' t'pit at him for the bill. (*c*) *ib.* A kenna fat 'ill cum o' 'im noo, fin's breether's awa; for he'll hae naebody t'pit at. (7, *a*) **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] We've gitten t'poor thing putten away. **w.Yks.** They're bahn to put Johnny dog away 'cos they're flayed on't goin' mad, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 30, 1896). (*b*) **w.Yks.** Some poor comrades undertook To see her put away, Hartley *Heart Broken* (1870) 71–2; (S.K.C.) **Der.** Go wi' us to Bighlow for the buryin'. . . Theer'll be none theer—we wanted to put her away by aarsens, Gilchrist *Peakland Faggot* (1897) 13. **Glo.** Dorcas had 'put away four' [children] in the 'cemetrary' on the Fletborough road, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1899) 274. **Dev.** 'Twould fall to dust if you moved un; yet I'd not have it do so till I be put away, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 436. (*c*) **n.Yks.**[4] (*d*) **Fif.** I'd a wee siller pit awa. We'll wrestle through, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 45. (*e*) **Ess.** My wife's gone to the town to put away a few things (A.S.-P.). (*f*) **Cum.** A hare rushing past will put the plover away from its roost, Watson *Nature and Wdcraft.* (1890) ii. (8) **Nhb.**[1] I have heard of iron frames that have been used to put back these quicksands, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 21. (9, *a*) **Sc.** Pit by a' ye can (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Da maist o' folk 'ill pit by ower weel, *Sh. News* (Sept. 9, 1899). **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Don.** They put by ivery ha'penny they could scratch or save, *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 475. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Nhb.** A' sorts o' fine froots, . . that aw've putten by for the', Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii. 13. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Brks.**[1] I vinds I can't put by no money in thaze yer hard times. **w.Sus.** He had a tidy bit of money put by, Gordon *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 290. (*b*) **Sh.I.** Da first craw at comes 'ill shune pit hir by, *Sh. News* (Oct. 22, 1898). **w.Cum.** 'Put by' is the usual way of insinuating that any one has consumed an inordinate quantity of food (J.A.). **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*c*) **Bnff.**[1] It's nae an aisy matter t' pit by an election. He likes a gueede diet, an nae little o't tee; a wyle it's nae mowse t' pit him by. **w.Sc.** It taks nae wee penny to pit us a' by dacently (Jam.). (*d*) **Sc.** Whatsoever they had condescended to was only to put by that Assembly, Guthry *Mem.* (1747) 80 (Jam.). **Dmb.** The weans for bread dis greet and cry, Wi' twathree 'tatoes she puts them by, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 70. **Dmf.** You and I Are sweer to put a merchant by, When we hae goods, and want to sell, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 43. **Gall.** I'll gie ye a daud on the side o' the head that will pit ye by looking at a lad till September fair, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 63. **Nhp.**[1] He'd 'a' done it, if he hadn't been put by. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*e*) **Sh.I.** We need shuggar, an' I dunna den ken if we'll pit by helly for tae, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898). **w.Sc.** My coat'll no pit by anither winter (Jam.). (*f*) **Rnf.** [They] may do to put you by Till each of you has fixed an eye Upon a lass, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 70; Nor lans, nor wealth o' gear hae I, But aye as muckle's pits me by, Young *Pictures* (1865) 23. (10) **Cai.**[1] Ye an' me can pit by on ony thing; leave 'at bit o' caal runkar till yer faither. (11) **Sh.I.** A'm pittin nae tae ta da fire. Doo'll hae ta pit by wi' da sam' (J.I.). **w.Sc.** Ye man pit by wi' that for ae day (Jam.). **Cld.** That's a' I hae to gie ye an' ye man jist put by wi't. I could put by wi' ither five pounds (*ib.*). (12, *a*) **Slk.** The most . . . accomplished lady of the age . . . was suffered to be put down as a common criminal, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) III. 291 (Jam.). **Rxb.** What for'll you be for putting me down, my lord Angus? Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 250. **Nhb.**[1] A horse or dog are [*sic*] said to be put down. '1589. Alice Stokoe . . . did put down herselfe in her maistor's house in her own belt,' Brand *Hist. Newc.* 674. **Lakel.**[2] 'What's come o' auld Bawty?' 'He's bin putten-doon a canny while; he gat seea mucky.' **Cum.**[3] They'd buriet t'pooer āld fooak wi' lime, whār the' wer putten doon, 98; **Cum.**[4] Esp. with reference to an old and favourite animal. (*b*) **Abd.** He's laid neist to yer fader, laddie—ye'll min' fat wye the aul' fowk was pitt'n doon, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 203. **Ken.** I shall

put my old bones down in my own-born parish, I shall, MURRAY *Nov. Note Bk.* (1887) 285. (*c*) **Lakel.**[2] **Ess.** What beautiful plums, they'll do to put down (F.P.T.). (*d*) **War.**[3] His father has had to put down the rent for him. You shall have the housekeeping book to-morrow; I have put down the money for the washing-bill. (13, *a*) **Sus.**[2] If I knowed when he was a-going to be putt-in, I'd goo for sartin. (*b*) **n.Yks.** When March puts in (I.W.). **n.Lin.**[1] Daays begin to put in nicetly when March hes cum'd in. Spring winds put in earlly this year an' lasted laate. I sha' n't thresh no oäts awhile March puts in. (*c*) **Ayr.** I'll put in the powny while you set the tea, JOHNSTON *Congalton's Legacy* (1896) 332. (*d*) **Cai.**[1] **Cld.** He put in a' he had to keep the business gaein'. I was at the bank an' put in thirty pounds (JAM.). (*e*) **Cld.** He put in a sair nicht. He's put in twa years o' his prenticeship. I put in thirty days (JAM.). (*f*) **ne.Yks.**[1] It is thus made into a 'windrow' for cocks to be formed from or for the horses to 'sweep' into pike if fully dried. 'Run an' tell yer muther ti cum an' put in a bit; it leeaks as thoff it wer boun ti raan.' **Chs.**[1] **Bdf.** After which it [the grass] is put in, as it is termed, or laid in double rows, and immediately carted to the stack, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 442. (*g*) **Cai.**[1] (*h*) **w.Som.**[1] Plase, sir, I want to bide 'ome to-morrow, to put in my garden. I an't a put in no paa'snips de year, our vokes don't care nort 'taal 'bout em. (*i*) *ib.* I shall let 'em urn a little bit longer vore they be a-put in. (14, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** Five builders put in for the houses (J.P.K.). (*b*) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (15, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1] 'Betsy, gan thoo te't shop.' 'Neea, mother, I's jest putten off. Let Jane Ann gan'; **n.Yks.**[4] (*b*) **Lakel.**[2] Off Ah put as hard as mi legs wad gang. (*c*) **Sh.I.** Ir ye gaun ta pit aff da auld koo, Bawby? *Sh. News* (June 2, 1900). **n.Yks.**[1] Hev ye heared at au'd Mally at t'work'us has putten herself off? **n.Yks.**[2,4] **ne.Yks.**[1] T'auld dog's that bad, ah think we mun put him off. (*d*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*e*) **n.Yks.** This hay puts off weel (I.W.). (16, *a*) **Sc.** O slowly, slowly, raise she up, And slowly put she on, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (ed. 1803) II. 168 (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **e.Sc.** He's weel putten on too, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 309. **Frf.** He was finely put on, wi' a gold chain, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 107. **Fif.** ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 119. **Ayr.** You are well put on to be that way, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 74. **Lnk.** Ye canna pit on like my dochters an' me, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 46. **Lth.** Ye're very weel 'put on' fer a labouring man, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 290. **Ir.** 'Come, Vengeance,' says Collier, 'put on you,' CARLETON *Traits* (ed. 1843) I. 209. **N.I.**[1] I had hardly time to put on me. He rose an' put on him. **Don.** They wor as well put-on . . . as iver another family in the parish, *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 475. **Nhb.**[1] He likes to see ye weel put on, HORSLEY *New Start for '81.* **Lakel.**[2] He's nobbut varra badly put-on aboot t'feet. **Cum.**[4] **e.Cum.** He was weel put on (M.P.). **n.Yks.** He's beautifully put on (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1,2] **Lin.** She is decently put on enow, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxvii. (*b*) **Abd.** I thank you—what's the news in town? Pit on, pit on; How's Simon? SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 72. (*c*) **s.Sc.** He's sair put on for that siller (JAM.). **Ir.** The dhragon put very sore on Jack entirely till the sun went down, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 46. **Don.** It was the year of the bad times, an' the same put hard on her, *ib. Bend of Road* (1898) 13; Oh! don't put sore on the poor boy, *ib.* 228. **Wxf.** But I often wonder why I am always put on to lead the long dance, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 46. **Lakel.**[2] Thoo's bin put-on. **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] Sadly putten on, he is, for seear, wi' thae lang lalloping lasses o' his. Putten on wiv his wife, an' a' body besides, Ah think. **m.Yks.**[1] Thou's putten on o' him long enough. **w.Yks.** Shoo leukt as if shoo'd been sadly put on wal shoo'd been i' service (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2], **War.**[3] **Wor.** Had put on her too much and she was provoked to say what she did, *Evesham Jrn.* (Apr. 9, 1897). **Brks.**[1] **Ess.**[1] **Dor.** Dang I iv I'll be put on, AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 189. (*d*) **Sc.** Put on, put on my wichty men, Sae fast as ye can drie, *Edom o' Gordon*, in PINKERTON *Ballads* (1783) (JAM.); The coachman put faster on and outrun the most of the rogues, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. App. 8 (JAM.). **Cum.** He put on a canny bit faster ner yan wad ha thowt wih sec a lead, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 6; **Cum.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **s.Not.** When a got off of the gress, a begun to put on (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1] Put on the pronkus. **Nhp.**[1] You'll be late if you don't put on. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **I.W.**[1] (*e*) **w.Yks.** Gough! but he did put it on when he gate to be t'mayor, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 30, 1896). **Brks.**[1] (*f*) **Sc.** Wha can put words on the warks o' the Lord? WADDELL *Psalms* (1871) cvi. 2. **Per.** She pat on the Gaelic (G.W.). (*g*) **Edb.** She . . . then dyed, putting her death on her, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844-5) II. 54. **Dcn.** It's put on him, he's so jintlemanly, that he was niver yet known to make use of a wrong or disrespectable word, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 159. (*h*) **n.Yks.** This breead will put you on till tï mooan (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (*i*) **Wm.** (J.M.) (*j*) **Nhb.**[1] (17, *a*) **Lan.** Weavers . . . took away in their wallets the warp and weft which Adam 'put out' to them, WESTALL *Old Factory* (1885) xiii; He put out a class of mixed silks, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) i. **Chs.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** He put out ten pounds on't (JAM.). **w.Som.**[1] Can't never look to do no good in farmering now, nif anybody's afeard vor to put out. He've always a-got money vor to put out. He've a-got 'undids a-put out, one place and tother. (*c*) **n.Yks.** They put out mair when they gat t'money (I.W.). (*d*) **Suf.** E. g. of fragments of food, &c. (S.J.) (*e*) **Lakel.**[2] Oot Ah put. (*f*) **Sc.** The spirit of God whose proper work it is to put out the foresaid noble operations, *Guthrie's Trial* (1755) 167 (JAM.); FLEMING *Scripture* (1726). **Nrf.** The fig-tree du putt out her green figs, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 13. (*g*) **e.Yks.**[1] Days begin tï put-oot a bit. (*h*) **Abd.** She maun yet put out a batch O' bear and ait, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 9. **Per.** Babie was in the act of 'putting out'—that is, kneading, rolling with a rolling-pin, and spreading on the iron griddle on the top of the peat-fire a baking of oaten cakes for household use, SARAH TYTLER *Witch-wife* (1897) 141. (*i*) **Nrf.** 'Did he say anything about the price?' 'No—I didn't know who'd put it out, you or he.' 'Oh, he'd better put it out,' EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 106. **w.Cy.** He've a good maning al'ays, Gilbert haves, but he don't know how to put it out, BAYLY *J. Merle* (1890) viii. (*j*) **Cum.**[4] With reference to a new clerk in the parish church, it was reported that he would do well, for he could 'pit oot the Amens bravely.' 'Ah've hard them [actors] shoot oot "Me neaam's Norval"—an than put oot "a horse, a horse! me kingdom for a seckint Daniel!"' SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 184. (*k*) **e.An.**[1] To put out the bell. (*l*) **Nhb.**[1] The limestone puts-out. (*m*) **Som.** What can you expect with eight daughters who cannot be put out? RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) i. **Dev.** Wi' chillun to be put out in life an' done for, *Longman's Mag.* (June 1901) 148. (18, *a*) **Cai.**[1] **Cld.** He'll no put owre till the morn (JAM.). **Uls.** The doctor has very bad behopes he'll put over the winter, HAMILTON *Uls. Bog* (1896) 10. **Nhb.**[1] He'll not put-ower the neet. **Shr.**[2] He wunna put this turn o'er. (*b*) **Cai.**[1] **Cld.** That'll put owre the day (JAM.). **Lth.** It, wi' a chack o' white bread an' a mouthfu' o' ale, wad maybe pit us owre a' nicht, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 250. **Edb.** Ware their hard won penny fee on what will put them over the following week, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 7. **Nhb.**[1] Aa'll try to put-ower till Christmas. (*c*) **Cld.** I canna put it oure. Tak some milk to put owre your bite (JAM.). **Lnk.** 'Here, pit owre that,' handing the well-filled china cup to her visitor, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) III. 10. (19, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] Quick-sands (if not too thick) are often put through by deals or timber, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 21. (*b*) **Frf.** It was Chirsty Miller 'at put it through the toon, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) ii. (*c*) **Nhb.**[1] If aa oney put-through this job aa'll be reet eneuf. **s.Oxf.** Up to her elbows in soapsuds 'putting through' the family wash, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 10. (*d*) **Cor.**[3] You was put through that time. He'll put 'ee through if you d' give en the chance. (20, *a*) **Sc.** Put ta the door ahint ye (JAM. *Suppl.*); The other got up upon this to put to the door, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 454, Append. **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** In he gade . . . An' eke he did the door put to, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 71. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Dev.** I had put to the door, *Good Wds.* (1881) 850. (*b*) **Sc.** Putt to the horses (W.C. c. 1750). **Cum.**[4], **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Let's put to, an' be off. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*c*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.** The farmers generally keep a few Scotch Galloways which they put to stallions of the country, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 486. **w.Som.**[1] I always puts my cows to Mr. Venn's bull. Maister zend me up vor t'ax if you'd plase to let'n put the bitch to your dog. (*d*) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**[1] **Rut.**[1] I should like to put him to the butchering or the shoemaking. **Lei.**[1] She was put to the dress-making. **War.**[3] **w.Som.**[1] We've a-put Bill to the blacksmithin, and I s'pose we shall put Jack to the tailderin. (*e*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] (*f*) **w.Som.**[1] 'Thick fiel' o' young grass was lookin' zo bad, I brok'n up and put'n to turmuts.' The invariable form used to denote the cropping of any piece of land. It is never 'sown with wheat,' but always 'put to wheat,' 'put to potatoes.' (*g*) **Abd.** SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*; Ye's get nae harm frae me, Nor mair be putten till whate'er ye be, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 64, ed. 1812. (*h*) **Dev.** An wen thare lite thay wid put tu, Tha cannel aul zim'd burnin blu, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 40. (*i*) **Cai.**[1] **Cld.** I was rale putten ta when I saw him tak the gun (JAM.). **w.Yks.** I don't think thear's onny black man been as hard put tul as a ooind woman like my mother! *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1878) 9. **Lan.**[1] He wur hard put-to, poor lad, to make ony sort of a livin'. **War.** Rooks

are more 'put to' in getting food than used to be the case, *Midl. Counties Herald* (May 6, 1897); **War.**[3] He is often put to to find food for his family. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Dor.** But we must needs be put-to for want of a wholesome crust, HARDY *Casterbridge* (ed. 1895) 34; He's a put-to vor money, BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**[1] We was ter'ble a-put-to vor want o' the things you promished. **w.Cor.** I was put to to find room for 'un (M.A.C.). (*j*) **Sh.I.** Isna dat suntin ta be pittin till wi' a lok o' furrin kanabils? *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899). **w.Yks.** Ye s'd never have been put to this, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) xviii. (21, *a*) **Sh.I.** Shü raise an' pat up da wick o' da lamp a bit, *Sh. News* (Dec. 1, 1900). **Fif.** Folk'll see it aff the road, and be aye speering what it is pit up till! HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 79. (*b*) **Slk.** You have been the support of my old age . . . and I should like to see you put up afore I leave you, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 340, ed. 1866. (*c*) **Nhp.**[1] I've put up my money to help buy me a coat. **War.**[3] (*d*) **Nhp.**[1] She's put up in a minute if you contradict her. **War.**[3] (*e*) **Dmf.** They fan' him no just trusty either; and couldna pit it up ava, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 56. (*f*) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (*g*) **Cai.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) (*h*) **I.W.** I zeen . . . the meadow beyond put up for hay with the wind blowing the grass about, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) II. 137. (22) **w.Yks.** He put up at her, but shoo'd ha'e nowght to du wi' him, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 6, 1896). **Lan.** He's puttin' up at one o' th' King o' Denmark's lasses, WAUGH *Sphinx* (1870) III. 259. (23) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] He knew noht at all aboot aither suffin' or hedge-plashin' when he cum'd here, but I soon put him up to 'em. **w.Som.**[1] Th' old Nailer put'n up to blacksmithy a bit, and he larned the rest o' it out o' his own head. (24, *a*) **Sh.I.** Da servant heard da knock an' pat apon her an' ran t' da door, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 252; Shü geed up da stair ta pit ipun her, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 15. (*b*) **Sc.** You that have always been a good sister to me, and never let me be put upon, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) vii. **Ayr.** Still must we put upon him, and urge him till he rise, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 116, ed. 1845. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Der.** We wunna be put upon, GILCHRIST *Peakland Faggot* (1897) 123. **Not.**[1] **Lin.**[1] Being a younger brother, he was put-upon. **Lei.**[1] Ah've noo roights to be put upon a-this'ns. **Nhp.**[1] I'll not be put upon by her. **War.** I'll not be put upon by no man, GEO. ELIOT *S. Marner* (1861) vi; **War.**[3] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Bdf.** A good natural person is 'easily put-upon' (J.W.B.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Mid.** Poor thing! She is put upon very sadly, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) I. vi. **Ken.**[1] He's so easy, ye see, he lets hisself be put-upon by anybody. **Sur.**[1] **n.Wil.** I tell 'ee I won't have her put upon (E.H.G.). **Dor.** I won't have 'Lias Fyander's widow insulted nor yet put upon, FRANCIS *Fyander's Widow* (1901) pt. I. ix. **w.Som.**[1] Now, you bwoys, drap it, you baint gwain vor to put 'pon the little ones like that there. **w.Cor.** He puts upon her 'fine.' Her face do put upon her body [makes her look well when she is not] (M.A.C.). [**Amer.** Put upon, an' snubbed, an' jawed at, WESTCOTT *David Harum* (1900) xx.] (25) **w.Som.**[1] Oh ees! he's safe to put vore heeszul. Mr. Bond's a good maister 'bout puttin vore o' work. All the prizes to the ploughin' match was a-put vore tap the table. Nicish 'oss, he puts hiszul vore well. **n.Dev.** And whan ha put vore tha quesson, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 467.

3. Phr. (1) *not to know where to put oneself*, not to know what to do with oneself from pain, emotion, &c.; (2) *put down two*, a name given to one of the sides of the 'Long Lawrence' (q.v.); (3) *to be put by oneself*, to be greatly excited; (4) — *to buck*, to be overcome, surprised, astonished; (5) — *to it* or *til it*, to be in difficulties or straightened, to be in a fix; to be abashed, put out of countenance; (6) *to put a case*, to propose as a question; (7) — *a sight on*, to call on, visit; (8) — *boards in the hole*, to shut the door; (9) — *correction on*, to punish; (10) — *down the brows*, to frown; (11) — *fast*, to close, shut; (12) — *from dinner*, to take away the appetite; (13) — *hand in*, (14) — *hand to*, (15) — *hand(s on*, to lay violent hands on, to assault; *reflex.* to commit suicide; (16) — *home*, see (11); (17) — *in a foot*, to make haste, hurry; (18) *in the banns, cries*, or *spurrins*, to publish the banns of marriage; (19) — *in the pin*, to give up drinking; (20) — *no doubt*, not to doubt, to have no doubt; (21) — *off one's all sorts*, to give vent to one's anger; to express oneself freely; to abuse, scold; (22) — *off one's time*, to delay, waste time; (23) — *on another pin*, to start on a fresh subject of thought or conversation; (24) — *one in the head of*, to cause one to recollect; to remind; (25) — *one through a thing*, to clear up; to explain anything to a person; (26) — *one to the door*, to dismiss, reject; see **Door, 2** (7, *b*); (27) — *one's frock on*, to change one's dress in the afternoon; (28) — *one's muck up*, (29) — *one's pot on*, to raise one's temper; to make angry; (30) — *one's shoulder out*, to get angry; (31) — *oneself away*, (32) — *oneself down*, to commit suicide; (33) — *oneself out*, see (30); (34) — *out of hand*, to finish off, accomplish; (35) — *out of the road*, (*a*) to kill; (*b*) to inconvenience; (36) — *out of the way*, to dislocate; (37) — *out one's arm further than the sleeve will let one*, to live beyond one's income; (38) — *out one's breath*, to give vent to one's feelings in speech; (39) — *out one's hand* or *out hand*, to help oneself at table, to fall to; (40) — *out the talk*, to speak, talk; (41) — *past*, (*a*) to put by, lay aside; to save; (*b*) to give a distaste to; to dissuade or prevent from; (42) — *put past one*, to exempt one from an imputation; to say or think that one is incapable of doing such and such a thing; *gen.* used *neg.*; (43) — *questions on*, to question; (44) — *the comether on*, to win over, beguile by fair speech; see **Comether, 3**; (45) — *the door in the hole*, see (8); (46) — *the law on*, to set the law on the track of; to give information of; (47) — *the old man on*, to outwit, trick; (48) — *the peg in*, to put a veto on anything; (49) — *the time away*, to pass the time; (50) — *the wood in the hole*, see (8); (51) — *through other*, to confuse; (52) — *to bed with a shovel*, to bury; (53) — *to pieces*, to break; (54) — *to rights*, to correct; (55) — *to the hand*, see (39); (56) — *to trouble*, to summons by a lawyer; to prosecute; (57) — *up the askings, banns*, or *spurrins*, see (18); (58) — *up to the public*, to expose to public sale.

(1) **Wgt.** The sicht . . . garred me lauch sae I kenned na whaur to pit mysel', *Good Wds.* (1881) 402. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.** Her husband was that bad wi' paain i' his faace he did n't knaw wheare to put hissen, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 97. (2) **w.Yks.**[3] On one side are ten X's. . . On the next to the left three double cuts or strokes, passing straight across in the direction of the breadth. . . Each in turn rolls the 'long lawrence.' If . . . No. 2 [comes up] he puts down two pins (s.v. Lang Larence). (3) **Lnk.** I was perfeckly putten by mysel' wi' the bare thocht o't, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 68. (4) **w.Som.**[1] Ah, Robert, I reckon you was purty well a-put to buck over thick job. **Dev.** His work had been so difficult, that he had never been so 'put to buck' in his life, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 137. **nw.Dev.**[1] (5) **Sc.** I was sair putten till 't to mak throw the winter (JAM.). **Fif.** We're no' that pit till't for siller, HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 58. **Rxb.** She was sair put till't on her bridal day, puir hizzy (JAM.). **Cum.**[1] He's gaily sare putten tul't to git a leevin. **n.Yks.** They were sair put teea't last winter (I.W.). **w.Yks.** I knew he was put to it to do for his own, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) vii. (6) **Sc.** Ingeniously putting a case which he hoped would induce the stranger to explain himself, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xv. (7) **I.Ma.** I am going to purra sight on them the first fine day (S.M.); I was often goin' down the brew to purra sight on them, RYDING *Tales* (1895) 43; I'm tould when she was puttin a sight on Bigode, she was fit enough to sweep the road, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 149. (8) **Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 197. (9) **Don.** Made short work an' a scatther-mint o' the oul' lady herself, when she went to put corraction on him, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 210. (10) **Nhb.** You needna put down your brows, John, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 66. (11) **w.Som.**[1] Mind and put vast the gate. Why's-n put vast the door arter thee? **nw.Dev.**[1] (12) **Rnf.** A draiglet roun' the mouth and chin, Enough to . . . put a body frae their dinner, BARR *Poems* (1861) 33. (13) **Sc.** (JAM.) (14) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Rxb.** You haena the spunk to put hand to yourself, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 206. (15) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Per.** He was not one of them that hurt him, nor put hands on him, LAWSON *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 138. **Ayr.** Girtle . . . suspected his sister of 'putting hand on them,' JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 65. **Bwk.** Who being to be tryed, put hands on himself at the devil's instigation, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844-5) II. 65. **n.Ir.** The fowk says he'll pit han' on himsel', LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 72. (16) **Dev.** Come in here, an' put home the door behind 'e, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 269. **Cor.**[1] Put home the door; **Cor.**[2] (17) **Rxb.** Fetch me a cogfu' o' milk as fast as your auld shanks can lunt along. Pit in a foot now, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 195; We'll just put in a foot, you and me, and aiblins we'll be before them yet, *ib.* 274. (18) **Abd.** Ye'll be pittin' in the cries I s'pose, Sandy? *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 4, 1901). **w.Yks.** Hes ta putten t'spurrin's in yit? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 6, 1896). **Nrf.** Wot do you mean by puttin' in 'Tilda's banns without first tellin' me? FORBES *Odd Fish* (1901) 113. **Som.** 'Tis

a'most time to put in the banns, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 224. (19) **Lnk.** The vera best thing ye can dae, Willie, is to firmly pit in the pin, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 68. **Lon.** He had two or three times resolved to better himself, and had 'put in the pin,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 345, col. 1. (20) **Abd.** A clomp o' auld ash trees there that I put nae doubt were planted by Black Airter Forbes himsel', Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 141. **Ayr.** After a', I pit nae doot, the clattie gaste o' a body deserved it, Service *Notandums* (1890) 91. (21) Ant. (W.J.K.) **Don.** The cook was so enraged . . . that she got up in a passion and put off her all sorts, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 134. (22) **Sc.** I am as stupid as he, to put off my time in speaking to such an old cabbage-stock, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxvii; Suddenly recollecting how she was putting off her time, Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) v. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (23) **Sc.** This is steeking the stable-door when the steed is stolen, . . but I must put him on another pin, Scott *Nigel* (1822) iii. (24) **Dor.** He put me in the head on't (A.C.). (25) **Abd.** (Jam.) (26) **Cld.** Scores o' wooers cam'. . . Kate leuch, and pat them to the door, Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 104. (27) **Oxf.**[1] (28) **e.An.**[1] (29) **n.Wil.** I towld un on't, an that turrible put 'is pot on (E.H.G.). (30) **w.Yks.** Aw haven't ax'd thi for onny yet, soa tha needn't put thi shoolder aght, Hartley *Tales*, 2nd S. 59. (31) **Dur.** Folks reckons that she's putten hersel' away—drownded hersel', you know, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1897) 264. **w.Yks.**[1] (32) **Sc.** (Jam.) (33) **Suf.** (C.G.B.) (34) **Ayr.** We'll get the marriage put out o' haun, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxx. (35, *a*) **n.Yks.**[4] Wa've 'ed ti put t'au'd meer oot o' t'road. (*b*) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (36) **Suf.** (C.G.B.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (37) **ne.Sc.** As a business man he's puttin oot his airm further than his sleeve will lat him, Grant *Keckleton*, 130. (38) **Abd.** An' they cud but get mou' ban' wi' 'er, an' hear Jean pit oot 'er breath upon 'im, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 171. (39) **Ayr.** Mrs. Braehead was invited to send in her cup, and to put out her hand, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 52. **Gall., Wgt.** (A.W.) **Nhb.** Dinna be feared, but pit oot hand and help yoursel', Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 131. (40) **I.Ma.** Couldn' put out the talk that was fit, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 148. (41, *a*) **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Cum.** It's getten put past and I canna light on't (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[4] Said of an article which having been put carefully away and though safe cannot be found when required (s.v. Past). **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (*b*) **Sc.** Ye micht as weel attempt to gar the sun stand still as pit yer faither past a thing when he's set on't, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) ix. **Gall.** It was him . . . that pat my Jerry, that was aye a guid lad, past the grocering, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) v. (42) **e.Sc.** Deed, I wouldna put it past her, the foolish body, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 148. **Ir.** I wouldn't put it past you (A.S.-P.). **n.Ir.** I wouldn't put it past you, Ailsie, to be right glad to go to the same ball if you got the chance, Mulholland *Ailsie's Shoe*, 236. **Nhb.**[1] Aa waddent put it past him—should not think it beyond him. Wor Tom's a queer un; aa waddent put it past him if he gat here thi neet. (43) **Don.** Go over there with yer Spellin' Book till Misther Haraghey puts queskins on yez, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 72. (44) **Don.** You know I could niver put the comether on a woman, *Pearson's Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 309. (45) **w.Yks.** So used in outside places round about Denholme. 'Put t'duir i' th' hoile when tha goas aht,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 6, 1896). (46) **Dev.** Mr. Humphrey put the law on my man, an' I put the law on his, Norway *Parson Peter* (1901) 322. (47) **Lan.** Yo han put th' owd mon on mi gradely this toime, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 13. (48) **Chs.**[1] When a shopkeeper will trust no more he 'puts the peg in.' This expression has its origin in the method adopted to fasten an ordinary thumb latch which can be opened from the outside. . . The latch, however, can be effectually locked by putting a peg of wood above it into the carry latch. (49) **Nhb.** To put the tyme away, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 139. (50) **Der.**[2] (51) **Ir.** Tim, you had betther dhrop your joking, . . and not be putting us through other, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 160. (52) **w.Som.**[1] I year th' old man's bad a bed. Well, 'tis 'most time vor-n to be a-put to bed way a showl, I zim. (53) **Guer.** If they take the things out they'll put every thing to pieces (G.H.G.). (54) **n.Yks.**[4] Thoo'll git thisen putten ti' reets if thoo dizn't tak care. (55) **Abd.** Come, Mains, will ye put too yer hand, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 8, ed. 1873. **Cld.** Now jist put to your han' (Jam.). **Ayr.** You'll juist mak yoursels at hame, and put tae your hauns, Service *Notandums* (1890) 27. (56) **Wm.** On the occasion of his being put to trouble by a lawyer, for some debt he had incurred, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1820) I. 511. **Dor.**[1] (57) **w.Yks.** T'spurrins hed been put up, an' t'weddin's wor ta come off in abaht a fortnit, *Yksman's Comic Ann.* (1890) col. 1, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 6, 1896). **Lan.** I mout put up th' askins next Sunday, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 124. **Dor.** There'll be putten the banns up, my dear, Agnus *Jan Oxber* (1900) 173. **Dev.** He'd put up the banns, had the chap in grey, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Mar. 1901) 338. (58) **Edb.** To put her dowry in your pocket, First putting it up to the public, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 117.

4. To push, thrust; to butt or push with the horns; to attack.

S. & Ork.[1] Putting a person in order to attract his attention. **Cai.**[1] **Kcd.** Ran an' puttit a' he saw, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) l. 554. **Frf.** She putted with her head at Mrs. Sandys and hugged her, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 99; The shot was sae strong, the gun puttit me, owre I gaed, Sands *Poems* (1833) 142. **Gall.** She had no other shift than always go, and put at him with her hand, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 260, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**[1] Putting a keel. **Nhb.**[1] To propel a keel with a powey is called to put. **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** She yance hed horns, and put furiously, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 163. **n.Yks.** How she rowts! Ise varra arfe Shee'l put, and rive my good Prunella scarfe, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 11–2; (I.W.) **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Shr.**[1] To fly upon, as a dog would. 'Now pŭt at 'im, lad.' [Proo naunt your mare puts, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 79.]

Hence *to put on, phr.* to pat, touch; to give a gentle push as a hint; to nudge.

Abd. 'Tis true your fump'ring wakened me, I putted [joundy'd, 2nd ed.] o' you for to set you free, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 38 (Jam.). **Fif.** He sent one who, putting on me, awakened me, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 436, ed. 1842.

5. To throw a heavy stone from the shoulder. See Putting, 2.

Sc. Would the bumpkins but wrestle, or pitch the bar, or putt the stone, or throw the axle-tree, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) iv. **s.Sc.** Ance I was a fat stark fallow: Few like me cou'd putt a stane, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 360. **Ayr.** To lift maist weight, or put the stane, Thom *Amusements* (1812) 38. **Lnk.** When thou didst wrestle, run, or putt the stane, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 54, ed. 1785. **Lth.** Putting, wrestling, leaping, running, Dancing, drinking, fiddling, funning, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 301. **Gall.** Putted a stane, fifty pun weight I dare say, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 27, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**[1] The hand is held up over the shoulder and the stone is laid on the flat palm. A slight bending of the knees and a quick recovery of the upright position enables the thrower to put the stone forward with great force.

6. In mining: to push coal in wagons or corves from the place where it is hewn to the shaft.

Nhb. Aw've hewed and putten twee-and-twenty, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 9; There's not a lad iv a' wur wark, Can put or hew wi' me, Marshall *Coll. Sngs.* (1819) 5. **Nhb., Dur.** As me and my marrow was putten the tram, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1784) 53, ed. 1834. **e.Dur.**[1]

7. To shut, close. Nhb.[1] **8.** To throb, pulsate.

Kcb. Your heid is sair. It's puttin' like a mill, Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 236. **Nhb.** A wound or sore is said to be puttin when in an inflammatory state. 'Aa've getten a boil on mi neck and it's puttin somethin' aaful' (J.H.); **Nhb.**[1] Me hand's puttin' an' aa's flaid it's gan ti beeld.

9. To send.

Sh.I. Feth dey'll no tink muckle o' pittin' ta Glesga' for shün, *Sh. News* (Feb. 4, 1899). **Slk.** Put round the port and sherry, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 281. **w.Som.**[1] Put to school. Put to pound. Was he the fuller hot was a-put to jail 'bout Mr. Quick's vowls? **Cor.**[3] He was put away to Bodmin Asylum.

10. To conduct, escort, take.

Cor. That was when he put the maid ovver to Camborne to see the wildnagerie of baists, Tregellas *Tales*, *'Lizbeth Jane*, 5; **Cor.**[1] Shall I put you home? **Cor.**[3] A man 'puts a girl home' from a party.

11. To make, compel, force; to cause.

Ayr. No ae foot will I move till I get a dram . . . since ye have putten me to name it, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 62; Their tricks an' craft hae put me daft, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 288. **Don.** It cures the rheumatic, and puts bones to combine, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 3.

12. To attempt.

War. It be a difficult job I know varra well, still I'll put it, *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); **War.**[4]

13. To set out a meal; to serve with food. w.Wor.[1]

14. Of plants: to vegetate, put forth buds.

Nhb.[1] Aa see it's aal reet; it's puttin.

15. To find the best market for.

Brks.[1] I allus zells my herses bettern 'n thee acause I knaws wher to put um better.

16. *sb.* A push, thrust; a lunge or dash forward; an attack; the recoil of a gun.

Sc. If I can get his cart at a water I shall lend it a put, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641 No. 500; What's your business stoppin' before you got the putt? DICKSON *Auld Precentor* (ed. 1895) 71. **Frf.** The awfu' put o' Samson's gun, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 93. **Dmb.** O for a put to Friendship's shore, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 29. **Edb.** He will come and give them a putt with sharpness and mercy, and waken them, ROLLOCK *Wks.* (1599) II. 511, ed. 1844-9. **Gall.** Just leuk at Tam, gie Will a put, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 36. **Kcb.** Give you and your burdens a putt up the mountain, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 27. **m.Yks.**[1] He made such on a put at me. **s.Chs.**[1] Wot shn yŭ dóo, iv dhŭ bŭl mai·z ŭ pŭt aat· yŭ? **Shr.**[1] 'Er made a pŭt at me but I got out on 'er roäd.

17. The act of 'putting the stone.' Sc. (JAM.) **18.** A golfing term: a slight, gentle push of the ball into a hole.

Sc. (A.W.) **Edb.** Next to losing a hole at the gowf by missing a short put, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 65.

19. Phr. *put and row*, difficulty, much ado.

Sh.I. Atween putt an' row I got dem ta tak' a gless an' a biscuit, *Sh. News* (Sept. 18, 1897). **Abd.** Wi' a put an' row he wan throu', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii; Get put and row, wi' mony a weary twine, She wins at last to where the pools did shine, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 26, ed. 1812.

20. Position, place; *fig.* in phr. *to make* or *keep one's put good*, to hold one's ground; to gain one's point.

Sc. The mistress, however, made her putt good and the satin dress was obligated to be sent to her, *Steam-boat* (1822) 195 (JAM.). **Edb.** I aye made a rule of keeping my putt good, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvi. **Rxb.** An you would mak' your put guid, dinna let on that ye think him ailing, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 218. **Gall.** In making his putt-gude with any girl he takes a fancy for, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 91, ed. 1876. **n.Yks.**[2] It haesn't geean into t'reeght put.

21. An attempt, effort.

Edb. For all your wit, We fear that prove a kittle putt, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 328, ed. 1815. **w.Yks.**[2] He made a rare good put when he stopped that horse. **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1884) III. 195. **s.Chs.**[1] Wi mŭn mai·u pŭt ŭt gy'et·in dhŭ wesh·in dŭn ŭfoa·r nóon [We mun may a put at gettin' the weshin' done afore noon]. **War.** *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); **War.**[4] **Shr.**[1] Yo'n do it some time, fur yo' hanna maden a bad pŭt at it.

22. Energy. **w.Yks.**[2] He's no put about him.

23. *pl.* Proposals. **n.Yks.**[2] Offkessen puts.

24. A kind of buttress erected to support a wall. Slk. (JAM.) **25.** A mass of stones placed in a river to alter the direction of the current; a jetty. *ib.* **26.** A game at cards.

Lakel.[2] **Cum.** Ah neaamt whist, an putt an catch-t-ten, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881 25; **Cum.**[4], **ne.Lan.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Lon.** He had heard an old tailor say that in his youth, fifty years ago, 'put' was a common public-house game, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 267, col. 1. **Dor.** The old folk played at 'put' and 'all-fours' in the parlor, HARDY *Wess. Flk.* in *Harper's Mag.* (Mar. 1891) 595. **Slang.** 'I want to take a lesson ... in that... game of cribbage or putt,' said the husband, *Raby Rattler* (1845) xx. [**Amer.** You might as well call loo, or put, or all-fours, or any other game trade, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. xiii.]

Hence **Putt-card**, *sb.* a card used in the game of 'putt.'

[Marking Putt-cards on the edge with the nail, PUCKLE *The Club* (1711) 21.]

27. The deal in card-playing.

Dev. Now, Bill, tez your 'put,' HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 88.

28. A job, an arrangement.

Ken. If it had been a forced put I would have had nothing to do with it (W.F.S.).

PUT, *sb.*[2] Sc. A dimple, a hollow in the chin or cheek.

Abd. An' in her cheek a gracefu' put, ROBB *Sngs.* (1852) 22.

PUT, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Nrf. To stumble.

That horse puts, GROSE (1790). **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

PUT, *pp.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Cor. Also in form **putten** n.Yks.[2] In *comb.* (1) **Put-going**, (*a*) sent off in haste; (*b*) *fig.* murdered; (2) **— ground**, forced earth, ground made for a foundation; (3) **— on**, (*a*) dressed, clothed; (*b*) assumed, affected; (4) **-on cow**, a cow supplied to a hind by a farmer; (5) **— upon**, oppressed; hardly treated, imposed upon.

(1, *a*) **Cor.**[3] (*b*) **Cor.** I reckon 'twas she as got killed by care, sir. I niver knawed mysel' but wan animal as got downright put-goin' i' that way, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xiii; **Cor.**[12] (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3, *a*) **Sc.** Up comes a decently put-on, tradesman-like man, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 214, ed. 1894. **Lth.** There's a man at the door, a weel put on man, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 14. **Edb.** She's a strappin' hizzie, and weel put on, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 222. **Gall.** A certain young lass, comely and well put on, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 104. (*b*) **Arg.** I never heard that a put-on gant was smittal, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 280. **Lnk.** His put-on airs he canna hide, STEWART *Twa Elders* (1886) 69. (4) **Nhb.** Formerly when hinds kept a cow, as a rule, as part of their wages, those that were unable to buy one were supplied by their master on certain conditions (R.O.H.). (5) **Sc.** The meek 'put upon' woman who had been of so little account in life, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) vi.

PUTCH, *sb.* Ken. [pʊtʃ.] A puddle; a pit or hole. LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); Ken.[12]

PUTCH, see **Pitch**, *v.*[1], **Pooch**, *sb.*[1]

PUTCHEN, *sb.* War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Also written **putcheon** War.[3] s.Wor.[1]; **putchin** s.Wor. Shr.[2]; **putchun** s.Wor. [pu·tʃən.] An eel-basket, a wicker eel-trap.

War. Heavy catches of eels in putcheons, *B'ham Dy. Post* (Dec. 16, 1898); **War.**[3], **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[2] A wicker basket in which eels and other fresh-water fish are taken in running streams. **Glo.**[1]

PUTCHKIN, *sb.* I.W. w.Cy. A wicker bottle into which the spigot is put in order to strain off beer to cool. I.W. (C.J.V.) w.Cy. GROSE (1790).

PUTE, *v.* I.W.[1] [piut.] To impute.

PUTER, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Not. Nrf. Also written **peuter** Gall.; **pewter** s.Not.; **putre** w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; and in form **putter** Nrf. [piu·tə(r.] **1.** To cry, whine, whimper.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] s.Not. Tek the child up; she's bin mewlin an' pewterin this 'afe hour (J.P.K.).

Hence **Peuterin**, *ppl. adj.* whining, whimpering.

Gall. Mony a mewlin' peuterin' body has great success wi' the weemen folk, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxii.

2. To grumble continuously, to snarl.

Nrf. She putters all day long (J.H.).

PUTHER, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Hrf. [pu·ðə(r.] **1.** *sb.* Smoke, steam; dust; a cloud of smoke or dust. See **Pother, 2.**

w.Yks. He worn't long afore he wor sawderin' a kettle spawt, an' kickin' up a bonny puther i' t'place, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) ix; **w.Yks.**[2], **Not.** (W.H.S.), **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** The kettle fell back i' the fire, an' made such a puther (J.P.K.). **Lei.**[1], **War.**[23]

2. A state of perspiration or bodily heat.

War.[2] He'd bin walkin' fast an' far, an' come in all of a puther.

3. A disturbance, bother; a fluster.

w.Yks. If yol be still withaght makin' a puther, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1849) 11. **s.Not.** When she knowed what a puther she did mek to be sure (J.P.K.). **e.Lin.** In such a puther mother rose, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 78. **War.**[3] She was in such a puther. What a puther you are making about a trifle.

4. *v.* To pour; to roll in volumes; to reek; puff; to stream; *gen.* used of smoke or dust.

w.Yks. Seein a claad a smook puthering aht ov a door way, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (Mar. 26, 1861); T'factry hands wor all puthering aht, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1896) 20. **Lan., Chs.** Th' smoke's comin putherin down an fillin th' house wi' reach o' of a piece (S.W.). **s.Not.** The smoke puthers down the chimney. The dust went puthering down the road (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] Thoo moän't leäve th' winda's oppen e' a wind like this; if th' duz sand an' leäves an' all soorts o' muck 'll puther in like all that. Th' bag brusted an' meäl cum'd putherin' oot upo' th' hoose floor. **sw.Lin.**[1] I'm forced to have the door oppen, 'cause it puthers out on the chimley. The snow all came puthering off the roof. **Lei.**[1] **War.**[2] The wind made the dust puther along the lane.

5. To encumber, oppress; to give one the feeling of heaviness as on a sultry day. s.Chs.[1] **6.** To be disturbed, agitated, vexed. Hrf.[2]

PUTHER, see **Peuther, Pewter.**

PUTHERY, *adj.* Chs. Midl. Stf. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. w.Cy. Also written **puthry** Stf.; and in forms **poothery** s.Chs.[1] Midl.; **poothy** Nhp.[2]; **pothery** Nhp.[1] War.[3] w.Wor.[1] Shr.[12] Hrf. Glo.[1] w.Cy. [pu·ðəri, po·ðəri.]

1. Close, sultry, heavy. Also used *advb.*

Chs.[1] s.**Chs.**[1] Puthery hot. **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Stf.** RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[23], **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.), **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] It wuz mighty pothery about three o'clock this ŏnder; **Shr.**[2] **Shr., Hrf.** A 'pothery' place; a hot, close, or unhealthy place, **BOUND** *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**[1], **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

2. Excited. s.**Wor.**[1]

PUTHERY, PUTLE, PUTRE, see **Pothery, Pewdle, Puter.**

PUT(T, *sb.*[1] **Wil. Dor. Som. Dev.** [pɐt.] A heavy farm-cart; see below. Cf. **butt,** *sb.*[8], **pot,** *sb.*[1] **10.**

Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1], **s.Wil.** (G.E.D.) **Dor.** (W.C.); A lad was carting manure with two horses and a putt, *Dor. Chron.* (Apr. 28, 1891); **Dor.**[1] (s.v. Pot). **n.Dor.** (S.S.B.) **Som.** A two-wheeled cart used in husbandry, and so constructed as to be turned up at the axle to discharge the load, **JENNINGS** *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (M.A.R.) **w.Som.**[1] A heavy, broad-wheeled tipping cart, for manure. This is the 'fine' form of what is known as a butt or dung-butt. I never heard a labourer say 'putt.' **e.Som.** A manure cart with two or three broad wheels, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** Put a horse in tha putt an' go upen six acres vur tha turmits, **HEWETT** *Peas. Sp.* (1892); 'Putt' is sometimes seen in auctioneer's catalogues, but I have never heard it used (R.P.C.); Till I could come back with a peat putt to carry him in, **MORTIMER** *Tales Moors* (1895) 97. **n.Dev.** The ruts be up to the nuts of a leary putt, **JEFFERIES** *Red Deer* (1884) x.

PUT(T, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* **e.An.** A mole-hill.

e.An.[2] **Nrf.** GROSE (1790); MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.**[1]

PUT(T, *sb.*[3] **Suf. Dev. Slang. and Amer.** [pɐt.] **1.** A term of contempt for any one.

Dev. (HALL.) **Slang.** He could not avoid drinking his old 'puts' [his wife's] health, *Raby Rattler* (1845) xxxv. [**Amer.** A hard old put, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 380.]

2. An old-fashioned labourer. [Not known to our correspondents]. **Suf. ELLIS** *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 283.

PUTT, *sb.* **Glo. Som.** [pɐt.] **1.** A salmon-trap. See **But(t,** *sb.*[11] **Som. BUCKLAND** *Report Salmon Fish.*; (W.F.R.) **2.** A basket used in making weirs.

Glo. Peculiar to the Wye and the Severn. 'These baskets are called putts or butts or kypes, and are made of long rods wattled together by smaller ones, with a wide mouth, and gradually tapering almost to a point at the smaller or butt end,' **SEEBOHM** *Eng. Vill.* (1883) 152.

Hence **Puttcher,** *sb.* a group of 'putts,' a section of a basket weir.

These putts are placed in groups of six or nine between each pair of stakes, with their mouths set against the outrunning stream; and each group of them between its two stakes is called a 'puttcher.' The word 'puttcher' can hardly be other than a rapidly pronounced 'putts weir,' i.e. a weir made of putts, *ib.*

PUTT, see **Put,** *v.*[1]

PUTTACH, *sb.* **Mon.** [pu·təχ.] A noise, row. **ELLIS** *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 179.

PUTTAS, PUTTATE, see **Puttice, Potato.**

PUTTER, *sb.*[1] **Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs.** [pu·tə(r.] **1.** In mining: the man or boy who 'puts' or conveys the coal from the hewer to the 'flat' and brings back to him the empty tubs.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** Thou'd better ca' the men oot-bye, Afore the putters ride, **PROUDLOCK** *Borderland Muse* (1896) 101; The treble voices of the 'putters' calling to the check-weighman through the tubes, **PEASE** *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 69; **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON** *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **e.Dur.**[1]

2. One who practises or is skilled in putting the stone. See **Put,** *v.*[1] **5.**

Sc. (A.W.) **Slk.** 'Thou's naething of a putter,' said Meg, 'I see by the way thou raises the stane,' **HOGG** *Winter Tales* (1820) I. 265 (**JAM.**).

3. An animal that butts with the head or horns. **Sc.** (**JAM.**), ne.Lan.[1] **4.** A shrimp-fisher who pushes his net and carries the shrimps upon his back.

Lan. 'Putters' and 'shankers' are two forms of one occupation; the putter is a 'small' man, and has no cart or boat to assist him at his work (B.K.).

5. *Comp.* **Putter-out,** one who gives out work to be done at home.

Yks. So called because he purchased wool, warp, woof, store of which he always kept in hand, and put out the work to be woven by the weavers as they listed, *Yks. Life,* 102. **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** He succeeded to the old man's place as principal putter-out. . . . His duty consisted in going round the country to give out yarn to weavers to be converted into cloth at their own houses, receiving from them in return the calico they had woven, and paying them their wages. There were certain fixed days when he attended Redburn, . . and elsewhere, on which occasions weavers came from far and near with their cuts on their backs, and took away in their wallets the warp and weft which Adam 'put out' to them, **WESTALL** *Old Factory* (1885) xiii; It 'ud melt th' heart of a weight-stone, or what's harder a putter-eawt, **BRIERLEY** *Daisy Nook* (1859) 33. **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1]

PUTTER, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* **Sc.** A small petard or piece of ordnance.

Abd. He had about 800 men . . . and six putters or short pieces of ordnance, **SPALDING** *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 233.

Hence **Putterling,** *sb.* a small petard.

With pistols, putterlings, and other arms, *ib.* II. 182.

PUTTER, *sb.*[3] **Suf.** [Not known to our correspondents.] A lever. (HALL.)

PUTTER, *v.* **Chs.** [pu·tə(r).] Of cattle: to be in an unhealthy state of body.

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[3] [Used] of cattle, when the skin feels as if it had paper under it.

Hence **Puttered,** *ppl. adj.* decayed, rotten; of fruit: overripe.

s.Chs.[1] Iz aa·rm wŭz red· ŭn yaal·ŭ ŭn blóo ŭn au· kùl·ürz, jùst lahyk ŭ pùt·ürd peys ŭ beyf. Welsh *pwdr,* rotten.

PUTTER, see **Potter,** *v.*, **Puter.**

PUTTICE, *sb.* **Ken.** Also in form **puttas** Ken.[1] [pu·tis, ·əs.] A weasel; a stoat. Ken.[1], e.Ken. (J.A.B.)

PUTTIK, *sb.* **Sh.I.** [pɐ·tik.] A small pot.

Maron provided herself with a puttick of tar, a steel noraleg, a leaf from a Bible, and a lowin taand, **SPENCE** *Flk-Lore* (1899) 145.

PUTTING, *prp., vbl. sb.* and *ppl. adj.* **Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs.** Also in forms **pittin Sc.; puttan Lakel.**[2]; **putten Lakel.**[2] [pu·tin, pɐ·tin, pi·tin.] **1.** *prp.* In *comb.* (1) **Putting-hewer,** a young hewer who is liable to be called upon to put if necessary; (2) **·off,** an excuse, pretext; (3) **·off time,** a cold, rainy season, delaying agricultural operations; (4) **·on,** (*a*) a state of endurance, a bare living or existence; (*b*) a makeshift, anything of a temporary nature; (*c*) an additional breakfast or meal; (5) **·out,** (*a*) a lodging; (*b*) giving out work to be done at home; (6) **·pony,** a small pony used in mines; (7) **·stone,** a heavy stone used in the game of 'putting'; (8) **·through,** a scolding; a severe examination, a righting up; (9) **·up,** severe mental or physical exertion; a drubbing, snubbing.

(1) **Nhb.** A heedsman then they myed me, suin; And efter that, a puttin'-hewer, **WILSON** *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 32; **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON** *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) **w.Yks.** It's nobbut a puttin'-off doo sayin' 'at he's aht o' soarts, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 6, 1896). (3) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (4, *a*) **Lakel.**[2] A famish Lakeland lad used ta say he nivver was browt up ato, he was trailed up bi t'hair o' t'heed. That's a puttin-on. **w.Yks.** We worn't sent into this world to be at peeace, . . for aw should ha had a poor puttin on, **HARTLEY** *Clock Alm.* (1880) 3; **w.Yks.**[1] Shoe's a sad putting on. **ne.Lan.**[1] If a can but addle his cleyaz and keep, it'll be a puttin-on. (*b*) **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** It'll du for a puttin' on wal we can afford to buy a better (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.**[1] I thought it would be a bit of a puttin-on, till to-morn, **WAUGH** *Chim. Corner* (1874) 99, ed. 1879. **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] It's not a livin; it's on'y a puttin on. (*c*) **Lan.** The breakfast at Preston, and the bait and 'putting on' [another breakfast] at Kirkham were scenes of uproarious mirth, **WESTALL** *Old Factory* (1885) xxviii. (5, *a*) **Lan.** A putting-out at Higham, **KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH** *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 155. (*b*) **Lan.** To go round with him on his putting-out journeys, **WESTALL** *Old Factory* (1885) xii. (6) **Nhb.**[1] Ponies ten or eleven hands high, used in substitution for putters or barrow-men. (7) **Sc.** Most of the antient sports of the Highlanders . . . are now disused: those retained are throwing the 'putting-stone,' or stone of strength (Cloch neart) as they call it, which occasions an emulation who can throw a weighty one furthest, **PENNANT** *Tour* (1769) 214 (**JAM.**). **Sh.I.** A competition in strength,—who should throw to the greatest distance a large stone, named a putting-stone, **HIBBERT** *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 275, ed. 1891. **Gall.** Nane of them can ither beat At putting-stane, and doure sweartree, **MACTAGGART** *Encycl.* (1824) 411, ed. 1876.

(8) e.Dur.[1], Cum.[1] (9) n.Yks. This journey has given you a puttin' up. They gat sike a puttin' up as they nivver had in their lives (I.W.). w.Yks. When th' coortin' neets com shoo used to give him a bit ov a puttin' up, for shoo thowt nowt ov a walk o' eight or ten miles after her drinkin', HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1877) 19, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 6, 1896).

2. *vbl. sb.* The game of throwing a heavy stone from the shoulder; *gen.* in phr. *putting the stone.* See **Put**, *v.*[1] 5.

Abd. At flingin' the hammer, or puttin' the stane, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 11. Frf. At fitba' matches, wrestlin', an' pittin' the stone, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 59, ed. 1889. Arg. The dance and the song, with shinty and putting the stone, are their chief amusements, *Statist. Acc.* XI. 287 (JAM.). Dmf. What manly putting I hae seen In the kirkyard upon the green, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 12. Lakel.[2]

3. *ppl. adj.* Pushing, thrusting; given to butting.

Sc. The puttin' cow should aye be a doddy, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 11. Ayr. The tane may turn a puttin' coo, The tither turn a mule, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 312. Lakel.[2] Thoo's as sulky as a puttan bull. m.Yks.[1] Wedding comes all at once, like a putting calf.

4. Throbbing, pulsating. Nhb.[1] A puttin' pain.

PUTTLESTEAK HOLE, *phr.* n.Yks.[2] A small square hole left in masonry for the insertion of beams for scaffolding.

Left in the upper masonry of old buildings for the insertion of stakes or scaffold spars for future repairs. In Whitby Abbey they are numerous.

PUTTOCK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Midl. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Sus. Also written **puttok** Nhb.; **puttuck** Suf.[1] [pu·tək, pʊ·tək.] **1.** The kite, *Milvus ictinus.* See **Puddock.**

Nhb. (W.G.) Hrt., Ess. YARRELL *Hist. Brit. Birds* (ed. 1845) I. 73. Ess. The kite, or puttock, as it was locally called, not uncommon in the middle of the century, is now unknown, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1893) 313. Ken.[1]

2. The buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris.*

Dmf. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351. Midl., e.An. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 133. Suf.[1] Ess. ATKINSON *Brit. Birds' Eggs.* Sus. KNOX *Ornithological Rambles*, 142.

[1. *Puttok*, bryd, *Milvus* (*Prompt.*).]

PUTTOCK, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. Yks. Ken. A makeweight, a small portion of material or an extra article put into the scale to make up the required weight; *gen.* in *comp.* **Puttock-candle.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[2] 'Puttock candle,' the least in the pound, put in to make weight. n.Yks.[2], Ken.[1]

PUTTOCK, *sb.*[3] War.[3] A stocking or grubbing mattock.

Manufacturers of tools, whose works are in Birmingham, have frequently had the grubbing or stocking mattock asked for under this name.

PUTTY, *sb.* Nhb. Lan. Oxf. e.An. [pu·ti, pʊ·ti.]

1. In *comp.* (1) **Putty-brain,** one of weak intellect; a blockhead; (2) **-medal,** a reward *iron.* promised to a stupid person; (3) **-shop,** a pawnshop.

(1) Lan. Sich a putty-brain as Clinton (J.T.C.). (2) Oxf. That's a very clever trick! you ought to have a putty medal (G.O.). (3) Lan. A putty shop in —— Street, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 81, ed. 1868.

2. The mud at the bottom of a river.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Tho' my punt only draws a few inches of water, she may stick in the 'putty,' EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 60; COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 77.

3. Leverage, the balance or trim put out.

Nhb.[1] In carrying a weight with a pole, shoulder height, should the balance be unduly pressed on one side, the labourer will say to the one with the longer purchase, 'Ye've ower much putty on.'

PUTTY-COW, *sb.* Cum.[1] ne.Lan.[1] A cow given to attacking people. See **Put**, *v.*[1] 4.

PUUK, see **Pook,** *sb.*[1]

PUVE, *v. Obs.* Chs.[3] Of cattle: to be with young.

PUVERTY, PUVICE, see **Poverty, Povice.**

PUVVAT, *sb.* Wil. [pʊ·vət.] A mass of blossom.

s.Wil. 'All of a puvvat,' said of a fine chestnut tree (G.E.D.).

PUXY, *sb.* and *adj.* Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **pucksey** Wil.[1]; **pucksie** Dev.; **pucksy, puksey** Hmp.; **puxey** w.Dor.; **puxie** Som.; and in forms **pugsy** Som.; **pux** w.Som.[1] [pʊ·ksi.] **1.** *sb.* A miry, boggy place; a quagmire, a place where a spring rises and keeps the ground swampy.

Wil.[1] The roads wer aal in a pucksey. 'Out of the mucksey (=mixen) into the pucksey,' from bad to worse. Dor. HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45; Dor.[1], w.Dor. C.V.G.) Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Maister, I zim 'tis 'most time vor to do a little t' our lane, he's always to a riglur pux. Th' orchet's a-paunched to a proper puxy. Dev. Any ill-considered step might have plunged us into some bog, or 'pucksie,' as we call the unexpected soft veins of clay, where a spring suddenly bubbles up in a cart track, GURDON *Memories* (1897) 169.

2. A state of dirt or confusion, a muddle.

Wil.[1] What a pucksey the house be in!

3. A difficulty, quandary.

Som. He's in a pugsy and I say he's drawing back, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 164; You've agot yourzelf into a pretty puxy, *ib. Typhena* (1895) 77.

4. *adj.* Deep in mud, miry.

Hmp. (H.C.M.B.) w.Som.[1] A 'muxy' lane would be merely a muddy lane, but a 'puxy' lane would mean ankle-deep at least.

PUY, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Dur. Not. Lin. e.An. Also in forms **pooey** Nhb.[1]; **pouie** N.Cy.[1]; **powey** Nhb.[1]; **poy** Nhb.[1] Dur. Not.[2] Lin.[1]; **puoy** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur. [Nhb. pūi.] **1.** *sb.* A long pole with an iron spike at the end, used for propelling a boat.

n.Cy. (HALL.), N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Ower the powey slap he fell, MARSHALL *Coll. Sngs.* (1829) 17; *Gent. Mag.* (1794) 14, ed. Gomme; Nhb.[1] Standing at the bow of the keel, the man rapidly thrusts his 'pooey' down to the bottom of the river, where a small fork holds it in the sand. He then lays the upper end against his shoulder, and puts his whole strength into play. As the keel moves under him the keelman steps along the side, pushing continuously with his shoulder until he passes to the stern of the vessel, where he instantly recovers his upright position, and at the same moment jerks his pooey from its 'had' on the river bottom, and walks rapidly to the bow again to repeat the same operation. Nhb., Dur. *Bishoprick Garl.* (1784) 60, ed. 1834. Lin. (W.W.S.); THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 719; Lin.[1], e.An.[1]

2. A float used for buoying up sheeps' heads when swimming in the washing place. Not.[2] Lin. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **3.** *v.* To propel a boat with a long pole.

Nhb. Ye'll hae to powey wiv a huik, till yor shoother's very sair, BAGNALL *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 5; Still the twe cheps kept poweyin her reet, They powey'd till they powey'd her reet out o' seet, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 114. Dur. A clever blade . . . as ever poy'd a keel, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1784) 60, ed. 1834.

[A shortened form of Fr. *appuy*, a prop, rest, or thing to lean on (COTGR.).]

PUZZ-BAW, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [pu·z-bɔ̄.] A fuzz-ball, *Lycoperdon Bovista*; a spongy fungus.

PUZZEN, see **Poison.**

PUZZICKY, *adj.* s.Chs.[1] [pu·zəki.] Close, sultry. Cf. **puzzy, 2.**

PUZZIVANTIN, PUZZIVENT, see **Pussivanting, Pussyvan.**

PUZZLE, *v.* Sc. Yks. Stf. War. Wor. Wil. Som. Also in forms **pousle, pouzle** Sc. [pu·zl, pʊ·zl.] **1.** To make intricate; to perplex, trouble.

Sc. This indifference puzzled Lady Penelope's game extremely, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) vi. w.Yks. (J.W.), Stf., War., Wor. (H.K.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Puzzle-monkey,** the 'monkey-tree,' *Araucaria imbricata.* w.Som.[1]; (2) **-pound,** the game of 'madell' (q.v.). Wil.[1] **3.** To search about with uncertainty for anything; to bewilder oneself, as on a strange road. n.Sc. (JAM.) **4.** To trifle. Fif. (*ib.*) **5.** To be airy and finical. *ib.* **6.** To boast of wealth, esp. with little or no reason. *ib.*

PUZZLE, *sb. Obs.* e.An.[1] Also in form **pussle.** A dirty drab, a filthy slut.

[Pucelle or puzzel, dolphin or dogfish, SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 107.]

PUZZLEMENT, *sb.* Dev. A puzzle, mystery.

Au well, 'tis a puzzlement, sure enough, MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 286.

PUZZLY, *adj.* Nhb. Yks. [pu·zli.] **1.** Puzzling, perplexing. **n.Yks.** This is a puzzly task (I.W.).

2. *Comp.* **Puzzly-o's**, the child's game of 'noughts and crosses.'

Nhb.[1] The object is to get three *o*'s in line between or along the limbs of a cross. The player begins with marking an *o*, and the opponent places an *x* in front of it; and thus the play continues, each marking alternately, until three *o*'s are brought in line, or until all the nine spaces are filled. In the former case *o* has won; in the latter *x* has prevented *o*, and has himself won.

PUZZOMFUL, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Dev. Also written **puzzumful** w.Yks.[15] ne.Lan.[1] Dev. [pu·zəmful.] **1.** Poisonous, noxious. Cf. **puzzomous.**

n.Yks.[12], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] I knan't whether shoes onny better for awt' puzzumful stuff hees geen her, ii. 290; **w.Yks.**[5] Hignorance . . . is . . . the puzzumful weed which drinks in all the healthy food which we should have as nourishment, 171. **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. Filthy, infectious from extreme dirt.

n.Yks.[12] T'hoos wur parfitly puzzomful.

3. Keen, piercing, very cold.

n.Yks.[2] 'Puzzomful winds,' those from the east so destructive to our vegetation. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 6, 1896). **w.Yks.**[1] T'winds vara puzzumful.

4. Spiteful, mischievous, provoking.

w.Yks.[1] Thou's a puzzumful tongue. **Dev.** I wish they'd gie thy cat ter th' butcher, . . th' gurt puzzumful grizzeler, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. II. iii. 139.

Hence **Puzzumfulness**, *sb.* spitefulness, malice.

Their innocent ideas concerning what they called the 'puzzumfulness' of the witch, *ib.* bk. IV. iii. 211.

5. Disgustingly obsequious. n.Yks.[2]

PUZZOMOUS, *adj.* Yks. [pu·zəməs.] **1.** Poisonous. n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1] Cf. **puzzomful. 2.** Extremely filthy. n.Yks.[2] **3.** Disgustingly obsequious. *ib.*

PUZZUM, see **Poison.**

PUZZY, *adj.* s.Chs.[1] [pu·zi.] **1.** Spongy. **2.** Close, sultry. Cf. **puzzicky.**

Mee·t wü)nü ky'ee·p i dhis· pùz·i wedh·ŭr.

PWINE(-END, PWINING-END, see **Pine-end.**

PWINTING, PWIZON, see **Pointing, Poison.**

PWN, *sb.* n.Wal. Of straw: 160 lb. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). [Wel. *pwn*, a pack, burden.]

PWN, see **Pound**, *v.*[3]

PWNC, *sb.* s.Wal. [puŋk.] A catechism; see below.

There was the pwnc after the sermon, and we stopped for that, RAINE *Torn Sails* (1898) 337; A kind of catechism in which the preacher questions the people, who all answer in monotone, *ib. note.*

PWOAD, PWOAK, see **Pow-head, Poke**, *sb.*[1]

PWOINTING, PWOK(E, PWOP(E, see **Pointing, Poke**, *sb.*[1], **Pope**, *sb.*[1]

PWOSTĔS, PWOSTISSES, see **Post**, *sb.*[1]

PWUDDLE, see **Puddle**, *sb.*[1]

PY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) A loose riding-coat or frock. Cf. **riding-py**, s.v. **Riding.**

PY, see **Pie**, *sb.*[2]

PYAAVAN, *adj.* Cai.[1] [pjā·vən.] Peevish, sickly.

PYAAVIE, *sb.* Cai.[1] [pjā·vi.] A short turn of illness.

PYALICK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **pjaelik. 1.** The milt-bag of a fish. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), (J.S.) **2.** A small immature fish-roe. (J.S.)

PYANNET, PYANOT, see **Pianet**, *sb.*[12]

PYARDIE, PYAT(T, PYATIE, see **Pyet, Potato.**

PYCH, *v.* Lan. Lin. [peitʃ.] **1.** To skulk about; to go about eavesdropping; *gen.* with *about.*

Lan. Aw see thee, Ferret, pychin' reaund th' back theere, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) viii; Aw yo pychin abeaut watchin o' at stirs, *ib. Sketches* (1895) 68. **n.Lin.** Thoo mun go in here and let me lock the door, for feerd madam should come; she's alm'st alus pychin' about, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 185; **n.Lin.**[1]

2. With *off*: to slink away.

Lan. He pyched off quiet enough, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 9.

PYCHE, PYCLE, PYDIE, see **Poich, Pightle, Piedy.**

PYDLE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A cone made of rushes with which to catch fish.

Gall. They are set 'whar burns out owre the lynns come pouring,' so the trouts, in coming down the stream, run into them, and cannot make a retreat, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824); It is tied on to a stick; made o' rashes as ye wad a butterflee cage. I hae seen't used in a wee burn atween Carlinwark Loch and the Dee J.M.).

PYE, *v.* w.Yks.[5] [pai.] Marble-playing term: to take aim and shoot the marble. Hence (1) **Pyer-off**, *sb.* a player in the game of 'pyings-off'; (2) **Pyings-off**, *sb.* a game of marbles; see below.

There is a game called 'pyings off.' First, a hole is made in the usual manner by one spinning round upon his heel, and then 'dashing' the loose earth away with his cap, which done, each knuckles his 'taw' from a chalked line called the 'ledge,' and the one who is farthest off the hole 'ligs' or lays his 'taw' just beyond the hole. Each then in his turn 'pyes his taw' from the 'ledge,' hits (if he can) and 'gets his hoil,' which, however, if he fails in doing, the 'ligger' takes aim at him from the hole, and if with effect 'cowdens' or coldens him, and getting his 'hoil' joins the party of 'pyers off,' till the 'game' is up (supposing it is 'a lāak fur nowt'), if he is fortunate enough to 'keep in' the while.

PYE, PYEAS-EGG, see **Pie**, *sb.*[1], **Pace-egg.**

PYE-BACK, *adv.* n.Lin.[1] In phr. *to carry pye-back*, to carry pick-a-back, or on the shoulders.

PYEL, see **Peal**, *sb.*[1]

PYER, *sb.* Dor. Som. Also written **pier** Dor. [pai·ə(r).] **1.** A handrail on a narrow wooden foot-bridge.

Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. *Comb.* **Pyer-and-lug**, a bridge over a ditch consisting of a pole and a handrail. Dor.[1]

PYERK, PYERT, PYESTE-EGG, see **Perk, Peart**, *adj.*, **Pace-egg.**

PYET, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Wor. Pem. Also written **piat** Dur.[1] w.Dur.[1] Wm. Pem.; **piet** Sc. n.Yks.[124]; **piot** Sc. Nhb.[1] Yks.; **pyat** Sc. (JAM.) Wm.; **pyatt** n.Cy. Lakel.[2] Pem.; **pyot** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.[1] n.Cy. Cum. Lan.[1]; and in forms **peat** Frf.; **pyardie** Gall. [pai·ət.] **1.** *sb.* The magpie, *Pica rustica*; *fig.* a chatterer; a pert and forward child. See **Pianet**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. DUNCAN *Etym.* (1595); Do they tak on [him] for a craw, or a kye, or a pyot, or a corbie, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 25. **ne.Sc.** An old man . . . used to tell, that when he was thriving and laying up money, the pyots used to hop along the road before him on the summer mornings, as he was carting home the winter store of peats. . . A proverb is taken from the magpie: 'Ye're like the pyot, ye're a' guts and gyangals.' It is applied to a person of slender form and much given to talking and boasting, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 137–8. **Elg.** A thousand pyats chatter round Whare lords and lairds hae din't, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 92. **Abd.** ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 79. **Frf.** Still more ominous was the 'pēat' when it appeared with one or three companions. An old rhyme about this bird runs: 'One is joy, two is grief, three's a bridal, four is death,' BARRIE *Licht* (1888) ii. **Per.** Owls, and other unclean beasts, And pyets build their thorny nests, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 187. **w.Sc.** I knew a man who, if on going to his work he had seen two piets together, would have refrained from working before he had taken breakfast, believing that if he did so it would result in evil either to himself or his family, NAPIER *Flk-Lore* (1879) 114. **Fif.** Those Roosians, the weasels, the piots, the hawks, and the shepherd's collies, hae played the de'il wi' it, GRANT *Six Hundred*, vii. **Slg.** Twa yatterin' piets drapped a thorn in her lap, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 175. **Cld.** NIMMO *Sngs.* (1882) 162. **Dmb.** Ilka year it had a pyat's nest, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 91. **Ayr.** We were thrang herryin' a pyet's nest, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 64. **Lnk.** WATT *Poems* (1827) 95. **Edb.** He prattles owre like a pyet, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 391, ed. 1815. **Slk.** As for pyats, hoodie-craws and the like, I used to herry them without compunction, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 4. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Kcb.** Of bum bee bykes, pet pyats, doos and keaws, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 5. **Wgt.** Tae harry a piet's nest and hae blin' smash wi' the eggs, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 263. **N.I.**[1] **n.Cy.** Amongst those who have faith in omens the pyatt is of some importance, as the following lines show. They refer to the bird passing in front of or across the path of those whose luck is presaged. 'Yan is sorrow, Tweea is mirth, Three is weddin', Fower is birth, Five is silver, Six is gold, Sebben is a secret, nivver to be told' (B.K.); GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**[1] Of the piot it is common to say: 'Yen's sorry; Twee's morry; Three's a wedding; Fower's deeth; Five's hivin; Six is hell; And Sivin's the deel's aan sel,' *Old saying.* **Dur.**[1], **w.Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** (J.P.); **Cum.**[4] Ah couldn't larn a pyet in less ner

a week teh toke plainer Inglish, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 37. **Wm.** I'll leeave a mark 'at S'all mak' him for life like a brokken wingt pyat, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 45; 'A saucy piat.' Comparison with the piat means to convey odium (B.K.). **n.Yks.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 161; **n.Yks.**[124], **Lan.**[1] **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* Mar. 3, 1888). **s.Pem.** I knew as I'd 'ave look, for two or three piats crossed the road afore me (W.M.M.); LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

[For an account of the popular superstitions, &c. relating to the magpie, see SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 76–81.]

Hence (1) **Pyeted**, *ppl. adj.* piebald, freckled; (2) **Pyetty**, *adj.* parti-coloured, having a freckled, cloudy appearance; (3) **-horse**, *sb.* a piebald horse.

(1) **Sc.** She maun gang down the Bow wi' the lad in the pioted coat, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxvii. **Rxb.** JAM.) (2) **Ayr.** The salt must be mixed minutely, otherwise the butter will acquire a freckled or cloudy appearance, or in the language of the district, become pyotty, *Agric. Surv.* 462 (JAM.). **Yks.** (HALL.) (3) **Sc.** A . . . friend of mine, who rode a horse of this description, . . used to be pursued by people running after him out of every village and hamlet, bawling 'Man wi' the pyatie horse, what's gude for the kink-host?' (JAM.)

2. *adj.* Of animals or things: piebald, variegated like a magpie; having large white spots.

Sc. One who rides a pyat-horse has power to prescribe an infallible remedy for the chin-cough (JAM.). **Abd.** A pyet shelty, RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 38. **Lnk.** Like a pyet horse, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 136.

3. Of words: chattering, meaningless; ornate.

Sc. Very exceeding pyet words, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) xiv. **Bnff.** He . . . made a fair speech, and sae he gat him freed, wha, in his ain blunt way, said, 'Verily, brither, ye hae fine pyet words,' *Leg. Strathisla* (1851) 84.

PYE-WIPE, **PYFER**, see **Peesweep**, **Piffer**.

PYFLE, **PYFLET**, see **Pifle**, **Pikelet**.

PYKE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Also written **pike**; and in form **pick**. **1.** *v.* To dress, adorn, beautify.

To . . . finish embroidery and tambour-work by dressing it with a pike or picker, and by inserting picks, stitches, or threads of silk, gold, or silver.

Hence **Picker**, *sb.* an instrument used in embroidery.

2. *sb.* A stitch or thread of silk, gold, &c.; an instrument used in embroidery.

PYKE, see **Pike**, *v.*[23]

PYKER, *sb. Obs.* Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A small vessel used for fishing. GARDNER *Dunwich* (1754) *Gl.*

PYKE-THANKS, see **Pike-thank**.

PYKIE-POCK, *sb.* Bnff.[1] Chicken-pox.

PYKLE, **PYKLET**, **PYL**, see **Pightle**, **Pikelet**, **Pile**, *sb.*[4]

PYLE, *v.* Sh.I. To pilot, to direct by the aid of a compass.

'Sees ony o' you wir raanksman?' 'You wid be ta mak him a sign.' 'Yis, an' ta pyle him apo' da compass in case,' *Sh. News* (Sept. 17, 1898); We're no sae far fram, an' we'll aye be able ta pyle ashore, *ib.* (July 21, 1900); Da been yarnin an' pylin ashore da sam as dey'd hed a simmer day afore dem, *ib.* (Nov. 3, 1900).

PYLE, see **Peel**, *sb.*[3], **Pile**, *sb.*[157]

PYLL, **PYN**, see **Pill**, *sb.*[3], **Pind**, *v.*

PYNART, **PYNATE**, see **Pianet**, *sb.*[1]

PYNAT, **PYNE**, see **Pianet**, *sb.*[2], **Pine**, *v.*[1]

PYNE-DOUBLET, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A concealed coat-of-mail.

Fy! strike him laigh, because he has a pyne-doublet, CROMERTY *Gowrie Conspiracy* (1713 61 JAM.).

PYNE-PIG, **PYNET(T**, **PYNOT**, see **Pine-pig**, **Pianet**, *sb.*[1]

PYOCHTER, *v.* Sc. To cough vigorously in order to get rid of phlegm. Abd. (A.W.) Cf. **blocher**.

PYOCK, see **Pock**, *sb.*[1]

PYOGIE, *sb.* Sh.I. [pjō·gi.] A short, stout man. S. & Ork.[1]

PYOT, **PYOUL**, see **Pyet**, **Pule**, *v.*[2]

PYOWE, **PYOWTER**, see **Peeoy(e**, **Polter**, *v.*[1]

PYR, *v.* Not. Nhp. Also written **purr** Not. A metathesized form of 'pry.'

s.Not. She wor purrin into ivry corner (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**[1] Always used in combination with peeping, as, 'peeping and pyring about.' 'Peeping and pyring into every body's business.'

PYR-, see **Pirr(e**.

PYRAMIDS, *sb. pl.* Lon. A feat performed by an acrobat.

We go about the streets doing pyramids, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 90, ed. 1861.

PYREY, *adj.* Nhb.[1] [pai·ri.] Springy.

Applied to a bed of stone from which water springs; as 'pyrey post,' &c.

PYRL, **PYRN**, see **Pirl**, **Pirn**, *sb.*[1]

PYRR, *sb. Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) The salmon, *Salmo salar*.

PYRRHY-DANCERS, see **Perry-dancers**.

PYSERT, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] A miser. S. & Ork.[1] See **Peyzart**.

PYSGY, **PYSLIT**, see **Pixy**, **Peisled**.

PYSSLE, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A trifle; a thing of no value.

PYSTER, *v. Obs.* Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To hoard up. Hence **Pystery**, *sb.* any article hoarded up.

PYTANE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A young child; *gen.* used as a term of endearment.

(JAM.); The nurse takes it, and fondles it, and addresses it pytane, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 152.

PYTCH, **PYTLE**, see **Poich**, **Pightle**.

PYWIPE, **PYXIE**. **PYZE**, see **Peeswcep**, **Pixy**, **Pize**, *sb.*[1]

Q

Q WITH A LONG TAIL, *phr.* n.Lin.[1] A measuring tape which winds up into a box.

QU', QUA, QUA(A, see **Quoth, Quay,** *v.*, **Quaw,** *sb.*

QUAAL, QUAALK, QUAALTAGH, see **Quail,** *v.*[1], **Qualk, Qualtagh.**

QUAAR, QUAARM, see **Quar(r, Quarm.**

QUAB, *adj.* Cor.[12] [kwob.] Sickly, infirm; also used *subst.*

QUAB, see **Quob.**

QUABBLE, *sb.*[1] Hrf.[2] [kwo·bl.] Confusion.

My head's all of a quabble.

QUABBLE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Yks. [kwa·bl.] **1.** *v.* To quibble. w.Yks. (S.P.U.) **2.** *sb.* A quibble. *ib.*

QUACK, *int.*, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Wor. Shr. w.Cy. Also written **quaak** s.Chs.[1] [kwak.] **1.** *int.* In phr. *quack, quack, quack, come to meat,* a call to ducks. nw.Der.[1] **2.** *v.* To chatter; to talk for the sake of talking; to gossip; to be noisy.

e.Yks.[1] She gans quacking aboot like a-naud steg. **Chs.**[1] He's allus quaakin abeawt. **Lin.**[1], **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

3. To entice grouse by lying hid and imitating their call. w.Yks. (S.P.U.) **4.** *sb.* In phr. *not to say quack,* to be silent; to keep quiet. s.Chs.[1] **5.** A great gossip.

w.Yks. A, shoo is a quack! Shoo'd allus be on t'doorston's if Ah worn't to let her see Ah didn't like sich wark, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 13, 1896).

6. A rough game; see below; also the large pebble used in the game.

se.Wor.[1] Each boy uses a large pebble called a 'quack,' and one of them has to place his quack upon a larger stone called the mother; the others then throw at it until they succeed in knocking it off.

7. The shortest possible time; esp. in phr. *in a quack.* Or.I. (Jam.) **8.** *adj.* Silent, close.

Shr.[1] Yo' met'n trust Jem, 'e's al'ays quack w'en it's wanted—if anybody gi'es 'im sixpince 'e'll never tell.

QUACK, QUACKING, see **Quake, Queek, Quaking.**

QUACKLE, *v.* and *sb.* e.An. [kwæ·kl.] **1.** *v.* To interrupt breathing; to suffocate; to choke.

e.An.[1] He fanged her by the throat and nearly quackled her. My cough quackles me. **Cmb.** Holloway. **Nrf.** I he'ard him a quackling (J.H.B.). **Suf.** Some quackling cried, 'let go your hold;' The farmers held the faster, *Garland* (1818) 344; **Suf.**[1] I'm quackled ta dead a most. **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 186; **Ess.**[1]

2. *sb.* The noise made in choking; the death-rattle; also in *pl.*

Ess. John's got the quackles; get a doctor for he (W.W.S.).

QUAD, *v.* Glo. [kwod.] To squat; *gen.* with *down.* Cf. quat, *v.* **1.**

Sometimes when out shooting the keeper 'will suddenly say "quad down,"' Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 108.

QUAD, *adj.* w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Also in form **qued.** [kwad.] Vile, base.

[Du. *quade,* ill, evill, bad, wicked (Hexham).]

QUADDLE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [kwo·dl, kwō·dl.] **1.** *sb.* A grumbler; one who complains of ill-health; a disagreeable person.

Dor. I dunno—why you bide along o' that wold quaddle, Mis'us Lake, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 239. **Som.** How's Mrs. Joop . . . the wold quaddle, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 65. **w.Som.**[1] I've a-know'd her's twenty year, and her've a-bin a proper old quaddle so long's ever I can mind. They zess how th' old Quaddle's a middlin' an' 'bout graftin' an' that. **Dev.** Her's a proper old quaddle, her is, *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

2. *v.* To grumble; to complain of ill-health.

w.Som.[1] I don't believe is much the matter way un; but there, he'll still quaddly zo long's ever he can get anybody t'harky to un. **Cor.** Ae's clicky and cloppy an' a kiddles and quaddles oal day, Hammond *Parish* (1897) 342.

QUADDLE, *v.*[2] Som. Dev. [kwo·dl.] To waddle.

w.Som.[1] Dhik yaef·ur-z u zoa·uld; uur au·t tüe u wai·nt uvoa·r naew·, uur-z u faat·-s úv·ur uur kn kwaud·l [That heifer is sold; she ought to have gone before now, she is as fat as she can waddle]. **Dev.** Mrs. B. wid take a vortnight to quaddle up tü the drying-ground tü 'ang out tha clothes. Düee zee now, Mrs. B., ef yü can't be dapper vur wance, and not quaddlee about za slow! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

QUADDLE, see **Quoddle,** *v.*[12]

QUADDLIN, *sb.* Cor.[2] [kwo·dlin.] A semi-imbecile, stupid manner. Cf. **codling,** *sb.*[2]

QUADDLING, see **Quoddling.**

QUADDY, *adj.* e.An.[1] [kwo·di.] Of a person: very broad and short; squat. Cf. **coddy.**

QUADRANT, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. [kwo·drənt.] Mining term: see below.

A beam constructed with one half at right angles, with the other half like the letter L. It is used for converting a horizontal into a vertical motion, as in the case of an engine being required to pump from a shaft at some distance from it. It is frequently made double acting, . . spears being hung on each end. The horizontal spear from the engine is attached to the top of the vertical leg, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849), ed. 1888.

QUADRE, *v. Obs.* Abd. (Jam.) To quadrate.

[Fr. *quadrer,* to square (Cotgr.).]

QUADRELLS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Stf. Four square pieces of peat made into that fashion by the cutting spade. (K.), Stf.[1]

QUADRUPLY, *sb.* and *v. Obs.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* Legal term: a fourth reply; a defender's rejoinder to a pursuer's second reply. Cf. **duply.**

Rnf. The practice, which had at the beginning of the nineteenth century become intolerable, of multiplying pleading,—such as answers, replies, duplies, triplies, quadruplies, and an infinite number under other titles, Hector *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 130. **Lnk.** The justices repel the defence, duply, and quadruply proponed for the pannels, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 47, ed. 1828.

2. *v.* To make rejoinder to the pursuer's 'triply' (q.v.).

Lnk. Mr. William Maxwell for the pannels quadruplies, Wodrow *ib.* 45.

QUAE, QUAEG, QUAEN, see **Quey,** *sb.*[1], **Quean.**

QUAFF, *v.* Cor. Also in form **quaiff** Cor.[2] [kwof, kwēf.] To puff up; to fill out. Cor.[12] Hence (1) **Quaffed,** *ppl. adj.* satisfied, full; (2) **Quaffing,** (*a*) *sb.* flatulency; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* luscious, producing flatulency, satisfying.

(1) **Cor.**[1] I'm quaiffed; **Cor.**[2] (2, *a*) Cried again because their bellies ached. 'Don't e cry, my dears,' said their granny, 'the quaffan will pass away when on the road home,' Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 71. (*b*) The cream was too quaffing to eat with honey, *ib.* 56; **Cor.**[3]

QUAFT, *sb.* and *v.* Chs. [kwoft.] **1.** *sb.* A trick. Cf. **quiff,** *sb.*[1]

Then oer us yeds the wor a loft, We monny a quirk an monny a quaft, *John Stoyls* in *Chs. N. & Q.* (Oct. 29, 1881) I. 174.

2. *v.* To trick, deceive.

By gol! sez au, weere gradely quaftet, *ib.*

QUAG, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **quog** Not.[1] Lei.[1] [kwag, kwæg, kwog.]

1. *sb.* A quagmire; soft, muddy ground; a wet sod; also used *fig.*

Per. Adieu to those who would beguile Our feet the quag to sink upon, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 81. **Ayr.** The progress of the cart through the ruts and quags of the moss, JOHNSTON *Congalton's Legacy* (1896) 172. **Gall.** The stormy desolation of verbs irregular and the quags of the rules of syntax, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 61. **Nhb.** Like enough I wad be flung intae the first quag or peat-bog we cam' tae, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 155. **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Glo.**[1], **Suf.**[1], **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1], **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Dor.**[1] Rolled down into huome-groun' quag, 180. **w.Som.**[1] Applied to a particular kind of bog. It is solid-looking on the surface, and the turf is often so tough that it can be walked on, but it shakes and bends beneath the tread. If a quag be broken through by a horse's foot, he always sinks up to the belly. It is common for sportsmen to fire a shot at a very short distance down into a quag; this breaks a hole through and the water boils out. A quag is seldom more than a few yards square, and when of the green grassy kind, is usually very convex, and the most tempting-looking spot for an unwary horseman. **Cor.** There's a quag on t'other side o' the Castle here, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 156.

Hence **Quaggy**, *adj.* of the soil: boggy, soft and tremulous; used also of fat, flabby flesh.

n.Yks.[2] 'A quaggy bit,' a marshy place. **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Glo.**[1] **Hrt.** Quaggy bog earth, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iv. 42. **e.An.**[1] **w.Cy.** In the quaggy ditch, where the reeds grow high, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1897) 474.

2. A soft mass of field-dung. **n.Yks.**[2] **3.** A shake; a state of trembling. **Wil.**[1] He's all of a quag with fear.

4. *v.* To shake.

Brks. *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] Cant 'e veel this yer boggy ground quag as us walks awver 't.

[**1.** He saw more perfectly the Ditch that was on the one hand, and the Quag that was on the other, BUNYAN *P. P.* (1678) 81. **4.** *Brimbaler*, to shake, swag or quag (COTGR.).]

QUAGGLE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Brks. Sus. Hmp. Som. [kwæ·gl, kwo·gl.] **1.** *sb.* A quivering, shaking motion, such as that of jelly or of loose boggy soil. See **Quag.**

s.Cy. (HALL.) **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**[1] Mind how you go up 'pon they there staps, they be all to a quaggle.

2. *v.* To shake like jelly. Brks.[1], Hmp.[1]

QUAGGLE, *v.*[2] Nrf. [kwæ·gl.] To strangle. Cf. **quackle.**

Yew ort to be quaggled with a halter round yar troat, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 68.

QUAGH, QUAH, see **Quaw**, *sb.*

QUAICH, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.[1] [kwēχ.] **1.** *sb.* A wild scream. **2.** *v.* To scream wildly as a duck when startled.

QUAICH, QUAICK, QUAIFF, see **Quaigh**, *sb.*, **Quey**, *sb.*[1], **Quaff**, *v.*

QUAIGH, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Shr. Also in forms **quaich** Sc.; **queach** Edb.; **quech** Sc.; **queff** Sc. (JAM.); **quegh** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy.; **queich** Sc. [kwēχ.] **1.** *sb.* A small and shallow cup or drinking vessel, with two ears for handles; *gen.* of wood but sometimes of silver; also in *comp.* **Quegh-caup.**

Sc. (JAM.); Made out of staves hooped together. The quaigh was used chiefly for drinking wine or brandy; it might hold about a gill, and was often composed of rare wood, and curiously ornamented with silver, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) vi, *note*; A huge barrel of two-penny ale, beside which were ranged two or three wooden queichs, *ib. Leg. Mont.* (1818) iv. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Elg.** She honoured her striped quaichs with a place beside the wine glasses, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) II. 101. **Bnff.** Jannet feesh ben some whawkie [whisky] To Tam, wi' quaich to ben' about, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 65. **Abd.** Strong ale frothed in the wooden quaichs, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 119, ed. 1889. **Per.** A quaich of usquebae, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 177. **Slg.** To my head the quech wi' beer, I eith can lift, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1795) 12. **s.Sc.** It was resolved that the whole guests should rise with queghs in their hands and drink, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 43. **Cld.** Let's toom anither quaich, NIMMO *Sngs.* (1882) 89. **Ayr.** Drinking beer out of quegh caups, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 68. **Lnk.** Did a pease-scon toast Biz i' the queff, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 19. **Lth.** Ye micht mak' a quaigh o' Athol brose aff't for dambrods, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 171. **Edb.** Handing to the pedlar a wooden queach or bicker, with scarcely as much liquor as covered the bottom, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 212. **Slk.** Many a glass of strong beer an' queich of brandy besides, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 176, ed. 1866. **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* A cup, of—what is known to coopers, as—'bend-ware;' a turned round cup with a short, upright handle. Quaighs . . . were, fifty years ago, almost as common on kitchen and farm-house tables as earthenware drinking vessels. Quaighs of a large size were used as pails.

2. *v.* To drink deeply. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[Gael. *cuach*, a cup, bowl; OIr. *cúach* (MACBAIN).]

QUAIGH, *v.*[2] *Obsol.* Shr.[1] To bend; to turn.

'Quaigh the branch round the end o' the wall,' said of training a fruit-tree.

QUAIK, see **Quey**, *sb.*[1]

QUAIL, *sb.* Lei.[1] War.[3] [kwēl.] The corncrake, *Crex pratensis.*

QUAIL, *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **quaail** I.W.[1]; **quale** Dev.; and in forms **quaal** S. & Ork.[1]; **queal** Dev.[1]; **queel** Lei.[1] Som. Dev.; **quile** I.W.[2]; **quill** w.Som.[1] Dev.; **quilly** Dev. [kwēl, kwil.]

1. To languish; to fail in any way; to fall ill; to faint; to have a sinking sensation in the stomach.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Poor blid! hon they brought'n home in the cart, her quailéd right away like a dead thing. **Dev.**[1] Look'd as thof her was quealing away, 5. **n.Dev.** Ur look'th as if her'd quail, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 93. **nw.Dev.**[1] I'm quailin' away vor wänt o' zummot to ait. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.**[2]

2. To grow flabby; of grass or any green vegetable matter: to dry up, wither; to harden.

e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Dhai daash·lz·l kwee·ulee gin tu-maar·u, un dhan· dhu dhing·z-l pik aup úv·ree wau·n oa·-m [Those thistles will wither by to-morrow, and then the cattle will eat them all]. **Dev.** (HALL.); **Dev.**[2] There seem'th no dry'th at all to-day, that grass isn't quailed a bit. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.**[1] These flowers soon quail. Your flowers are quailled; **Cor.**[2]

3. To quiet down; to lull, abate, esp. of the wind; freq. with *down.*

Sh.I. Me midder tell'd dem ta geng nae farder, for hit could dū nae gude an' so dey a kinda quail'd doon, *Sh. News* (Oct. 23, 1897); **S. & Ork.**[1]

4. Of wet, boggy land: to tremble under foot; of a swelling: to grow soft and flabby, to lose hardness. **Suf.**[1] Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 349. **5.** To be frightened; to quake with fear.

Der.[1] He quailed again, he wor so scar'd. **Nhp.**[1], **I.W.**[1]

6. *Comb.* **Quail-mutton**, the flesh of a sheep that has died from natural causes, drowning, &c.

Lin.[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] There's nowt no better than quail-mutton—drownded mutton; you salt it, and put it in a pancheon.

7. *trans.* To quench, extinguish.

Lei.[1] A couldn' queel the foire.

8. To quell; to subdue through fear.

Edb. Some thrawn obstreperous chief to quail, Or help the weak, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 28. **Ant.** The beatin quailed him, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **I.W.**[2] They putt'n into a straight jacket and that soon quiled 'en.

QUAIL, *v.*[2] Lei. Nhp. Bdf. e.An. Also in form **quell** Nrf. [kwēl.] Of milk: to curdle; to coagulate in churning; of milk, beer, &c.: to turn sour or flat.

Lei.[1] **Nhp.**[1] The weather is so hot, the milk won't boil without quailing. **Bdf.** The cream is said to be 'quailed' when the butter begins to appear in the process of churning, BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1819) 140. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** The vinegar will quell the milk (U.W.).

[*Coagulo*, qvaylyñ, as mylke, and other lycowre (*Prompt.*). OFr. *coailler*, to curdle.]

QUAIL, see **Coil**, *sb.*[2]

QUAILAWAY, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also in form **quillaway** Dev. Cor.[2] [kwē·l-, kwi·ləwē.] A stye or small pustule on the eyelid.

Dev. She'd a quillaway on her eye, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 320; *ib.* 360; The usual cure for a quillaway is to rub it outwards from the nose with a wedding-ring, *Reports Provinc.* (1897). **Cor.**[12]

QUAINT, *v.* Sus. Som. and Amer. *pp.* **quaint** Sus.[1] A shortened form of 'acquaint'; to inform.

Sus.[1] w.Som.[1] Maister 've a zen me down vor quaint [kwaa·ynt] you how on't be no sarvice to-marra, 'cause his father's a-tookt bad, likin to die. Maister lef word how I was to bring quainted way it zo many's I could. Oh ees! I shall sure to zee un to fair; me and Mr. Hill be very well quainted. [Amer. 'That's quite a hoss we come down with? Had him long?' 'Jes' long 'nough to git 'quainted with him,' Westcott *David Harum* (1900) ii.]

QUAINTANCE, *sb.* Sc. Cum. War. and Amer. Also in forms **quantance** Sc.; **quentance** Cum. A shortened form of 'acquaintance.'

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Cum. (G.P.) War.[4] Make quaintance, missus, with your new neighbour. [Amer. 'Bout the only 'quaintance you've made of his kind, ain't he? Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xxxii.]

QUAIRE, QUAIRN, see **Queer**, *sb.*[3], **Quern**, *sb.*[1 2]

QUAIST, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Rnf. (Jam.) A rogue; a wag. A main quaist.

QUAISY, QUAIT, see **Queasy**, *adj.*[1], **Quiet.**

QUAKE, *v.* Irel. Hrt. Sus. Also in form **quack** Hrt. [kwēk.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Quake-ducks.** Hrt. (B. & H.); (2) **-grass**, the quaking grass, *Briza media.* Sus. Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 45. **2.** To cause to tremble.

n.Ir. They heard a squeal That quaked their hearts av granite, *Lays and Leg* (1884) 10.

QUAKE, see **Quey**, *sb.*[1]

QUAKER, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **quaayker** Brks.[1]; and in forms **quakker** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **wacker** m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **whacker** N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.[1 2] ne.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] Chs.[3] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **whackker** Lan.; **whaker** Wm. Lan.; **whakker** w.Yks. Lan. [kwē·kə(r, wa·kə(r.] **1.** *v.* To tremble, shake with cold, fear, &c.

N.Cy.[1] Wm. Wor sadly freetened an whakered ea ivvery lim, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 32. Yks. She was glad enough to get 'old of Clarrie's arm, for 'er legs fair whackered (F.P.T.). m.Yks.[1] To take the blinders off a horse's head in a busy thoroughfare will be likely to cause the animal to wacker, in affright. w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[1] My knees parfitly whacker ageean, ii. 301; w.Yks.[25] Lan. It wud mey ony mon to whakker, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 10; He kewart whakerink up oth' tit, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 46, ed. 1801; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Ahy'm dhaat·staa·rft, dhŭn ahy faer waak·ŭr wi kuwd [I'm that starft, than I fair wacker wi' cowd]. Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Tha dus wakker, come en' warm thee. We' the 'ont dus wakker, tha met be feert.

Hence (1) **Whackering-grass**, *sb.* quaking grass, *Briza media*; (2) **Wackery**, *adj.* shaky.

(1) w.Yks.[1] (2) Lan. He's gettin' very dithersome an' wackery, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) vi.

2. *Comb.* **Quaker-grass**, the quaking grass, *Briza media.*

n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 30, 1899); w.Yks[1], ne.Lan.[1], Chs. (F.R.C.), Nhp.[1], Wor. (B. & H.), Brks.[1], w.Som.[1] **3.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Quakers'-meeting**, a silent assembly; (2) **Quaker's-wedding**, a game; see below.

(1) Sc. (A.W.), n.Yks. (I.W.) (2) Oxf. (G.O.) Brks. 'Hast thou ever been to a Quaker's wedding?' 'Nay, friend, nay. Do as I do; twiddle thy thumbs and follow me.' The leader walks round chanting these lines, with her eyes fixed on the ground. Each new comer goes behind till a long train is formed, then they kneel side by side as close together as possible. The leader then gives a vigorous push to the one at the end of the line [next herself and that one to the next] and the whole line tumble over, *Antiquary*, XXVII. 194, in Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 90.

4. Phr. *you're not a Quaker?* used in bargaining to a person who will not abate the price asked. N.I.[1] **5.** A game; see below.

w.Yks. Men and women stand alternately in a circle, and one man begins by placing his left hand on his left knee, and saying, 'There was an old Quaker and he went so.' This is repeated all round the circle; the first man then says the same thing again, but this time he places his right hand on his right knee. Then he places his hand on the girl's shoulder, then round her neck, and on her far shoulder, then looks into her face, and, lastly, kisses her, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 89–90.

6. A shake; a shiver; *pl.* St. Vitus' dance.

Yks. Bobby Lofthouse has getten t'whackers (F.P.T.). m.Yks.[1] Lan. My whul carcase wur in a state o' general wacker, Brierley *Ab-o'th-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) viii; He thrut me into a fit oth' whackkers; my teeth rattled i' my jaws, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 17. m.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Aw of a wacker; Chs.[3], s.Chs.[1]

7. *pl.* The quaking grass, *Briza media.*

Chs.[13] Lin. *Lin. N. & Q.* (Apr. 1892) 42. n.Lin.[1], e.Lin. (G.G.W.), War.[2 3], w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], Shr.[1], Hrf.[2], Glo. (B. & H.), Glo.[1], n.Bck., Suf. (B. & H.), Wil.[1]

8. *pl.* The cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*, when the spadices are dull-coloured. Lan. (B. & H.) **9.** *pl.* Scissor-shanks of a particular shape. w.Yks. (C.V.C.)

10. Excrement.

w.Yks. Ah mun gooa bury a quaker chews ha t'cat leets ta jump (B.K.).

[1. With the forms containing initial *w-* cp. þe erþe þat þai sal on stand sal scake, Thurgh þair syn, and tremble and whake (qwake MS. Harl. 4196), Hampole *Pr. C.* (c. 1340) 5410–1.]

QUAKING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **quaakin** Dmf.; **quackin** Bnff.[1]; **quacking, quakkin** Gall. [kwē·kin, kwa·kin.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Quaking-ash**, the aspen, *Populus tremula*; (2) **-bog**, a moving quagmire; (3) **-esp**, see (1); (4) **-quaw**, see (2).

(1) Sc. (Jam.) ne.Sc. The cross is said to have been made of the wood of the aspen—'quaking aish.' Hence the constant motion of the leaves, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 148. (2) Bnff.[1] Dmf. If . . . the rider should disappear for ever in a Quaakin' Bog, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 297. (3) N.I.[1] (4) Gall. It was all of wet, marshy peat, with black haggs; and what were worse, green, deceitful 'quakkin qua's,' . . in which at the first step one might sink to the neck, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xviii; Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 94, ed. 1876.

2. Of a bog: moving, trembling.

Dmf. Sank him tae the chin in a quaakin' stinkin' bog, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 301.

QUAL, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] [kwal.] A person of high social position; also a parvenu, a 'stuck-up' wealthy person; *gen.* in *pl.* A shortened form of 'quality.'

QUALE, see **Quail**, *v.*[1]

QUALIFIED, *ppl. adj.* Chs. Not. Lin. Oxf. Som. [kwa·l-, kwo·lifaid.] **1.** Fit, able, competent.

Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] I'm as qualified as he be: and qualifider too. s.Not. The huzzy's qualified to say oat (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] He's not qualified to write a letter, but he can reäd writin'. Th' graainry floor, noo the new bauks is in, is qualified to bear hundred quaarter. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* w.Som.[1] I 'sure you, sir, he's [the cart] well put out o' hand, and vor all he do look light, I'll war'n un that he's qualified to car vive and twenty hundred.

2. In good circumstances.

Chs.[1] A rich man would be said to be 'qualified.'

QUALIFY, *v.* Sc. Wm. Sur. Dev. [kwa·l-, kwo·lifai.] **1.** To become fit or serviceable.

Sur.[1] The mare turned out a kicker; she wouldn't never qualify.

2. To accord with; to improve by forming a fitting complement to.

Wm. Ther's nowt like a bit o' bacon fer qualifyin' beans (B.K.).

3. *Obs.* To prove; to authenticate, make good; to testify to.

Abd. The one half of the goods forfeited to be employed to the use of the public, and the other to be given to him who delates the recepters and qualifies the same, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 273. n.Dev. And than Getfer Radger Sherwell he must qualify't agen, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 227.

QUALITY, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **quoloty** Lin.; **quol'ty** w.Ir.; and in form **karlity** Dev. [kwa·l-, kwo·ləti.] **1.** The gentry; the upper classes; also used *attrib.*, and in *comp.* **Quality-folk(s, -make.**

Sc. I'm expectin' the quality, Steel *Rowans* (1895) 235. Ayr. [She] was putting on some quality airs that the neebors couldna thole, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 141. Ir. The strange quality generally give us more than we'd ask for, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) I. xiii. N.I.[1] Uls. Brought up to greet the 'quality' with a curtsey, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 17. w.Ir. Get ready the quol'ty room, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 457. Lns. Father Clancy . . . likes to oblige the quality, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 243. Wxf. The quality from Castleboro, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 3. Lakel.[2], Cum.[3] 17. Wm. You're staying with the quality, Ward *Helbeck* (1898) 81. n.Yks.[1] Ah deean't knaw mich aboot 'em yet:

but they're quite quality folk Ah aims ; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] 'Mang t'rest o' quality put doon. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Far sowt and dearly bowt is good fer t'quality, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); **w.Yks.**[25] **Lan.**[1] They wanten us t'think ut they're quality-folk ; but they're nowt o'th soart, mon,—not they. **ne.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **I Ma.** They're very strange is the quality, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 73. **Chs.**[1] Oo's bin from wom, an' bin visitin among th' quality. **Midl.** Being urged to it by the gentleman farmers (he could refuse nothing to 'the quality'), Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 11. **Not.**[1] **Lin.** Loook 'ow quoloty smoiles when they seeās ma a passin' boy, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 14. **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] All the quality was there **Lei.**[1] Wheer's your quality manners? **War.**[3] **Oxf.**[1] He's one of the quality, *MS. add.* **Suf.** (C.T.) **Dor.** Ef thee was quality, I'm blamed ef thee wouldn' be abed still! Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 194. **Som.** A deep respect for quality, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 83. **w.Som.**[1] Oh! they reckons theirzul quality vokes, let it be how 'twill. **Dev.** You be one of the karlity, Blackmore *Christowell* (1881) iii.

2. Used *attrib.* in phr. *to keep quality hours*, to dine late. s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 21.

3. *Obs.* A kind of tape. **Sus.**[1] Hence **Quality-binding**, *sb.* a kind of worsted tape commonly used for binding the borders of carpets. Sc. (Jam.)

4. *pl.* Intellectual ability.

n.Lin.[1] If Maria was nobbud as good e' her behaaviour as she is e' her qualities she'd be clear different to what she is. She's reight e' her qualities, her book-larnin', an' all that theāre, bud she's so maisterful, that's th' wo'st on her.

QUALK, *sb.* Cor. Also written **quaalk**. [kwǭk.] A heavy fall. **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] I came down with a qualk.

Hence **Qualker**, *sb.* a heavy blow; occas. a heavy fall.

I struck un too, I knaw I ded, A quaalker right upon his head! Higham *Dial.* (1866) 24; They 'throwed' her a regular qualker, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 8.

QUALL, see **Quell.**

QUALMY, *adj.* Nhp. [kwǭ·mi.] Of the weather: close, sultry, producing sickly languor. (W.D.S.), Nhp.[1] See **Caumy.**

QUALTAGH, *sb. Obs.* I.Ma. Also written **quaaltagh.** A Christmas or New Year's ceremony; see below; one who takes part in the ceremony.

A company of young lads or men generally went in old times on what they termed the Qualtagh, at Christmas or New Year's Day, to the houses of their more wealthy neighbours; some one of the company repeating in an audible voice the following rhyme: 'Ollick ghennal erriu,' &c. . .When this was repeated they were then invited in to partake of the best that the house could afford.' . . The purport of the foregoing rhyme appears to be: 'A merry Christmas to you, and a happy New Year. Long life and health to all the family. Your lifetime and cheerfulness live together. Peace and love between women and men. Goods and flummery, stock and store. Plenty of potatoes and herrings enough. Bread and cheese, butter and the spring-tide. Stealthy death in neither stack-yard or barn. Safe sleep when you lie down. And may the flea not make a meal of you,' *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 424; Who would the 'Qualtagh' to a parish be? Johnson *Isle-iad*, 59; I should be the first-foot here, only I'm no use as a qualtagh, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. II. ii; Brand *Pop. Antiq.* I. 538.

QUAMP, *v.* and *adj.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. w.Cy. Wil. Also in form **quomp** Glo.[12] Wil.[1] [kwamp, kwomp.] **1.** *v.* To subdue, cow, quiet; to damp one's spirits.

s.Wor. They fairly quamp one (F.W.M.W.). **Hrf.** (W.W.S.) **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**[12]

Hence **Quamped**, *ppl. adj.* subdued, disappointed. **Wil.**[1]

2. *adj.* Still, quiet; also sulky.

Glo. As quamp as a mouse, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 347; **Glo.**[1], **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** He looks turrible quamp (E.H.G.).

QUANDARY, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] In form **quandhary.** [kwa·nd̄əri.] A fit of ill-temper.

e.Yks.[1] Misthris is ĭ yan ov her quandharies tĭ day.

QUANDORUM, *sb.*[1] Som. Also written **quondorum.** [kwo·ndōrəm.] A quandary; extreme perplexity.

Christopher was in a terrible quondorum, sure enough, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 134. **w.Som.**[1] Maister [the parson] was in a quandorum sure 'nough, vor there was the Bishop woiting and we was all ready, but none o' they wadn a-come.

QUANDORUM, *sb.*[2] s.Cy. I.W. [kwo·ndōrəm.] A polite speech or gesture. s.Cy. (Hall.), I.W.[1]

QUANK, *v.* and *adj.* Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Wil. [kwaŋk, kwoŋk.] **1.** *v.* To overcome, subdue; to quiet. Cf. **cank**, *v.*[2]

War.[4] Your oss is a bit restive, be he? You must quank him, or he'll master you. **Hrf.** Well, sir, that quanked him (N.G.); **Hrf.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1]

Hence **Quanker**, *sb.* a 'settler.' **Hrf.** That's a quanker (N.G.).

2. *adj.* Still, quiet.

Chs. Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; **Chs.**[3], **Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[1] As quank as a mouze. **Hrf.** She thought it [the cough] was getting quanker, *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. v. 493.

QUANT, *sb.* and *v.* e.An. Ken. Sus. Also in form **quont** e.An.[1] Sus.[12] [kwant, kwont.] **1.** *sb.* A long pole with which to propel barges or punts; an oak sapling; a walking-stick.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** The man . . . seizing the quant, worked away with a will, supplementing the wind by poling her along, Dale *Noah's Ark* (1890) xii. **Ken.** Grose (1790 ; **Ken.**[1], **Sus.**[12]

2. *v.* To punt; to push a boat along with a pole.

Nrf. The boatmen do the punting or 'quanting,' *Sat. Review* (1891) LXXI. 604; A jolly boat, a most handy craft—one can safely stand and quant it along, Emerson *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 4.

Hence **Quanter**, *sb.* a man who propels a barge or punt by means of a pole.

Nrf. If a good quanter goes in after him [the pike], he will soon 'muddle' him up, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 375.

3. To thrash, chastise. Ken. (W.F.S.)

[**1.** *Whante*, or *qvante*, long sprete or rodde (*Prompt.*).]

QUANT, *adj.* Not. [kwant, kwont.] Short-tempered; ill-tempered. (J.H.B.)

QUAP, *v.* Glo. [kwop.] With *up*: of a trout: to rise at a fly. Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (ed. 1899) 164.

QUAP(P, see **Quop.**

QUAR, *v.* and *sb.* Wor. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also in form **querre** Dev. [kwǫə(r), kweə(r).] **1.** *v.* Of milk in the breast: to coagulate.

Som. They didn' look to her, and so her milk quarried, and she went off her head (W.F.R.). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. To become choked.

Wor. When the leaves and all gets quarred up there, there can't nothin' go through it (H.K.). **s.Dev.** *Plymouth Wkly. Merc.* (Oct. 20, 1883); (W.W.S.)

3. *sb.* The udder of a cow or sheep when hard after calving or lambing. Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 285; Hmp.[1]

[**2.** But as a miller . . . Lets downe his flood-gates with a speedy fall, And quarring up the passage therewithall, Browne *Brit. Past.* (1613) in Nares.]

QUARANTINE, see **Quarrener.**

QUARDLE, *v.* and *sb.* Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **quardel** Dev. [kwǭ·dl.] **1.** *v.* A dial. form of 'quarrel.'

s.Wil. (G.E.D.), **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Wile yu'm quardlin bowt wich es tha best, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 7.

Hence **Quardling**, *ppl. adj.* quarrelsome.

w.Som.[1] I bain't very fond o' un; he's to quardlin by half: nobody can't zay nort t'he, 'thout all the fat's in the vire to once. Your Don's the most quardlins [quarrelingest] dog I've a-zeed's longful time.

2. *sb.* A quarrel.

Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] **n.Dev.** Chucked down by Routledge in a quardel, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 102.

QUARE, *sb.* Cor.[2] [kweə(r).] A joint in a lode.

Hence **Quarey**, *adj.* of a lode: jointed.

When a lode or stratum breaks in large hard rocks, being jointed as it were, it is called a quârey lode or stratum, from its joints or quâres.

QUARE, QUAREL, see **Queer**, *adj.*, **Quire, Quarrel**, *sb.*[1]

QUARENDEL, QUARENDER, QUARENDON, see **Quarrener.**

QUARERT-WIFE, QUARK, see **Quarter-wife, Quawk.**

QUARLY, *v.* Dev. Also written **quarley.** [kwā·li.] A dial. form of 'quarrel.'

n.Dev. Law, Nell, doant quarley, 'tis bet fun, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 41. **nw.Dev.**[1] Rhymes with 'marly.'

QUARM, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **quaarm** S. & Ork.[1] [**kwarm.**] The edges of the eyelid on which the eyelashes grow.

Shū turn'd up da quarm fil shū could see, *Sh. News* (July 15, 1899); (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Norw. dial. *kvarm*, augnek (Ross); cp. ON. *hvarmr*, eyelid (Vigfusson).]

QUARN, see **Quern**, *sb.*[1]

QUAR(R, *sb.* and *v.* Lei. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **cuarr**, **quaar** Glo. [kwǫə(r).] **1.** *sb.* A quarry, stone-pit.

Lei.[1] **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 347; The stwons keam vrom the Bleakney quaar, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1857) 201; **Glo.**[12] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1], **Dor.**[1] **Som.** There's a pa'cel o' menfolk just above the quar', Raymond *Smoke of War*, 172. **w.Som.**[1] I do work in the quar vor Mr. Russell. **Dev.** The Quar was, in fact, an abortive attempted excavation for granite, Baring-Gould *Furze Bloom* (1899) 96.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Quar-man**, a man who works in a quarry; the proprietor or lessee of a quarry; (2) **-martin**, the sand-martin, *Cotile riparia*; (3) **-pit**, a quarry, esp. a small roadside one whence stones for road-mending are dug.

(1) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] (2) **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** These birds are called 'quar-martins' by the labourers, because they breed in holes drilled in the face of the sandy precipices of quarries, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 169. (3) **w.Som.**[1]

3. A rough kind of building-stone from the quarry.

w.Som.[1] We've a got urd o' most all the ruvvle, and you can 'ave a fine lot o' quars now.

4. A worked stone ready squared for the mason's use.

That's a fine quar o' free stone, *ib.*

5. *v.* To work in a quarry; to raise stones from a quarry.

Hmp.[1] **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[12] **w.Som.**[1] We can quar stones here 'most any size.

[1. Quarere, or quarere of stone (quarer K., quar S., quarrye P.), *lapidicina* (*Prompt.*); OFr. *quarriere*, a quarry of stone.]

QUARRANT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A kind of shoe; see below.

Some I have seen shod with a kind of pumps made out of a raw cow-hide with the hair turned outward, which being ill-made, the wearer's feet looked something like those of a rough-footed hen or pigeon. These are called Quarrants, and are not only offensive to the sight, but intolerable to the smell of those who are near them, Burt *Lett.* (1754) II. 185 6 Jam.).

[Cp. Gael. *cuaran*, a brogue, sock; M.Ir. *cúarán*, a covering for the foot and leg (Macbain).]

QUARRED, *ppl. adj.* Hmp. Of beer: harsh or rough to the taste. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 285; **Hmp.**[1]

QUARREL, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also written **quarel** Nhb.[1]; **quarral** Dor.; **quarrell** Cor.; **quarril** Dev.[1]; and in forms **quarl** Nhb.[1] I.W.[1] Dev.[2]; **quarle** Lan.[1] [**kwa·ril, kwo·ril.**] **1.** A pane of glass, esp. a diamond-shaped pane. Cf. **quarry**, *sb.*[2] **2.**

w.Yks. Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* 1830) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**[12]; **w.Yks.**[3] Isn't there a quarrel out of the window? **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.** Towfe Malley lowest winda quarrel, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 7; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Glo.**[12], **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Ken.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **s.Hmp.** Looking through the 'quarrels' of the lattice, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) v. **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825). **Dor.** (W.C. c. 1750); **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] The word is now generally applied to those pieces on which the blow-knob at the centre of the 'table' of glass has been left. 'I told'n twad'n no odds 'bout best glass vor the stable winder, a quarrel's well 'nough vor thick there job.' **Dev.**[1] Tore, I don't know how many quarrils of glass, 7, ed. Palmer; **Dev.**[2] There! he'th been and brock one 'a they quarls. **n.Dev.** 'A brock a quar'l o' glass, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 117. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854 1st S. x. 360; **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Quarrelled**, *ppl. adj.* of a window: having panes.

Lan. Through his smo-quarrel't window, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 262.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Quarrel-paned**, of a window: having diamond-shaped panes; (2) **-picker**, a glazier.

(1) **Lan.** She looked through the quarrel-paned window, Waugh *Smeck-Bant* (1868) i. (2) **Chs**[3]

3. A flag or tile, esp. a square tile.

Nhb.[1] A flag or tile, .. made of burnt fire-clay. Under the term 'brick' are included sizes up to twelve inches long by six inches wide. Above this area it is called a quarl or tile. **Chs.**[1]

4. A kind of bird-bolt having a lozenge-shaped head, used for beating down rooks' nests. **e.An.**[2] **5.** A sheet of paper. **Cor.**[1]

[1. OFr. *quarrel*, Mod. Fr. *carreau*, a small square (Hatzfeld).]

QUARREL, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Also written **quarril** w.Yks.; and in forms **warril** w.Yks.; **wharel** ne.Lan.[1]; **wharl** Lakel.[2] ne.Lan.[1]; **wharrel** Lakel.[2] [**kwa·ril.**] **1.** *sb.* A stone-quarry.

Lakel.[2] 118. **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 11, 1899); **w.Yks.**[123], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Quarry Bank, a farm house in Morley, which takes its name from its proximity to a stone quarry, is called in the old township books of Pownall Fee, Quarrell Bonk. **Shr.**[2]

2. *Obs.* Materials from a quarry.

Fif. It shall be . . . lawful to the burgesses . . . of Kirkaldy . . . to dig . . . and carry away coals, limestone, clay, quarrell, within any part of the bounds of the lands, Fountainhall *Decisions* (1700) II. 535, ed. 1759 (Jam.).

3. *v.* To quarry; to raise stones from a quarry. **n.Sc.** (Jam.), Lakel.[2]

[1. Quarelle of stone (querelle of stane A.), *lapidicina*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

QUARREL, *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Sus. Also written **quarrl** Sh.I. [**kwa·ril.**] To question, call to account, challenge; to find fault with, rebuke; to object to.

Sc. (Jam.); He was first challenged by his neighbours and afterwards quarrelled by the Ephori, *Scoticisms* (1787) 120. **Sh.I.** Hir faider . . . quarrlin' her laad for comin' frae hame til her apo' da Satterday nights, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898). **n.Sc.** Say on, my bonny boy, Ye'se nae be quarrell'd by me, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 8, ed. 1875. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** To quarrel our meridian grog, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 12. **Bnff.** Taylor *Poems* (1787) 133. **Abd.** This was done several times, but he miskenned all, and never quarrelled the samen, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 49. **Per.** I quarrel not your crimes, tho' they be great, Smith *Poems* (1714) 95, ed. 1853. **Fif.** Douglas *Poems* (1806) 101. **Rnf.** After drinking a little with him, began to quarrel him to give an account of himself, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709-31) II. 142, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** I can only mind of ance that he quarrel't me for a faut, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 32. **Lnk.** Gin I'm quarrell'd for the deed, Ye'll ken wha'll stan' the blame o't, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 99. **Lth.** Thomson *Poems* (1819) 70. **Edb.** Whan Willy did him quarrel, He damn'd him for a nasty sullen carle, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 324. **Gall.** Mony were the folk that quarrelled me for being at siccan an expense, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 108. **Nhb.** She had left her uncle quarrelling her aunt, *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iv. 404. **Sus.** He quarrel'd at de soadgers so, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 91.

QUARRELSOME, *adj.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Faultfinding, given to contradiction, litigious.

He's a quarrelsome body; he's never satisfied.

QUARRENDER, see **Quarrener.**

QUARRENER, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **quarantine** nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[2]; **quarendel, quarender** Dev.[4]; **quarendon** Cor.; **quarrender** nw.Dev.[1]; **quarrington** Dev. [**kwǭ·rin(d)ə(r).**] A kind of russet apple.

Som. Scrunched a ripe quarrener, Raymond *Trypher.a* (1895) 75. **w.Som.**[1] A very common favourite in Devon and Somerset. It is an oblate shaped, deep red, early apple; also known as suck-apple, and sometimes as quarantine. **Dev.** As for her lips, they was red as a ripe quarrender apple, *Black and White* (June 27, 1896) 824; Bailey (1721); **Dev.**[4] **n.Dev.** He had no ambition whatsoever beyond getting by honest means the maximum of 'red quarrenders,' Kingsley *Westward Ho* (1855) 4, ed. 1889. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** St. George pulled a red-streaked quarendon out of his trousers pocket, Baring-Gould *Rich. Cable* (1889) 334; **Cor.**[2]

[*Conduum*, an^ce a quaryndoun; *conduus*, an^ce a quaryndon tre, *Voc.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 574.]

QUARPINGTON, QUARRL, see **Quarrener, Quarrel**, *v.*[2]

QUARRY, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Mer. Also in form **wharry** Sh.I. [**kwa·ri.**] In *comp.* (1) **Quarry-brae**, the descent to a quarry; (2) **-face**, the perpendicular side of a quarry; (3) **-hole**, a disused quarry; (4) **-man**, the man who finally splits the slates for the market; (5) **-post**, sandstone suitable for building purposes.

(1, 2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Sh.I.** I cam ipun a muckle wharry holl, an' . . .

I cooged me doon intil hit an' waited. CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 103. **Nhb.**[1] (4) **Mer.** *Reports Mines.* (5) **Nhb.**[1]

QUARRY, *sb.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also written **quarrey** Som. [kwa·ri, kwo·ri.] **1.** In *comp.* **Quarry-breest**, the upright part of a lime-kiln or drying-kiln. Cum.[14] (s.v. Breest.) **2.** A pane of glass, esp. a diamond-shaped pane. Cf. **quarrel**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

w.Yks.[3], **Chs.**[1] (s.v. Quarrel), **Chs.**[23], **Nhp.**[1], **Shr.**[2], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Sur.**[1], **Sus.** (S.P.H.) **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY; **Hmp.**[1] **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1], **Cor.**[12]

3. A tile; a square flooring-brick or paving-stone. Cf. **quarrel**, *sb.*[1] **3.**

w.Yks. The floor of the kitchen is supported by beams, upon which rest square bricks or quarries which constitute the floor (S.O.A.). **Stf.** (F.R.C.) **n.Stf.** Have you become an amateur of damp quarries? GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 149. **s.Stf.** Big square tiles, locally called 'quarries,' with which the parlour was floored, MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 75. **Nhp.**[1] Chiefly used for paving kitchen floors. **War.**[3] 'Quarry and Tile Works' are familiar enough in the Midlands. **Shr.**[1] The kitchen flur wuz sich nice quarries—as red as a cherry. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

4. A sheet of paper. **Cor.**[1] **5.** An angular or case-bottle. **Suf.**[1]

[Fr. *quarreau*, a little square, a square tile, or brick (COTGR.).]

QUART, *sb.* Lan. Midl. Ken. Dev. Also written **kwart** Dev. [kwāt, kwǭt.] **1.** In phr. *a quart o' brown*, a quart of ale. Cf. **brown**, *adj.* **4.**

Lan. Th' owd docthur wi his glass o' white, An' us eawr quart o' breawn, RIDINGS *Muse* (1853) 7.

2. A quart mug.

Dev. Thay zot roun agane, an thay vill'd up tha kwarts, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 48.

3. A dry measure.

Ken. Fruit, vegetables, and fish are sold by the quart. Bread is sold in pecks, gallons, and quarts (G.B.).

Hence **Quart-loaf**, *sb.* a quartern-loaf.

Dev. Jutson put a quart loaf . . . on the long oak table, MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 100.

4. Of butter: three pounds.

Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Lei.** (HALL.)

QUART, *adj.*, *adv.* and *v.* Yks. e.An. Also written **quaart** n.Yks.[2]; and in forms **quayt** e.Yks.[1]; **wart** e.An.; **whart** Suf. [kwart, e.An. wāt.] **1.** *adj.* Transverse. n.Yks.[2] Hence **Quaartish**, *adj.* contradictious and quarrelsome. *ib.* **2.** *Comb.* **Quaart-seas**, waves meeting and crossing each other, so as to render the port-entrance dangerous. *ib.* **3.** *adv.* Across. Suf. (HALL.) **4.** *v.* To cross transversely; to plough a field in a direction transverse to that of the first ploughing.

n.Yks.[14] **ne.Yks.**[1] Noo, lads, we mun quahrt t'fauf. **e.An.** (HALL.)

5. To thwart, go contrary to. **n.Yks.**[124], **m.Yks.**[1]

6. To quarrel, disagree, fall out.

n.Yks.[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah aim 'at oor Tom wad quart wiv a stuffed monkey. **e.Yks.**[1]

[A dial. form of 'thwart' (q.v.).]

QUARTER, *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **quater** Lin. Cor.[1]; and in form **whaarter** Sh.I. [kwa·rtə(r, kwā·tə(r), kwǭ·tə(r).] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Quarter-ail**, a disease affecting one of the quarters of an animal, esp. of young cattle and sheep; (2) **-college**, a name given to certain churches; (3) **-evil**, (4) **-ill**, see (1); (5) **-jacks**, the machinery by which the quarter of the hour is struck on a clock; the strokes of the quarter hour.

(1) **Som.** A disease in calves, 'which is a mortification beginning at the hock, and proceeding with astonishing rapidity to the vital parts,' *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 109. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (2) **Som.** Axbridge Church and Yatton Church are said to be 'quarter colleges' (W.F.R.). **Dev.** Bishop Grandison founded a 'Quarter College' at Ottery St. Mary's, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. vi. 189. (3) **n.Yks.** TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 259. **War.**[3], **s.Cy.** (HALL.), **Dor.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] (4) **Sc.** Sic bennison will sain ye still . . . Frae cantrip elf and quarter-ill, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 363. **ne.Sc.** When the quarter-ill made its appearance the muckle wheel was set in motion and turned till fire was produced. From this virgin flame fires were kindled in the byres. At the same time, if neighbours requested the favour, live coals were given them to kindle fires for the purification of their homesteads and turning off the disease. Fumigating the byres with juniper was a method adopted to ward off disease. Such a fire was called 'needfyre,' GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 186. **Abd.** We talked gravely of the valuable stirk that had taken the quarter ill, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 56. **Ags.** A very gross superstition is observed as an antidote against this ill. A piece is cut out of the thigh of one of the cattle that has died of it. This they hang up within the chimney, in order to preserve the rest of the cattle from being infected. It is believed that as long as it hangs there, it will prevent the disease from approaching the place. It is therefore carefully preserved, and in case of the family removing, transported to the new farm. . . It is handed down from one generation to another (JAM.). **Nhb.** The quarter-ill, from which a loss of 15% [of lambs] is estimated, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) I. 101. **Nhb.**[1] It is generally fatal. At the birth of a calf, salt is sprinkled on its back, and an egg—shell and all—thrust down its throat. Sometimes a sort of invocation or incantation is mumbled over a newly-calved calf, the last few words being: 'And may thoo ken nee mair o' the quarter-ill nor aa ken whether thoo's a bull or a quey.' **n.Yks.** A complaint to which one-year old calves are liable, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 259. **w.Som.**[1] (5) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 719; (HALL.); **Lin.**[1] What time did the quarter-jacks say?—Half past.

2. Phr. (1) *to cry quarter*, to surrender; (2) *on the quarter*, a sawyers' term; see below; (3) *to be put upon the quarters*, to receive parish relief; (4) — *make quarters good*, to keep in with the publicans by dividing custom.

(1) **Oxf.**[1] We fowt till 'ee cried quarter, *MS. add.* (2) **Chs.**[1] When a log of wood is cut into four pieces through the middle, it is said to be cut 'on the quarter.' (3) **Sh.I.** When any person, unable to support himself, applies to be put upon the quarters, the minister gives notice of the application from the pulpit, COWIE *Shetland* (1871) 285. (4) **Shr.**[1] If a farmer going to market were to 'put up' at one house, and go to another 'for a glass,' in order to maintain just relations with both—he would 'make his quarters good.' 'Now, then, Bob, come wham.' 'I conna yet, I got to göö to the Swan to mak' my quarters good.'

3. The fourth part of a circular oatcake, scone, &c.

Sh.I. Shü marked aff da whaarters o' da skon wi' da nail o' her toom, *Sh. News* (Apr. 20, 1901). **Abd.** A handfu' o' meal or a quarter o' bread, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 50.

Hence **Quarter-cake**, *sb.* a 'farl' of oatcake; oatcake cut into four quarters.

Fif. Carrying pokes to hold the quarter-cakes and whangs of cheese, PRYDE *Queer Flk.* (1897) 245.

4. A quarter of a pound.

Sh.I. He wis [had] niver geen her midder even a quarter o' tae, *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898). **Dmf.** A quarter o' bacca tae daidy, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 43.

Hence **Quarter-pund**, *sb.* a quarter of a pound.

Nhb. That's the last of a quarter-pund, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 87.

5. *Obs.* Colliery term: a quarter of a yard.

Nhb., Dur. The 3 quarter coal about 3 quarters thick, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 4.

6. *Obs.* A farthing.

e.Yks. [Butter] will fall to two pence and two quarters a pownde, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 105.

7. One of the four teats of a cow.

Lakel.[2] **n.Wm.** T'coo hes lost a hinder quarter wi' t'sair ewer (B.K.). **Chs.**[1] When a cow, from any accident, ceases to give milk from one teat, she is said 'to have lost a quarter.' **s.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Som.** The yellows frequently affect the udder and bring on a false quarter, that is, a deprivation of milk in one teat, accompanied with swelling and inflammation, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 528; If only three yield milk, the cow is said to have a false quarter (W.F.R.).

8. A measure of varying capacity; see below.

Yks. Of chopped bark, in some parts, 9 heaped bushels; of oats, for bread, in some parts to be made up, 3 cwts., MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Shr.** The quarter bushel is called a hoop, or peck; and the fourth of that is called a quarter, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 225. **Jer., Guern.** Of potatoes, 240 lbs. Dutch weight = 263 av., MORTON *ib.*

9. A division of land; see below.

w.Ir. In the Aran isles the land is divided into townlands, every townland containing so many 'quarters,' every quarters [*sic*] so many 'croggeries,' every croggery so many acres. Mishmaan possesses but two townlands, containing six quarters each, LAWLESS *Grania* (1892) II. 3.

10. The portion of the road between the wheel-ruts and the horse-track, or between the ruts and the side of the road. War.[3] Nrf. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 172. **11.** An upright piece of timber in a partition. Som. (Hall.) **12.** A limestone bed.

War. Name given by quarrymen to a limestone bed in the Lower Lias near Stratford-on-Avon, Phillips *Geol.* (1871) 111.

13. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Quarter-barrel**, a cask holding 25 gallons; (2) **-cliffe**, *obs.*, wood sawn into four parts; (3) **-clift**, a crazy person; a 'natural'; (4) **-cord**, a lead-mining term: see below; (5) **-lands**, a division of land; (6) **-peck**, a measure for selling potatoes; (7) **-wood**, *obs.*, a square piece of timber, four inches thick.

(1) se.Wor.[1] (2) e.Yks. Forke shaftes, made of seasoned ashe and quarter cliffe, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 34. (3) N.I.[1] Uls. The next degree of aberration [to the eccentric] constitutes a 'quarter clift,' *Chambers's Jrn.* (1856) V. 139. Ant. (S.A.B.) (4) Der. Quarter cord is the measure of seven yards and a quarter, which the miner by custom has crossways of his vein on either side for liberty to lay his earth, stone, or rubbish on, and to wash and dress up his ore. So long as a mine is wrought and in possession, everything upon the quarter cord belongs to the miner, Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1851); The quarter cord is one fourth of a meer of ground . . . and is the measure of that quantity of land in any freehold upon which the miner claims to have a right to erect coes and hovels, undress and lay his clothes, dress and lay his ore till measured, and to lay such mineral tools and materials as might easily be stolen and carried away, and also to lay all such rubbish, ore, &c., as he has occasion to draw out of his vein, and to set buddle fats, &c. . . It must be observed that as the miner has no customary right to go beyond his quarter cord, so within it he has no right to make use of more compass of land than is reasonable and necessary, . . all the other parts of the land within the limits of the quarter cord belonging to the occupier of the land, Mander *Miner's Gl.* (1824). (5) I.Ma. Two principal divisions of land exist. . . Treens . . . usually contain from three to four quarterlands, though some have but two, and others even less. . . Quarterlands, which are estates of inheritance, vary in size, and contain from 120 to 140 acres, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 310. (6) Ess.[1] Potatoes are sold by the quarter-peck instead of by the pound. (7) Chs.[1]

14. *v.* To divide the country up in making careful search.

Myo. We simply 'quartered' the land, as the constabulary say when they make search for hidden arms; and taking it bit by bit, passed the magnet over its surface, Stoker *Snake's Pass* (1891) viii.

15. To drive a vehicle so that the wheels shall not run in the old ruts; also in phr. *to quarter the wheels.*

n.Yks. Two horse-carts should be drawn by the horses abreast, as in coaches, &c., by which means they would be enabled to quarter or stride the ruts, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 300. Chs.[1], Nhp.[1], Shr.[1] n.Hrf. I have heard an old farmer point to the cleverness with which the horse that he was driving quartered (E.S.). Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Nrf. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 172.

16. To drive uphill so that the horse crosses the road backwards and forwards.

w.Som.[1] Why dis'n let'n quartery? he on't never pull it up by hiszull like that. Th' old Bob 'll quarter th' ill so sensible's any kirstin.

17. To lodge; to obtain board and lodging at an inn, &c.

Cum. Whaur does he quarter o' market days? (J.Ar.) Shr.[2] Her quarters with her mother. e.An.[2] He quarters at the tailor's. e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

Hence (1) **Quarterer**, (2) **Quarter-man**, *sb.* a lodger; one who is furnished with temporary lodgings.

(1) ne.Sc. Now and again there was a quarterer in the family. . . . A class of respectable beggars [who] confined their wanderings to a particular district . . . and made their rounds with great regularity. Within that district there were certain houses at which they invariably lodged or quartered, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 57. Bnff.[1], Dev. (Hall.), Cor.[1] (2) Cor.[1]

18. To fine late-comers at a mill. See **Quartering, 3.**

Lan. It fell to his lot to 'quarter,' or fine, laggards who came late to their work, Westall *Old Factory* (1885) iii.

QUARTERAGE, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Yks. Lan. A quarterly allowance, esp. that portion of a minister's stipend which is paid quarterly in money from the offerings of the congregation.

m.Yks.[1] Lan. Meeting with George Boardman he gave me 3*s.* of my Martinmas quarterage, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 8.

QUARTERING, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Sus. Som. Also written **quatering** ne.Yks. [kwō·tərin.] **1.** Timbers sawn into a size suitable for rafters or partitions; the wooden framing of a house, the upper story of which is made of wood-work covered with tiles. See **Quarter, 11.**

Sus.[1] w.Som.[1] As the section is usually three inches in one direction, it may be that the word signifies 'quarter of a foot.' 'Plase, sir, there idn a bit o' nothin' fit, 'thout 'tis that there quarterin', and 'tis most a pity to use that.'

2. *Obs.* Road surface. ne.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 175. **3.** A mill-hand who is late in the morning and so loses the first quarter of the day. See **Quarter, 18.**

Lan. He would go down to the mill to report quarterings, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 145; Those men or women who on account of lying in bed too long, &c., were not at the mill at the starting-time (six o'clock) in the morning, so were not allowed to start till 'quarter-time,' i.e. after the first quarter of the day had expired, and in payment by the day would only be paid for three-quarters of a day. The 'knocker up' had to go down to the mill to report such as were late (S.W.).

QUARTERLY, *adv. Obs.* Sc. Through each quarter of a town.

Abd. The baillies went quarterly about, to cause ilk inhabitant subscribe, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 208.

QUARTERN, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Oxf. Also written **quartan** Slg.; and in forms **quartron** e.Lan.[1]; **wartern** w.Yks.[3]; **wartren, whartern** w.Yks. [kwō·tən, kwā·tən, wā·tən.] **1.** In *comp.* **Quartern-measure**, a gallon measure for dry goods and vegetables. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* **2.** A woollen-trade term: 6 lb. of warp.

w.Yks. Yorkshire weavers are on strike in the West Riding for an advance of one penny per wartern, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 31; Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Used universally in the locality for stating weights of yarns, mixed wools, or webs (W.T.); w.Yks.[3] **3.** A quarter of a pound, esp. a quarter of a pound of flax ready for spinning.

Cum.[14] Lan. We went to Longridge end and called at Mr. Eccles's shop and bought a quartern of tobacco, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 46. e.Lan.[1] **4.** A quarter. n.Lin.[1] **5.** ? A quart. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Slg. I'll treat you aff a quartan Gunpowder whisky, Galloway *Poems* (1795) 10.

QUARTER-TIME, *sb.* Hrf.[2] Quarantine.

QUARTER-WIFE, *sb. Obs.* Sh.I. ? Also in form **quarert-**. A poor woman quartered in a house by the parish. See **Quarter, 2** (3).

Prior to the days of the Poor Law Acts every parish or district provided for its own poor. Persons who were friendless and poor went from house to house in the district (quarter) to which they belonged, generally remaining a week in each house (J.S.); A'm no dat cauldrife, 'at A'm needin ta row up me head laek a auld quarertwife, *Sh. News* (Dec. 17, 1898); On the lit-kettle sets an old grandmother or 'quarter wife' rocking the cradle, Spence *Flk-Lore* 1899 179.

QUASH, *sb.* Nhp.[1] [kwoʃ.] **1.** A pod of young peas. **2.** Phr. *to be on the quash*, of peas: to begin to form the pod.

QUASHING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Hrt. The sound made by butter when it 'comes' in churning.

When the butter is come you may know it by its quashing, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 130.

QUASHY, *adj.* Nhp.[1] [kwo·ʃi.] Of land: wet, unsound; of overripe fruit or young peas: pulpy.

QUAT, *sb.*[1] Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Hmp. Also written **quatt** Not.; and in form **quot** Not.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[2] War.[3] Glo.[1] [kwat, kwot.] A pimple; a small boil or blister; a stye in the eye; also in *comp.* **Quot-boil.**

Not. Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.); Not.[1] s.Not. What's that there quot on yer nose? (J.P.K.) Lei.[1] My arm's covered wi' quots. He was rubbing his throat, and broke the head of his quot. Nhp.[12], War.[234], s.War.[1] Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 347; Glo.[1], Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1] [The leaves (of coleworts) laid to by themselves, or bruised with barley meale, are good for the inflammations and soft swellings, burnings, impostumes, and choleric sores or quats, like wheales and leaprys, and other griefes of the skin, Langham *Gard. of Health*, 153, in Nares.]

QUAT, *v.*, *adj.* and *sb.*[2] Lei. War. Shr. Hrf. Gmg. Pem. Glo. Brks. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor.

Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **quert** Dor.; **quot** Glo.[1] e.An.[1] s.Cy. Ken.[12] Sus.[12] Hmp.[1] I.W.[2] Dor.[1] Som. Dev. Cor.; **quott** Dev.[3] Cor.; **qwatty, qwot** Wil.[1] [**kwat, kwot.**] **1.** *v.* To squat, sit; to crouch down, esp. of game; to hide; *gen.* with *down*.

Lei.[1], Hrf.[2] **s.Pem.** Used in the imp. and participle only. 'Quat in that corner there' (W.M.M.). **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.[1], Brks.** (W.H.E.), **Brks.[1]** **e.An.[1]** Of partridges, 'They've quotted.' **Hmp.** (W.H.E.), **Hmp.[1]** **I.W.[1]**; **I.W.[2]** I quot down under hedge. **Wil.** Quot here, quietly, Kennard *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) viii; **Wil.[1]** **n.Wil.** He [the corncrake] will then, after a short time, if still hunted, 'quot' in the thickest bunch of grass or weeds he can find in the ditch, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 222. **Dor.** How the blood do get into my head whenever I quat down like that, Hardy *Greenw. Tree* (1872) I. 179. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.[1]** I zee'd thee, ya young osebird, I did! twad'n no good vor thee to quat down behind the hedge. **Dev.** No, Joan, dant . . . ren and quat, just leek a hare, And think I'll hunt thee down, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) III. 252; **Dev.[1]** A quat down upon the mors of the tree, 2. **nw.Dev.[1]** **Cor.** We quotted down, soas, 'pon the two little stools, Forfar *Jan's Crtshp.* (1859) st. 19; **Cor.[12]**; **Cor.[3]** When I'm tired I quatty on the floor.

Hence *quatting and bobbing, phr.* sitting down one minute and bobbing up again the next; restless. **Lei.[1]**

2. To walk in an undignified manner. **Hmp.[1]** **3.** To flatten down, squeeze flat, crush.

Gmg. Collins *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848-50) IV. 223. **Wil.[1]** He sat down on his hat and quat it (W.C.P.); **Wil.[1]** **Som.** I've a quatted my finger (W.F.R.). **Cor.[2]**

4. *Obs.* To satiate, glut; *gen.* in *pp.*

s.Cy. Grose (1790). **Ken., Sus.** (K.) **Sus.** Ray (1691); **Sus.[1]**; **Sus.[2]** I have eaten so much that I am quite quotted. **Hmp.[1], Som.** (P.R.) **Dev.** To quott a pig, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 351, *MS. add.* **s.Dev.** (Miss D.) **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 421; **Cor.[1]** (s.v. Quaffed); **Cor.[2]** (s.v. Quaiffed). **e.Cor.** (Miss D.)

5. *adj.* Low and broad, squat.

Dor.[1] There's a little quot rick. **Som.** (W.F.R.) **Dev.** A liddle quot howze, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 128, ed. 1871.

6. Squatted down; crouched up; also in phr. *to go quat.* Cf. aquat, *adv.*[1]

Glo. Quot upon the ground, Lysons *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 35; **Glo.[1]** **Hmp.** A man describing a funeral procession said, 'And there was people quat about in the bushes a takin' of it down,' i.e. the reporters for newspapers (W.H.E.). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.[1]** Did'n 'ee zee 'em go quat? 'twas a fine lot o'm. Zo zoon's ever her got in the vuller [fallow] field, her [the hare] went quat torackly. **Dev.** Yu mist turn roun tu ur dree times, and go quat, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 1st S. 29, ed. 1858; **Dev.[3]** **n.Dev.** Grose (1790).

7. Close, still, esp. of a hare on her 'form.' **War.[3], Shr.[1]**

8. Full to satiety; cloyed, glutted; heavy and dull; so fat as not to care to stand; also in phr. *to go quat.* See **Aquat**, *adv.*[2]

Ken.[12] **Dor.** Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45. **Som.** (Hall.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.[1]** They ducks 've a-got on sure 'nough; why they be quat a'ready. Why they geeze be quat a'ready! they 'ant a bin in but a week. Let'n eat a zack or two o' barley, he'll zoon be quat, I'll warn 'un [of a pig]. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1895); **Dev.[1]**

9. Collapsed, quiet, dead; also used *fig.* and in phr. *to go quat.*

Dev. 'Politics be a-go quat, I sim' (meaning that nothing is now heard of them) and 'Old —— is a-go quat' (meaning that he has lost his position, either socially or financially), *Reports Provinc.* (1895). **Cor.[3]** He was perky enough in his speech, but when —— had answered him he was quatty and hadn't another word to say.

10. *sb.* In phr. *to go to quat,* to collapse.

w.Cor. If he do nothing to repair the house it will soon go to quat. The walls of this house are thrawed up [built badly], it will soon go to quatty (M.A.C.).

[**1.** OFr. *quatir, quattir, catir,* to press down, sink, hide; *refl.* to crouch, squat (C.D.).]

QUAT, see **Quit.**

QUATCH, *sb.* and *v.* Oxf. Brks. [kwotʃ.] **1.** *sb. Obs.* A word.

Brks. Grose (1790); Nichols *Bibl. Topog.* (1783) IV. 57, ed. 1790.

2. *v.* To keep absolute silence on any given subject. Brks. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1] **3.** To betray; to tell a secret. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Oxf. I am certain he won't quatch (Hall.).

[**1.** Noe; not a quatch, sad poets; doubt you There is not greife enough without you? Corbet *Elegy on Q. Anne* (Davies).]

QUATE, QUATTIT, see **Quiet, Quit.**

QUAT-VESSEL, *sb.* Hmp. [kwo·t-vesl.] The plume thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus*; also the meadow thistle, *C. pratensis.* Wise *New Forest* (1883) 285; Hmp.[1]

QUAUK, *v.* Sc. A dial. form of 'quake.'

Ayr. Something held within the pat, Guid Lord! but she was quaukin! Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 12.

QUAUNCH, *adj.* Yks. [kwǭnʃ.] Squeamish, fastidious.

w.Yks. Used amongst the older people (J.S.); **w.Yks.[2]** I feel rather quaunch to-neet.

QUAVE, *v.* Sc. Der. Wil. [kwēv.] **1.** To shake; to vibrate. Cf. **queeve.**

Der. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]**

Hence **Quaving-gog**, *sb.* a quagmire.

Wil.[1] In the valley below the hill on which Swindon is built, are some quagmires, called by the inhabitants quaving-gogs, Britton *Beauties* (1825) III. 8.

2. Phr. *to quave a brae,* to go zigzag up or down a hill. Rxb. (Jam.)

[**1.** The wal wagged and clef· and al the worlde quaued, *P. Plowman* (B.) xviii. 61; Quavyn, as myre, *tremo* (*Prompt.*).]

QUAVER, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lin. [kwē·və(r.]

1. *v.* To shake; to reel; to tremble; to go about any occupation in an uncertain manner.

n.Lin.[1] He was n't real fresh but he quaaver'd a bit in his talk.

2. To equivocate.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **n.Lin.[1]** Noo doänt quaaver, bud tell us streight just what you seed.

3. *sb.* A tremulous voice or cry.

Sc. It was such a cry as a mother's wrung heart might utter for a helpless bairn in peril, but no answering quaver came back on the breeze, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 61. **Per.** To ca' your crackit quaver Melodious noo is juist to haver, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 53.

QUAVER, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. s.Pem. Also written **quaiver** Lan.; **quavar** s.Pem. [kwē·və(r.]

1. *v.* To brandish, flourish; to clench the fists; to make a feint of striking.

Lakel.[2] Ah'll fell thi as stiff as a stian if thoo co's quaveren aboot me. **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 28; **e.Yks.[1]** **w.Yks.** He began quaverin abaht, and then t'other felled him, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **s.Chs.[1]**

2. *sb.* A flourish.

Lan. Hoo twirled reawnd o' one leg . . . after which hoo made another quaiver, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 9. **s.Chs.[1]** Jaak·, dù)nŭ flùdh·ür dhaat· wip· ŭ dhahyn sŭ mùch; éeür)z Mes·tür Doa·n kùm·in bi-in·t in iz traap·, ŭn ée)l thingk· dhŭ)z sŭm praat·i kwai·vürz.

3. Phr. *to cut a quaver,* 'to cut a dash,' make a show.

s.Pem. A's cuttin' stout quavars (W.M.M.).

QUAVERY, *adj.* Yks. e.An. [kwē·vəri.] Quavering, jerky, unsteady. See **Quaver**, *v.*[1]

n.Yks. He's a quavery awd chap (I.W.).

Hence **Quavery-mavery**, *adj.* and *adv.* undecided, hesitating.

e.An. Hammond *Parish* (1897) 341; **e.An.[1]** **Suf.** *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 327.

QUAVIT, *sb.* and *v.* Not. [kwē·vit.] **1.** *sb.* A see-saw.

s.Not. Gie's a plank, dad, to mek a quavit on (J.P.K.).

2. *v.* To see-saw.

Yo can't quavit across that fence; it's too high, *ib.*

QUAW, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **qua** Gall.; **quaa** Gall. N.I.[1]; **quagh** s.Don.; **quah** N.I.[1] [kwā.] **1.** A quagmire. Cf. **bobbin-quaw.**

Gall. Some think they sank in a snaw wride, and afterwards into a qua, Macfaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 287, ed. 1876; He hadna gane far till down he plumpit in a quaa to the saddle laps, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 129. **N.I.[1]** **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

2. A hole from which peats have been dug; an old pit overgrown with earth, grass, &c. Cld., Gall. (Jam.)

[*Vorago*, a gulfe or quaw-myre, Duncan *Etym.* (1595).]

QUAW, *v.* Nhp.[1] [kwǭ.] To stare about foolishly or awkwardly. Hence **Quawing**, *ppl. adj.* clumsy, awkward, gawky. Cf. **caw**, *sb.*[2] 2.

QUAWK, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. and Amer. Also written **quark** w.Yks. Not.; **quork** Not. Amer. [kwāk, kwǭk.] 1. *v.* To caw; to screech as a bird; to call out loudly but inarticulately.

w.Yks. Tommy Hotbread quark'd wi' t'ruck 'Past ten,' owd watchman-like, Till't grinders took him for a duck One neet ta th' neighbrin' dike, Senior *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 36; w.Yks.[2], Not. (W.H.S.), Not.[1] s.Not. What's them ducks quarkin about? (J.P.K.) Lei.[1] It [a parrot] kept on quawkin' after I'd got it in my pocket. Nhp. Crows they flocked quawking to rest, Clare *Poems* (1820) 208; Nhp.[1], War.[3], Shr.[1] [Amer. Ole gander flopped His wings a spell, an' quorked, an' dropped, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1848) 28.]

2. To rumble internally through flatulency. Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3] Hence **Quawking**, *sb.* an internal rumbling.

Not.[1] Lei.[1] Ah've got a sooch a quawkin' i' my insoide. War.[3]

3. *sb.* A screech; a quack.

s.Not. It just gen a bit of a quark (J.P.K.).

QUAWKEN, see **Quocken**.

QUAY, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cor. Also written **kee** N.Cy.[1] [kī.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Quay-fair**, a fair held on Penzance quay; (2) **-neb**, the jutting-out point of a quay or pier; (3) **-side umbrella**, a kind of basket; see below.

(1) Cor. It is the immemorial usage . . . on Midsummer-day to hold a fair on Penzance quay, . . although the 'quay-fair' on St. Peter's day has been discontinued, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 207, ed. 1896. (2) Inv. O, the Clabbydhu, it loves the trinch, The crouban, the quay-neb, Colville *Vernacular* (1898) 8. (3) Nhb.[1] A swill or kind of basket, formed of unpeeled willows, which is generally carried on the head of a certain class of females. When the weather is wet and the basket empty, they invariably wear it topsy-turvy: hence its proverbial Newcastle name, *Flk Lore of Newcastle* (1855 12.

2. The raised terrace at the side of a street.

Nhb.[1] These quays have nearly all gone in modern street improvements; but 'Perkin's Quay' and 'Busyburn Quay' yet remain.

QUAY, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **qua**. To move on; only used in *imp.*

Sc. (Jam.) Rxb. Quay woman, what needs ye stand haverin' there a' day? (*ib.*)

QUAY, QUAY-POOL, QUAZIE, QUDGY, see **Quey**, *sb.*[12], **Quy-pool**, **Queasy**, *adj.*[1], **Queegy**.

QUE, see **Cue**, *sb.*[1], **Quey**, *sb.*[1]

QUEACH, *sb.* Nhp. e.An. Also written **queech** Suf.[1] Ess. [kwītʃ.] A small plantation of trees or bushes; a spinney; a plot of ground adjoining arable ground but left unploughed because full of bushes or tree-roots. Cf. **squeech**.

Nhp.[1], e.An.[1] Suf. Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); A spinney . . . planted at the corner of a field of irregular shape to square off the field (C.T.); Suf.[1] Ess. From thence in nearly the same direction to a post on the bank of the queech opposite the said walnut-tree, *Surv. Gestingthorpe* (1804) 40.

[Thei rode so longe till thei com in to a thikke queche in a depe valey, *Merlin* (c. 1450) ed. Wheatley, III. 540.]

QUEACH, see **Quaigh**, *sb.*

QUEACHY, *adj.*[1] and *sb.* Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Bdf. Som. Also written **queechy** Lei.[1] War.[3] Bdf. w.Som.[1] [kwīʹtʃi.] 1. *adj.* Of land: wet, boggy, marshy. Cf. **squeachy**.

Lei.[1], War.[3], Shr. (C.S.B.) Bdf. In going over that queechy place I got wolly washed (J.W.B.). w.Som.[1] Thick piece o' groun's terrible queechy, he on't never be no good till he's a guttered.

2. *sb.* Wet, boggy land, which requires draining. Nhp.[1]

[1. Comes from the boggy mears and queachy fens below, Drayton *Polyolbion*, song 4.]

QUEACHY, *adj.*[2] Nhp.[2] [kwīʹtʃi.] Of soil: strewn with the thin lamina of the limestone. Cf. **creach**.

QUEAGLE, *v.* and *sb.* Der. Lei. Also written **queegle** Lei.[1]; **quegle** Der. [kwīʹgl.] 1. *v.* To see-saw; to oscillate; to swing backwards and forwards, crouching down on the heels in a sitting posture. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Lei.[1] See **Tweedle**. 2. *sb.* A see-saw, usually made by laying a plank across a fallen tree. n.Der. Addy *Gl.* (1891).

QUEAK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Also written **queek**. [kwīk.] 1. *v.* To squeak, cry, as the young of rats and mice. 2. *sb.* A gentle squeak, the weak, peeping cry of the young of small animals.

QUEAK, QUEAL, see **Queek, Quail**, *v.*[1], **Queel**, *v.*[1]

QUEAN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **quaen** w.Yks.; **queane** Som.; **queean** n.Yks.[2]; **queen** Sc. Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[14] w.Som.[1]; **queine** Sc. (Jam.); **quene** Lnk.; **queyn** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **quine** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **quyne** Bnff.; **wean** n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lan.; **weean** n.Yks.[124]; **whean** n.Cy. Dur.[1] n.Yks.[3] e.Yks. w.Yks.[1] Lan.; **wheen** N.Cy.[2] n.Dev.; **whein** w.Yks. [kwīn, wīn.] 1. A woman; a damsel; a term of endearment for a little girl.

Sc. (Jam.); He had within his dwellings Three winsome queens and five braw callans, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 205. n.Sc. Supper, lassie, if you please, an O, queanie, mak it hot! Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 144. Mry. The bonny quines of Moray, O, The beauties a' of Moray, O, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 29. Elg. Tester *Poems* (1865) 111. Bnff. Taylor *Poems* (1787) 129. Bch. The queans a' startit at the sight, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 18. Abd. Gweed quines are scarce, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 19, 1900). Kcd. Grant *Lays* (1884) 67. Frf. All romping queans and ranting callans, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 182. Per. Then cam' the lass, a stately quean, Her very gang was gracefu', Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 24. Slg. Strange oyster queens, and milk-maids prime, Galloway *Poems* (1810) 26. s.Sc. That's a braw pair o' queens, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 123. Dmb. Maggy, queen! is't you? Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 38. Cld. Willock had trystet wi Jenny, For she was a braw canty queen, Nimmo *Sngs.* (1852) 195. Rnf. Thocht-less queans wi chiels gallantin', Young *Pictures* (1865) 167. Ayr. Urged him to look out for some decent quean, and marry again, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 91. Lnk. Sae smart ilk lad, wi' bonnet blue, Ilk quene wi' cockernonny, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 709, Scenary ed. Lth. Ae douce, mensefu', weel-faur'd queen, Can grace the hame hersel' keeps clean, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 151. Edb. Auld Scotia's food . . . That's reared thumpin' queans an' fell, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 124. Bwk. Buxom queens Just in their teens, Calder *Poems* (1897) 194. Peb. They dinna ken a thrifty quean, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 81. Slk. He had hired a wastlin auldish quean, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 15, ed. 1866. Rxb. She's a dainty queen, W. Wilson *Poems* (1824) 20. Dmf. She is a gude, sonsie, sweet, an' kindlie quean, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 13. Gall. Ye're turned a strappin' quean, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 58, ed. 1897. Kcb. Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 20. Nhb.[1] A good leukin queen. A sonsy queen. Cum. Strappin', sonsy, rwosy queens, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 74. n.Yks. T'weean an' me has fettled a' oop fur her, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) xxvi; n.Yks.[12], ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] Now then, you two great lallopin' wèans, where have you been all t'morn? w.Yks. Shoo sartanly is one at idlest young quaens at ivver wrung a disclawt, Bywater *Gossips* (1839) 10; Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). Wil.[1] When a man says of his wife that 'th' old quean' did so and so, he means no disrespect to her, any more than if he were speaking of his child as 'the little wench.' e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence **Queanish**, *adj.* effeminate. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Quean-bairn**, a female child; (2) **-cat**, a she-cat; (3) **-craft**, female allurements; (4) **-crazed**, (5) **-fond**, of a man: love-stricken; (6) **-hefted**, beset with women, in a lewd sense; (7) **-house**, a brothel; (8) **-lassie**, a young girl; (9) **-strucken**, see (5).

(1) Dmb. The quean-bairn's hame-come [birth], Bessie sweet, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 28. (2) n.Cy. Holloway; N.Cy.[2], Dur.[1], Cum.[14] n.Yks. Our great whean-cat hes eaten th' pudding-poke, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 179; n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 23, 1899); w.Yks.[1] n.Dev. Grose (1790). (3, 4, 5, 6, 7) n.Yks.[2] (8) Sc. If I hear ye, quean lassies, sae muckle as name dancing, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) x. (9) n.Yks.[12]

3. An immoral woman; a term of reproach for a shrewish or dirty woman.

Sc. My young master will stick nothing to call an honest woman slut or quean, Scott *Abbot* (1820) iv; He keeps a curn o' queynies and a wheen widdyiu's, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 147. Abd. 'Bogie' wi his quean maun stan' the Session, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 38. Fif. A gipsie quean cam' to that place, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 126. Lth. Solomon for wives had haill three hunder queans, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 72. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] She's a queen, noo, an' nee mistake. Dur.[1] Yks.

Ill leakin weean! Smith *Spec.* (1839) 19. **n.Yks.**[234] **ne.Yks.**[1] Sha's a meean weean. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** They sen hoos a dagg'd-skirtud wean, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 50. **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **w.Som.**[1] A term of reproach, implying slovenliness and scolding in an old woman, quite as much as unchastity in a young one. The latter is the meaning intended when applied to a young person. 'Her's a purty queen her is.'

[OE. *cwene*, woman, female serf; a prostitute. Go. *qinō*.]

QUEAN, QUEAR, QUEASE, see **Queen,** *sb.*[2], **Queer,** *sb.*[2], *adj.*, **Queese.**

QUEASY, *adj.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. War. Shr. Brks. Hmp. Also written **queesy** Hmp.; **queezie** Gall. (Jam.); and in forms **quaisy** n.Cy.; **quazie** Gall.; **quisey** N.Cy.[1] [kwī·zi, kwē·zi.] **1.** Qualmish; rather sick, inclined to vomit.

Gall. (Jam.); Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **m.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **War.**[3] I feel a bit queasy. **Shr.**[1] I dunna know how folks can ate fat bacon fur thar breakfast, it makes me feel quaizy to look at it. **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] I was a bit queasy this marnin', an' zo led in bed till ater breakvast. **s.Hmp.** I did feel queesy and queery . . . when Ursley locked me in, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xx.

2. Indigestible, tough. n.Cy. (Hall.) **3.** Dejected. N.Cy.[1]

[1. Quaisy as meate or drinke is, *dangereux*, Palsgr. (1530). Cp. Norw. dial. *kveis*, sickness after a debauch (Aasen).]

QUEASY, *adj.*[2] Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Short, brief. (Hall.)

QUEBEC, *sb.* Chs.[3] A round clump of trees; see below.

A round clump of fir trees grows between High Leigh and Belmont, supposed to have been planted soon after the taking of Quebec and thence named [Quebec Cover]. Mr. Warburton was planting on part of his estate what Byron calls 'a diadem of trees.' A man who saw him superintending the planting said, 'Esquire, I sees you be planting a Quebec.'

QUECH, QUEE, see **Quaigh,** *sb.*, **Quey,** *sb.*[12]

QUEEATHE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* n.Yks.[2] A promise. A shortened form of 'bequeath.'

QUEEATHEMENT, *sb.* ? *Obs.* n.Yks.[2] A bequest.

QUEE-BECK, *int.* Sc. [kwī·-bek.] The cry of grouse, when startled.

Gall. We want to hear, as weel's the whirrin', The cry o' grouse when they're a stirrin'—'Quee-beck, quee-beck,' *Gallovidian* (1901) II. 145.

QUEECE, QUEECER, QUEECH, see **Quist,** *sb.*, **Queach.**

QUEECHER, *v.* Sc. [kwī·tʃər.] To work in a lazy, unsatisfactory way.

Abd. What wer' ye queecherin at a' day? (G.W.)

QUEECHY, *adj.* Stf. Lei. War. Som. [kwī·tʃi.] Sickly, ailing, feeble.

n.Stf. Poor queechy things, gells is, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 163. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **w.Som.**[1] They be a poor queechy old couple.

QUEECHY, QUEECK, see **Queachy,** *adj.*[1], **Queek.**

QUEED, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **cud, querd, quiddie, quide** (Jam.). [kwīd.] A tub; a vessel for holding fish; a wooden chamber-pot. Cf. **cootie.**

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* (s.v. Coodie); A fishwoman complains to the magistrates that another had removed her querd of fish, *Abd. Rec.* (Jam.) **nw.Abd.** Syne fess a queed to haud the draff, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 44. **Rnf.** (Jam.)

QUEED, see **Quid,** *sb.*

QUEEDLE, *v.* Yks. Not. Som. Also in form **quiddly** Som. [kwī·dl.] To oscillate, shake; to totter; to get about with difficulty.

w.Yks. I trod on a quagmire and it begun to queedle about (S.O.A.). **Som.** 'I can hardly quiddly about,' said by a rheumatic person (W.W.S.).

Hence **Queedling,** *ppl. adj.* tottering.

Not. He seemed very nesh and queedling the last time I saw him (L.C.M.).

QUEEDY, *adj.* Ken.[12] Cor.[12] Also in form **quiddy** Ken.[12] [kwī·di, kwi·di.] Brisk, sharp; shrewd.

QUEEGLE, see **Queagle.**

QUEEGY, *adj.* Yks. Also in forms **kudgy, qudgy, quidgy** m.Yks.[1] [kwī·dʒi, kwi·dʒi.] Very small; also used *subst.*

e.Yks.[1] A lahtle queegy bayn. **m.Yks.**[1] 'What a little quidgy apple!' 'Ay, it is a quidgy.'

QUEEK, *v.* Shr. Hrf. Also written **queak** Shr.[1]; **queeck** Hrf.[2]; and in form **quack** Hrf.[2]; *pret.* **quoke** Shr.[1] [kwīk.] To squeeze, press down, pinch, hold tight. Another form of **Tweak** (q.v.).

Shr.[1] I shall be fōōäst to get another box, I conna queak all these things i' this. 'E quoke me so 'ard. **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[12]

QUEEK, see **Queak.**

QUEEL, *sb.*[1] Irel. [kwīl.] A bobbin or pirn on which weft is wound. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

QUEEL, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] I.W. Cor. and Amer. Also written **queal** I.W.[2]; and in form **quile** I.W.[12] Amer. [kwīl.] **1.** *v.* To coil; to curl up; to twist; *gen.* with *up*. ? A dial. form of 'coil.'

I.W. (J.D.R.); **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] He was quealed up like a snake. **Cor.** She's queeled up somewheere, *Exhibition* (1873) 49; He queeled about and moved his head, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 2. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 231.]

2. With *in*: to go to bed.

I.W.[2] I be as tired as a dog and think I shall go and queal in.

3. *sb.* A coil of rope. I.W.[1], Cor.[3]

QUEEL, *v.*[2] Sc. [kwīl.] To cool. See **Keel,** *v.*[3]

Abd. (Jam.); The hale scaldin' bree wi' a plash filled his sheen, Which queeled down his passion for Isobel Skene, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 40; Lat 'im queel i' the skin 'at he het in (W.M.). **nw.Abd.** The wort's jist queelin there, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 5.

QUEEL, see **Quail,** *v.*[1]

QUEEM, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Also in form **quim** (Jam.). [kwīm.] **1.** *adj.* Pleasant; calm; smooth; also used *advb.*

Sc. Speak till us queem an' spae us a dreme, Waddell *Isaiah* (1879) xxx. 10. **Gall.** At length his restless pulse mair queem grew, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 7, ed. 1876; Dream, dream, that the Ocean's queem, *ib.* 391.

Hence **Queemly,** *adv.* calmly, smoothly.

Gall. There cursed clamour queemly sleeps, The wicked's ill-fared din, Mactaggart *ib.* 166.

2. Close-fitting, filled up to an even level; neat, fit.

Sc. Whan the year grown auld brings winter cauld, We flee till our ha's sae queem, *Edb. Mag.* (May 1820) (Jam.). **Lnk.** Yer wee shilpit weanie's a pityfu' prufe That yer bosom's as dry an' as queem as my lufe, Hamilton *Poems* (ed. 1885) 337. **Slk.** (Jam.)

Hence **(1) Queemly,** *adj.* exactly adapted; **(2) Queemness,** *sb.* exact adaptation; (3) *quim and cosh, phr.* intimate and familiar.

(1, 2) **Cld.** (Jam.) (3) **Sc.** They shall fall in more than ever, into an intimacy with the malignant enemies to the work of God, and grow quim and cosh with them, M'Ward *Contendings* (1723) 262 (*ib.*).

3. Deep.

Sc. Wae till them wha gang down sae queem, Waddell *Isaiah* (1879) xxix. 15.

4. *v.* To fit exactly.

Lnk. To queem the mortice (Jam.).

Hence **Queemer,** *sb.* one skilled in fitting joints; also *fig.* a wheedler, a fawning person. **Cld.** (*ib.*)

[1. Þat hire kin be ful wel queme, *Havelok* (c. 1280) 393. 4. OE. *cwēman*, to please.]

QUEEN, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [kwīn.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Queen Anne,** (*a*) a game; see below; (*b*) a coloured butterfly; (*c*) an old-fashioned gun; (2) **— Anner,** an old-fashioned tale; a tale of former times; (3) **— Bess,** the queen of clubs; (4) **— chair,** (5) **-'s cushion,** a method of carrying a person; see below; (6) **-'s head,** a postage-stamp; (7) **-'s man,** a soldier; (8) **— Mary,** a game; see below; (9) **— of hearts,** *obs.*, a country dance; (10) **— of Sheba,** a game; see below; (11) **-'s play,** a temporary truce in a boys' game; (12) **-'s posset,** see below; (13) **-'s stick,** a stately person.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** This is a game in which a ball is used. The following rhyme accompanies it: 'Lady Queen Ann she sits in her stand, And a pair of green gloves upon her hand, As white as a lily, as fair as a swan, The fairest lady in a' the land; Come smell my lily, come smell my rose, Which of my maidens do you choose? I choose you one, and I choose you all, And I pray, Miss [Jane], yield up the ball. The ball is mine, and none of yours, Go to the wood and gather flowers. Cats and kittlins bide within, But

we young ladies walk out and in,' CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 136. **Ant.** GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 92. **I.Ma.** *ib.* 453. **n.Lin.** There is only one player on Queen Anne's side, the rest form the line, *ib.* 95. **Lon., Nrf.** *ib.* 93. **Ess.** *ib.* 95. **Sur., Sus.** *ib.* 94. **Dor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* VII. 229, in GOMME *ib.* 91. **Dev.** GOMME *ib.* 94. **Cor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* V. 52–3, in GOMME *ib.* 92. [Sides are chosen, and two lines are formed; the words are said by each line alternately. One line, in which is the Queen, standing still or sitting down, the other line advancing and retiring while singing the words. The latter line gives one of their number a ball or some other small object to hold in the hand in such a manner that it cannot be perceived. All the players on this side then assume the same position—either all put their hands behind them, or fold their arms, put their hands under their armpits, or under their skirts or pinafores. The object of the other side is to guess which child in the line has the ball. The line which has the ball commences the game by advancing singing or saying the first three or four lines. Queen Anne answers, and then names one of the girls on the opposite side whom she suspects to have the ball, and if she be right in her guess the lines change sides. If she be wrong, the line retires in triumph, the girl who possesses the ball holding it up to show the Queen she is wrong. The children all curtsey when leaving the Queen's presence. Another girl of the line then takes the ball, and the game continues till the right holder of the ball is named. When the Queen tells the line of players to 'turn,' they all spin round, coming back to face the Queen, and then stand still again, GOMME *ib.* 95. For further particulars and rhymes see GOMME *ib.* 90–102.] (*b*) **Chs.**[1] (*c*) **Sc.** A long barrel, big bore, in comparison with modern guns, flintlock. A common term for an ancient gun such as was used in Queen Anne's reign. 'He killed nothing that day because he insisted on taking his auld Queen Anne wi'm' (G.W.). **Frf.** His lang Queen Anne, his darling gun, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 72. **Ayr.** Patrick has a lang Queen Ann; Now, Lord hae mercy on the man That Patrick tak's a mark at, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 130. (2) **n.Yks.**[2] Tell us some o' your aud Queen Anners. (3) **Nhp.** Perhaps because that queen, history says, was of a swarthy complexion, *Gent. Mag.* (1791) 141, in *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 423. (4) **Sc.** (JAM., s.v. King's Cushion). (5) **Sc.** Of two persons, each of whom grasps his right wrist with his left hand, with the other lays hold of his neighbour's wrist, so as to form a seat of four hands and wrists conjoined. On these the person who is to be carried seats himself, or is seated by others, putting his arms, for greater security, round the necks of the bearers (JAM.). **Nhb.**[1] Commonly practised in a children's game, but not unfrequently used in ambulance work. **Wil.**[1] A seat for a little girl, made by two persons crossing hands. . . When a boy is so carried the term used is 'King's-cushion.' (6) **ne.Sc.** With awkward, trembling fingers, affixes the 'Queen's head' to the envelope, GORDON *Northward Ho* (1894) 93. **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** Can ye sell mi a queen's heed? (B.K.) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] When postage stamps were first introduced they were called 'Queen's Heads' (s.v. Head). (7) **Dor.** They recalled him as he was in the days before he had become a Queen's man, *Windsor Mag.* (Aug. 1900) 359. (8) **Sc.** Played by girls. The players join hands, form a circle with one in the centre, and dance round singing. At the words ''ill tack me awa,' the centre player chooses another one, and the two wheel round. Then the singing proceeds. At the exclamation 'ha! ha!' the players suit the action to the words of the line, GOMME *ib.* 104. **ne.Sc.** My name is Queen Mary, My age is sixteen, My father's a farmer in Old Aberdeen; He has plenty of money to dress me in black—There's nae bonnie laddie 'ill tack me awa'. Next mornin' I wakened and looked in the glass, I said to myself, what a handsome young lass; Put your hands to your haunches and give a ha, ha, For there's nae bonnie laddie will tack ye awa', *ib.* 103. **Bnff.** In the Cullen game the girls stand in a row with one in front, who sings the verses and chooses another player from the line. The two then join hands and go round and round singing the remaining verses, *ib.* 104. **Bwk.** *Antiquary*, XXX. 17, in GOMME *ib.* 103. **Nhb.** GOMME *ib.* 102–3. [For further rhymes see GOMME *ib.* 102–4.] (9) **Wm.** The Yule clog blazes on the hearth, . . . lasses fidge their parts; naw Jumping Joan, naw Queen of Hearts, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 33, 36–7. (10) **Not., Lin.** Two rows of people sit on chairs face to face on each side of a door, leaving just sufficient space between the lines for a player to pass. At the end of the rows furthest from the door sits the 'Queen of Sheba,' with a veil or shawl over her head. A player, hitherto unacquainted with the game, is brought to the door, shown the Queen, and told to go up between the rows, after being blindfolded, to kiss her, taking care, meanwhile to avoid treading on the toes of the people on each side the alley leading to the lady. While his mind is diverted by these instructions, and by the process of blindfolding, the Queen gives up her seat to 'the King,' who has been lurking in the background. He assumes the veil and receives the kiss, to the amusement of every one but the uninitiated player, GOMME *ib.* 104. (11) **Nhb.**[1] (12) **Lan.** [On Whit-Tuesday a queen was chosen at Downham]. On the next night all the young persons met at the inn, on invitation from the king and queen. Each paid a shilling towards the 'Queen's Posset.' A large posset was then made and handed round to the company. After this the evening was spent in dancing and merry-making, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 248. (13) **Lin.** (HALL.)

2. *Comb.* in names of plants: (1) **Queen Anne's flowers,** the daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*; (2) **— Anne's needlework,** the striped crane's-bill, *Geranium striatum*; (3) **— Anne's thrissel,** the musk-thistle, *Carduus nutans*; (4) **-'s cushion,** (*a*) the mossy saxifrage, *Saxifraga hypnoides*; (*b*) the cropstone, ? *Sedum acre*; (5) **-'s feather,** (*a*) the London pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*; (*b*) the lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*; (6) **-'s fingers,** (*a*) the spotted orchis, *Orchis maculata*; (*b*) the green-winged orchis, *O. Morio*; (7) **— Mary's thistle,** the cotton-thistle, *Onopordon Acanthium*; (8) **— of the meadow(s,** the meadow-sweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria*; (9) **-'s pincushion,** the flower of the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus.*

(1) **Nrf.** (2) **Nhp.**[1] (3) **Bwk.** (4, *a*) **w.Dur.**[1] (*b*) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (5, *a*) **Chs.**[1,3] (*b*) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1897). (6, *a*) **War.**[3] I believe that the only distinction between king's and queen's fingers was in the colour of the flowers, the former being the darker. (*b*) *ib.* (7) **Nhp.** On returning through the village an old dame enquired if we had been gathering 'Queen Mary's Thistle,' alluding to *Onopordon*, which tradition says was brought to Fotheringay by Mary's attendants, *Pharmaceutical Jrn.* (June 12, 1875) 997, in (B. & H.). (8) **Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Meadows). **Or.I.** WALLACE *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 170, ed. 1883. **Cai.** The fireplace in summer was dressed in heather and queen of the meadow, HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 18. **Abd.** Bushes of meadow-sweet, or queen-of-the-meadow, MACDONALD *Donal Grant* (1883) ii. **Edb.** PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 132, ed. 1815. **s.Sc., n.Cy.** JOHNSTON *Botany* (1853) in (B. & H.). **Nhb.**[1], **Dur., Cum., Yks., n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[3], **Dev.**[4], **s.Dev.** (9) **Nhp.**[1]

3. Phr. (1) *harvest queen*, a figure made out of the best of the corn, gaily decorated and carried home in triumph; cf. **kirn-baby**, s.v. **Kirn**, 7 (1); (2) *in the reign of Queen Dick*, never; (3) *to be a queen to*, to be much superior to; (4) *to call the Queen one's aunt* or *to have the Queen for one's aunt*, to have the greatest happiness or distinction possible; (5) *to work for the Queen*, to work overtime without receiving extra pay.

(1) **Som.** Upon the top o' the load was a figure made of the best of the corn, trimmed with ribbons of all colours, and crowned with poppies, great horse-daisies, and holly-hocks. This was the harvest-queen. With it went everybody, singing fit to burst his throat with the song of harvest-home. 'We have ploughed, we have sowed, We have reaped, we have mowed, We have brought home every load, Hip! hip! hurrah!' RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 83. (2) **sw.Lin.**[1] That happened in the reign of Queen Dick. (3) **Ess.** I'm not strong yet, but I'm a queen to what I was a month ago (S.P.H.). (4) **n.Lin.**[1] An old woman at Winterton, who was receiving parish relief, said, 'Oh, sir, if th' boärd wo'd nobut put me on anuther sixpence a week I wo'd n't thenk yĕ to hev th' Queen for my aunt.' (5) **w.Yks.** If he's his hammer lifted an' t'buzzer blows he drops it. He doesn't believe in working for t'Queen, he says (H.L.).

4. The boy or girl holding the second place in class at school.

Wxf. The 'queen,' i.e. the boy or girl second in rank, proposed to the 'king' the most out-of-the-way word he or she could remember, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 263.

5. A certain quality of teazles.

Glo. The central shoot of each plant called the 'king' is cut, the produce of the second and subsequent cuttings are sorted into 'queens,' 'middlings,' and 'scrubs,' MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 457.

6. A particular size of slates, 3 ft. by 2 ft. Wal. STUART *Dict. Architecture*, II. 7.

QUEEN, *sb.*[2] Sus. sw.Cy. Dev. Cor. Also written **quean, qwean** Cor.[1]; and in form **quin** Sus.[1] [kwīn.]

1. A small scallop. Cf. **gweans.**

Sus. Often eaten raw like an oyster (F.E.S.). **sw.Cy.** Escallops are of two kinds: . . [the] smaller . . . about the same size as, or a little larger than, native oysters. These in the S.W. districts of England are known as 'queens,' *Fishing Gazette* (Nov. 29, 1890) 288. **s.Dev.** In England one hears such names for scallops as 'fanshells' . . . or 'queens' in South Devon, *Fisheries*, II. 565, in (C.D.). **Cor.**[12]

2. A periwinkle. **Cor.**[12]

QUEEN, see **Quean, Quern**, *sb.*[1], **Quine**, *sb.*[2]

QUEENING, *sb.* **Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[12] **Hrf.**[2] Also written **queenen Shr.**[2]; and in forms **quinin Shr.**[12]; **quining Hrf.**[2] [kwī·nin, kwi·nin.] A fine-flavoured, sweet apple; also in *comp.* **Quining-apple.**

QUEENTRA, see **Quintry.**

QUEEPLE, *v.* and *sb.* **Bnff.**[1] [kwī·pl.] 1. *v.* To quack as a duckling. 2. *sb.* The quack of a duckling.

QUEE-QUAW, *sb.* and *v.* Not. [kwī·-kwō.] 1. *sb.* A see-saw.

Not.[2] **s.Not.** We want won o' them planks for a quee-quaw (J.P.K.).

2. *v.* To see-saw.

s.Not. We're going to quee-quaw in the wood-yard (J.P.K.).

QUEER, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Chs. Lin. Also written **queere Chs.**[13]; **quere n.Lin.**[1]; **quier Sh.I.** [kwī(r, kwiə(r.] 1. The choir or chancel of a church; occas. a transept; the persons composing the choir.

Sc. (Jam.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[13], **Chs.**[13] *Obs.* **n.Lin.**[1] 'My husband's laaid under th' quere winda.' The north transept at Bottesford is called the Holme, or the Papist quere, because it was the burial place of the old Catholic family of Morley, of Holme Hall.

2. A vault.

Sh.I. Its 'quier' or vault, still fairly well preserved, formed the burial place of the Mitchells of Westshore. . . Queir and voolt in the east end of the Church of Tingwall, Manson *Alm.* (1900) 119.

[ME. *quer, quere.* OFr. *cuer*, choir of a church (N.E.D.).]

QUEER, *sb.*[2] Cor. Also written **quear, quere.** [kwiə(r).] 1. A mining term: a square piece of ground; loose earth in a mine.

Cor.[2] **w.Cor.** A quear of ground fell on him and hurt his pot (M.A.C.).

2. A small cavity or fissure. *Eng. Mining Terms* (1830).

QUEER, *sb.*[3] N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] w.Yks.[1] e.An.[1] Also in form **quaire** e.An.[1] [kwiə(r.] A quire of paper; a dial. form of 'quire.'

QUEER, *adj.*, *adv.*, *sb.*[4] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **quear** w.Yks.; and in form **quare** N.I.[1] Ant. s.Don. Wil. Som. [kwīr, kwiə(r, kweə(r.] 1. *adj.* In phr. (1) *a queer deal*, a great deal; (2) *a queer stick*, an odd, eccentric person; (3) *queer and*, very; (4) *— as Dick's hatband*, in a very morose or sullen temper; see **Dick**, *sb.*[1] **2** (2); (5) *— ways*, strange, nervous, squeamish; (6) *the queer thief of the world*, a thief, rogue.

(1) **Ir.** It's a quare dale aisier crookenin' things than straightenin' thim again, Barlow *East unto West* (1898) 193. (2) **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (3) **Ir.** Sure I know the roof's quare and bad, Barlow *Martin's Company* (1896) 12. **N.I.**[1] Quare an' nice. **Ant.** A wus quare an' ill, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Quare and cold. Quare and sick, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). (4) **I W**[2] Zummet or nother had putt'n out; . . he hardly spoke a dozen words to me, and was as queer as Dick's hatband. (5) **Dmb.** When wee things there are making din In their fathers' arms . . . It maks me queer ways, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 43. (6) **Ir.** Wasn't she the quare thief of the world to go rob me that way? Barlow *Martin's Company* (1896) 138.

2. *Obs.* Humorous, entertaining, amusing.

Sc. Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 69. **Ayr.** The souter tauld his queerest stories; The landlord's laugh was ready chorus, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 49–50.

3. Ill-tempered, captious; unsociable from some fancied slight or insult.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 13, 1896). **s.Chs.**[1] Dhi sen 6o)z kwéeür wi)dh uwd mon [They sen hoo's queer wi' th' owd mon]. **Ken.** It seemed to make her very queer (D.W.L.). **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

4. *adv.* In *comp.* (1) **Queer-far'd**, having a queer countenance or queer features; (2) **-gotten**, of uncertain parentage.

(1) **Cum.** Monnie a queerfar'd jwoat was there, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 129. (2) **ne.Sc.** Auld MacDowall's queer-gotten bairn had turned oot tae be a real nait'ral, Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 66.

5. Phr. *to die queer*, to commit suicide.

Ken. 'The old gentleman was a-goin' to his son in furrin parts. But he never did, for he died queer'—the marsh term for a suicide, Son of Marshes *Ann. Fishing Vill.* (ed. 1892) 107.

6. Unsociably, ill-temperedly.

w.Yks. They du things varry queer at yond place, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 13, 1896). **I.W.**[2] If he acts anyway queer, I sholl start off hooam agen.

7. Very.

Uls. A queer nice lady (M.B.-S.). **Ant.** He's a quare weel daein' boy, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

8. *sb. pl.* Anything odd or strange: news.

Rxb. The Lord kens it's queers to Archie Simpson, that there's any harm in kissing a lassie, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 103; (Jam.)

9. *v.* To puzzle; to put to confusion; to make or cause to feel queer; to cause to go wrong.

Sc. Come now, Jeanie, ye are but queering us—I am no trowing that there is sic a ane in the warld, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxvi. **w.Yks.** That's hah we've bin queered all along, we nivver gat a reight tale (B.K.); Moind yo, he quear'd all't wark for that day, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xiv. **Ess.** A-many folks it queered, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 125; **Ess.**[1] **Ken.** What queer'd me, he sed, 'twas kep All round about de Church, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 10; **Ken.**[1] It queers me how it ever got there; I'll queer 'em. **Sus.**[1] It has queered me for a long time to find out who that man is. [**Amer.** He has queered himself, i. e. gotten into bad odor, Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

Hence *queered and quiammed, phr.* intricate, as a piece of carving. **n.Yks.**[2]

QUEER, see **Quire.**

QUEERACH, *v.* and *sb.* **Bnff.**[1] [kwī·rəχ.] 1. *v.* To do any kind of work in a weak, trifling manner; *gen.* with *at*; to nurse in an over-dainty manner. Hence **Queeraching**, *ppl. adj.* awkward, unskilful. 2. *sb.* The act of working in a weak, trifling manner; the act of nursing in an over-dainty manner.

QUEERISH, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Der. Dev. [kwī·riʃ.] Rather queer; rather uncomfortable, not well in health.

Abd. Their projectors [he] thinks Gay queerish chaps, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 110. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Nhb.** I did feel queerish when ye dooted sae muckle it what I telled ye was true, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 83. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Der.** The governor is queerish this evening, Le Fanu *Uncle Silas* (1865) I. 314. **Dev.** He had had fits in childhood, which made him queerish at times, Mortimer *Tales Moors* (1895) 87.

Hence **Queerishness**, *sb.* an uneasy sensation.

Elg. Sudden indisposition, with an uncommon faintishness and queerishness, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 133.

QUEERLY, *adv.* and *adj.* Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in form **quarely** Ir. [kwiə·(r)li.] 1. *adv.* Considerably, extraordinarily.

Ant. Now we're quarely betther fixed, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 17. **Uls.** You're mended quarely this last while, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 92.

2. *adj.* Queer, odd; slightly demented.

Cum. A rayder queerly sort of a house, Caine *Hagar* (1887) III. 9; **Cum.**[14] A rayder queerly swort of a chap. **Wm.** He's gone rayder queerly ower o' that brass he's lost (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lan.** T'sign ower t'dure's a queerly yan, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 29.

QUEERNESS, *sb.* Yks. [kwiə·nəs.] 1. In phr. *queernesses and quiams*, whims of all sorts. **n.Yks.**[2]

2. An estrangement.

w.Yks. Ther's like's ther's been a bit ov a queerness between 'em iver sin' Jim gate t'job 'at Neddy wanted, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 20, 1896).

QUEERSOME, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Rather queer.

Elg. We've tripped through mony a queersome reel, But noo we sever, Tester *Poems* (1865) 78. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.)

QUEERVE, *v.* Sh.I. Also written **querv.** [kwirv.] To rake mown grass into long separate strips after it has been spread out, to prevent it drying too quickly. (J.S.), (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1]

QUEERY, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also written **query** Rnf. [kwī·ri.] A strange or curious circumstance; a queer thing.

Rnf. It's strange to tell their fligmagaries, Their patent netts and catgut queries, Wi' levers and weights gaun tapsalteerie In counterpoise, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 150. n.Yks.[1] That wur a queery, nny ways; n.Yks.[4]

QUEESE, *v.* Sc. Also written **quease**. A dial. form of 'wheeze.' 'Queesin like an auld bellows' (JAM. *Suppl.*).

QUEESER, see **Quist**, *sb.*

QUEESITIVE, *adj.* Sc. [kwī·zitiv.] A shortened form of 'inquisitive.' Cai.[1], Bnff.[1], w.Sc. (JAM.) Hence **Queesitiveness**, *sb.* Bnff.[1], w.Sc. (JAM.)

QUEEST, **QUEESY**, see **Cast**, *v.*, **Quist**, *sb.*, **Queasy**, *adj.*[1]

QUEET, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **quit** n.Sc.; **quiyte** Abd. [kwīt.] An ancle; also a gaiter. See **Coot**, *sb.*[2]

n.Sc. He stepped to the quit, Then out he jumped upon the bank, Says, this water's wond'rous deep, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) II. 253, ed. 1875. Bnff. I . . lap aff the Gloyd an' took my queets, Threw by my hat, put aff my beets, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 57. Bch. [Stockings] Wi' mony a bony tirly-wirl About the queets, FORBES *Shop Bill* (1785) 13. Abd. I've strained my quiyte, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii. nw.Abd. The stokens 'ill be some wide aboot the queets, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 19. Kcd. He steed until a burnin bauk cam' crash upo' his queet, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 29.

Hence **Queetikins**, *sb. pl.* gaiters, short leggings.

Elg. Wi' breeks o' that ilk, an' queetikins too, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). Abd. The strap o' ane o' my queetikins brak, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii.

QUEETER, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] [kwī·tər.] 1. *v.* To do work in a weak, trifling manner. See **Cutter**, *v.* Hence **Queetering**, *ppl. adj.* weak, trifling. 2. *sb.* The act of doing work in a weak, trifling manner.

QUEETH, *sb.* Bnff. The coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*, in the second year. (JAM., s.v. Gerrack). See **Cooth**, *sb.*[2]

QUEEVE, *v.* Bdf. Sus. [kwīv.] To twist; to bend slowly backwards and forwards as a tree-top. Cf. **quave**.

n.Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 141. e.Sus. (F.E.S.)

QUEEVERLY, *adj.* Lei.[1] [quī·vəli.] Fawning; hypocritical. Cf. **quaver**, *v.*[1] 2.

QUEEZE, **QUEEZIE**, see **Quist**, *sb.*, **Queasy**, *adj.*[1]

QUEEZ-MADDAM, *sb.* Sc. A name given to the French jargonelle pear; the same word as **Cuisse-madame** (q.v.).

He'll glowr at a barkit aiksnag as if it were a queez maddam in full bearing, SCOTT *Rob Roy* 1817) xxi.

QUEFF, **QUEGH**, **QUEGLE**, see **Quaigh**, *sb.*, **Queagle**.

QUEICH, **QUEIGHT**, see **Quaigh**, *sb.*, **Quoit**.

QUEILE, **QUEINE**, see **Coil**, *sb.*[2], **Quean**.

QUEINT, *adj.* and *adv.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in forms **waint** Cum. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lan.; **weant** Lan.; **went** n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1]; **whaint** Wm. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan.; **wheant** Lan.[1]; **wheint** Chs.[13]; **whent** Dur.[1] w.Dur.[1] n.Yks.[23] e.Yks. [wēnt, **went**.] 1. *adj.* Strange, odd, out of the way; often used *iron.*: fine.

Dur.[1] A whent lad. w.Dur.[1], n.Yks.[3] e.Yks. It's waint weather (H.E.W.). w.Yks. Whaint wark, THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). Chs. RAY 1691); Chs.[13]

Hence **Waintly**, *adv.* strangely.

Lan. Yo lovn a king, sur, waintly, BYROM *Poems* (1773) I. 109, ed. 1814.

2. Large, vast; extraordinary in point of size, quantity, &c.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'A whent spot,' a spacious building. 'A whent while.' 'A whent mickle.' 'A whent clim.' ne.Yks.[1] A weeant deal on 'em. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] There's a waynt lot o'apples on that three. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] A whaint huge reeky blac spot, ii. 356.

Hence (1) **Queintly**, *adv.* (*a*) greatly, very much; (*b*) very well, hearty; (2) *waintly off*, *phr.* in great trouble, in a great way or ado.

(1, *a*) ne.Yks.[1] Ah's weeantly pleeas'd. e.Yks.[1] Machine wants fittlin up whaintly, *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.[1] We are always waintly throng again Martinmas. (*b*) Cum. *Gl.* (1851). Lan.[1] Aw could ha' gone on wheantly, TIM BOBBIN *Wks.* (1750) xxxvi. s.Lan. 'Heaw arto this mornin?' 'Well, awm weantly, thank yo,' BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). (2) ne.Yks.[1] Oor Jack's weeantly off aboot it.

3. Phr. *queint and*, very.

ne.Yks.[1] Ah's weeant an' glad on't. e.Yks. I'se went un flayed I sall never get to Londesbro' Park to-morrow, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 498; e.Yks.[1] He's whaint an fond of his glass.

4. *adv.* Very, exceedingly.

Wm. A woman is whaint ill, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 41. n.Yks.[1] e.Yks. It's a waint long way off (H.E.W.). w.Yks. A waint queer seeght was seen that da, INGLEDEW *Ballads* (1842) 273. Lan. Whaint fond o' summut new, BYROM *Poems* (1773) I. 101, ed. 1814.

[1. And evermo, so swift as thought, This queynte hous aboute wente, CHAUCER *H. Fame*, 1924-5. OFr. *cointe*, *queinte* (GODEFROY).]

QUEIST, see **Quist**, *sb.*

QUELCH, *v.* Brks. 1. To swallow. [Not known to our correspondents.] GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Cf. **quilt**, *v.*[2] 2. Of horses: to make a peculiar noise internally when trotting. (M.J.B.)

QUELL, *v.* Sc. Chs. War. Hrf. Also in form **quall** Sc. [kwel.] 1. To subdue; to quench, extinguish; to be subdued. Cf. **quail**, *v.*[1] 7.

Gall. Ay hoping broyliments will quall Frae year to year, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 366, ed. 1876. Chs.[1] Yon mon's goin' mad; see if you can quell him. Th' feire has getten sitch a yed, we shan ne'er be able to quell it. War.[3]

2. To kill by crushing.

Hrf.[2] That ere black hen did quell most of her chicks in the nist.

3. To quail.

Ayr. But God forbid, we ever sud Be sent the broader path To quell and quake in burning lake, LAING *Poems* (1894) 107.

QUELL, **QUELLAT**, see **Quail**, *v.*[2], **Quill**, *sb.*[4], **Quillet**.

QUELPY, *adj.* *Obs.* Nhp.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] Eggy; having the taste of eggs predominating.

QUELSTRING, see **Queltring**.

QUELT, *sb.*[1] Lan.[1] [kwelt.] A blow. See **Welt** cf. **quilt**, *v.*[1]

He gan him a quelt at th' side of his yed ut nearly knock'd him o'er.

QUELT, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. A kilt.

Those among them who travel on foot, and have not attendants to carry them over the waters—vary it [the Trouse] into the Quelt, BURT *Lett.* (1754) II. 184-5 (JAM.).

QUELT, **QUELTERING**, see **Quilt**, *v.*[1], **Queltring**.

QUELTRING, *adj.* Glo. w.Cy. Dev. Also in forms **quelstring**, **queltering** Dev.; **quilstering** Dev.[1] [kwe·ltrin.] Of the weather: hot, sultry, sweltering.

Glo.[1] w.Cy. (HALL.) Dev. Aw, Jimminy! idden et a quelstring 'ot day? I'm za 'ot's Mally Palmer, an' 'er cüdden zay 'er prayers vur tha yett, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] Vanning way their hatts as thof 'twas cruel hot, buldering, quilstering weather, 8. n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 349; GROSE (1790). s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

QUELTY, *v.* Dev.[3] [kwe·lti.] To breathe. Cf. **quilt**, *v.*[2]

I bin mortal tissicked up, and cude 'ardly quelty, thort I'd agot brownkitty or squinges.

QUELVE, *adj.* Chs.[1] [kwelv.] A dial. form of 'twelve.' (s.v. Quist.)

QUENCH, *v.* Irel. Cor. Also in form **quinch** Wmh. [kwenʃ, kwinʃ.] 1. With *away*: to die.

Cor. If we die, we are said to 'pass' or 'quench away,' HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 339.

2. To put out. Wmh. Quinch the candle (S.A.B.).

QUENE, see **Quean**.

QUENTY, *adj.* Chs.[1] [kwe·nti.] A dial. form of 'twenty.' (s.v. Quist.)

QUENYA, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **whenya** S. & Ork.[1] A mill. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **quern**, *sb.*[1]

QUENYIE, see **Quinzie**.

QUERANTE, *sb.* Wor. A spree. s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875). See **Courant**.

QUERD, see **Queed**.

QUERDOOD, *sb.* Shr.[1] [kwē·dud.] The small upper branches and loppings of trees, &c., cut into lengths and stacked for sale as firewood. See **Cordwood**, s.v. **Cord**, *sb.* 6 (2).

QUERE, see **Queer**, *sb.*[12], **Quire**.

QUERIOUS, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A dial. form of 'curious.'

Rnf. Ither nigs and naws sae querious, Wad ding philosopher delirious, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 179.

QUERK, see **Quirk**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

QUERKEN, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Der. Also written **quirken** Chs.[13] Der.[1] [kwə·rkən, kwə·kən.] To choke, esp. to choke for some seconds while drinking. See **Whirken**; cf. **quocken, quirk**, *v.*[2]

n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[1], Chs.[12] Der. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Der.[12], nw.Der.[1]

[Querkenyd, *suffocatus* (*Prompt.*). OFris. *kwerka, querka*, to throttle, strangle (RICHTHOFEN).]

QUERN, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. e.An. Ken. Sus. Dev. Also written **quairn** Dmf.; **querne** Wxf.[1]; **quirn** n.Sc.; and in forms **quarn** e.An.[2]; **queen** Or.I.; **quions** Lin.[1]; **quons** e.An.[1]; **quorn** w.Yks. e.An.[2] **1.** A small stone hand-mill for grinding grain.

Sc. The music for a hungry wame Is grinding o' the quernie, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 355. Sh.I. There is, however, another sort of grinding apparatus . . . that is well known under the name of Quern. A hand-mill of this kind consists of two stones, about 21 inches in diameter, that rest on a kind of table. Near the edge of the upper stone is a handle which the grinder (generally a female of the house) seizes and turns round with a sort of centrifugal movement, whilst the left hand is employed in supplying with corn a hole in the centre. The meal then flies outward, and drops from between the stones on the table, when it is every now and then scraped together and taken away, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 205, ed. 1891. Or.I. (S.A.S.) n.Sc. Grind it without quirn or mill, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) II. 284, ed. 1875. Abd. He'd querns for grindin' either meal or snuff, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 10. Per. SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 143. Edb. A kiln for drying corn, when querns or hand-mills for grinding it were commonly used, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 121, ed. 1815. Dmf. Ye maun grun't but a quairn, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 119. N.I.[1], Wxf.[1], Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2] The mill is formed of two round stones, about a foot and a half in diameter; the lower stone is convex, to which the concavity of the upper one agrees; while the turning was effected by a wooden handle fixed into the top stone, the flour in the meantime escaping through a side-vent in the lower stone. w.Yks. The ancient quorns were going out of use, HARKER *Wharfedale* (1869) 143; w.Yks.[1], Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Lin. A machine used to grind malt with, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 719; Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] *Obs.* e.An.[1] A hand-mill for grinding mustard seed; e.An.[2] Ken. A malt-quern (K.); Ken.[1], Sus. (M.B.-S.), Sus.[1] n.Dev. GROSE (1790).

2. *Comp.* **Quern-stone**, a peculiar stone found principally near Swaffham. Cf. **car-stone.**

Nrf. The hard beds, locally termed Carstone, or 'Quern stone,' are worked for building purposes, WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 230.

[OE. *cweorn, cwyrn*, Go. *qairnus*, a hand-mill.]

QUERN, *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Shr. Also in forms **quairn** Sc.; **quoarn, quorn** N.Cy.[1] [**kwern, kwōn.**]

1. A dial. form of 'corn.' N.Cy.[1] Shr.[2] The quern harrast.

2. Phr. *to shout a quern*, to raise a shout of rejoicing in the harvest-field when the last of the corn is cut. Cum.[14] Cf. *to shout the kirn*, s.v. **Kirn, 8** (3). **3.** A grain, granule, seed; a small particle. Cf. **curn**, *sb.*

Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 426. Ayr. (JAM.)

Hence **Quairny**, *adj.* in small particles. Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *ib.*

QUERN, *sb.*[3] Sc. The gizzard of a fowl. Abd. (W.M.), (JAM.)

QUERNEY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A species of rot in sheep.

s.Sc. Some people have been led to consider the rot as of two kinds, viz. the querney, or black rot, proceeding from foul feeding; and the hunger rot, from an absolute deficiency of food of every kind, *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 464–5 (JAM.).

QUERNIE, see **Curn**, *sb.*

QUERNOCK, *sb.* Sh.I. A little hand-mill for grinding grain. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **quern**, *sb.*[1]

QUERRE, QUERT, see **Quar, Quat**, *v.*

QUERTY, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Also written **quierty, quirty** (JAM.). Lively, possessing a flow of animal spirits; active.

Rnf. I fear the barley bree, An roving blades sae quirty, May gar him spread his wings an' flee, A. WILSON *Poems* (1790) 233 (JAM.). Ayr., Dmf. (JAM.)

[Cp. quert, or whert, *incolumnis, sanus, sospes* (*Prompt.*).]

QUERV, see **Queerve.**

QUERY, *v.* Lon. [**kwiə·ri.**] To solicit work as a chimneysweep.

'There's so much querying-a-goin'on.' 'Querying?' 'That's what we calls under-working,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 369, ed. 1861.

Hence **Querier**, *sb.* a chimneysweep who solicits employment from house to house.

The 'knullers' or 'queriers,' that is to say, those who solicit custom in an irregular manner, by knocking at the doors of houses and such like, *ib.* 357; BAUMANN *Londinismen* (1887).

[Fr. *querir*, to look, search out; to seek or enquire after (COTGR.).]

QUERY, see **Queery.**

QUEST, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Shr. Som. [**kwest.**] An inquest. See **Crowner's quest**, s.v. **Crowner.**

m.Yks.[1] A crowner's quest. w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] Th' crunner's quest is sittin' o'er him to-day. Chs.[1], n.Lin.[1] Shr.[2] They hannod had the crowner's quest yit. w.Som.[1] The sergeant told me how the crowner was comin' vor to hold the quest to-morrow t'arternoon.

[Is this law?—Ay, marry, is't; crowner's quest law, SHAKS. *Hamlet*, v. i. 24. OFr. *queste*, inquiry, search.]

QUEST, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. I.Ma. Glo. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in form **ques'** I.Ma. **1.** *v.* To seek for game; to lay hounds on the scent of a hare, &c.; to give tongue as a dog when on a scent; also used *fig.*

Sc. The creature was used to run questing with a little wooden bowl he carried for largesse, LANG *Monk of Fife* (1896) 45. Nhb. The hounds . . . quested about the banks, and swam to and fro in the water in an evident state of uncertainty, DAVIES *Rambles Sch. Field Club* (1881) xxxvi; Gossip . . . fell at once to ill-natured conjecture, and quested hotly for her past, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 151. Cum. I questit them up the stairs, CAINE *Hagar* (1887) III. 10; Cum.[1] Jwon Peel questit a hare up Skiddawside and pot her off beside t'man; Cum.[4] After some questing puss was found. w.Yks. 'How is it there's no sport to-day?' Old Huntsman: 'Dunno, sir, unless it be the hounds can't quest,' *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.[2] I.Ma. Let's ques' with the dog over yandher, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 267. Glo.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. HOLLOWAY. Sus.[12] Hmp. HOLLOWAY; Hmp.[1], Wil. (G.E.D.) w.Som.[1] To utter the peculiar bark which spaniels or terriers give when their game is found. The word is never used with hounds; they 'give tongue,' 'speak,' or 'bay.' 'Thick there's a rare good dog, but he's a leetle bit to quiet. I likes to hear a dog quest.' Dev. Every . . . bush or twig . . . was quested, *Memoir Rev. J. Russell* (1883) 315. n.Dev. May be you never saw an old black-and-tan twenty-six-inch tufter . . . snuffle and quest and traverse, till he owned the scent with a roar, WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* (1875) xvi.

Hence **Questing**, *ppl. adj.* of a dog: searching for scent; giving tongue when on a scent; also used *fig.*

Gall. Ranging all the time up hill and down dale like a questing collie, *Gallovidian* (1899) I. 153; All at once a questing dragoon held up his hand, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) x. e.An.[1] A 'questing spaniel,' is one who opens upon the scent of his game, in contradistinction to one who runs mute. Suf. *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 325.

2. To collect money or provisions as alms.

Ir. It was Friar Rooney himself, with a sack of oats, for he had been questin, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 73.

3. *sb.* The early morning search with hounds for a hare.

Cum. Than up and be off for a day-breck quest Wid a merry and lively chang, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 253; Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] Our meets used to be fixed early that we might have the pleasure of the quest.

4. The sound made by a spaniel or terrier when on a scent.

w.Som.[1] He don't never give no quest 'thout he's right 'pon it [the game].

5. A collection for a charitable purpose.

Ir. We'll have a Quest at the three althars, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 82.

[1. Fr. *quester*, to seek, search, trace out; to hunt (COTGR.). See **Quest**, *sb.*[1]]

QUEST, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* N.Cy.[2] The side of an oven. Hence **Quested**, *adj.* of a pie: having the sides crushed by each other, or so joined as to be less well-baked.

QUEST, *v.*[2] Wor. [**kwest.**] A shortened form of 'question.' s.Wor. (H.K.)

QUEST, see **Quist**, *sb.*

QUESTION, *sb.* Sc. War. Also written **quaisten** Frf. [kwe·ʃtən.] **1.** In *comp.* **Question-book**, the Shorter Catechism.

Ayr. The laddies were eident at their Question Books, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 141. Lnk. Having a mind to learn to read, I bought a Question Book, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 54, ed. 1828.

2. Phr. (1) *to ask the question*, a hunting term: to draw a fox covert; (2) *—get one's questions*, to prepare one's lesson.

(1) War.[3] (2) Ayr. The billie is gettin' his questions To say in S. Stephen's the morn, BURNS *Election*, st. 5.

3. *pl.* The Shorter Catechism.

Sc. I judged from the look of the man he would think the better of me if I knew my questions, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) iii. Abd. ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 78. Frf. INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 108. Per. He's proud he can say his questions, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 17. Cld. On Sabbath nicht . . . The questions ye'll put round and round, NIMMO *Sngs.* (1882) 168. Rnf. GILMOUR *Pen-Flk.* (1873) 22. Ayr. HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 34. Lth. He spiered at them their questions from the 'singles questions,' or the 'carritch,' as the Westminster Shorter Catechism . . . is called in Scotland, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 222. Dmf. When the questions were to say, He couldna gang to school that day, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 53.

QUET, *sb.* Sc. The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. Abd. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 217.

QUET, see **Quit**.

QUEUE-PEE, *sb.* Yks. Written **cew-pee**. [kiu·-pī.] The curls of hair on the top of a child's head.

w.Yks. Put him a cew-pee up, can't ta? (B.K.

QUEVER, see **Quiver**, *adj.*

QUEY, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Also written **quay**, **quhey** Sc.; and in forms **coy** Bch.; **quae** Not.[2]; **quaeg** S. & Ork.[1]; **quaick** Sh.I.; **quaik** Sc.; **quake** Abd.; **que** Gall. Lin.; **quee** w.Yks.[2] Not.[3] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **queyag** Cai.[1]; **queyoch** Or.I.; **qui** Gall. Ldd. Not.; **quie** Der.[1]; **quoy** Sc. (JAM.) w.Yks.; **quoyach** Sc. (JAM.); **quy** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.[1] n.Cy. Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[3]; **quyach** Sc. (JAM.); **whaek** Sh.I.; **whee** e.Yks.; **whey** Cum. e.Yks.; **wheye** Cum.[1]; **whi** n.Cy.; **whie** n.Cy. Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[3]; **why** N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Wm. n.Yks. w.Yks.[13] Not.[2]; **whye** N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1] Lakel.[1] Cum. n.Yks.[23] e.Yks.[1] Stf.; **wie** ne.Lan.[1]; **wy** Yks. Lan.; **wye** n.Cy. n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[24] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] [kwē, kwī; wī, wai.] **1.** A heifer of any age up to three years, or until she has had a calf.

Sc. Ye might try it on the bauson-faced year auld quey, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxviii; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Sh.I. He had left his 'whaek' to take care of itself, NICOLSON *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 11; Yon tree-year-auld quaick played da curse, *Sh. News* (Apr. 22, 1899); S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1] Bnff. Roups of stots, queys, cows, ploughs, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 253. Bch. Yese get a cow, an' a branded coy, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 64, ed. 1873. Abd. She's get the mell, and that sall be right now, As weel's a quoy, although she were a cow, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 124, ed. 1812; (A.W.) Ags. (JAM.) Per. Div ye think yersel that 'quey' sounds as weel as heifer? IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 65. e.Fif. LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxv. Ayr. The Deil, or else an outler Quey, Gat up an' gae a croon, BURNS *Hallowe'en* (1785) st. 26. Lnk. Ye sald your crummock and her bassen'd quey, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 39, ed. 1783. e.Lth. MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 233. Edb. Seeking for the bassent quey, *Tint Quey* (1796) 17. Bwk. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31. Slk. On which she had fed when a young and happy quey, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 99. Dmf. Then bullocks, and heifers, and some open queys, Presented their beautiful forms to my eyes, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 82. Gall. 'Weel,' said the farmer body to the calf, 'I ettled ye for a keeping quey,' CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) v; (A.W.) N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Ldd. (M.B.-S.) n.Cy. (J.L. 1783), N.Cy.[12] Nhb. *Gent. Mag.* (1884) 16, ed. Gomme; Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], Lakel.[1] Cum. I carried our whye to the bull, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 9; Keep his wheys fra takkin' t'redwatter, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 79; Cum.[14] s.Wm. Dun why and its gitten out 'oth fald, HUTTON *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 20. n.Yks. Our why is better tidded than this cow, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 29; n.Yks.[1] T'rooan coo's getten cauv'd, an' it's a white wye; n.Yks.[23] ne.Yks.[1] I'st a bull or a wye? e.Yks. RAY (1691); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); (C.W.D.); w.Yks.[1] I'se i' some meser foarced to fest owte . . . a why, ii. 289; w.Yks.[3] ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Stf. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) Not. (W.H.S.), Not.[2] Lin. (HALL.); The garthman will show you in the crewe-yard the stots and the quees of the establishment, STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 263.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Quey-calf**, a female calf; (2) **-fidgings**, the first three meals of milk obtained from a cow after she has given birth to a female calf; (3) **-gates**, *obs.*, an old common road by which cattle were driven; (4) **-laikens**, cows; (5) **-stirk**, a heifer from one to two years old.

(1) Sc. Quey caffs are dear veal, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737) 59, ed. 1776 (JAM.). Or.I. May a' your kye be weel to calve . . . And every ane a queyoch calf, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 171. Lnk. Twa quey cawfs I'll yearly to them give, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 116 (JAM.). n.Cy. (J.L. 1783); *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 502; N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1], Lakel.[12] Cum. GROSE (1790). n.Wm. It's a why cofe (B.K.). n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] We've gitten anuther wye cauf. w.Yks. WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 548; w.Yks.[234] Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 269; Lan.[1] Der.[1] Kwah·ŭ kau'f'. Also pron. kwee'kau·f'. Not. Yes, it's a quee calf I'm pleased to say (L.C.M.); Not.[3], s.Not. (J.P.K.) n.Lin.[1] Ey, thaay speäk clear different e' Yerksheere to what we do. I mind hearin' a woman 'at was fra that-awaays-on tellin' on her naaibour she'd gotten a nist 'why,' an' when I went to see what it was, it was noht bud a quee-cauf. sw.Lin.[1] She's had three quee cauves running. (2) w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 547. (3) Cum. (J.Ar.) (4) Lakel.[2] (5) e.Dur.[1], n.Yks.[2]

[ON. *kvīga*, a young cow before she has calved (VIGFUSSON).]

QUEY, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in forms **quay** S. & Ork.[1]; **quee**, **quie** Sh.I.; **quoy** S. & Ork.[1] Cai.[1]; **whee**, **whie** Sh.I. **1.** A piece of ground taken in from a common and enclosed; also in *comp.* **Quey-land.**

Sh.I. The cultivated soil free from scat was then named Quoy-land, a term meaning nothing more than an enclosed field, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 121, ed. 1891; JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 107. S. & Ork.[1] Or.I. The said quoy of land, called Quoy-dandie, is to be exposed for sale, &c. What is called a quoy in Orkney is a piece of ground taken in from a common, and inclosed with a field or other fence; and its boundaries being thus precisely fixed and ascertained, no doubt can arise as to its extent, *Condescendence D. Erskine* (Nov. 27, 1804) (JAM.); Detached and separate pieces of ground [in a 'town'] near the houses called Tumails, or little inclosures called Quays, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) 6. Cai.[1]

2. A sheep-pen. S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *kvī*, a fold, pen, esp. where sheep are milked (VIGFUSSON).]

QUEYAG, **QUEYL**, see **Quey**, *sb.*[1], **Coil**, *sb.*[2]

QUEYN, **QUEYOCH**, **QUEYT**, see **Quean**, **Quey**, *sb.*[1], **Quite**, *sb.*

QUEZZEN, *v.* e.An. [kwe·zən.] **1.** To suffocate with noxious vapour; to smother weeds by covering them with sand or earth. e.An.[1], Suf.[1] Cf. **quizzle.**

2. To smoulder away without flame.

e.An.[1] If the fuel be damp, the fire quezzens out.

QUH-. For words beginning with **quh-** in Sc. see **wh-.**

QUHAUP, *sb.* Ayr. (JAM.) Also in form **quhaip.** A goblin, evil spirit; see below. ? Same word as **Whaup** (q.v.).

Supposed to go about under the eaves of houses after the fall of night, having a long beak resembling a pair of tongs for the purpose of carrying off evil-doers.

QUHEY, **QUI**, see **Quey**, *sb.*[1]

QUIAMS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.[2] [kwiəmz.] **1.** Whims; singular notions. **2.** Phr. *quiams and quavers*, affected speech and gesture.

QUIB, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A taunt, jibe.

Rxb. The other, dark anent the quib Cry'd, O sic doolfu' sonnets! A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 141.

QUIBBLY, *v.* w.Som.[1] To quiver, shake.

I zeed the leaves quibbly [kwuob·lee, kwŭb·lee], and I up way the gun, but jist eens I was gwain to pull the trigger, I zeed 'twas one o' the birds. I be afeard I've a catchta chill, I do quibbly all over

QUIBOW, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A branch of a tree.

QUICE, see **Quist**, *sb.*

QUICH, *sb. Obs.* Ags. (JAM.) A small round-eared woman's cap; worn under another so as only to show the border. The quich was frequently used along with pinners.

QUICH, *v.* Hmp. [Not known to our other correspondents.] [kwitʃ.] To cry out as a baby.

He never quich'd all night (H.C.M.B.).

QUICK, *adj.*[1], *adv.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. Also in forms **hwick** Nhb.[1]; **whick** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] w.Dur.[1] Lakel.[12] Cum.[134] Wm. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] Chs.[23] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1]; **whik** Lan.; **wick** Lakel.[2] Cum. Wm. n.Yks.[1284] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2345] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Der.[1] nw.Der.[1] Not.[2] n.Lin.[1] [kwik; wik.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Quick-and-quidder**, swiftly, quickly; (2) **-start**, an upstart; (3) **-stick(s**, (*a*) immediately, with haste; *gen.* in phr. *in* (*a*) *quick-stick(s*; (*b*) in phr. *to make quick-sticks of anything*, to do it quickly; to settle the business.

(1) **S. & Ork.**[1] (2) **Lan.** A lot o' camplin', concayted wick starts 'at hannot had time to reckon their limbs up gradely, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 141, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] (3, *a*) **Cum.** They wer' married i' quicksticks, Burn *Fireside Crack* (1886) 20. **n.Yks.** I set him off, quick-sticks (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[4] If thoo dizn't git it deean quick-sticks, Ah'll wahrm thi jacket foor tha. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah'll let him knaw Ah's maysther o' this hoos ĭ quick-sticks. **w.Yks.** 'T air wor that boyant an leet at wi shot up aht at seet i' quick sticks, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1893) 39. **Lan.** A bran new republic set up i' quicksticks, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 162; **Lan.**[1], Aw'll shift thee in quick-sticks, see if aw dunnot. **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Stf.**[1] **Der.** I'll shift her in double quicksticks if she ever cooms meddlin' i' my house, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) III. 267. **Not.** I'll be there in quick sticks (J.H.B.); **Not.**[1] **Lin.**[1] I can go in quick-sticks. **n.Lin.**[1] If thoo's not off in a quick-stick I'll help thĕ. **War.**[2] You'd better get that job done in quick-sticks, or else you'll hear something; **War.**[3] **Lei.**[1] Yo' be off quick-sticks, or ah'll gie ye some'at for your-sen. **War., Wor., Glo.** Northall *Flk-Phr.* (1894). **w.Som.**[1] Uur puut ee· tu dhu rai·t u-baew·t een u kwik·-stik [She put him to the right-about very shortly]. Yûe oa·n, oa·nee! aa·l zee baewd dhaat·-n kwik·-stik [You won't, won't you! I'll see about that this instant]. **Dev.**[3] I'll be there in quick-sticks. **nw.Dev.**[1] [**Aus.** They must have some fellows to sell stock, you know, or we should have a note to settle our little account in quick sticks, Boldrewood *Squatter* (1890) xvi.] (*b*) **Cor.**[2]

2. Hasty-tempered. **Hrf.**[2] **3.** Alive; lively, alert; also used *subst.*

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** Answer me if ye're still whick, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 147; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** On which the straw would become 'quick,' and rise upright, and shuffle away before her, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii; **Dur.**[1], **w.Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.** Fairly whick wi' flooks (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] Whinin oot 'Fadder's deid,' when ivery body kens 'at fadder's whicker nor meast on us; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Wor thor giants alive? Nay, nay, lemme see, they er net whick, I racken, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 98, ed. 1821. **s.Wm.** Was it whick, says Ta? Hutton *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 39. **n.Yks.**[1] 'T'wickest young chap at ivver Ah seen'; of a young man full to overflowing of animal life and spirits; **n.Yks.**[2] As wick as an eel; **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Is't wick yit? i.e. is it still alive? Them's varry wick 'uns. **e.Yks.** Wheeah's fayther was deead, tho' his muther was wick, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 39; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ta dream o' t'deead is t'sign o' bein' troubled wi' t'wick, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 20, 1889); **w.Yks.**[1] Whick and hearty; **w.Yks.**[2] As wick as bees; **w.Yks.**[3] T'cheese is wick wi' mawks; **w.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** Boh whot dust' think Burke wud sey neaw, iv hee're whik? Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 17, ed. 1801; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** 'You saw a real ghost once, didn't you?' 'Aye, that aw did, a gradely wick un,' Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 1; **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.**[2] He's a wick dog. **Lin.** Wa'al, being as it isn't wick Oi doant moind, *Lin. N. & Q.* 56. **n.Lin.**[1] I thoht thaay was deäd last back-end, bud thaay're wick eniff noo. **Sus.**[1] I thought that the sheep was dead when I first saw it, but I found it was quick still. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 349.

Hence **Quicksome**, *adj.* full of life. **n.Yks.**[2] **4.** *Comb.* (1) **Quick-beam**, (*a*) the mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia*; (*b*) the white beam-tree, *P. aria*; (2) **-beam tree**, see (1, *a*); (3) **-dyke**, (4) **-fence**, a growing quick-set hedge; (5) **-goods**, all kinds of living things; (6) **-hedge**, see (4); (7) **-horn**, a horn taken from a living animal; (8) **-meat**, green fodder, such as grass, clover, &c.; (9) **-mire**, a quagmire; (10) **-rock**, a mass of stone in strata, the 'living' rock; (11) **-spring**, a spring in the bed of a river or stream; (12) **-stock**, (13) **-stuff**, live stock; (14) **-tempered**, pliant; (15) **-thorn**, the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*; (16) **-thorns**, prickly bushes for hedge-work; (17) **-vein**, lead-mining term: a fissure containing ore; (18) **-water**, running water; (19) **-wood**, live plants of thorn of which hedges are made, esp. the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha.*

(1, *a*) **Mun.** (P.W.J.), **Sus.** (B. & H.), **Hmp.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Interspersed with what is called in Devonshire the quick-beam, or mountain-ash, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) Lett. vii; **Dev.**[4] **n.Dev.** Or ha' this quickbean [*sic*] on thy back, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 114. (*b*) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii. 91. (2) **Sus., Hmp., Som.** (B. & H.) (3) **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] (4) **Nhb.** The expense of making new quick fences, Marshall *Review* (1818) I. 44. (5) **n.Yks.**[2] (6) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'A Nhb. countryman still deems it necessary to call a thorn hedge a whick hedge by way of distinction' from a stockade or dead hedge, Bates *Border Holds*, 224. **Dur.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Shr.**[2], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Ken.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] (7) **ne.Sc.** Eating the food with a 'quick-horn' spoon, that is with a spoon made from the horn taken from a living animal, was considered a very efficacious remedy for whooping cough, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 46. (8) **w.Som.**[1] 'Ton't never do to let the cows ha' nort but quick-meat, they mus' ha' a bit o' corn and kee-uk [oil-cake] vor to bide by 'em. (9) **Dev.** (Hall.) (10) **Nhp.**[2] There being a notion, yet far from being extinct, that all stones owe their formation from progressive growth. (11) **n.Lin.**[1] You moän't ride that poäny across here, sir, theäre's wick-springs e' th' boddum, an' you'll be stuck fast if you do. (12) **n.Cy., Nhp.** Brookes *Tracts Gl.* (13) **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 349. (14) **Cmb.** A piece of rattan, &c., is said to be quick-tempered when it is pliant (W.W.S.). (15) **Yks.** Next fellah ah saw wor fast in a wickthorn bush, Binns *Tom Wallop* (1861) 13. **w.Yks.** Hunger 'ad go threugh a wick-thorn hedge, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889); **w.Yks.**[1] Behinnt a whick-thorn hedge, ii. 359; **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** Thou's torn ——'s dress till it looks as if it had been dragged through twenty wick-thorn hedges, Brierley *Fratchingtons* (1868) ii. (16) **n.Yks.**[2] (17) **Der.** Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1851) (s.v. Vein). (18) **Der.** Theer werena ony quick wayter to slake wi', Gilchrist *Peakland Faggot* (1897) 52. (19) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Like a lily among t'wickwoods, *Sng. Sol.* ii. 2, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 551. **n.Yks.** White thorn (provincially quickwood) constitutes the most common fence throughout the Riding, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 91; **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Quickwood 'at you get oot o' hedge-boddums an' plantin's isn't noht near as good as what you buy.

5. Phr. *sin one was wick*, in one's lifetime; since one was born.

w.Yks. Ah nivver saw sich an a fella' sin' ah wor wick, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 51. **Lan.** Hoo said, hoo'd ne'er had sich a bang sin' hoo're wick, Harland & Wilkinson *Ballads* (1875) 171.

6. Pregnant. **e.An.**[2], **Sus.**[1] **7.** Of the sands: insecure, soft and wet.

Ir. Moderately prudent people . . . do not attempt the passage, for it is full of 'quick' and 'soft' places, Barlow *Martin's Company* (1896) 61. **Nrf.** The ground is getting 'quicker' now, as the fishermen say, and my clogs sink in level with the mud, Emerson *Wild Life* (1890) 56. **Sus.**[1] You should not ride on the sands so soon after the tide has turned, for they are sure to be quick and shifting.

8. Of green fodder: succulent, full of sap.

w.Som.[1] Applied to any green fodder, of rapid growth, and which thereby is over aperient to cattle. 'Must gee they bullicks a lock o' hay, now the grass is so quick.' 'That there trefoy's ter'ble quick vor 'osses to work by.'

Hence **Quickness**, *sb.* of grass: fullness of sap.

Wil. The flock is put into the water-meadows. . . On account of the quickness of the grass, it is not usual to allow the ewes and lambs to go into them with empty bellies, nor before the morning dew is gone, Davis *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) xii.

9. Sharp, piercing.

Lth. Three needles that were unco quick, A bodkin made o' bane, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 111. **Dev.** (Hall.)

10. *adv.* In *comp.* **Quick-come-by**, easily gained or earned; used *subst.*

Som. Quick-come-by is a different colour to hold-fast, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 178.

11. Soon.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **nw.Dev.**[1] Us shan't git the railway yur, nat very quick.

12. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Quick-flaw** or **-flu**, a whitlow, a gathering on the side of the fingernail; (2) **-spring**, a piece of loose skin behind the fingernail.

(1) n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Cum.[14], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] (2) n.Lin. (I.W.)

13. The growing part of a plant nearest to the roots.

n.Yks.[1] 'Fed close? Why, it's eaten into t'hard wick;' of a pasture which has been fed very close.

14. Life.

n.Yks. Ah'll knock t'wick out o' thee (I.W.); n.Yks.[4] This bangs all 'at Ah've seean i' mah wick. w.Yks. He said he'd nivver seen such a sight i' all his wick (S.K.C.); w.Yks.[3] He will get it out of their wick. n.Lin.[1] I niver knew sich 'n a thing afoore i' all my wick.

Hence *to put a person's quick out, phr.* to put an end to his life. Nhb.[1] **15.** An insect; a maggot, esp. one in sheep; also in *comp.* **Wick-maggot.**

Lakel. Eggs of the blue fly, developed about the hinder parts of a sheep, and causing it pain and uneasiness (B.K.); Lakel.[1] Cum. (M.P.), Cum.[14], s.Wm. (J.A.B.) w.Yks. That plant is full o' wicks. Look at this cheese, it's o wicks (D.L.). ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], n.Lin.[1]

Hence (1) *at* or *in the whicks, phr.* of sheep: 'fly-blown,' having maggots in the flesh; (2) **Quickling,** *sb.* a young insect; (3) *to clip a sheep out of the whicks, phr.* to remove the wool mixed with maggots from those spots where the fly has 'struck'; (4) **Whick't,** *ppl. adj.*, see (1).

(1) Cum. As ristless as a sheep i' t'whicks (M.P.); And hed you any in't whicks? Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 176; Sum or anudder o' them was at whicks hoddenly while t'wedder was het, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 144. (2) e.An. (Hall.) (3) Cum. She wad ha' . . . clipt a sheep oot o' t'whicks, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 156; Cum.[4] (4) Cum.[14]

16. A young thorn plant for making hedges; also the hedge itself; occas. used of any young shoot.

N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). s.Ir. (P.W.J.), N.Cy.[1] Nhb. The quicks grow much better, Marshall *Review* (1818) 40; Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], Lakel.[1], Cum. (M.P.), Cum.[14], n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] Them wicks'll mak a good hedge eftther a bit. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[123] Lan. A woman stan'in mang the wicks, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[123], Not. (J.H.B.) Lin. Brookes *Tracts*, 9. n.Lin.[1] You mun cut doon that quick or it'll graw crookled. Nhp.[1], War.[23], se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Theer's bin too much tīnin', an' now it's all djed stuff an' staggers a 'undred 'ear owd—the 'edge wants riddin', an' some good quick set. Hrf.[2] Glo. You must plant that quick to-morrow (A.B.); Glo.[2] Oxf. Quick, quick, quick for hedgerows.—1,000,000 for sale, *Oxf. Chron.* (Feb. 1, 1901). Brks.[1], w.Mid. (W.P.M.), Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Cmb.[1] Oh! mother, pull this bit of quick out of my finger. Nrf. Holloway. Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 298, ed. 1849; Suf.[1], Ken. (G.B.), Sus.[2] Hmp.[1] It'll take nigh upon two thousand quick to plant that bank. w.Som.[1] Some men were going to replant some thorn and other live stumps from a hedge pulled down; one said, 'Mus' ha' the cart vor to draa over that there quick.'

Hence (1) **Quick-man,** *sb.* a man who grows 'quicks' for sale; (2) **-rake,** *sb.* a rake for collecting the uprooted thorns; (3) *to run wicks, phr.* to plant seedlings of hawthorn in the process of forming a new fence.

(1) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (2) n.Yks.[2] (3) n.Yks.[1]

17. Various grasses and weeds, esp. the couch-grass, *Triticum repens*, and different species of *Agrostis*; *gen.* in *pl.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* Lakel.[2], Cum.[14], Wm. (B.K.), s.Wm. (J.A.B.) Yks. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). n.Yks. Heavier harrows, with longer teeth, drawn by four horses or a pair of oxen and two horses, are used to clean the land from quicks, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 85; n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] What are they bonnin yonder? Ah laay they'll be wicks. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Soft meadow-grass, *Holcus mollis, Avena elatior*, Lees *Flora* (1888) 483; w.Yks.[1] Lan. *Nature Notes*, No. 9. n.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] She's goän to pick wicks e' th' cloäsins. Wor. (B. & H.) e.An.[1] They are commonly collected in heaps, and burned on the land. The process is called 'burning of quicks'; e.An.[2] Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 101. e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 298, ed. 1849.

Hence **Quick-fire,** *sb.* a fire of weeds.

e.Yks.[1] Nrf. If the fumes from burning garden refuse assails the nasal organ, there is a quick fire somewhere, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 35.

18. *Obs.* or *obsol.* An Italian iron; also in *comp.* **Quick-iron.**

s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] The quick—in general use in former days for 'getting up' most kinds of frills—was indispensable to the proper 'set' of the broad muslin borders of those comely caps. . . The term 'Quick,' as applied to this, is probably due to the fact of its being quickly heated.

Hence **Quicker,** *v.* to iron and 'set' frills on a 'quick.'

Shr.[2] Now then, get on, an' quicker the frills o' that pillow-coat—it'll be wanted w'en we make the bed.

19. *v.* To hurry, cause to hasten.

Sus.[1] I'll quick him fast enough if he doesn't quick himself a little more.

20. With *with*: to swarm with.

Not.[2] That cheese wicks wi' maggots.

21. Phr. *to quick a hedge,* to plant it with thorn. Nhp.[1], Shr.[2], Hnt. (T.P.F.) **22.** To pull up weeds or bad grass.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[15] n.Lin. Their boys and girls released . . . from 'wicking' and 'singling' turnips, Peacock *J. Markenfield* (1874) III. 113; n.Lin.[1]

Hence **Whicker,** *sb.* a person who pulls up weeds and bad grass. e.Yks.[1]

QUICK, *adj.*[2] Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] Lost without hope of recovery. S. & Ork.[1]

QUICK, see Quig, *sb.*[2]

QUICKEN, *sb.* and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **hwicken** Nhb.[1]; **whicken** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] n.Yks. w.Yks.[1] War.; **wicken** n.Cy. n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] Chs.[13] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] Shr.[1]; **wickin** Lakel.[2] e.Lan.[1]; **wickun** w.Yks.[2] [kwi·kən; wi·kən.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Quicken-berry,** (2) **-tree,** the mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia*; cf. **wiggen-tree**; (3) **-whistle,** a whistle made of a piece of mountain ash; (4) **-wood,** see (2).

(1) Lns. In Leinster when witchcraft is suspected in the dairy the doors are shut, and the plough-irons thrust into the fire and connected with the churns by twigs of mountain-ash or quicken-berry, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vi. (2) Ir. (P.W.J.), N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 182; Nhb.[1] Dur. *Denham Tracts*, 4. ne.Yks.[1] (s.v. Witch-wood). w.Yks.[1] I'd swarm'd upt' wicken tree, ii. 303. nw.Der.[1] Lin. The wicken-tree, or mountain-ash, is represented as having the power of deterring evil spirits from where it grows, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 324. n.Lin. We used to put a bit of wicken-tree in our bo-som to keep off the witch (E.P.); n.Lin.[1], War.[3], Shr. Glo.[1] A piece nailed over the door is supposed to keep off witches. (3) Lan. She saw him . . . cutting a twig with his knife. 'William!' cried she, 'whatever arto doin'?' 'I'm makin' a wicken-whistle,' Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 4, ed. Milner; Lan.[1] (4) n.Yks.[4] Tommy 'ed driven a peg o' wicken-wood inti summat. ne.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1]

2. The mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia*; also in *pl.*

s.Sc., n.Cy. Johnston *Botany* (1853) in (B. & H.). w.Yks.[1234], Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] The mountain-ash is a sacred tree in Cheshire as elsewhere. It constitutes one of the most infallible charms for the cure of whooping cough. I have also noticed an objection on the part of Cheshire labourers to cut one down; Chs.[3], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] I've cutten out a mount of wicken at Thorney for stakes and binders. War. (J.R.W.), Shr.[1], Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1]

3. The couch-grass, *Triticum repens*; used also of all creeping weeds with long roots; also in *comp.* **Quicken-grass.**

Sc. Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxxv. n.Sc. So named because of its lively nature; as every joint of the root, which is left in the ground, springs up anew (Jam.). Abd. Quiltin' 's as plenty as quicken, Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) lviii. Per. It's as ready to root as a piece o' quicken, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 58. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899). Gall. (J.M.), N.I.[1] n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] n.Yks. Our land is tewgh, and full of strang whickens, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 107; n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] Sha's getherin wickens. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. *Avena elatior*, L., Lees *Flora* (1888) 483. War. In allusion to the great vitality of its creeping underground stems (B. & H.).

Hence **Wickin-rake,** *sb.* an iron rake for clearing out couch-grass and other weeds. Lakel.[2] **4.** A hedge-thorn, esp. the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha.* n.Yks.[2] **5.** A fine prick or thorn, as the spike of a thistle, &c., which enters the skin and presses into the flesh. Nhb.[1] **6.** *v.* To eradicate couch-grass and other weeds.

n.Yks.[1] One of the processes in early summer agriculture, in cleaning and preparing the land for fallow crops. 'T' lass 's awa'

wickenin' i' t'far Wandales field'; **n.Yks.²** They're out wickening; **n Yks.⁴**

QUICKEN, *v.*² n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **whicken** Lakel.¹² Cum.¹⁴ Wm. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹; **wicken** n.Yks.¹² m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵ ne.Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ [kwi·kən; wi·kən.] **1.** To put life into; to revive as from a state of insensibility.

n.Yks.¹² **e.Yks.¹** Made use of in reference to the lengthening of days and the revival of vegetation in spring. 'Ah saw a primrooas as Ah com on rooad; things is beginnin ti' whicken.' **m.Yks.¹** **w.Yks.** If owld Oswald 'ad nobbut been oop to't, 'e'd 'a' wickened 'em (F.P.T.). **ne.Lan.¹**

Hence (1) *to wicken on it, phr.* to grow better of an illness. n.Yks.²; (2) **Wickened,** *ppl. adj.*, (3) *wickened up, phr.* enlivened in every sense. *ib.* **2.** Of a cow: to show symptoms of being with calf. w.Yks.¹ **3.** To stimulate; to urge to greater speed or exertion.

n.Yks.¹², **m.Yks.¹** **w.Yks.⁵** I'll wicken thuh up if ah come to thuh. **4.** To ferment as ale. e.Lan.¹ Hence (1) **Quickening,** (2) **Quickening-dish,** *sb.*, (3) *quickening of yeast, phr.* a small quantity of yeast or balm sufficient for one brewing or baking.

(1) **Lakel.¹** **Cum.¹**; **Cum.⁴** A small portion of yeast kept from the last quantity made, added to the freshly made barm in order to start the proper fermentation. This refers to home-made bread. **Wm.** My mudder lent her a whicknin, an we wor bawn at brew, soa I went for it, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 65. **w.Yks.¹**, **ne.Lan.¹** (2) **n.Cy.** (K.) (3) **Lakel.** Can ye let me hev a whickenin o' yast, Ah want ta beeak some broon breed? (B.K.)

QUICKER, *sb.* I.W. w.Cy. [kwi·kə(r).] A quick-set hedge. I.W. (C.J.V.), w.Cy. (HALL.) See **Quick**, *sb.* **16.**

QUICKISH, *adj.* and *adv.* Yks. Wor. Dor. Also in form **wickish** n.Yks.² [kwi·kiʃ, wi·kiʃ.] **1.** *adj.* Quick.

Dor. Be quickish down-stairs, mind 'ee, AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 194. **2.** Somewhat spirited. n.Yks.² **3.** *adv.* Quickly.

w.Wor. That fetched him quickish, like a billy-biter or a nightingale, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888).

QUICK ONE DICK, *phr.* Oxf. The quail, *Coturnix communis*; so named from its call-note. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 173.

QUICKSAND, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Sand so mixed with water as to render it fluid. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

QUID, *sb.* and *v.*¹ Sc. Lin. Wor. Shr. Glo. Brks. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form queed Wil.¹ w.Som.¹ [kwid, kwīd.] **1.** *sb.* The cud. See **Cud**, *sb.*¹, **Keed.**

Abd. The nowt their quids are chawin In yon verdant gowany park, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 56. **Shr.¹** **Glo.** LYSONS *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 47; **Glo.¹** **Ken.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 15; **Ken.¹** The old cow's been hem ornary, but she's up again now and chewing her quid; **Ken.²**, **Sur.¹**, **Sus.¹**, **Hmp.** (H.E.), **Wil.¹** **Dor.** HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45. **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.¹** Nif her do chow her queed comfortable like, you no 'casion to zend for me no more. **Dev.** Th' pankin bullick's now . . . At eyze the'r quid ta chow, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 16, ed. 1853; **Dev.³** Cows chow the quid all day long.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Quid-chaw,** to chew the cud; (2) **-worm,** a centipede.

(1) **Hmp.** T'coos quid-chawin', he be (W.M.E.F.). (2) So called because when cows cannot, through illness, &c., 'chew the quid,' a centipede put down their throat is supposed to cure them (*ib.*). **3.** The pellets of half-digested food cast up by owls. Cf. **cud,** *sb.*¹ **2.**

Shr.¹ Them owls . . . they sin a mouze . . . an chawen 'im . . . till theer inna nuthin' left on 'im, an' then they droppen the quid. **4.** *v.* To chew the cud.

s.Wor. (H.K.) **Sur.¹** The heifer's getting better, she's quidding all right. **w.Som.¹** Let me know the minute her do queedy; her on't be no better gin her queedus.

Hence **Quidder,** *sb.* a horse that works its food into lumps and then casts it out again. Lin. *Lin. N. & Q.* (July 1890). **5.** To suck; to 'mumble,' esp. of young animals.

Brks.¹, **Hmp.¹**, **I.W.²** **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.¹²**

[1. OE. *cudu, cwidu, cwudu,* what is chewed, cud (SWEET).]

QUID, *v.*² e.Lan.¹ [kwid.] To work as a woodwright in a small way. Hence **Quidder,** *sb.* a woodwright in a small way of business.

QUIDDIE, see **Queed.**

QUIDDLE, *sb.*¹ Ess. [kwi·dl.] A pimple. (M.R.) Cf. **twiddle, widdle.**

QUIDDLE, *v.*¹ and *sb.*² Wor. Glo. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Cor. and Amer. [kwi·dl.] **1.** *v.* To make a fuss about trifles; to fuss, fiddle about; to fret. Cf. **twiddle, widdle.**

s.Wor. They others keeps a quiddling at it (H.K.). **Glo.¹** **Sus.** A quiddles over his cloase, GREY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 40. **Hmp.¹**, **sw.Hmp.** (W.W.S.) **I.W.** (J.D.R.); **I.W.²** He ben quiddlen about, doen nothen, all day. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.¹**

Hence **Quiddling,** *sb.* a semi-imbecile, stupid manner. Cor.² **2.** *sb.* A fussy, over-particular person.

Wil.¹ **s.Wil.** She's quite a quiddle about the house (E.H.G.). **s.Dor.** (C.W.) [**Amer.** The Englishman is . . . a quiddle about his toast and his chop, EMERSON *Eng. Traits* (1856) vi.]

3. Phr. *to be in a quiddle,* to be in a quandary. Dor. *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45. **4.** *pl.* Whims, foolish fancies.

Cor.² **w.Cor.** She's as full of quiddles as an egg is full of meat, *Cor. Telegraph* (Apr. 1891).

QUIDDLE, *v.*² Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. [kwi·dl.] To suck as a child does its thumb; to chew. Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³, se.Wor.¹, s.Wor. (H.K.), Oxf.¹ *MS. add.* Cf. **quid,** *v.*¹ **5.**

QUIDDLE, *v.*³ Hmp. [Not known to our other correspondents.] [kwi·dl.] To squeeze with the fingers. (H.C.M.B.)

QUIDDLY, see **Queedle.**

QUIDDY, *phr.* Sus. [kwi·di.] What do you say?

Quiddy? I doänt loike de luk ov dese pills, Mus Ladds, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200; **Sus.¹** Quiddy? I didn't hear what you said.

[Fr. *que dis tu?* what do you say?]

QUIDDY, QUIDE, see **Queedy, Queed.**

QUIE, QUIEECE, see **Quey,** *sb.*¹², **Quist,** *sb.*

QUIEL-LAAUNE, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.¹ A smart, lively fellow.

QUIER, QUIERTY, QUIES, see **Queer,** *sb.*¹, **Querty, Quiz.**

QUIET, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Wor. Hrf. Nrf. w.Cy. Wil. Som. Also in forms **quait** Sc. (JAM.); **quate** Sc. (JAM.) Dwn. se.Wor.¹; **quite** e.Lan.¹; **whiet** Sh.I. [kwai·ət, kwēt.] **1.** *adj.*; also used *advbl.* In *comb.* (1) **Quiet-like,** quiet-looking; (2) **—neighbours,** the red-spur valerian, *Centranthus ruber*; (3) **-tongued,** not talkative.

(1) **Dwn.** There wuz a gie hearty lauch at yin saft quate-like man, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 35. (2) **Wil.¹** (3) **Lnk.** Doucegaun, quate-tongued, canny-minded Wattie Wabster, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 96.

2. Phr. (1) *quiet as the ground,* very quiet; (2) *to be quiet out,* to be still or silent.

(1) **Nrf.** I expect your folk are dranting folk—quiet as the ground, EMERSON *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 140. (2) **se.Wor.¹** **3.** Gentle, civil, not given to strong language.

ne.Lan.¹ **Hrf.²** A very quiet body. **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **w.Som.¹** I never didn year nothin' by un, he was always a quiet, good sort of a man. **4.** Sheepish. e.Lan.¹ **5.** Secret, private.

Sh.I. Willie . . . an' Bawby wis at a whiet cooncil, *Sh. News* (Nov. 17, 1900). **6.** *v.* To silence, lull. w.Sc. (JAM.)

QUIETEN, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in form **quaten** Sc. Ir. [kwai·ətən, kwē·tən.] To quiet, pacify; to allay.

Frf. Gang to the stairheid to quieten the dog, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 135, ed. 1889. **Lnk.** I'm sair fasht wi' the watter-brash mysel'. . . an' there's naething quatens 't like a wee hue o' speerits, MURDOCH *Readings* (ed. 1895) III. 11. **Lth.** The easiest method to quaten them a' thegither wad be to gie them the haill o't, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 241. **Ir.** It wuz a guid while afore they got quatened doon, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan,* 107. **Nhb.** I'm quieten'd doon a bit syne last ye were here, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 71. **w.Yks.** That'll quieten 'em, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1889) 41; **w.Yks.¹** Gang an quieten them noisy barns. **ne.Lan.¹** **n.Lin.** Aamos wants to quieten things doon, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) and S. 17; **n.Lin.¹**

Hence **Quietened,** *ppl. adj.* pacified, allayed. n.Yks.²

QUIETLY, *adv.* Hrf.[2] [kwai·ətli.] Gradually.
It mends very quietly.

QUIETSOME, *adj.* Yks. Dev. Quiet, peaceable, tranquil, retired, silent.
n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] It's a nice quietsome bayne. A quietsome neet. He's a quietsome chap, *MS. add.* (T.H.) Dev. 'Tis so warm an' snug an' quietsome 'ere, Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 37.

QUIFF, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Lakel. Chs. Sus. Wil. Som. [kwif.] 1. *sb.* A dodge, trick, 'wrinkle'; a knack; a verbal catch. Cf. **quaft.**
Lakel.[2] Ah'll put thi up tull a quiff er tweea aboot neet lines if thoo'll gah wi' me some neet. Chs. I'll teach thee a 'quiff,' *Chs. N. & Q.* (1881) I. 77; Chs.[1] Theer's a quiff in it. s.Chs.[1] Dhi tau·k saayndz reyt ŭnŭf·; bŭ dhŭr)z ŭ kwif· in it. Sus. They ain't got the quiff with the 'orses (A.F.N.). Wil.[1] Ther's a quiff about thuck old gate-latch.
2. *v.* To contrive to cut out a garment from a barely sufficient length of stuff.
Som. 'I doubt if I can cut a pair of trousers here.' 'Well, you must quiff it somehow' (W.F.R.).

QUIFF, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Yks. Lin. Also in form **quift** w.Yks. 1. *sb.* A puff, an exhalation; a breath; a dial. form of 'whiff.'
n.Yks.[2] I gat a quiff on't. w.Yks. Hah nivver heeard a quift on't, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889). Lin.[1] Should you like a quiff?
2. *v.* To puff; to smoke. n.Yks.[2]

QUIFT, *v.* Lan. Chs. [kwift.] To quaff, tipple.
Lan. Come an' quift an odd tot, Waugh *Snowed Up*, i; Lan.[1]
Hence **Quifting-pot**, *sb.* a measure or pot containing half a gill.
Lan. Here, Betty, bring us a quart an' a quiftin-pot, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 150, ed. 1879; Theer's two tumblers, three quiftin pots, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 26; Lan.[1], Chs.[1 3]

QUIFT, see **Quiff**, *sb.*[2]

QUIG, *sb.*[1] Chs. Not. [kwig.] A dial. form of 'twig.'
Chs.[1] s.Not. Them rasberries wos on'y little bits o' quigs when a set 'em (J.P.K.).

QUIG, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Nhb.[1] Also in form **quick.** A Nonconformist; a dial. form of 'Whig' (q.v.).
'Henry Hutson buiried in the Quick's buring plas in Sidgatt, 22nd Jan., 1704.' '1708. Quigs buring plas,' *Arch. Aeliana*, XIII. 240–1.

QUIGGER, *sb.* Lei.[1] [kwi·gə(r).] In phr. *as near as a quigger*, as near as may be.
'How fur is't to Peckleton?' 'It's foive moile, as near as a quigger.'

QUIGNOGS, *sb. pl.* Cor. [kwi·gnogz.] Ridiculous notions or conceits.
I reckon 'twas all quignogs, but et did luk plaguey like th' evil eye, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; Cor.[1] Get out with your quignogs. You're full of quignogs; Cor.[2]

QUILE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **quyle** Bnff.[1] Abd. A piece of coal, esp. a burning one; ? a dial. form of 'coal.'
Bnff.[1] Abd. Quyle is always of glowing coals of fire (whether peat or wood, &c.), while coal unignited or only blazing is cŏl. 'Gee's a quyle tae licht ma fire' (W.M.). nw.Abd. Ryaak forrat noo yer firey quiles, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 39.

QUILE, see **Coil**, *sb.*[2], **Quail**, *v.*[1], **Queel**, *v.*[1], **Quoil.**

QUILERS, QUILKEY, see **Coilers, Quilkin.**

QUILKIN, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **quilking** Cor.; and in forms **quilkey, quilkquin** Cor.[2]; **quilquin** Cor.; **wilkin** Cor.[2]; **wilky** Cor.[12] [kwi·lkin.] A frog; occas. a toad.
Dev. (W.L.-P.) Cor. O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.*; [Roads] fitty at times but for quilkins and toads, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 16; (F.M.) Cor.[1] As cold as a quilkin; Cor.[2] e.Cor. *Science Gossip* (1866).
[OCor. *cwilcen*, a frog (Williams).]

QUILL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. and Amer. [kwil.] 1. *sb.* In phr. *to wet one's quill*, to take some drink.
Dmb. Jamie was sure to fill the gill, If bid sit down to weet his quill, Was glad indeed, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 17.
2. *v.* To write.
Lnk. This screed whilk he's juist new dune quillin', Coghill *Poems* (1890) 67. [Amer. Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892) I.]

QUILL, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Irel. Chs. Glo. s.Cy. Som. Dev. Also written **quil** Uls. [kwil.] 1. *sb.* A spool on which weft is wound for placing in the shuttle.
Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62). Chs.[1], s.Cy. (K.) w.Som.[1] This quill used formerly to be made of either a piece of elder, a kex, or a piece of pole-reed. 'Mal! what's make the quills so big vor? Can't get 'em in.' Dev. 'I will,' said the weaver, 'as soon as I have worked out my quill,' Whitcombe *Bygone Days* (1874) 103.
2. *Comp.* (1) **Quill-boy**, a boy who winds the yarn on spools for the weaver; also used as a term of reproach for a person incapable of much work; (2) **-turn**, the hand-wheel and spindle upon which the bobbin is wound.
(1) Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) V. 108. (2) w.Som.[1]
3. *v.* To wind a skein of yarn on to the bobbin or spool.
Glo.[1] w.Som.[1] I minds the baby an' I do quilly vor mother when her've a-got any work. m.Dev. Yes, she is quilling off that yarn, *Reports Provinc.* (1882).
[1. Qvylle, stalke, *calamus* (*Prompt.*).]

QUILL, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[3] *Obs.* Sc. Dev. 1. *sb.* The faucet or bung of a cask. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 349.
2. *Comp.* **Quill-fatt**, a vat having a bung.
Bwk. A wort stand, a quill fatt, one 8 gallon barrall, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 64.
3. Phr. (1) *a brother of the quill*, a fellow tapster. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 349; (2) *to make the quill run. ib.*; (3) — *open the quill*, to tap the liquor. *ib.* 4. *v.* To tap liquor; to ply parliamentary electors with drink.
Dev. *Horae Subsecivae, ib.*; James Buller, Esq., of Downs, was invited . . . to come forward as a candidate to oppose the sitting members; . . the pernicious practice of Quilling then commenced, and was continued, with very few intervals, until the month of June following, attended with an enormous expence to the candidates, and more injury than benefit to the electors, Jenkins *Hist. Exeter* (1806 221.

QUILL, *sb.*[4] and *v.*[4] Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also in form **quell** Sur. [kwil, kwel.] 1. *sb.* A spring of water. Sus.[1] Hence **Quelly**, *adj.* wet, full of springs.
Sur. The ground is so quelly, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1854) 83.
2. *v.* To bubble up as a fountain or spring; *gen.* with *up.* Sur. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1854) 84. Hmp.[1]

QUILL, *sb.*[5] Wil.[1] The humour, mood, or vein for anything.
I can work as well as or [*sic*] a man, when I be in the quill for't.

QUILLAWAY, see **Quailaway.**

QUILLED, *adj.* Ken. [kwild.] Of the flesh: roughened by cold; having 'goose-flesh.' (F.R.C.)

QUILLET, *sb.* n.Cy. Chs. n.Wal. Agl. Wor. Shr. Gmg. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **quillett** Cor.; and in forms **guillet** Som.; **quellat** Cor. [kwi·lit.] 1. A narrow strip of land; a small croft; see below.
N.Cy.[2] A furrow. Chs. A strip of land (originally a furlong in length, i. e. the length of a standard furrow) marked off from similar strips lying in the same field by mere-stones or a narrow strip of unploughed land. It was usually employed in dividing up a tract of reclaimed or enclosed land among the freeholders of a manor—each freeholder getting one or more strips. . . Land . . . lying to the east of Great Meols station-bridge . . . is still called 'quilletts,' *Nature Notes* (Nov. 1894) V. 217; A long narrow strip of land, of which there may be many in one large field, and the width of one, or at most two furrows. Such land has usually at some remote time been common land, apportioned out to individual cottagers of the adjoining township or village, *Sheaf* (1880) II. 109; Chs.[1] A small plot of land lying within the property of another proprietor, and not separated therefrom by any fence. Of course the owner of the quillet has a right of road to his property. There is a piece of land called 'The Quillet' which formerly belonged to the Marquis of Cholmondeley, but was surrounded by other land belonging to Sir Richard Brooke. 'Lot 6. Nine pieces of land, being Quillets in Big Maes Ewlin'; Chs.[3] n.Wal. Very small, and seldom exceed half or three quarters of an acre in extent. . . They are situated in fields . . . but are not the property of the owners of those fields. . . Rent for them is usually paid by the owners of the fields. Their owners can fence them round, *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 228. Agl. Arising from the tenure of gavelkind formerly in force there, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 348. s.Wor. The common plough of our village communities which ploughed the quillets and quarter-acre lots in blocks of ten, in the various clearings and enclosures of the parish (H.K.). Shr. In an advertisement in the

Oswestry Advertiser, May 13, 1885, of 'a quillet or piece of arable land' for sale, it is represented as containing 2,420 square yards, or thereabouts, *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xii. 14. **Som.** A corner or nook of land; a piece of waste ground (W.W.S.). **Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 348. **nw.Dev.**[1] A small plot of land, generally a coppice. In a lease, 1702, occurs the phrase: 'A platt or quillet of ground.' In this case the plot referred to was used as a garden. The word is still used as the name of a field. **Cor.** When they came to an old gurgie that once enclosed a fold. On one side there was a bowjey . . . and a few quillets [have been] enclosed near this spot, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 33; I had a little, small quellat, an twadden much more than a garne, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 5

Hence **Quillet-stones**, *sb. pl.* boundary stones to mark where one man's quillet ends and another begins. Chs.[13]

2. A small packet done up in a paper cornet. Cor. (F.R.C.) **3.** A small iron wedge with which the handles of pickaxes, mattocks, and other tools are fixed. Gmg. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 97. **4.** The white clover, *Trifolium repens*. Cor.[12]

QUILLY, *sb.*[1] Sus.[1] [kwi·li.] A roughness of the skin caused by cold; 'goose-flesh.'

QUILLY, *sb.*[2] Ken.[1] [kwi·li.] A prank, freak; a caper.

QUILLY, see **Quail**, *v.*[1]

QUILP, *v.* Wil. To swallow. n.Wil. (G.E.D.) See **Quilt**, *v.*[2]

QUILQUIN, QUILSTERING, see **Quilkin, Queltring.**

QUILT, *sb.*[1] Hmp. [kwilt.] A pimple; a boil, small blister. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1]

QUILT, *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. and Amer. Also in form **quelt** Sur. [kwilt.] To beat; to thrash soundly. Cf. **twilt, welt.**

n.Cy. (J.W.), **Cum.**[14] **Yks.** I'll quilt thy jacket for thee (G.G.). **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[12]; **Chs.**[3] I'll quilt his hide, if I catch him. **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[18], **n.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Ah mane to quilt 'im. **Nhp.**[1] You'll get your jacket quilted, young man. **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**[123], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[2] **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Brks.**[1], **Hrt.** (G.H.G.) **Ken.** 'What'll ye do when ye gits home?' 'Git quilted,' was the stoic reply, Son of Marshes *Ann. Fishing Vill.* (ed. 1892) 16. **Sur.** Leave off quiltin' me, *Forest Tithes* (1893) 160. **s.Sur.** Quelted him down (T.T.C.). **Sus.**[2] **Hmp.**[1] To beat with twigs. 'I'll quilt thee jacket to 'ee.' **I.W.**[1] I'll quilt thee purty tightish vor that; **I.W.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] Thick there dog bin a-quilted awful, else he widn be so shy. **nw.Dev.**[1] [**Amer.** One night he got drunk and quilted me, I couldn't walk for a week, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xvii.]

Hence **Quilting**, *sb.* a beating; a punishment; a blow with a stick.

Chs.[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **Flt.** (T.K.J.), **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[23], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Ken.** My sakes! Reedbird, wunt ye git a quiltin' this time, Son of Marshes *Ann. Fishing Vill.* (ed. 1892) 16. **Sur.** Dad sez ef one on us meddles with they, he'll give us a quiltin' as ull last us a week, *ib. On Sur. Hills* (1891) 61. **Hmp.**[1] (s.v. Poult). **I.W.**[2] I'll gee that bwoy a middlen quilten when I comes across 'en, for pinnen my plums. **w.Som.**[1] Nif he did-n gie un a quiltin'! I warn the burches o' un 'll be zore vur the next vortnight. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.**[1] I'll give 'ee sich a quilting as you never had in your life; **Cor.**[2] [**Amer.** He helped me once to ginn a blue-nose a proper handsum quiltin, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xix.]

QUILT, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Mid. Hmp. Wil. Dev. [kwilt.] **1.** *v.* To swallow, esp. to swallow a large amount at one gulp; to catch the breath in swallowing; occas. with *down*; also used *fig.*

s.Wor. (H.K.) **Glo.** He couldn't quilt it, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xviii; Dobbin being a bit short of wind, and quilting sadly, stuck fast in the mire, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 261; If any one tells a 'stretcher' the reply is that it's a bit too much to quilt, or that a man can't quite quilt that (S.S.B.); **Glo.**[12], **Oxf.** (L.J.Y.), **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.** Used generally of a sickly baby, too weak to suck properly. 'A doant quilt as a should' (M.J.B.); **Brks.**[1] To swallow a lump of something with very palpable distension of the throat. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **Hmp.** If you hold his head so tight he won't be able to quilt it. I know he quilted then (W.H.E.); **Hmp.**[1] **w.Cy.** (Hall.); Britton *Beauties* (1825). **Wil.**[1] 'The baby wur that bad, it couldn't quilt nothen.' This is used of swallowing in the natural way, while 'glutch' is to swallow with difficulty. **n.Wil.** My drawt's that bad as I caan't quilt nothin (E.H.G.). **Dev.** I be troubled wi' such a hose in my throat, Tom, that I can scarce quilty, *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (June 1896) 256.

Hence **Quilter**, *sb.* the swallow of the throat.

Hmp. I could feel his quilter move (W.H.E.).

2. To kiss. Brks. (E.G.H.) **3.** *sb.* The act of swallowing; the swallowing power; the amount swallowed at one movement of the throat; a small drink.

Glo. (S.S.B.) **Hmp.** I think he had a quilt then (W.H.E.). **Wil.** I lost my quilt (G.A.W.); **Wil.**[1] Have a quilt on't?

QUILT, *v.*[3] I.W.[12] [kwilt.] To cover a ball with twine.

QUILT, *v.*[4] s.Cy. Sus. Hmp. [kwilt.] **1.** To claw and pound with the claws as a cat upon a carpet. **Sus.**[1] Hmp. Holloway. **2.** To be very fidgety. s.Cy. (Hall.)

QUILT, *v.*[5] Glo.[1] [kwilt.] To miss or slip, applied to shears slipping over or missing the wool in shearing.

QUILT, *adj.* I.W. [kwilt.] Fatigued; unfit for work. (Hall.), I.W.[1]

QUILTER, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Cor. [kwi·ltə(r).] **1.** *sb.* A flutter, fluster; agitation of mind.

'Pon sudd'nt there's a reglar quilter mongst em, *T. Towser* (1873) 145; **Cor.**[2] She was all in a quilter.

2. *v.* To flutter. Cor.[1]

QUILTER, *sb.*[2] War. Wor. Oxf. [kwi·ltə(r).] Anything or anybody very large; a 'whopper.'

War.[3] 'That's a quilter,' as applied to an unusually large apple, or a bouncing statement. 'She's a quilter.' **s.Wor.**[1] 'Ere's a quilter of a cowcumber! Owner, 'as you seen Quilter White to-dahy? **Oxf.**[1] Applied to a very large fish.

QUILTING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Nhb. Yks. In *comb.* (1) **Quilting feast, (2) — party**, a gathering of people to make a bed-quilt; see below.

(1) **w.Yks.**[3] When a woman had patched a bed-quilt, she invited her neighbours to help to quilt it, for which purpose it was stretched with its lining on a long frame and sewn across. Sometimes they drew figures with saucers, oyster-shells, &c. In later times tea and cake were given; formerly a cold posset consisting of new milk, sugar, currants, and rum (or beer). When they could get it, the milk was taken warm from the cow, and milked fast into the 'piggin,' so as to froth it. (2) **Nhb.** The merry-night, the quilting party, and other social gatherings for help and good cheer, have long been falling into desuetude, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1897) 330.

QUIM, see **Queem.**

QUIMBLE, *v.* Lan. [kwi·ml.] In phr. *to quimble and quamble*, to fondle, caress, to say nice things.

(S.W.); They'd quimble an' quamble when theaw're cooartin' 'em, till theaw'd welly think ut they'd wings, Brierley *Treadlepin Fold*, v.

QUIN, QUINANT, see **Queen, *sb.*[2], Quinet.**

QUINCEY, *sb.* Rut.[1] Dev.[4] Also written **quincë** Rut.[1] [kwi·nsi.] The quince, *Pyrus Cydonia.*

QUINCH, *sb.* Dev.[4] [kwinʃ.] A kind of apple; a corruption of 'quince.'

QUINCH, *v. Obs.* Suf.[1] A dial. form of 'wince.'

QUINCH, QUINCK, see **Quench, Quink.**

QUINE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Brks. Dor. Som. Also written **qwine** War. se.Wor.[1] Som.; and in form **quoin** Wor. [kwain.] **1.** *sb.* A corner; in masonry: the exterior or interior angle of a wall; the same word as **Coin**, *sb.*[1]

War. (J.R.W.), **Shr.**[2], **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Father zend me vur to ax whe'er must car up thick quine square or round. Take care o' thick young 'oss gwain round the quine.

Hence (1) **Quiner.** Brks. (C.W.); (2) **Quine-stone**, *sb.* a corner-stone in a building. Nhp.[1] **2.** *v.* To line a well with stones or bricks. se.Wor.[1] Hence **Quoined**, *ppl. adj.* of a well: lined with brick or stone.

Wor. A rough quoined well, Allies *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 75, ed. 1852.

QUINE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Chs. Wor. Glo. Ess. I.W. Wil. Som. Also written **qwine** se.Wor.[1]; and in forms **queen** Chs.[1]; **quoin** Ess.[1] Som. [kwain.] **1.** *sb.* A dial. form of 'coin'; money.

se.Wor.[1] **Glo.** Thaay gits the quine, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xv. **Ess.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** And now to Betty Ben must shaw the quine, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 52.

2. *v.* To coin.

Chs.[1] He's queenin money. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

QUINE, see **Quean.**

QUINET, *sb.* Hrf. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also written **quinnet** Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Som.; **quinnett** Hrf.[2]; and in form **quinant** Glo. [kwi·nit.] **1.** A wedge, esp. the wedge which keeps the ring of the scythe 'nibs' in place; also a wedge used in quarrying. Cf. **coin**, *sb.*[1]

Hrf.[2] Glo. *Gl.* (1851); (W.S.H.); Glo.[1], Wil.[1], Som. (W.F.R.) **2.** The iron ring which attaches the head of the scythe-blade to the pole. Hmp.[1], Wil.[1] (s.v. Scythe).]

[1. Fr. *coignet*, a little wedge (Cotgr.).]

QUININ(G, see **Queening.**

QUINING, *sb.* Wor. Hrf. Also written **qwining** se.Wor.[1] [kwai·nin.] **1.** The foundation of a wall. See **Quine**, *sb.*[1]

w.Wor.[1] s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 16. Hrf.[2] **2.** The stone or brick lining of a well. se.Wor.[1]

QUINK, *sb.* Or.I. Also written **quinck** (Jam.). [kwiŋk.] The golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion*. S. & Ork.[1]

QUINKINS, *sb. pl.* Rnf. (Jam.) The scum or refuse of any liquid; also *fig.* nothing at all.

QUINNY, *adv.* Ess. Quite, just yet; *gen.* used *neg.*

'Naa, naa,' says I, 'nut quinny,' Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 13; *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 186; *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1]

QUINTAL, *sb. Obs.* Lei. A heavy weight; in phr. *throwing the quintal*, a wedding custom; see below.

Sometimes the bride-cake was tried for by persons on foot, and then it was called 'throwing the quintal,' which was performed with heavy bars of iron; thus affording a trial of muscular strength as well as of gallantry, Macaulay *Hist. Claybrook* (1791) 130.

[Fr. *quintal*, a quintal, or hundredweight (Cotgr.).]

QUINTED, *adj.* Cor.[12] [kwi·ntid.] Of animals: over-filled, stuffed to repletion.

QUINTER, see **Twinter.**

QUINTRY, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **queentra**, **quintra** Abd. A dial. form of 'country'; also used *attrib.*

n.Sc. (Jam.) Bch. Some frae the North, some frae the South, An' some o' our ain quintry growth, Forbes *Shop Bill* (1785) 11. Abd. Gang unto the kirk wi' him, An' see his queentra queans, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 94; Baith i' the quintra an' the toun, My Nannie bears the gree awa', Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 607.

QUINZIE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **quenyie**, **quynie**, **quynyie** (Jam.). A corner. See **Quine**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. (Jam.) Bch. A whittle that lies i' the quinzie o' the maun oner the cleath, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 13. Abd. (Jam.)

QUIONS, see **Quern**, *sb.*[1]

QUIP, *sb.* Cor. [kwip.] In phr. *quips and quirks*, tricks, sharp practices.

F'rall I've b'en with 'The Maister' so often, an' have seed a good many of his quips and quirks, and helped in them too, Forfar *Wizard* (1871) 102.

QUIP, *v.* m.Yks.[1] [kwip.] A shortened form of 'equip'; to make ready. 'Now, then, I am quipped and ready.'

QUIRANCE, *sb. Obs.* Hrf.[1] In phr. *to lay quirance*, to inquire. See **Quire.**

QUIRATION, *sb.* Hrf. [kwairē·ʃən.] In phr. *to make quiration*, to inquire. (W.W.S.) See **Quire.**

QUIRE, *v.* Shr. Hrf. Glo. Ess. Dev. Also in forms **quare** Dev.; **queer** Hrf.; **quere** Shr. [kwiə(r), kweə(r).] To inquire.

Shr. If my playfellows come to quere for me tell them I am asleep, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 320. Hrf. (W.W.S.), Glo.[1] Ess. Had yow 'quired his charriter . . . From those who know'd him, yow'd bin toad 'Twas altogither gud, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 22; Ess.[1] Dev. You bid me go . . . and quare Vor Mister Pitt —zo I went there And nack'd, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 211.

[A shortened form of ME. *enquere* (Chaucer). OFr. *enquerre* (Burguy), to inquire.]

QUIRK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **querk** n.Cy. w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Shr.[2]; **querke** Chs.[23]; **qwerk** Som.; **qwirk** se.Wor.[1] [kwərk, kwēk.] **1.** *sb.* Anything out of the square; a twist, bend, circle. w.Yks.[2], Chs.[123] **2.** The end of a pig's tail.

w.Yks.[2] Esquire at the end of a man's name is like the quirk of a pig's tail, more for ornament than use. Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **3.** The clock of a stocking.

Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] I al'ays think w'en I'm knittin' a stockin' as the waidiest part 's o'er w'en I get to the quirk, an' w'en the 'eel's bond down, it's aumust as good as done; Shr.[2] e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1], Dev. (Hall.) **4.** A small piece of leather sewn into the finger or thumb of a glove at the part where it joins the palm. se.Wor.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.), Oxf.[1] **5.** A moulding in joinery; an inner angle in a moulding. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.[12], Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] **6.** A groove. w.Som.[1] **7.** A contrivance, dodge, trick; a quibble, catch; a question asked in order to elicit information.

Sc. Countenancing by sentences and quirks and cunning terms of law, the late begun courses, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xii. Abd. The quirks o' the law, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlix. Frf. 'There is a quirk in this,' he said, . . 'that I don't like,' Barrie *Minister* (1891) xiii. w.Sc. For every little quirk he had at will To bilk his shopmates o'er the social gill, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 193. Ayr. Ye'll catechize him every quirk, Burns *G. Hamilton* (1786) st. 2. Edb. Drainin' Wi' mony a quirk To clear his bogs o' weitie rainin', Learmont *Poems* (1791) 42. n.Yks.[4] Lan. Let me ax yo un odd bit un o' querk, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 24; So he's to invent bits o' quirks (J.T.C.). Chs.[1] Aw's no' straight theere; there's a querk somewheer. He wer axin him a quesht'n wi' a bit of a querk in it. n.Lin.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.) Cor. I've seed a good many of his quips and quirks, Forfar *Wizard* (1871) 102.

Hence (1) **Quirksome**, *adj.* subtle; (2) **Quirky**, *adj.* (*a*) intricate, tricky; (*b*) playful, witty, merry, good-humoured.

(1) Gall. For all his quirksome guile, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xlvi. (2, *a*) Sc. Slee, snackie, and wilie, and quirkie, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 297. Abd. Plain paraphrase, or quirky hymn, Come a' the same to Peter, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 16. Ayr. The crooked counsels o' yon quirky bodie, Galt *Entail* (1823) lii. Edb. They're dev'lish quirky cunnin' billies, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 205. Lin.[1] (*b*) Fif. (Jam.) Lin. (Hall.); Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 719. sw.Lin.[1] He's such a quirky lad.

8. A cheat; an impostor. w.Yks.[2] **9.** Phr. *all of a quirk*, squirming.

Dev. Our cook . . . spoke of a baby that was restless and was twisting about rapidly, 'He was all of a quirk,' *Reports Provinc.* (1897). **10.** *v.* A building term: to form a narrow groove; esp. one in a moulding.

w.Som.[1] Be sure'n quirk'n out deep enough, so as to stap the drip. **11.** To turn quickly.

Nhp. And by the barn side we saw many a mouse Quirking round for the kernels that litter'd about, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 33; Nhp.[12]

Hence **Quirking**, *ppl. adj.* nimble, agile; of a tune: intricate, quickly changing.

Lin. The quirking rabbit or mouse (J.C.W.). Nhp. The quirking rabbit scarcely leaves her hole, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 23. **12.** Of a lamp: to flicker. Som. (J.S.F.S.) **13.** To cheat, overreach; to elude by stratagem; to play a trick or prank.

Edb. Mefoy! he'd pawn a pair o' shoon Did Satan quirk, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 43; To pass our wooden wa's unseen, An' Britain's vigils quirk, Glass *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 41. w.Yks. (S.K.C.), Lan.[1], n.Lan. (C.W.D.), ne.Lan.[1] **14.** To question; to draw a person out. Nhp.[1]

[1. Cp. ON. *kverk*, the angle below the chin (Vigfusson).]

QUIRK, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Glo. Brks. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. w.Cy. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **querk** Brks. Hmp.[1] I.W.[12] w.Cy. Wil. Som. Dev.[1] [kwēk.] **1.** *v.* To grunt, groan; to sigh, complain; to croak; to squeal as an animal in pain; to emit the breath forcibly, esp. after violent exertion. Cf. **querken.**

Glo. Britton *Beauties* (1825). Brks.[1] Sur.[1] We put the ferrits into that big bury, and the rabbits did quirk, no mistake. Hmp. Toads querkin' in t'bushes show a hot day's comin' (W.M.E.F.); Hmp.[1] He bc allus querking. I.W.[1]; I.W.[2] He goos about house querkin like a wold sow. w.Cy. (Hall.) Wil. Grose (1790); Wil.[1] A frog often quirks, and a toad sometimes. Dor. Nor whine nor quirk at sich a fashion, Young *Rabin Hill* (1867) 2; Dor.[1] How didst quirk To get en up on end, 128. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] I 'sure you, mum, her don't do nort else but quirky all the day long. Dev. Whot's tha metter wi' 'e now

than? I zim yü'm alwes a querking an' a crinting! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] Querking and grunting in es kibby heels, 20.

Hence (1) **Querkety**, (2) **Querky**, *adj.*, (3) **Quirking**, *ppl. adj.* given to peevish complaining; grumbling, querulous.

(1) **Som.** 'How's poor old Betty to-day?' 'She's very querkety, sir—much about the same' (W.F.R.). (2) **Brks.** (M.J.B.) (3) **w.Som.**[1] There! I wid-n live way 'er vor no money; her's the quirkins old thing ever I zeed in all my born days. **n.Dev.** Tha quirking fule's two-double, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 87; And thee art a crewnting querking . . . baggage, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 43.

2. To die.

w.Som.[1] Well, all I can zay is, nif her don't getter better purty quick, her'll zoon quirk.

3. *sb.* A deep breath drawn when in pain.

Dev. Bit aul ta wance hur gied a quirk, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 1st S. 61, ed. 1858.

4. A fuss; a whim, fancy; esp. in phr. *in a quirk*, in a great to-do.

Sus.[1] My mistus has been quite in a quirk over it (s.v. Queer). **Hmp., Wil.** HOLLOWAY.

QUIRKABUS, *sb.* Sh.I. A short kind of cough; a choking feeling in the throat; a disease of the jaws to which sheep are subject. (A.W.G.), S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **querken**.

QUIRKEN, see **Querken**.

QUIRKLE, *sb.* Sc. Lin. [Lin. **kwə·kl.**] **1.** A twist.

n.Lin.[1] There's a lot o' quirkles e' this band. Cf. **quirk**, *sb.*[1]

Hence (1) **Quirkled**, *ppl. adj.* twisted; (2) **Quirklum**, *sb.* a little arithmetical puzzle in which the answer depends on a catch or quibble; (3) **Quirkly**, *adj.*, see (1).

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **Gall.** They propose quirklums, as they do riddlums, and set one another a thinking upon them, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (3) **n.Lin.**[1] It's a straange bit o' quirkly roäd atween Eästoft an' Luddington.

2. *Fig.* A puzzle in which the answer depends on a catch or quibble.

Gall. I met with the other day, while reading the works of Hallagree, . . an arithmetical quirkle, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 395, ed. 1876.

QUIRM, *v.* Sh.I. Also in form **whirm** S. & Ork.[1] To disappear quickly and mysteriously; freq. with *away*. (J.S.), (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1]

QUIRN, QUIRTY, QUIS(E, see **Quern**, *sb.*[1], **Querty**, **Quist**, *sb.*

QUISER, *sb. Obs.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] A Christmas mummer. Cf. **guiser**.

QUISES-NECK, *sb.* **Shr.**[2] A stratum among the coal-measures which is formed of 'basses' and indurated clay.

QUISET, *v.* Lin. Wor. Brks. Som. Also written **quisit** s.Wor.; and in forms **quisite** Lin.[1]; **quizzit** s.Wor.[1] [**kwi·zit.**] **1.** To question; to ask prying questions. A shortened form of *obs.* Eng. *v.* 'inquisite,' to inquire into.

Lin.[1] Did he quisite you? **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1]

Hence **Quiseting**, *ppl. adj.* inquisitive. Brks. (M.J.B.)

2. With *about*: to pry about.

Wil.[1] **n.Wil.** He is always quisetting about (W.C.P.).

QUISEY, QUISH, see **Queasy**, *adj.*[1], **Whish**.

QUISHIN, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Shr. Cor. Also written **quishon** Lan.; **quisshon** Shr.[2]; and in forms **whishin** Cum.[1]; **whishion** ne.Lan.[1]; **whushin** Cum.[1]; **wishin** w.Yks.[5]; **wisin** w.Yks. [**kwi·ʃin**; **wi·ʃin.**] A cushion.

Cum. They hed mahogany dooers, an' whushins till their chair backs, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 295; **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 104; **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan** I was asked by Thomas Hesketh to bring him a quishon from the Howlskills, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 39. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Shr.**[2], **Cor.**[2]

[ME. *quisshen* (CHAUCER); Whyssynes vpon queldepoyntes, þa[t] koynt wer bothe, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 875.]

QUISIT(E, see **Quiset**.

QUISM, *sb.* Som. Nfld. Also in forms **chrism, crism** Som. [**kwi·zm.**] An odd or witty saying; a quip. Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). Nfld. (G.P.)

QUISQUOUS, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Perplexing, subtle; difficult to discuss.

Sc. (JAM.) **Rnf.** Though you be vastly more in case to give me advice in this quisquous time, than I am to offer any thing to you, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) I. 327, ed. 1843. **Lnk.** The truths delivered by ministers in the fields upon quisquous subjects, *ib. Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 499, ed. 1828; The matter is very intricate, and turns upon quisquous points, *ib.* III. 250.

QUISS, *v.* Sh.I. To dress or chip stone.

Haand doo me da hammer. A'll hae ta quiss dis ane a bit. He'll mak' a gude corner, *Sh. News* (Sept. 18, 1897); Trade slang (J.S.).

QUISSHON, see **Quishin**.

QUIST, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Chs. Flt. Midl. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **quiste** Shr.[1]; and in forms ?**kivest** Hrf.[2]; **queece** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Midl. War.[3] w.Wor.[1] Shr.[1]; **queecer** War.; **queeser** War.[2]; **queest** Edb. Chs. w.Midl. Wor. Hrf.[1] Glo.[1] w.Cy. Som.; **queeze** Chs.[23]; **queist** Glo.[1]; **quest** Ir. Chs.[3] w.Midl. Wor. Glo. Hmp.[1] I.W. Wil.[12] Som.; **quice** War.[3] m.Wor. se.Wor.[1] s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.[2] Glo.[1]; **quieece** War.; **quiest** Flt.; **quis** Wil.; **quise** Wor. Shr.[2]; **quisty** Wil.[1] Som. [**kwist, kwīst, kwīs.**] **1.** The wood-pigeon, *Columba palumbus*. See **Cushat**.

Edb. PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 105, ed. 1815. **Ir.** (A.S.-P.) **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] 'Like the quest, always saying "do do," but everybody knows it makes the worst nest i' th' wood,' referring to those whose theory is better than their practice. A queeze's nest is so slightly put together, that the eggs it contains are generally visible through the sticks. **s.Chs.** (E.F.), **s.Chs.**[1], **Flt.** (T.K.J.) **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **w.Midl.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 165. **War.** (J.R.W.); TIMMINS *Hist. War.* (1889) 213; **War.**[23], **Wor.** (W.C.B.), **m.Wor.** (J.C.), **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[12] **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[12], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[12], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.** (C.J.V.) **w.Cy.** SWAINSON *ib.* **Wil.** The Wiltshire labourers invariably call it in our fine provincial dialect the 'Quisty,' SMITH *Birds* (1887 318; **Wil.**[12] **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. v. 18.

2. A queer fellow; *gen.* in phr. *a queer quist.*

Wor. Thee bist a queer queest, as the boy said to his owl (R.W.M.). **se.Wor.**[1] 'E's a queer quīst; I caunt make 'im out. **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[2] Thee bist a queer quist. **Glo.** I be a bit o' a queer queist in a waay misuf, *Cheltenham Exam.* (Feb. 12, 1896) 8; **Glo.**[1] **Brks.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 316. **Wil.** 'Thee bist a queer quist,' remarked Jonas, AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 90; **Wil.**[1]; **Wil.**[2] The vulgar explanation of this phrase is, that a half-witted fellow got up a tree to rob what he supposed was a wood-quist's nest, when he discovered it was the nest of an owl full of young ones, who, when the fellow attempted to take one of them, manifested their indignation by hissing and pecking, upon which he exclaimed, 'Thee bist a queer quist!' **e.Som.** A quarish queest, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

3. The stock-dove, *C. aenas.*

w.Wor. Quest singly, quice collectively, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1886).

4. The woodcock, *Scolopax rusticula.* SWAINSON *ib.* 189.

[**1.** Askes beth goode, and so hoot is noo dounge Of foule as of the douve, a quysht outake, PALLADIUS *Husb.* (c. 1420) 28.]

QUIST, *v.* Chs. A dial. form of 'twist.'

Chs.[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Only used in a limited sense, as of twisting hay-ropes and the like.

Hence **Quisted**, *ppl. adj.* twisted, spiral.

Chs.[1] Jeffrey Bray's getten some owd-ancient chairs wi' quisted rails.

QUISTY, see **Quist**, *sb.*

QUIT, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. [**kwit, kwat.**] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Quat**, (2) **Quet**, (3) **Quite**, (4) **Quot**, (5) **Quut**, (6) **Whett**. [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **Sc.** They were all going to quat our sairvice, *Blackw. Mag.* (Oct. 1820) 15 (JAM.). **Slg.** He keekit in till ance he gat it, The threshold-stane he wadna quat it, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 16. **s.Sc.** Now the muse maun quat her sang, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 346. **Ayr.** SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 60. **Lnk.** RODGER *Poems* (1838) 12, ed. 1897. **Rxb.** RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 175. **Dmf.** Ye may be glad ye've gat a chance tae quat it, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 188. **Gall.** I'll speer then Gif it be time to quat, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 335, ed. 1876. (2) **N.I.**[1] (3) **Or.I.** WALLACE *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 90, ed. 1883. (4) **Nhb.**[1] (5) **N.I.**[1] (6) **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Quat**, (2) **Quit**, (3) **Quot**.

(1) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 206. **Per.** The abbess quat her knitting And peepit owre the wa', SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 23.

Rnf. Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 80. **Ayr.** He blush'd for shame, he quat his name, Burns *Fête Champêtre*, st. 7. **Slk.** A mountain preacher quat his horse, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 77. **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 38. (2) **Ir.** 'Twas small blame to them they quit, Barlow *Martin's Company* (1896) 13. (3) **m.Yks.**[1] *ib.*

3. *pp.*: (1) **Quat**, (2) **Quattit**, (3) **Quit**, (4) **Quite**, (5) **Quitten**, (6) **Quotten.**

(1) **Per.** Mine [heart], I fear, has never quat the braes abune Stobha', Ford *Harp* (1893) 316. **w.Sc.** Jist tell him ye got quat o' the premunitory symptoms wi' strong brandy an' murphy, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 20. ed. 1877. **Slg.** Galloway *Poems* (1804) 70. **Rnf.** If ance I were quat o' the auld ane, I'd tak precious gude care o' the new, Barr *Poems* (1861) 148. **Ayr.** The sun had clos'd the winter day, The curlers quat their roaring play, Burns *Vision*, st. 1. **Lnk.** Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 160. **Edb.** My quill I've quat, I'll say nae mair, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 132. **Wgt.** Fraser *Poems* (1885) 101. **n.Ir.** Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 83. (2) **Ayr.** The sma' kittie wran has quattit her nest, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 177. (3) **Ir.** Since they're quit, Barlow *Martin's Company* (1896) 110. (4) **N.Cy.**[1] (5) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 206. **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 38. (6) **m.Yks.**[1] *ib.*

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *quit bridle, quit tilt*, leave go the bridle and one will lose the horse; (2) *to quit the shop of a person*, to dismiss, remove.

(1) **Sc.** Could I but find some one to hold the horses! but . . . quit bridle, quit titt, Scott *Abbot* (1820) xvii. (2) **Lakel.**[2] Whar's seea an' seea leeav noo? Nay they've quitted t'shop on him, an' neabody knows ner cares.

2. To resign, abandon, give up; to lose; to set free.

Sc. (Jam.); Never quat certainty for hope, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Or.I.** That for this Magnus King of Norroway should quite all right that he might pretend to the Isles of Orkney and Zetland, Wallace *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 90, ed. 1883. **Abd.** It's fan ye mak' your reasons plain . . . ere either party quit sae guid a claim, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 165. **Kcd.** He maist gied life the slip, But at the warst he never quat That moggin fae his grip, Grant *Lays* (1884) 31. **Slg.** Beside they've quat a' neat breast ruffles, Galloway *Poems* (1792) 41. **Ayr.** Your friendship sir, I winna quat it, Burns *J. Lapraik* (Sept. 13, 1785) st. 6. **Edb.** Writers, your finger-nebbs unbend, And quat the pen, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 150, ed. 1785. **Ir.** Lave me a chanst to quit the sin off of me conscience, Barlow *Martin's Company* (1896) 123. **Nhb.**[1] Quot yor had [let go your hold]. **Yks.** Thoo will quit that bonny hue, When thoo like me has hardships boorn, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 23.

3. To stop, leave off.

Sc. A Yule feast may be quat at Pasche, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 360. **Per.** Sing on . . . Nor quat your singin' for me, Edwards *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 99. **Slg.** I'm bribed for to warn ye To quat your sang, Galloway *Poems* (1792) 42. **Cld.** Here we'll quat, Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 89. **Ayr.** I'll marry Tam o' the Down . . . When the sun quats blinking bonnily, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 96. **Lnk.** Nick scowl'd wi' rage, an' lang did sweir Afore he quat, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 41. **Edb.** Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 119. **Gall.** Ye never quat dabbin' at his kame, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxix. **n.Ir.** A had tae quat afore a wuz richt startit, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 44. **N.I.**[1] Quut yer cloddin' [stop throwing stones]. **Uls.** Quit, will you, Charlie; you're annoying the little ones, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 10. **Ant.** We be to quet the laughin' an' pushin' on the floor, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 47.

4. To cease work.

Dmb. At nine they quat, nae lass gaed hame her lane, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 93. **Ayr.** The thrifty wife she teels the pirns, And bids the lasses quat at night, Thom *Amusements* (1817) 36. **Gall.** Whan the rain drops off the hat, 'Tis fully time for folk to quat, Wha on the harrest rig do shear Barley, wheat, peas, rye or bear, Macfaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence **Quatting-time**, *sb.* the time for ceasing work.

Rnf. Should he come for crowdie time, Or quating time draws on, Our bairns maun todlin' meet wi' him, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 163 Ayr. (Jam.

5. To get out of the way, to 'clear out.'

Ir. None of us could tell the hour or the minyit that they might be quittin out of it, Barlow *East unto West* (1898) 206. **s.Ir.** Quit this minit, or I'll run down an yes, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 322.

6. To give a person notice to quit; to send off, dismiss; to remove forcibly.

Lakel.[2] Auld Calcraff hed varra nar manidged te get thi. But we've seeav'd thy bacon this time, for we quit the. **n.Yks.**[1] The landlord quits a tenant; the master quits a servant or employé. **ne.Lan.**[1]

7. To acquit; to exonerate; to free from debt.

S. & Ork.[1] **Edb.** To pay a sum to quit you then, Or free frae so rin, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 120. **Cum.** (E.P.)

8. *adj.* Free, released from, rid of.

Sc. Ye're well away if ye bide, and we're well quat, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737.) **Ir.** They were quit of the ould rapscallion for good and all, Barlow *Martin's Company* (1896) 90. **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.**[2]; **Cum.**[4] A Cumberland servant, when he has left his situation, says he is quit. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.**[1] 'Han yo' getten quit-on him?' 'Aye, he's gone at last; but he were a hard un to shift.'

9. *Comp.* **Quit-brass**, a periodical payment made for a child's nursing, esp. for an illegitimate child.

w.Yks. He comes ivvery week ta bring t'quit-brass (B.K.).

QUIT, see **Queet.**

QUITCH, *sb.* Irel. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Gmg. Glo. Oxf. e.An. Som. [kwitʃ.] **1.** The couch-grass, *Triticum repens*; also in *comp.* **Quitch-grass.** See **Couch**, *sb.*[2], **Squitch, Twitch.**

Not.[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[2 3], **Glo.**[1 2], **Oxf.** (G.O.), **e.An.**[2], **w.Som.**[1]

2. The orchestron grass, *Agrostis stolonifera.* Gmg. (B. & H.) **3.** The haver grass, *Avena elatior*; used also of other weeds. Don. (*ib.*)

[1. All these maner of otes weare the grounde very sore, and maketh it to beare quyche, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 23.]

QUITCHIE, *adj.* Fif. (Jam.) Very hot.

Any liquid is said to be quitchie, when so hot as to scald or burn a person who inadvertently puts his finger into it.

QUITCHY, *v.* w.Som.[1] [kwi·tʃi.] To twitch; to make sudden, involuntary movements.

A man was apparently in a fit, but a bystander, suspecting that it was feigned, said, 'Gee un a prick way a pin, you'll zee in a minute whe'er he do quitchy or no.' Our little maid idn right, her do quitchy in her face, same's off her was makin' o' mou's t'anybody.

[Qvycchyñ, or mevyñ, *moveo* (*Prompt.*).]

QUITE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **quyte** Bnff.[1] Abd.; and in form **queyt** Abd. A dial. form of 'coat'; a petticoat.

Bnff.[1] **Abd.** Wi' riven breeks, an' thread-bare queyt Hangin' in tatters, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 71; He pat on's quyte but nae's weskit. She bocht wincey to make a quyte (W.M.). **nw.Abd.** Keep up yer quites; gyang owr the ley: haud weel fae the wallee, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 51.

QUITE, *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in forms **wheyte** Nhb.[1]; **white** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[123] **1.** To requite; esp. in phr. *God quite one.*

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] God wheyte her, for ill-behavin' se ti maw bayrne, Bewick *Upgetting* (ed. 1850) 15. **Cum.**[1] **Chs.** Ray (1691); **Chs.**[123]

2. Phr. (1) *quite it*, the deuce take it; (2) *to quite cost*, to repay the expense.

(1) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** It will not white cost, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703).

[I truste to God oonys to qwite hys meede, *Paston Letters* (1460) I. 534.]

QUITE, *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Also in form **quiet** w.Yks.[1] [kwait, kwai·ət.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Quite better**, (*a*) much better; (*b*) entirely recovered, quite well; see **Better**, *adv.* **1**; (2) — **worse**, much worse.

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.** 'Hah's yahr Tom, lass?' 'He's quite better. He can nearly sit up i' bed' (M.F.). (*b*) **Sc.** (A.W.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Dur.** Yes, thanks, I am quite better (A.B.). **n.Dur.** I am better, but not quite better (J.W.H.). **n.Yks.**[1] Ah's quite-better now, thankee, Sir; **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[3], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** He's not quite better yet, but he's downstairs again (L.C.M.). **sw.Lin.**[1] Oh, he's quiet better, he started to work of Monday. (2) **w.Yks.**[1] Shoe's quiet warse.

2. Phr. *quite and clear*, entirely, altogether.

Lan. I should a dined with Mr. Wrigley on Tuesday, and truly I forgot it quite and clear, Byrom *Remin.* (1735) in *Chet. Soc.* V. 593.

QUITE, see **Quiet, Quit, Quoit.**

QUITHER, *sb.* Suf. [kwi·ðə(r).] A shake, tremble, shudder, quiver. See **Whither.**

I'm all of a dither an' a quither, Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 65.

QUITHER, *v.* Hrf.[2] [kwi·ðə(r).] To talk or chatter low; to whisper.

QUITMENT, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [kwi·tmənt.] An acquittance; a discharge; a receipt.

I car'd in all the money, but I could'n get no quitment; they zaid how they never did'n gee nother one, but they zaid eens 'twas all right.

QUIT-QUIT, *sb.* Wil. The note of the swallow.

The prolonged up and down twitter of [swallow's] monologue is the word 'quit-quit, quit, quit, quit,' said with infinite repetition, TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 159.

QUITTANCE, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Der. Som. [kwi·təns.] **1.** In phr. *to get one's quittance*, to receive one's release or discharge.

Arg. But for him we had no doubt got a short quittance from MacColkitto, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 186. **n.Yks.** What then? thoo's gitten thi quittance (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

2. A receipt.

Cum.[1] Aa'll nit pay without a quittance. **Der.** I'll write a quittance, GILCHRIST *Peakland Faggot* 1897) 144. **w.Som.**[1] I showed'n the quittance in his own handwritin'.

QUITTER FOR QUATTER, *phr.* Ken. Also in form **quittee for quattee.** Tit for tat.

The one having . . . bitten the other, who met the action with what is here called variously quitter for quatter, or whicker for whacker, KEELING *Return to Nature* (1897) xv; RAY (1691) (s.v. Whicket for Whacket); **Ken.**[12]

QUIVER, *adj.* Suf. I.W. w.Cy. Also in form **quever** I.W. w.Cy. [kwi·və(r).] Brisk, smart, gay, lively.

Suf.[1] He's a quiver little fellow. **I.W.** (C.J.V.), **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

[ME. *cwiver*, brisk, lively; cp. OE. *cwiferlīce*, zealously (SWEET).]

QUIVER, *v.* I.Ma. [kwi·və(r).] To brag.

Them Douglas chaps 'd be talkin and quiverin there, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 164, ed. 1889.

QUIVVY, *sb.* Shr.[1] [kwi·vi.] A knack. Cf. **quiff**, *sb.*[1]

Theer's a bit of a quivvy in plantin' these s'rubs.

QUIXON, *sb.* Shr.[2] A quicksand.

QUIYTE, see **Queet.**

QUIZ, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Wm. Lin. Oxf. Som. Also in forms **quies** Wm.; **quize** Lin.[1] [kwiz.] **1.** *v.* To question; to make prying inquiries.

Slg. She would gossip away with keen relish, and quiz her visitors as to what was going on in the village, FERGUSSON *Village* (1893) 99. **Don.** Two docthors were examinin' the groanin' Solomon, and quizzin' him regardin' how the pains was workin' him, *Harper's Mag.* (Jan. 1901) 328. **s.Wm.** She com back an' quiesed us, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 560. **s.Wor.**[1]

2. With *out*: to pry; to try to find out.

w.Som.[1] Her on't be very long 'vore her'll quiz it all out.

3. *sb.* A prying, inquisitive person. Lin.[1] Oxf. *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 258.

QUIZCUSS, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [kwi·zkəs.] A meddlesome, inquisitive person.

A tenant complained that his landlord's agent was a 'regular quizcuss.'

QUIZE, see **Quiz.**

QUIZZICAL, *adj.* War.[3] [kwi·zikl.] Inquisitive, prying.

She is a very quizzical old lady, asks many more questions than I care to answer.

QUIZZING-GLASS, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. An eye-glass.

Ayr. With my quizzing glass so fine, Hair frizzl'd up behind, GOLDIE *Poems* (1822) 86.

QUIZZIT, see **Quiset.**

QUIZZLE, *v.* *Obs.* Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] To suffocate. HOLLOWAY. Cf. **quezzen.**

QULIP, *sb.* Shr.[1] [kiu·lip.] A corruption of 'tulip.'

QUO', QUOAB, QUOAKEN, see **Quoth, Kjobe, Quocken.**

QUOARN, QUOAT, see **Quern**, *sb.*[2], **Quoit.**

QUOB, *sb.* and *v.* Lei. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. I.W. Wil. Dor. Cor. Also in form **quab** Wor. [kwob.] **1.** *sb.* A marshy spot; a bog, quagmire; a quicksand.

Shr.[1] **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[1], **I.W.** (C.J.V.), **Wil.**[1]

Hence (1) **Quobby**, *adj.* marshy, boggy; (2) **Quobmire**, *sb.* a quagmire.

(1) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Hrf.** You'll be smothered wi' dirt, sir, if you go on any furder, 'tis a very quobby place, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 215. (2) **Shr.**[2]

2. Phr. *all of a quob*, in a mess; in a heap; used also of a bad bruise.

Wil.[1] **Cor.** A Zennor woman said that railway porters taking luggage out of a train, 'pitch it down all of a quob' (J.W.).

3. An unfirm layer of fat.

s.Wor. He've got a good quob under his jaws [of a pig] (H.K.).

Hence **Quobby**, *adj.* flabby, wanting solidity.

Shr.[1] I dunna think it's solid fat, 'e's quobby.

4. A throb; a palpitation. **Lei.**[1] My tooth gave such a quob.

5. *v.* To quiver like jelly; to throb; to palpitate. Cf. **quop.**

Lei.[1] **s.Wor.** 'Er said as 'er 'eort quobbled despret, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Borrow's Jrn.* (1896) xx. **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.**[12], **Oxf.**[1] (s.v. Quop). **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

[5. Cp. EFries. *kwabbeln*, *kwobbeln*, to tremble, vibrate (KOOLMAN).]

QUOBBLE, *sb.* Wil.[1] [kwo·bl.] In phr. *all in a quobble*, of a woman's hands: shrivelled and wrinkled from being too long in the washtub. Cf. **quobbled.**

QUOBBLE, *v.* Oxf.[1] [kwo·bl.] Of water: to make a noise in boiling. Cf. **quoddle**, *v.*[1]

QUOBBLED, *ppl. adj.* Wil.[1] [kwo·bld.] Of a woman's hands: shrivelled and wrinkled from being too long in the washtub.

QUOCK, *v.*[1] Lan.[1] Also in form **quoke.** [kwok, kwōk.] To go shearing or harvesting at a distance from home. Hence **Quocker**, *sb.* one who goes harvesting to a distance.

QUOCK, *v.*[2] Lan.[1] [kwok.] To vomit. Cf. **quocken.**

QUOCKEN, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Bdf. Hnt. Also in forms **quawken** Nhp.[1]; **quoaken** e.Lan.[1] [kwo·kən.] To vomit: to choke, suffocate. Cf. **coaken, querken.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **e.Lan.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Rut.**[1] My cough is fit to quocken me. **Lei.**[1] The wind wur so hoigh as ah coom aloong ah wur welly quockened. **Nhp.**[12] **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 141. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

QUOD, *v.* Lan. Hmp. I.W. [kwod.] To fish for eels, esp. with an earthworm tied on to a piece of worsted.

ne.Lan.[1] **Hmp.** To fish for eels with a number of worms strung on a thread of worsted, and tied up in a bunch or quod, that is Cud. The worsted hanging in the teeth of the eels, causes them to be caught, HOLLOWAY; **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.** (C.J.V.)

QUOD, see **Quoth.**

QUODDLE, *v.*[1] Nhb. Oxf. e.An. Also written **quaddle** Nhb.[1] e.An.[1] [kwo·dl.] To boil; to make a noise while boiling. See **Coddle**, *v.*[3]

Nhb.[1] The pot's quaddlin on the hud. **s.Nhb.** (J.H.) **Oxf.**[1] 'Ark at them taters, 'em be a quoddlin'. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** The fish is quaddlin' beautiful (A.G.F.).

QUODDLE, *v.*[2] Glo. I.W. w.Cy. Dor. Also written **quaddle.** [kwo·dl.] To dry, shrivel up; to make limp or flabby. I.W. (C.J.V.), w.Cy. (HALL.), Dor.[1] See **Coddle**, *v.*[2] **4.**

Hence (1) **Quoddled**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) *quoddled up*, *phr.* shrivelled up.

(1) **Glo.** 'To look as if quaddled, half sodden,' spoken of a person whose skin looks loose and shrivel'd . . . by laying long abed, and sweating, in summer, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 347. (2) **Glo.**[1]

QUODDLING, *sb.* Glo. e.An. Wil. Also written **quaddling** e.An.[1]; and in form **quaddle** Glo. [kwo·dlin.] The codlin apple; a dial. form of 'codlin.'

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 347; **Glo.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Wil.** (G.E.D.)

QUOG, see **Quag.**

QUOIF, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Yks. A cap. Cf. **coif.**

Slk. She wore a quoif or mutch upon her head, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 16, ed. 1866. **n.Yks.**[2]

QUOIL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lei. Shr. Wil. Also in forms **quile** Shr.[2] Wil.[1]; **quyle** Sc. (JAM.) **1.** *sb.* A hay-cock; a heap of hay ready for carrying. The same word as **Coil**, *sb.*[2]

Rnf. (JAM.) **Ayr.** Ae day he was thrang reddin' up some quyles o' hay, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 102. **Lei.**[1] Have you put the hee in quoils? **Shr.**[2], **Wil.**[1]

2. *v.* To make hay into cocks. Rnf. (JAM.), Shr.[2]

QUOIL, see **Coil**, *sb.*[2]

QUOILERS, *sb. pl.* Sur.[1] The same word as **Coilers** (q.v.). Hence **Quoiler-harness**, *sb.* the trace harness.

QUOILERS, QUOIN, see **Coilers, Quine**, *sb.*[12]

QUOIT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Glo. Oxf. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **queight** Chs.[1]; **quoat** m.Yks.[1]; **quite** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **quyte** Sc. (Jam.); **qwyte** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [**kwoit, koit, kōt.**] **1.** *sb.* A piece of broad thin stone or rock; a horseshoe used in playing quoits.

Glo. A broad thin stone, such as is used at quoiting, Grose 1790 *MS. add.* (H.) **Dev.** A rude granite slab on the farther side of the hedge. . . It had been the 'quoit' of a great prehistoric dolmen or cromlech, but the supporters had been removed to serve as gate-posts, and the covering-stone now formed a seat, Baring-Gould *Spider* (1887) ii. **Cor.** Joan passed the quoit unheeding, and kept upon the flint roads, Phillpotts *Lying Prophets* (1897) 284; **Cor.**[2]

2. The ball used in the game of 'tippet and quoit.' Nhb.[1]

3. The act of skating. Ayr. (Jam.) **4.** *pl.* Phr. *the devil's quoits*, see below.

Oxf. At a short distance from the village [Stanton Harcourt] are three large stones known as the Devil's Quoits. . . The name refers to a popular tradition that the Devil played here with a beggar for his soul, and won by the throwing of these huge stones, Murray *Hndbk. Oxf.* (1894) 93.

5. *v.* To play at quoits.

n.Cy. (K.) **m.Yks.**[1] I'm boon to quoit. **Chs.**[1]

6. To 'curl.' Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), Ayr. (Jam.) Hence (1) **Quiting,** *sb., obs.*, the game of 'curling'; (2) **Quoiting-stone,** *sb.* a curling-stone.

(1 w.Sc. Jam. *Suppl.*) (2) Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Lnk.** The loch's aye the loch whaur in cauld days o' yore The lee-side was cheer'd by the quoitin' stane roar, Watson *Poems* (1853) 71.

7. To skate. Ayr. (Jam.)

QUOKE, see **Queek, Quock,** *v.*[1]

QUOMP, QUONDORUM, see **Quamp, Quandorum,** *sb.*[1]

QUONS, QUONT, see **Quern,** *sb.*[1], **Quant,** *sb.*

QUOP, *v.* and *sb.* Lei. Wor. Hrf. Gmg. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also written **qwop** se.Wor.[1]; and in forms **quap** Brks.; **quapp** Gmg. Glo. [**kwop.**] **1.** *v.* To palpitate; to throb with pain. Cf. **quob, 5.**

Lei.[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.** (E.M.W.), **Hrf.**[12] **Gmg.** Collins *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 223. **Glo.** My finger quapps, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 347; It makes a body's heart quop to hear tell of such a history, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 103; **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] Mudh-uur, muuy gedh-uurd fing-guur doo kwop [Mother, my gethered finger do quop]. **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1] I can veel as the donkey quops, zo a beant de-ad it. **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.** (C.J.V.) **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1]

Hence **Quoppy,** *adj.* (1) palpitating; having faint sickly feelings; (2) of the ground: unfirm, soft as when the frost goes.

(1) **e.Brks.** I was that quoppy that if I hadn't gapsed I should have been throstled (W.H.Y.). (2) *ib.*

2. *sb.* A throb; a palpitation. Lei.[1] **3.** Faint, sickly feelings. Glo.[1]

[**1.** So that his herte gan to quappe, Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* III. 57.]

QUORK, QUORN, see **Quawk, Quern,** *sb.*[12]

QUORUM, *sb.* Sc. Also written **qorum** Abd. [**kwō·rəm.**] A company; an assemblage.

Sc. Enter a' the civic quorum Duly at the blithesome soun', Vedder *Poems* (1842) 85. **Abd.** The best Of orators that e'er St. Stephen's qorum grac'd, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 4. **Frf.** Thae twa war chief o' a' the quorum That cam' that night to hae a jorum, Sands *Poems* (1833) 50. **Per.** Thou art the first female who ever yet knew The secret profound of a quorum so true, Spence *Poems* (1898) 39. **Rnf.** Your auld club mates, a canty quorum, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 109. **Ayr.** To grace the feast Of ilka noble quorum, Thom *Amusements* (1812) 51. **Lnk.** The cow'rdliest cur in all the quorum, Graham *Writings* (1883) I. 191. **Edb.** Liddle *Poems* (1821) 33.

QUOT, see **Quat,** *sb.*[1], *v.*, **Quit.**

QUOT-A-BOBBING, *adj.* Lei.[1] See below.

'I like the looks of that cap; it looks so quot-a-bobbing.' 'Quot-a-bobbing! what's that?' 'Oh, stuck about wi' oddlin's, like.'

QUOTE, *v. Obs.* Sc. In phr. *to quote a paper*, a law term: to indorse the title of a paper. *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437.

QUOTH, *pret.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. e.An. Also in forms **co** Sc.; **kath** Suf.[1]; **ki** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **kih** Nhb.; **ko** Lan.; **qu'** n.Cy.; **quo'** Sc. N.I.[1] Wxf.[1] Nhb. Der.[2]; **quod** Rnf. [**kwō(þ; kō.**] Said. See **Co,** *pret.*, **Cuth, Ka, Kiv(e.**

Sc. Describe my occupation, quo' ye, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xiii. **Sh.I.** I'll heuk awa mesel', co Cuttie, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 39. **Elg.** ''Twad be awfu',' quo' Willie, Tester *Poems* (1865) 132. **Bnff.** Taylor *Poems* (1787) 58. **e.Sc.** Spunk, quo she? Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) ii. **Abd.** 'Wait a while,' quoth Geordie Cadger, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 36. **Frf.** Morison *Poems* (1790) 136. **Per.** Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 84. **Fif.** 'Hoo's yersel', Tammas?' quo' she, McLaren *Tilbie* (1894) 19. **Cld.** Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 186. **Rnf.** Quod Ferguson: our weil won fame In Scotland sae enhanc'd our name, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 165. **Ayr.** 'Wi' that,' quo' Mr. Treddles, 'he whisket like a whitteret out o' the door,' Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) x. **Lnk.** Hech hay, co' she, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 39. **Lth.** Quoth they, as they'd been bitten, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 72. **Hdg.** *ib. Poems* (1896) 2. **Rxb.** W. Wilson *Poems* (1824) 4. **Edb.** 'Gude morrow,' quo' our auld gudeman, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 55. **Dmf.** Cromek *Remains* (1810) 117. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 6, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** 'Ad zoons!' quo' the Laird, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 157. **N.I.**[1] 'Quo' he.' This with 'quo' she, quo' I,' are in very general use. **Wxf.**[1] **n.Cy.** Qu'e [quoth he], Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Nae doot, quo' I tae mysel', Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 115; Ae-hy, ae-hy, kih she, Bewick *Tales* (1850) 9; 'It's a fluiker,' ki Dick, *N. Minstrel* (1806–7) pt. ii. 63; **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Wau, ko he, whot dust ax for hur? Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 26. **Der.**[2] God speed yo weel, quo' clerk o' Hope. **e.An.**[2] **Suf.**[1] Kath a [quoth he].

QUOTHA, *int.* Sc. Forsooth.

Sc. (Jam.); How suld it help me, quotha? Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi. **Abd.** 'Privy Council, quotha!' she cried in a sudden flame of indignant memory, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 345. **Per.** Presumin'! quotha! . . An' has na ilka auld wife e'y Glen been presumin', as ye ca't, for twa week back an' mair? Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 205, ed. 1887.

QUOTHER, *v.* n.Yks.[2] [**kwo·ðər.**] To talk in a low and confidential tone. Cf. **cutter,** *v.*

QUOTTEN, see **Quit.**

QUOTTER, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [**kwo·tər.**] A woman worker on a farm, without male relations with her in the same employment. See **Cottar, 3.**

QUOTTY, QUOY, QUOYACH, see **Cottie, Quey,** *sb.*[12]

QURD, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A clot of excrement; also used as a term of reproach for a person. Cf. **turd.**

QUSICK, *sb.* Irel. A small coin.

n.Ir. Not carin a qusick for piper or music, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 50.

QUUT, QUY, QUYACH, see **Quit, Quey,** *sb.*[1]

QUYLE, QUYNE, see **Quile, Quoil, Quean.**

QUYNIE, QUYNYIE, see **Quinzie.**

QUY-POOL, *sb.* Som. Also in form **quay-pool.** A decoy. (W.F.R.) See **Coy, 2** (2).

QUYTE, QWATTY, see **Quite,** *sb.*, **Quoit, Quat,** *v.*

QWEAN, QWERK, see **Queen,** *sb.*[2], **Quirk,** *sb.*[1]

QWINE, QWIRK, see **Quine,** *sb.*[12], **Quirk,** *sb.*[1]

QWOP, QWOT, QWYTE, see **Quop, Quat,** *v.*, **Quoit.**

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